INFLUENCES ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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There is no suspicion that child abuse and neglect are amongst the unkindest and stress-laden circumstances a child can undergo. It seems to many that child abuse is isolated cases, and there are about relations belonging to danger groups in which strength in contradiction of children has “usual” causes because of the precise features of the relatives themselves. This understanding of abuse against children is unswervingly connected to the somewhat incomplete knowledge of ​​what should really be measured cruel conduct of children.

Children exposed to emotional abuse, as a rule, do not accept any positive answers or reinforcements from parents or guardians. Everything good that a child does is usually ignored by adults, and any negative aspects of a child’s behavior are strongly emphasized, accompanied by insults and severe punishments. As a result, the child's emotions develop unilaterally, self-esteem is misjudged, the child is not able to understand his feelings, the feelings of others, and cannot develop an adequate emotional response. Psychological violence can also include frequent conflicts in the family, occurring in front of children, drawing the child into a situation of divorce or division of property.

Behavioral therapy is aimed at changing human behavior and feelings in a positive direction using modern theories of learning. The basis of orthodox behavioral psychotherapy is based on three theories based on different behavioral patterns. This is the classical theory of conditional reflexes by I. P. Pavlov, the theory of B. Skinner’s operant conditioning, and L. Bandura’s theory of social learning. On the basis of these theories, specific behavioral therapy methods have been developed. Sociological model examines the impact

sociocultural factors at risk of child abuse. These factors usually include: the stereotype of family relations, adopted in childhood and adopted in a given social group, as well as the housing and material conditions of the family.