

## Importance Of Early Childhood Development - A Study On What And From Whom Does The Revelation Of The Gift Depend

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This paper offers a unifying conceptual framework for understanding the Importance of early childhood development and a study on what and from whom does the revelation of the gift depend. Available evidence indicates that early childhood development (ECD) is a critical period of growth and development in a child's life, spanning from birth to around 8 years old. This period is crucial because the experiences a child has during this time shape the architecture of their brain, which in turn affects their future learning, behavior, and health outcomes. The paper identifies three main channels through which indicates that the four main reasons why ECD is very important in early childhood. The paper presents evidence to illustrate each of the processes above. It also notes that the same analytical framework can be used to discuss the importance of early childhood development and for what and from whom does the revelation of the gift depend. Finally, it points to the ways in which the analysis can be helpful in making relevant policy decisions.

**Keywords:** Early childhood development, Brain Development, Social and Emotional Development, Health Outcomes, Genetics, Environment, Parenting, Education, Culture, good children, bad children, cognitive function

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## **Introduction**

Early childhood development (ECD) is a critical period of growth and development in a child's life, spanning from birth to around 8 years old. This period is crucial because the experiences a child has during this time shape the architecture of their brain, which in turn affects their future learning, behavior, and health outcomes. Here are some reasons why ECD is important:

01. Brain Development: During early childhood, the brain is rapidly developing, forming neural connections that lay the foundation for later learning, behavior, and health. Positive experiences, such as nurturing relationships with caregivers, exposure to rich language, and opportunities to explore the environment, can promote the growth of these neural connections.
02. Social and Emotional Development: Early childhood is also a crucial period for social and emotional development. Young children learn to regulate their emotions, form attachments with caregivers, and develop social skills that are important for success in school and beyond.
03. Cognitive Development: Early childhood is a period of rapid cognitive growth, with children developing skills in language, literacy, numeracy, problem-solving, and more. Early experiences that promote cognitive development can lay the foundation for future academic success.
04. Health Outcomes: Early childhood experiences can also affect a child's physical health outcomes, including their risk for chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease.

Overall, early childhood development is a critical period that sets the foundation for a child's future growth and development. Investing in high-quality early childhood programs, including early education, healthcare, and social services, can yield long-term benefits for individuals, families, and society as a whole.

## **What is Early Child Development?**

Today in every city you can find schools and centers involved in early childhood development. But not everyone understands what the concept of "early childhood development" means.

10 Reasons to Get Involved

In Child Development It's based on the definition of "early infancy" - which is the age of a child from 1 to 3 years, although some also call it the period of infancy up to 1 year.

Early childhood development is an organized process of teaching a child under the age of 3, which allows him to acquire certain knowledge and acquire new skills necessary for a successful growing process.

## **Misconceptions about early childhood development.**

Of course, many people think that studying in this center is useful for their child, where he learns something new and improves his Intellectual level. But since many people don't know how the training and upbringing is done and some myths are formed.

01. The Children's centers teach a specific skill (drawing, reading, counting, singing, etc.) which is not correct. In fact, teachers are involved in the comprehensive education of the child and they teach them to speech, mathematics, creativity, and allow them to do a variety of activities to keep the children interested, which positively affects their development.
02. For training, specially developed methods are used. Children's development involves not only learning, but also children can acquire new knowledge and skills through games, reading fairy tales and simple communication.
03. The big mistake by visiting school early development the child misses childhood, which is not necessary, because he will be taught everything in kindergarten.

This above opinions are completely wrong. In such centers children get great opportunities to study in a friendly environment, communicate with peers, special games are held there so that the child does not get bored. Children see the center not as a place for learning, but as a circle where they can enjoy it.

## **Why is early childhood development so important?**

It is believed that in the first year of life, the child's brain develops about 50%, and up to the age of three - already up to 80%.

That is why the baby needs training at this age.

The task of early development is not to teach him to read or count, but to develop his natural abilities. At this age, learning improves memory, concentration, attention and observation.

Early development will help the child in later life: it will be easier for him to learn, he will quickly adapt to external conditions and find mutual language with peers.

If by "revelation of the gift," you mean a child's unique strengths, talents, or abilities, then the answer to the question of "from whom does the revelation of the gift depend" is complex and multifaceted.

### **Early childhood development from whom**

The revelation of a child's gifts can depend on a variety of factors, including:

01. Genetics: A child's natural abilities, talents, and personality traits can be influenced by their genetics. For example, some children may be born with a natural talent for music or an affinity for language.
02. Environment: The environment a child grows up in can also influence the revelation of their gifts. For example, if a child is exposed to music or art at an early age, they may develop a talent for those areas.
03. Parenting: The way parents interact with their child can also affect the revelation of their gifts. Nurturing, supportive parents who provide opportunities for their child to explore different interests may help a child discover and develop their gifts.
04. Education: A child's education can also play a role in the revelation of their gifts. Teachers who are attentive to a child's strengths and interests can help cultivate and develop those areas.
05. Culture: Cultural beliefs and values can also influence the revelation of a child's gifts. For example, some cultures may place more emphasis on academic achievement, while others may value artistic or athletic ability.

Overall, the revelation of a child's gifts is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including genetics, environment, parenting, education, and culture. It is important for parents, caregivers, and educators to be attuned to a child's strengths and interests and provide opportunities for them to explore and develop their gifts.

### **Should anyone send their child to an early childhood development center?**

A better option is to visit the child's early development school with the parents. The child will feel supported and will not be afraid of new people. And gradually, after getting used to it, the baby can be in the classroom without the mother. It is no secret that it is more difficult for a child who constantly spends time only with his mother to communicate with other people. When children who do not go to school go to kindergarten, they are very worried, often cry and go to their mother.

In the middle, the child gradually begins to communicate with new people. Classes in early childhood development groups, as a rule, are held several times a week for 1-2 hours. Such a schedule will be comfortable for the baby, he will gradually get used to spending time without his mother, so after that he will quickly adapt to kindergarten.

For the good development of the child, he needs attention: spend time with the baby, play educational games, communicate more often, take classes to the early development center, where he can communicate with classmates and gain new knowledge.

Yet Irman was a wonderful child. Surviving such horror at such a young age and still believing. He really wanted to help the child understand the importance of early childhood development. Support him and if necessary guide him the right way. Erman Herder was not the first difficult patient in his practice, but he was the first with such willpower and drive. The first one is very strong.

As he finished his last case report of the day, Dr. Wayne looked at his watch, it was almost nine o'clock at night. His working day was long, but before he left the clinic and went home, he decided to visit Irman and ask the boy how his first day in the company of other patients went.

Gathering the papers he needed in a small leather briefcase, the man turned off the office light, locked the door and left. He met one of his colleagues in the corridor and asked about the progress of the new patient. Joseph thanked the man for his participation, but didn't really answer. Didn't want to make fun of it. It's strange, he seems to be an older man, he works in the field of psychiatry, but he's still superstitious. The man walked forward, chuckling at his own thoughts.

Once near Irman's room, he knocked softly on the door as always, called the boy by name, and began to wait for the lock to open. This time Irman opened the door faster than before. But, as before, when the man crossed the threshold, the boy was already sitting on the bed, knees drawn to his chest. - How do you feel? - Joseph asked, opening the door and sitting in a chair near the exit, noticing the change in the patient's mood. The boy was excited, but there was no shadow of fear in his eyes.

Dr. Irman was clutching Poo's paper stalk as Wayne entered the room. He kept thinking about the woman... but he didn't answer the question about his own comfort. Who are the Amis? The boy asked in return and gave the man a flower. The doctor stood up and accepted the dirty craft, examining it with interest. A patient gave it to me. She asked me to give it to Amis. Grabbed my shoulder... A man was born! "The Heir of Mankind" came into the world. A. M. Gorky

A man was born! "The Heir of Mankind" came into the world. A. M. Gorky Thus, a child was born in the family. Mom's first question: "Are you healthy and normal?" After all, the baby's health is established even before birth, then in the first days or hours of life. All families are concerned about creating the best environment for the health of the child in the maternity hospital until the return of the mother: his sleep, wakefulness and development. Its main conditions are the observance of a scientifically developed regime, good care and a favorable environment.

For a baby, the brightest and sunniest room or part of it should be allocated for his crib, the room should be well ventilated. The air temperature should not exceed 20 °, but not drop to 17 °. In order not to overheat, the diaper rash, the bed and the pillow should not be filled with down and feathers for any reason. The child's clothing should allow freedom of movement.

The latest research of scientists in the laboratories of medical sciences established that movement is a necessary condition not only for physical, but also for mental development. In pediatrics, testing methods are already being implemented to determine the maturity of the newborn. Motor reflexes or reactions are of considerable importance. Parents can also use these methods.

Robinson reflex. Place your finger on your palm.

The child must grasp it strongly even to remove your hand and lift the child.

The only irritation. If you tickle the sole a little, the child bends the legs. Arshavsky reflex. Press on the heel bone - the baby tenses up, throws up his arms, crying appears on his face, which has nothing to do with real crying. In a weak child, these reflexes are poorly expressed or completely absent. Therefore, the principle of child development is movement. In the first hours of life, the child begins to adapt to the environment through movement. Even during sleep, half of the baby's time is in motion. This situation will help parents understand the harm of swaddling: a child tied in diapers cannot move, it develops poorly. Since the basic principle of the development of a newborn is movement, it is necessary to give him this opportunity. Gradually teach your baby to hold his head up, crawl, sit, stand, and eventually walk. If the baby is late in all this, it grows passive and lazy.

Further study of movements takes place in the game. A child's need to play is as natural and necessary as food, air, and sleep. The game is not only a load for the muscles, but also valuable in contributing to knowledge about the world. During the game, the load on the muscles changes: some rest, others work - this is the free time that pleases and develops the child. I. M. Sechenov said: "The importance of movements is not only in the formation of orientation in space and time, but also in thinking. Movement stimulates the development of thinking. Every mother should provide the child with conditions for movement. Observations of toddlers show that more mobile children have a larger vocabulary and use them more meaningfully. Game, movement, natural physical education, for children Gymnastics. Let your child be restless, active, inactive and obese. Mothers, fathers and grandmothers should follow this.

An indispensable condition for the development of the baby and his health is the strict observance of the regime, in which everything must be provided: the length of sleep and its distribution during the day, food, wakefulness. The mode gives rhythm to the activity of the nervous system, teaches the child to receive food at the same time, that is, and ensures the normal functioning of the stomach. A good appetite is a prerequisite for normal sleep and deep sleep for the child to grow up healthy. As they grow older, the performance of the baby's nervous

System increases, taking this into account, the conditions change accordingly: the duration of sleep decreases, wakefulness increases. At this time, you can begin the education of cultural and hygienic skills and habits. It starts with concretization: wash your hands, wipe your mouth with a towel. To put it mildly, you arouse the baby's emotional attitude to the procedures, he himself begins to participate in them, as if in a game. I want to remind parents once again: do not think that sleep, food and walking are necessary for a baby until one year. It is necessary to influence his visual, auditory and tactile development, teach him to listen to speech, follow the toy and respond to loved ones. Love and inner instinct will tell you exactly what your child needs.

Already at the beginning of the second month, the child separates from everything around, first of all, the mother. He gives her the first smile, and she causes his happy revival. This reaction to the mother is explained by the fact that it is she who takes care of the baby. Mother (father, grandmother) patiently eliminates discomfort, lovingly talks, sings, cradles. Through the mother, the child learns to enjoy communication with adults. This communication then becomes his need, which develops him mentally and psychologically. Affectionate emotional communication makes the child receptive, teaches him to consider, look, listen, follow and imitate the actions of adults. In the future, the actions of adults (positive!) become an example that shapes the personality of the child. At two to three weeks of age, ensure the development of visual, auditory and tactile sensations.

The child plays with his hands and feet, holds them, examines them. He wakes up a little, but already at these short intervals it is necessary to hang toys at a height of 50-70 cm, so that it is convenient for him to see and follow them. For this, you need to tap on the rattle and move it to the right and then to the left. Bright, colorful toys attract attention. The baby hears voices, mother's melodies, and the sound of screaming. So he learns to understand things, learns to focus on specific things. Big, bright toys are recommended. From four weeks to five months, the baby is already looking at toys longer, and you can hang them in several pieces. At the same time, pay attention to the fact that the baby is only interested in the toy for two or three days, so they need to be changed. New toys are exciting. After a few days, you can hang the

Old toy again, he will be happy with it, like a new one. It is best to position the toys so that they hang high above the chest with arms outstretched. After accidentally touching them with his hands, the baby freely interacts with them: he feels, grasps and acts with his eyes and hands at the same time.

At three months, the child can already lie on his stomach and hold his head well for a few minutes. Toys should be placed in his view so he can examine them. Gradually moving the toys, the adult exercises the baby in the ability to follow the movement of objects with his eyes. This method should be used when he is lying on his stomach, on his back, not only on his side, but also when he is sitting in the arms of an adult. The first stage of training - teaching to follow a toy that moves in front of your eyes - lasts 2-3 weeks with daily performance. Then the baby already considers not only toys, but also various items inside the room. Adults stimulate this by drawing his attention to the lamp and books. By four months, your baby needs to be taught to take a rattle from an adult's hands and hold it. The following technique is recommended for this: you need to touch the child's hand with a sound, he will open his palm and hold the squeaker, you can slowly pull it, so that the baby learns to hold and feel it.

At five or six months, you need to teach him to look at toys for longer and to transfer them from hand to hand. You don't need to hang them. The child must pick them up. To do this, he tends to sit, and thus gradually moves from a lying position to a sitting position. At this time, the baby unknowingly discovers the characteristics of objects and toys, but distinguishes their color, size, and one that he likes among the many toys. A six-month-old baby already distinguishes between adults and strangers: he smiles on his own, frowns at a stranger. If in the first months we taught him to listen to sounds and respond to them, now we will begin to demand loving communication from him, that is, we will teach him to "walk".

When talking with the child, we repeat the letters (aha, ma-ma, goo-goo) several times until he folds his lips and tries to "talk" to us. Moreover, self-pronounced sounds bring great joy to the child. From seven to eight months, it is best to put the baby in the arena. There he moves, crawls, tries to get up, that is, he develops. Many parents mistakenly believe that it is necessary to

Start teaching the child to sit at six or seven months, and for this they put him on a table on pillows. It is not recommended to implant a child under eight months. This can lead to curvature of the spine. Research and experience have shown that a child who has learned to crawl sits on his own. Crawling should precede sitting. It helps to strengthen the muscles of the whole body, coordination of movements. When the child begins to sit, it is necessary to ensure that he does not stand or sit for a long time.

By gently encouraging your baby to crawl, you can move the toy away from him. To do this, place the toy at some distance and draw the baby's attention to it, he will want to pick it up. It is very important to develop these preparatory movements for crawling. Putting a ball or ball shows how an adult rolls it from his touch. The child, in imitation, touches the ball himself. By the end of the seventh or eighth month, the child can sit and sit on its own. In the second half of the year, the ability to stand is formed. For this, the baby lying on his back can be taken by the arm and pulled towards him. Encourage him to stand up by himself, reinforce bright toys in the barrier. When a baby, attracted by a bright toy, learns to stand up, he is taught to step. By eight months, the child knows how to affect the mood of the adult and will respond with happy laughter or crying. At this time, he likes not only toys, but also watching birds in vehicles. It is very important to communicate with the baby during the walk - with a gesture, facial expression, in a word, drawing his attention to the environment.

So the child learns a lot: how a cat meows, how a bird jumps. All this knowledge is gradually accumulated and eventually developed. An eight-month-old baby already needs toys of different shapes, different coloring and different materials: soft, wooden, rubber, plastic. Their diverse properties develop sensations (sensitivity) and perception. From nine to ten months to a year, hand movements improve and games become more complex. The child collects pyramids, ties rings on a stick, wraps a doll, hypnotizes. All this is taught by an adult joint game with a baby. A one-year-old knows how to be surprised. A sense of wonder for the new, unusual, and bright begins with cognitive interest. Special studies of emotional states showed that children in the first year react to all negative effects by crying and screaming. Throughout the year, these emotional manifestations intensify.

The earliest form is emotional communication. In adults, it gradually becomes a business, that is, the child needs an object and a demonstration of how it should work. So he needs more expressive means: facial expressions, gestures, and finally, in words. During this period, the baby begins to master speech. He can't get enough of that kind of communication when his mother sits next to him reading and knitting. The child wants her participation in games.

By imitating the actions of adults, the child learns to transfer the balls from the red bowl to the blue one. Clarify the child's understanding. He learns to focus using the strings of pyramids. At the same time, the mother circles the baby with her finger: "Here is a circle, this is a hole - a hole for a stick." The child remembers words, learns to associate their actions with them, and learns to pronounce them. It is very important for the mother to pay attention to the growing need for timely business communication and not limit herself to caresses. Children going to nursery especially need the ability to participate in play. If the baby is not ready for joint play, if there is no mother nearby, it is difficult for him to interact with society in the nursery: the child cries, does not want to, cannot play with other children. To prepare him for the demands of the nursery and keep him active, adults must begin to develop the child's primary independence.

By the end of the first year of life, you can form cultural and hygienic skills. A one-year-old baby should be able to drink freely, hold a cup and use a napkin. It is necessary to exercise him in the desire and ability to act according to the verbal instructions of an adult. For example, the day begins with the toilet in the morning: "We will wash, Olecha will open the tap," said the mother, taking the child by the hand and opening the tap. Jet - Now let's wipe the handles. Here's the towel. What neat pens have turned out! Brilliant, Olenka! The child is happy to be active and repeat these activities several times a day. He remembers their name. Likewise in dress the mother offers the child: "Give me one leg - we will wear tights, give me the other." The word is accompanied by activity, the baby actively studies the environment, gathers experience.

### **The Importance of Early Child Development**

Vigorous activity brings him as much joy as crawling

And walking expands his knowledge of the world around him. Interest grows in the surroundings, in everything that moves, what is bright and what sounds. He stops his attention and begins to observe more actively and for a long time. Observation is a valuable quality of the mind and should be encouraged in every way possible. At this time, it is already necessary to give instructions to the child, but in such a way that he understands what is required from him, show with a gesture and action, and explain with the word "bring shoes for your grandmother." The mother points to the shoes, takes them in the hands of the child and says: "Bring them, bring them to your grandmother. Brilliant, well done," she encourages. In the first year of life, the child changes a lot in appearance: the weight tripled, the skeleton became stronger (he could not hold his head - he began to walk), the weight of the brain doubled. The efficiency of the central nervous system increases, the child develops mentally: he learned to understand objects and perform more complex actions with them. Games give him pleasure and are a form of activity in which he develops. By the end of the first year, the child has learned to distinguish colors (red, yellow, green) and communicate with loved ones. The understanding of speech has increased and there are already many active words in stock.

### **Good Children and Bad Children**

The good children are the crown of the house and the bad children are the end of the house. Folk wisdom the feeling of joyful excitement that accompanies a child's anticipation is always associated with anxiety. What will the baby look like, how will he grow and develop, will he be healthy, smart and kind, will he be a joy to his parents or, God forbid, sad? Everyone is interested in the question of how to raise a child healthy, smart, kind and independent; Raise him to be relatively easy going through kindergarten and then school when the time comes. I want to note that the most important thing for a child is his parents, mother and father. After all, the human child is born helpless, but with great developmental potential. It occurs most acutely at an early age. During this period, not only a year, but a month, a week, even a day is important for the formation of a person. The developmental losses at this time are irreparable and the saddest thing is that they are not fully compensated in the subsequent periods of a person's life. This means that the potential

For development inherent in nature will not be realized. There can be many examples of this. How often a child, while studying at school, suffers from unstable attention in the lesson. This affects his academic performance, interactions with teachers and peers, and general development of the child. There can be many reasons for poor attention, but one of them is often associated with the newborn period. Scientists have found that the period from 7 to 21 days of a child's life is favorable for the development of visual concentration, which is important. More development focus. This means that it is at this time, when communicating emotionally with the baby, it is necessary to make his visual concentration on the adult's face, toy or any other object. Missing this moment means missing the opportunity for optimal development of a child's attention.

How often, admiring the beautiful and skillful work of a person, we say: "Everything burns in our hands," and something else: "Hands are like hooks." The origins and roots of manual dexterity are laid in early childhood, when the baby develops elementary functions with objects and toys. The baby's hand did not open in time, adults did not pay attention to the child to hold, feel toys and work with objects - the hand will not fully develop, and this will affect the success of a person in any practice.

### **Cognitive function**

The early and timely development of hands and fingers in the first or second year of life significantly affects the development of speech, the child's thinking, and therefore communication, and access to the community of children and adults. It is not only health and physical development but also emotional and intellectual development. It depends on these early years of life whether your child will develop into a personality capable of self-realization, self-improvement and a dignified life in society. Infancy, childhood is the most critical period in a person's life, during which the foundation of the future personality is laid, physical and mental health... It is a pity if parents learn about these and other facts late, when the child has already grown up. It is very important that you all be united in understanding your baby's developmental characteristics, his upbringing preferences and methods. Cooperation when raising a child, your family will unite and make friends,

Your life will be filled with meaningful and joyful communication, at the center of which will be your wonderful baby!

Appeared in last years the opportunity to raise a child in the family at a young age up to three years - a great blessing for the baby. Only under the conditions of personal communication with loved ones, crumbs can fully satisfy his basic needs: security, well-being, freedom, on this basis, preserving physical and mental health, forming a full-fledged personality. Therefore, family education should be given priority in the early stages of a child's life. The losses in the child's development at this time are irreparable, which places a great responsibility on the parents. Therefore, in order to ensure timely and full development of the child, parents and other family members, it is important to know the general patterns of this process. Taking into account its characteristics, create such conditions for the development of the baby, which will help him harmoniously enter the world and realize the potential inherent in him, nature and his own development program. However, many parents feel helpless in communicating with their baby. Moreover, many families are not aware of the need for early education and treat the child without sufficient attention. In our time, a lot of literature has appeared on the topic of early childhood development, which tries to help parents recognize the special importance of self-worth. Early period in human life; to convince them of the need to raise a child taking into account the knowledge of the general laws of development and the child's natural personality; help to understand your own child, in the search and choice of adequate ways, means and methods of raising a child. Parents have special programs for raising a child from birth to three years of age, which reveal the general patterns of human development at an early age and clearly indicate what, how, when and why the child should do to ensure it. Full development Programs for child rearing and development are presented in dialectical harmony and interrelationship. At the same time, the indicative nature of their content and the need to take into account the individual speed, level and direction of the child's development are emphasized.

### **About Early Child Development**

Today in every city you can find schools and centers involved in early childhood

Development. But not everyone understands what the concept of "early childhood development" means. It took its basis from the definition of "early childhood" - this is the age of the child from 1 to 3 years, although some also call it the period of infancy up to 1 year. Early childhood development is an organized process of teaching a child under the age of 3, which allows him to acquire certain knowledge and acquire new skills necessary for a successful growing process. Misconceptions about early childhood development. Indeed, many people feel that studying at the center is useful for their child, where he learns something new and improves his intellectual level. But since many people don't know how the training and upbringing is done, some myths are formed.

False 1. Children's centers teach a specific skill (drawing, reading, counting, singing, etc.). In fact, teachers are involved in the comprehensive education of the child: they teach him speech, mathematics, creativity, and allow you to do a variety of activities to keep children interested, which positively affects their development.

False 2. For training, specially developed methods are used. Children's development involves not only learning, but children can acquire new knowledge and skills through games, reading fairy tales and simple communication.

False 3. Attending an early developmental school deprives the child of childhood, which is not necessary, because he will be taught everything in kindergarten and school. This opinion is completely wrong. In such centers, children get a great opportunity to learn and communicate with peers in a friendly environment, and special games are held there to keep the baby from getting bored. Children see the center not as a place for learning, but as a circle where they can enjoy it.

Why is early childhood development so important? It is believed that in the first year of life, the child's brain develops about 50%, and up to the age of three - already up to 80%. That is why the baby needs training at this age. The task of early development is not to teach him to read or count, but to develop his natural abilities. At this age, learning improves memory, concentration, attention and observation. Early development will help the child in later life: it will be easier for him to learn, he will quickly adapt to external situations and it will be easier to find a common language with peers.



Early development will help the child in later life: it will be easier for him to learn, he will quickly adapt to external situations and it will be easier to find a common language with peers. Should I send my child to an early childhood development center? A better option is to visit the child's early development school with the parents. The child will feel supported and will not be afraid of new people. And gradually, after getting used to it, the baby can be in the classroom without the mother. It is no secret that it is more difficult for a child who constantly spends time only with his mother to communicate with other people. When children who do not go to school go to kindergarten, they are very worried, often cry and ask to go to their mother. In the middle, the child gradually begins to communicate with new people. The child, as a rule, passes 1-2 hours several times a week. Such a schedule will be comfortable for the baby, he will gradually get used to spending time without his mother, so after that he will quickly adapt to kindergarten. For the good development of the child, he needs attention: spend time with the baby, play educational games, communicate more often, take classes to the early development center, where he can communicate with classmates and gain new knowledge. From the first day of birth, a small person begins to develop very quickly. In the first days of life, the baby already knows how to smile, recognizes the voice of father and mother, after a few months he already holds his head, rolls on his stomach, crawls, walks ... he develops very quickly. Parents don't have time to marvel at their child's abilities. A developed personality should be managed from an early age so that the child grows up healthy, smart and well-rounded.

What is early childhood development and why is it important? Early child development is the formation of physical, mental, emotional and language skills that will manifest themselves in the future. Early development is considered to be the period when an individual develops most rapidly. This age ranges from birth to 7 years. During this period, the baby learns everything, grasps everything on the fly and learns this world, very interesting and beautiful. A small brain can store a lot of information without special efforts. Also, up to the age of 7, the child's abilities for a certain type of activity are revealed, his personality, character and mental abilities are formed. Therefore, it is very important to develop his skills, for which there is a child's

Early development. Scientists have long investigated the possibilities and concluded that 70% of the abilities of a small human are formed in infancy. Also, many sociological researches. Their investigation found that children who were involved at an early age had significantly higher abilities than those whose parents did not develop until age 7.

Also, scientists studied biographies of famous people, geniuses in a particular field, and discovered and worked with them in the early days and developed them. So, as the saying goes: "Talents are not born, they are made." Everyone can nurture a genius out of their child. Every child is special, talented and unique. As we can see, early development is an indispensable part of life, without which it is difficult to discover the talents of your child. From the first day of life, a mother provides her child with care, attention and basic behavioral skills. After 2 years, the baby can be enrolled in special early development courses. Such classes will help the child discover and develop his abilities, learn to interact with other children and develop his "I". Children are the most important thing in life, take care of your children and they will surely grow up smart and educated. The less the baby, the easier it is for him to absorb information and expand the boundaries of his thinking. Toddlers catch the spoken word, sound, sensation, and experience on the fly. However, there is a widespread belief that early development is not always beneficial for the baby. This opinion is wrong - the game form offers the baby to develop and gain new knowledge and experience, you do not "take away childhood from a child", on the contrary, enrich it and lay a solid foundation for the development of a talent. If you're still thinking, read 10 Reasons You Should Teach Your Kids, and you'll finally be convinced that it's healthy and wholesome!

01. Early development promotes brain growth. As you know, the baby's brain does not stop forming after the moment of birth. On the contrary, from birth to 3 years, the formation of the brain continues to be most active, and additional loads on this organ will make this process more efficient. Thanks to the daily acquisition of new knowledge and experience, new neural connections are formed. Scientists noticed a difference between children who received maximum information from a very young age and children who were not actively

01. involved in development. The brain of the former was much more developed and complex than that of the latter. Of course, many may counter that it's never too late to catch up. In principle, it is not too late, but in the future it will take ten times more time and effort.
02. Early development increases the level of intelligence. Touching buckwheat and folding pyramids seem to have something in common with the level of intelligence. But such simple developmental activities lay a good foundation for the development of a brilliant intellect. If you observe children who have developed from a young age under the supervision of their parents or teachers, you can notice that they have a very flexible, agile mind, the ability to react instantly, and creativity in solving any problem. Early development is the foundation upon which all subsequent experiences are built.
3. Early development is fun! Adults who say that early development is robbing a child of their childhood have most likely never organized a developmental lesson. Childhood is a time of games, fun, carelessness and hundred percent parental acceptance, in which children feel comfortable and safe. Educational games fit this description. Moreover, not only children can have fun while developing, but also adults who work with them. Every action benefits not only the intellect, but good feelings are no less important to the emerging personality.
4. Development activities bring parents closer to their children. By doing something together, you build relationships and learn to understand each other better. Of course, there are many other ways to bond with your child, but spending time together on developmental activities certainly cannot be overdone.
03. Early development helps the baby gain confidence. Awareness from parents, encouragement, praise, awareness of one's abilities - all this creates healthy self-esteem in a child. If your child wants to grow up confident, without fear, complexes and low self-esteem, you need to help him, as soon as possible, understand that he has skills and abilities, and even so he can succeed. Only in developing classes.
6. Early development makes a child's life more interesting. All healthy young children are characterized by an insatiable curiosity and passion for learning about
01. the world. Evolving classes help quench the thirst for knowledge and fulfill the need for new information and experiences. When engaging in educational games with the baby, you will not quench his curiosity, on the contrary, you will stimulate him more to explore the world, but you will be able to direct his cognitive energy in the right direction.
7. Early development helps the child through age-related crises. Every child anticipates multiple age crises. These are the periods when the child's personality is maturing, it undergoes a transformation and transformation to a new level. Age crises are difficult for many children to endure, not to mention their parents, who often do not even know what is happening and how to help the developing personality. But early development helps the baby to endure such stages of growing up quickly and easily. A developed child expresses his feelings, needs and desires easily and becomes independent early.
02. Early development is the key to a successful future. We all want the best for our children. We want them to be more successful, achieve more and live better than us. Early development helps parents contribute to their child's future success. After all, the intelligence developed by people with them can reach heights in any field of activity.
9. Early development is the ideal preparation for further learning. If you develop a child from childhood, it will be easier for him to learn the educational program in kindergarten, school and all other institutions. Children will already be familiar with the mechanism of mastering knowledge, and learning will not become an unbearable burden for them, as often happens. Moreover, already at school, the child will be ahead of his peers in many ways and will be able to feel confident and independent in a new environment.
10. Early development fosters a love of learning. Child psychologists in clinics and educational institutions hear complaints about the lack of interest in learning in children, often greetings. And why all? Because the proper foundation was not laid. Developmental classes are conducted in a playful manner, which stimulates the child's interest in learning. This approach allows instilling love for the educational process in crumbs "from the cradle"!

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, early childhood development plays a crucial role in shaping a child's future. During this period, a child's brain is rapidly developing, forming neural connections that lay the foundation for later cognitive, social, and emotional development. Positive experiences during early childhood, such as nurturing relationships with caregivers, exposure to rich language, and opportunities to explore the environment, can promote the growth of these neural connections.

Investing in high-quality early childhood programs, including early education, healthcare, and social services, can yield long-term benefits for individuals, families, and society as a whole. Such investments can help promote positive outcomes, including improved academic achievement, social and emotional well-being, and physical health.

The revelation of a child's gifts is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including genetics, environment, parenting, education, and culture. By being attuned to a child's strengths and interests, parents, caregivers, and educators can help cultivate and develop those areas, providing opportunities for the child to reach their full potential.

Overall, prioritizing early childhood development is crucial for ensuring the well-being and success of individuals and society as a whole. It is important to recognize the value of investing in the early years of a child's life and to provide supportive environments that promote positive outcomes for all children.

Individuals, families, and society as a whole all have important roles to play in promoting positive early childhood development.

For individuals, it is important to recognize the value of providing nurturing, supportive environments for young children. This may involve developing strong, positive relationships with children, providing opportunities for them to explore and learn, and ensuring that their basic needs are met.

Families also play a critical role in supporting early childhood development. Parents and caregivers can provide love, support, and guidance, as well as access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. Families can also create safe, stable, and nurturing environments that promote positive outcomes for young children.

At the societal level, there is a growing recognition of the importance of early childhood development. Governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders are increasingly investing in early childhood programs and services, recognizing that such investments can yield long-term benefits for individuals, families, and society as a whole.

By working together, individuals, families, and society can help ensure that young children receive the support and resources they need to thrive. This includes providing access to high-quality early education, healthcare, and social services, as well as promoting policies and practices that support positive early childhood development. By prioritizing the needs of young children, we can help build a

Stronger, healthier, and more equitable society for all.

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