



Common Behavioral Problems in Children

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INTRODUCTION

Among every young child exhibits spontaneous or defiant behaviour on event. This is sometimes a regular emotional reaction. However, if such behaviour are severe or out of the standard for their developmental level, it may be a sign of a behavioral disorder. A child under the age of five is unlikely to be diagnosed with a severe behavior disorder. They may, even so, begin to exhibit signs of a disease that will be diagnosed later in childhood. These could include: impulsivity disorder with attention problems (ADHD), oppositional defiant disease (ODD) (ODD), Autism spectrum disease (ASD) (ASD), Anxiety condition. Depression, bipolar illness, learning disabilities, Disorders of conduct

Many of these names are probably familiar to you. Some are more uncommon or are rarely used nowadays discussions about child psychology. ODD, for example, includes fits of rage, which are good leader at people in positions of authority. However, a diagnosis is contingent on the behaviour persisting for further than six months and interfering with a child's functioning. Disorder is a much more serious diagnosis that includes cruel behaviour toward both the other people and animals. This included physical violence and even criminal activity, both of which are unusual in preschool-aged children, meanwhile, autism is a broad spectrum disorder that impacts children in a variety of ways, including behavioral, social, and cognitive. They have been classified as a neurological condition, and unlike other behavioral disorders, symptoms can appear as early years of life. According to the American Psychiatric Association, one in every 68 children has autism spectrum disorder. Thier young child is far more likely to be experiencing a temporary behavioral and/or emotional issue than one of the above medical symptoms. Most of these pass

with time and necessitate the compassion and understanding of a parent. Outside counseling may be necessary in some cases and may be helpful in helping children in and get with stressors. A expert may be able to teach your child how to control their emotions, work through their emotions, and express their needs more successfully. Medicating children at this age is fraught with controversy for understandable reasons, There are four major types of parenting styles, one being most successful in boosting well-adjusted and well-behaved children: Parenting with authority: Strict rules, no wiggle room, and no insight from the kids Authoritarian parenting entails enforcing strict rules while also being willing to listen to and work cooperatively with their kids. Parenting that is more democratic than authoritarian, Permissive parenting entails enforcing few rules and placing few requirements on children. Throughout this home, there is little to no discipline, and parents generally perform the part of friend, Unengaged parental involvement entails no rules and little interplay. These parents are emotionally distant and may reject or abuse their children; Authoritarian parenting is more likely to result in very well, happy children. According to experts, unengaged parents are more likely to bring up children who lack the self, self-control, and general competency, What we can take away from such parenting styles is that child needs clear rules and consequences, as well as a parent who's really ready to listen and mentor.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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