

# Psychology assignment

Psychology



Attachment Attachment “ may be defined as an affectionate tie that one person shares with another which involves a desire for regular contact with that person and the feeling of despair on separation”. The four degrees of attachment can be detailed as below;

1) Secure Attachment - It is an attachment which an infant forms with its parents or caregiver as it gets security and comfort and is known as secure attachment. The child attachment is based on the sensitivity the parent show to their needs. It is the most adaptive attachment style. If the parents of a child are caring and attentive then the child can be securely attached to them.

2) Anxious ambivalent attachment -This attachment is also called anxious - resistant insecure attachment. Such a child is weary of strangers and is less exploring even in the presence of t he parents. Such a child will be distresses as the parents leave and ambivalent when they return. Such case of attachment occurs where the parents are less caring and affectionate.

3) Anxious - avoidant attachment - A child with anxious - avoidant attachment would ignore or neglect their parents when they return. The child will treat the stranger and parents almost in the same way.

4) Disorganized attachment - The child with disorganized attachment can experience a frightening situation with their care giver or parents. The child will be avoiding their contact and can depict complex facial expression when in contact with them. The child will be behaving in a disorganized manner and this is due to the abnormal parenting method of parents.

#### Key Characteristic of Child

1) Secure Attachment - The child will be exploring freely with the parents or caregiver and will be upset when they leave. The child will show fondness to

the care giver or parents. They will be happy and playful when they are around. For example - A child might cry when the care giver or the parents leave. When they return he can smile and come forward to them and be playful.

2) Anxious - ambivalent attachment - In this case, the child will be less exploring and can be inattentive to the strangers. Such children can be distressed over the departure of their care giver or parent. These children will show a kind of passivity. For example - these children can be very angry when their parents or care giver leave. They can be conspicuous and irritant when they leave and be affectionate secure when their parents arrive.

3) Anxious - avoidant attachment - such children are not attached to their parents and can avoid them when they arrive. They are not interactive with their parents and feel insecure in their presence. These children are often anxious and turn away from their parents or care giver. For example - When the mother arrives, the child would not approach her and would rarely smile. If picked up the baby would not cuddle or show contact with her.

4) Disorganized attachment - When the child is frightened or disorganized in the presence of parents or caregiver then it is disorganized attachment. For example - The child can cry or can be erratic or disturbed in the presence of the parents.