**Forms of Psychological Development**

**Cognitive development** “is a field of study in neuroscience and psychology focusing on a child's development in terms of information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill, language learning, and other aspects of brain development and cognitive psychology compared to an adult's point of view.”

**Intellectual development “is the measure of how individuals learn to think and reason for themselves in relation to the world around them.** Intellectual development begins shortly after birth, when babies learn to use their brains to play, respond to caregivers and familiarize themselves with objects and other people in the attempt to learn about the world around them. The process continues through all of children's lives, as they go to school, form intellectual relationships with others and learn new skills.”

**Emotional development** “refers to a child's growing ability to regulate and control emotions and to form secure relationships. It differs from cognitive development, which readies a child for school, in that it prepares a child to take on a greater degree of responsibility for his or her internal state.”

**Moral development** “involves the formation of a system of values on which to base decisions concerning "right" and "wrong," or "good" and "bad." Values are underlying assumptions about standards that govern moral decisions.”

**Social development** “involves learning the values, knowledge and skills that enable children to relate to others effectively and to contribute in positive ways to family, school and the community. This kind of learning is passed on to children directly by those who care for and teach them, as well as indirectly through social relationships within the family or with friends, and through children’s participation in the culture around them. Through their relationships with others and their growing awareness of social values and expectations, children build a sense of who they are and of the social roles available to them. As children develop socially, they both respond to the inﬂuences around them and play an active part in shaping their relationships.”

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