

SAHAYA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN EDUCATION

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PINCODE : -522616., A.P.

Affiliated to Nagarjuna University

20²⁵ - 20²⁷

Semester : 1st **PERSPECTIVES IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES / PROJECT / RECORD**

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Nature of Growth and Development:—

1. Often used as synonymous terms:—

"Growth" and "Development" are often used as synonymous terms. But in fact growth is different from development. Growth means an increase in size, height, weight, length etc. which can be measured. Development, on the other hand implies change in shape, form or structure resulting in improved working or in functioning. Improved functioning implies a qualitative change.

2. Growth is cellular - development Organization all:—

Frank distinguishes between growth and development by saying the growth may be looked upon as the cellular (of the cells) multiplication here produced. In particular growth refers to change in the particular aspects of the body and development may imply the organization as a whole.

3. Growth discontinues - development is progressive:—

Another difference betn growth and development lies in the that growth doesn't continue throughout life. Human beings growth up to a certain age, say twenty to twenty five. Development, on the other hand, means a progressive series of changes throughout ones life. Growth stops when maturity has attained, but development goes on continuously.

4. Growth and development go hand in hand generally. Growth and development go hand in hand. Growth without development is meaningless. For example—

When body in structure, it also develops in function. That means growth helps in development. But this is not follows, child may grow but this may not be accompanied by an functional improvement or development.

CHILDHOOD:—

Development characteristics of the stages.

The period between 5 or 6 years may be designated as the period of childhood. This stage

is marked by rapid development in physical and material spheres.

Major characteristics are often below:—

(a) Physical development:—

This is the period of steady physical growth. The height and weight increase. There is improvement in motor development skill and endurance. A child at the stage is physically restless; therefore, he must engage himself in one or the other activity and keep himself busy.

(b) Mental development:—

This is the stage of intellectual development. The child's development power is of observation, reasoning and abstract thinking.

(c) Social development:—

During this period there is growth development of social traits like co-operation and team spirit. The social sphere of the child is widened and he forms friendships with boys of a gang and his own age. He becomes member of a gang and sometimes becomes the leader of the

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Gang. During this period social development mostly takes place at the play-field. Boys casually take keen interest in various types of games and thus learn team-spirit and co-operation. Thus social development takes place through social experiences.

(D) Moral and Emotional development :-

During this stage, the emotion get stabilised and there is more of stability in the conduct and behaviour of the child. His conduct is mostly governed by the religious and moral-training.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

The children in pre-school years encounter trust, autonomy and initiative. During this stage, teachers have to be tolerant of mistakes, especially when children are attempting to do something on their own.

→ The children in elementary and middle school years encounter industry or inferiority. During this stage, the teachers have to make sure that students have opportunity to set and work toward realistic goals.

→ The teenagers encounter the search for identity or role confusion. The teachers have to give students role models for career choices and other adult roles. They have to help students to find resources for working out personal problems.

Period of Embryo:—

The period has its beginning two weeks after conception and lasts for two months. It is designated the period of embryo. In this state,

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as a result of the continual process of cell division. The child begins to assume a definite shape.

- The ovum divides itself into three layers.
- Such as: The external layer called the ectoderm, the middle layer the mesoderm and the third or inner layer, the endoderm.
- The ectoderm or the external layer grows into skin, hair, nails, teeth, glands of the face and the sensory nerve ending.
- The mesoderm grows into the internal organs, the muscles and the glands which produce various secretions.
- The endoderm provides the basis for the growth of the digestive system, lungs, liver, ductless glands, thyroid, thymus and other glands and some internal organs.

Period of Fetus:—

This stage starts from the second month of the pregnancy and continues till the moment of child birth, that is continues till the fourth lunar or ninth calendar month.

- In the third month, the fetus is 3.5" long and 4 ounces in weight of about 9 to 10 ounces.
- In the eighth month, it achieves a length between 16 to 18 inches and a weight from 4 to 5 pounds, while at the time of birth, the fetus has a height of 20 inches and weight between 7 to 7.5 pounds.
- In this period, many important changes take place in the structure of the nose, mouth, through etc etc.
- Lanugo hair also grows during this period, through its color changes at the time of birth.
- The heart also begins to beat, just as the digestive system begins to grow.
- In this period sensitivity to sensation of heat, hearing, beginning, taste, smell, pain etc.
- The period is almost completely free from the problems of pregnancy. The only thing needing attention being the care to prevent a premature

delivery, if such a coin evidence does occur, very great attention is required.

→ The mother comes to know of the time of the child's delivery because the first pains of labour indicate this fact.

Consequently, the time for making preparations for delivery also arrives. The position of the foetus in the womb at the time of onset of labour pain is indicated in figure.

Period of Early childhood:—

1. Reach and balance of diet:—

The child must be encouraged in acquiring good habits of personal cleanliness and hygiene.

2. Child to be gradually made independent:—

The child must be encouraged to do many of the routine things himself. All dependences of the child must gradually give way to his independences.

3. Play:—

Play is the most dominating instinct at this stage. It is an important part of children's life during this period.

Therefore, play activities involving maximum use of limbs should be provided to the children to facilitate better motor development.

5. Self-expression:—

The child must be allowed to move about in a wider sphere, so that he develops in the act of self-experience and command over the language.

Cognitive Development:—

Cognitive development is an important aspect of growth, embracing the various mental abilities. mental developments includes such abilities as attending, perceiving, observing, remembering, im-agining, thinking, solving problems and growth of intelligence as well of language.

- These abilities grow and mature with age. In spite of general pattern of mental development, each individual grows and matures with age.
- In spite of general pattern of mental development, each individual grows and develops in his own unique manner.
- The various mental ability are inter-related and develop as a whole. They are inter-

dependent. Moreover, mental development is a whole. They are inter-development.

- The various mental ability are inter related and develop as a whole.
- They are inter-dependent.
- The factors that affect mental development include maturation, learning and education.
- Mental development is a function of the nervous system, especially of the brain.

Social Development:—

Human beings are essentially social beings, at modern life. man has come to fall the necessities of human relationships more than ever before.

→ Practically, no one can any longer live in a state of complete or even partial isolation. It is by living in society that man comes to develop human qualities of which the social phase is the fundamental quality which he must develop for better adjustment in a civilized society.

→ At the time of birth, the human child is unaware of the social phase, though he is born with in a social group and is

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surrounded by those in whose case social development has already taken place or is underway.

Moral Development :-

The "moral" word and all its derivations come from the Latin term "mos" which means manner, custom and habit.

According to Webster's New International Dictionary, "moral" refers to "fixed customs or folk wit is imbued with an ethical significance."

→ In its general phase, the term "moral" refers to a system of personality traits which one in harmony with the inner nature of the society.

→ Moral development is one of the important phases of the development process of the individual. Moral development may also refer to learning what is right and what is wrong, what is good and what is bad. It also includes rules of games and rules concerning relation between children and their peers and adults between men and woman.

Socialization :-

According to Drever "socialization is a

process by which the individual is adapted to his social environment and becomes a recognised co-operating and efficient member of it."

→ Cook refers socialization as a process as a result of which children take on themselves the various social roles, social learning member and development take.

Some other social psychologists describe socialization as a process of social development which includes the development of attitudes, friendliness, co-operativeness, rivalry, social skills & social norms.

→ The process of socialization is taken as unconscious process and secondary socialization as a conscious process.

Methods of socialization:—

According to sociologist, the effectiveness of teaching methods and techniques can be described with the effective usage of six principles.

1. The method of teaching is effective only in so far as the skills and knowledge acquired in the classroom are actually utilized by the individual in his adjustment to social situations.

2. The method of teaching must place primary development emphasis on social behaviour outside of the classroom.
3. The teaching technique must seek to utilize the social forces operative in social life in order to develop capacity for social adjustment.
4. Co-operation group patterns of learning which lay emphasis on group interaction, cooperative and democratic planning are always preferable to methods in which the individual learns by himself.

→ Personality development is one of the important aims of education, the method of teaching should help in forming a personality which is emotionally stable and socially acceptable.

→ The teacher will develop problem solving and constructive thinking. Socialized techniques, projects and group methods fulfill most of conditions. Discussions will replace the lecture method and autocratic procedure areas in the classroom.

School :-

It is one of the formal agencies of socialization. It has required importance because of its sociological changes & influences.

→ The school as a formal agencies of socialization education imparts of the maximum knowledge of the

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subjects revised for necessary living of useful and successful life.

- These subjects include language, mathematics, social and natural sciences.
- School also cater to vocational education, a variety of trades, occupations and professions are introduced to the student of the second level.
- Physical education, games and sports also features as activities in school.

Thus John Dewey has described the school as dynamic functions of reviewing, rehearsing, & reconstructing human experience.

Mass media communication:—

Mass media which are more or less entrance provide a multisensory environment of all companions in wholeness and entirety.

- These media have speeded up communication. They have brought about an inclusive conscious all senses and personal involvement of many human beings simultaneously.
- The world has become a global village.
- These media are entering one of our nervous systems they influence our behaviour and the presence fabric of our society.
- The media are becoming so important that they conditions the human consciousness.
- The message they carry is not as important as the

forms through which the message is conveyed.
 → The media are not only altering the meaning of life they affect all patterns of human communication and human inter-dependences.

ADOLESCENT GROUPS - GANGS

Gang age:—

Revolutionary changes occur in a child's social behaviour when he starts going to school. In the school he comes in contact with other children whose company is a new society for him.

- Now he doesn't like to play only with the children of his neighbour.
- He doesn't like to go to a function or for outgoing with his parents or under bothers or sisters.
- He now love group plays instead of individual play.
- This is the "gang age" of the child. His social development goes on at fast pace at this age stage.
- The child himself organizing his gang for realising some of his needs.
- He tries to achieve with the help of his gang what the society of adult has defined him.
- In this gang he learns many such social things which he cannot learn easily in the company of adult.

Sex difference in Gang :-

Like boys, girls do not enjoy freedom for acting because of our social traditions and their natural physical limitations.

- Therefore, the gang influences the behaviour of boys more. Many girls have to share domestic duties after school hours.
- Therefore they get less time to mix with their friends.
- Many parents maintain strict vigil on movements of their daughters, because the things that home is the proper place for them.
- However, some girls also succeed in forming their own gang consisting of girl friends of the immediate neighbourhood. This gang organization at times some in-door games or some cultural activities on a small scale.
- This gang meets at the house of some member of the gang itself.