

SRI GOWTHAMI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(Recognised by NCTE, Govt of Andhra Pradesh)

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*Verbal recd
NRI
10/8/16*
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College of Education

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 certain qualitative changes.

a. Growth as Cellular - Development Organisation

- al :

Frank distinguished betⁿ growth and development by saying that growth may be looked upon as the cellular (of the cells) multiplication, and development as an organisation of all the parts which growth and differentiation have produced. In other words, growth refers to changes in the particular aspects of the body and development may imply the organisation as a whole.

3. Growth also continues - development is progressive:
- & c'eve: *

Another difference bet'n growth and development lies in the fact that growth doesn't continue throughout life. Human beings grow up to a certain age, say twenty to twenty-five. Development, on the other hand, means a progressive series of changes throughout one's 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 is structure, it also develops in function. That means growth helps in development. But, this is not always, child may grow fast but this may not be accompanied by an functional improvement or development.

CHILDHOOD :-

Development Characteristics of this Stage

The period betⁿ 5 or 6 years may be designated as the period of Childhood. This stage is marked by rapid development in physical and mental spheres.

Major characteristics are given 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 this 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 advancement. The child develops powers of observation, reasoning and abstract thinking.

C. Social Development:

During this period there is a growth in 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 his own age. He becomes member of a gang and sometimes becomes the leader of the stage gang. During this period social development mostly takes place at the play-field. Boys usually 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 Impersonal Development:

During this stage, the emotions get stabilized 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 opportunities to set and work toward realistic goals.
- ⇒ The teenagers encounter the search for identity or role confusion. The teachers have to give students career choices and other adult roles. They have to help students to find resources for working out personal problems.

Period of Embryo:

This period has also been given two weeks after Conception and lasts for two months. It is also known as the Period of embryo. In this stage, as a result of the continuous 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 onto the skin, hair, nails, teeth, glands often skin and the sensory nerve ending.
 - The Mesoderm grows onto the internal organs, the muscles and the glands which produce various secretions.

→ The endoderm provokes the basic
start the growth of the digestive
system, lungs, liver, ductless glands,
thyroid, thymus and other glands and
some internal organs.

Period of Fetus:

The stage starts from the second month of the pregnancy and continues till the moment of child's birth, that is continues till the tenth lunar month 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 betⁿ 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 betⁿ 7 to 7.5 pounds.

- ⇒ In this period, many important changes take place in the structure of the nose, mouth, throat etc.
- ⇒ Larynx also grows during this period, through colour 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 sensations of heat, hearing, 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 coincidence does occur, very great attention is required.
- ⇒ The mother comes to know at the time of her 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 initial labour pains is indicated in figure!

Period of Baby childhood: →

1. Reach and balanced 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. Full dependences of the child must gradually give way to his independence.

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 involve maximum use of limbs & should be provoked 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 art of self-expression and command over the language.

Cognitive Development:

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

→ These abilities grow and mature with age. In spite of general pattern of

mental development, each individual grows and matures with age.

→ Despite the general pattern of mental development, each individual grows and develops in his own unique manner.

→ The various mental abilities are inter-related and develop as a whole. They are inter-dependent. Moreover, mental development as a whole. They are inter-dependent.

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→ 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. In modern life, man has come to feel 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 sociogroup and is surrounded by those in whose case social development has already taken place or is underway.

Moral Development:

The word "moral" and all its derivations come from the Latin term 'Mors' which means manners, custom and habit.

According to Webster's New International Dictionary, 'Moral' refers to "Folk customs or folkways imbued with an ethical significance".

- In its general phase, the term 'moral' refers to a system of personality traits which are in harmony with the inner nature of the individual and which are in accordance with the values approved by 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 betⁿ children and their peers
betⁿ children and adults betⁿ men
and women.

Socialization : →

According to Drever, " Socialization is a process by which the individual is adapted to his social environment and becomes a recognized, participating and efficient member of it".

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

Some other Social Psychologists describe socialization as a process of social development which includes the development of attitudes, friendliness, cooperativeness, rivalry, social skills

2 Social norms.

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

Methods of socialization : →

According to sociologists, 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 society in order to develop capacity for social adjustment.
4. Co-operative 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 techniques, projects and group methods, but will meet at conditions discussions will replace the lecture method and autocratic

Procedures in the Classroom.

School:

It is one of the formal agencies of socialization. It has received importance because of technological changes & influences.

- The school as a formal agencies of socialization education imparts to the maximum knowledge of the subjects required for necessary living of a useful and successful life.
- Those subjects include languages, mathematics, social and Natural Sciences.
- School also caters to vocational education; a variety of trades, occupations and professions are

introduce to the student at the secondary 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 and utilizing the social process, the function of constantly reorganizing & reconstructing human experience.

Mass Media Communication:

- Mass media which are more or less electronic provide a multidenvironmental environment of all communication wholeness and entirety.
- These media have speeded up communication. They have brought about an inclusive consciousness and personal involvement of many

- human beings simultaneously.
- ⇒ The world has become a global village.
 - ⇒ These media are extensions of our nervous system they influence our behaviour and the present fabric of our society.
 - ⇒ The media are becoming too important that they condition human consciousness.
 - ⇒ The message they carry is not as important as the streams through which the message is conveyed.
 - ⇒ The media are not only altering the meaning of life, they alter all patterns of human communication and human inter-dependence.

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 neighbourhood.
 - He doesn't like to go to a function or stay out with parents or older brothers or sisters.
 - He now likes group play instead of individual play.
 - This is the "gang age" of the child. His social development goes on at least pace of this stage.
 - The child himself forms his gang for realising some of his needs.

- He tries to achieve with the help of his gang what the society of adults has defined him.
- ⇒ In this gang he learns many such social things which he cannot learn easily in the company of adults.

Gender difference in Gang:

Like boys, girls do not enjoy freedom of cutting because of our social tradition and their natural physical limitations.

∴ Therefore, the gender influences the behaviour of boys more. Many girls have to do home 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 they think that home is

the proper place for them.

→ However, some groups also succeed in forming their own gang consisting of girlfriends of the immediate neighborhood. These young organizations at times have in-door games or some cultural activities on a small scale.

→ These gang meet at the house of some members of the gang itself.

Visited by Patel member
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