

NASA B.Ed ACADEMY

B.Ed., 20²¹ - 20²³

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss [REDACTED]

bearing the Register Number [REDACTED]

has successfully completed his/her Activity Record work for

Persepectives in Child Development

as a part of B.Ed., (Regular) Course for the semester One

2021-2023

Signature of the Lecturer

Principal

Date :



GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT & MATURATION

Meaning:-

Growth:-

Growth refers to "increase in size, height and weight." It implies the growth of heart, brain, nerves, muscles and body in general.

Development:-

Development refers to "change in structure from or shape and improvement in functioning. It is progressive of changes in orderly coherent pattern."

Maturation:-

Maturation means when certain functions are performed by mind and body automatically, we say that one has attained maturity. Maturation means 'functioning of inside, inside'.

Principles of growth and development:-

1. The principle of uniform development pattern:-

In human beings, the process of growth and development follows a definite pattern. All the development direction and sequences are almost the same for all children but each child follows his own time schedule of growth.

2. The principle of development speed variation:-

It is observed that the growth and development becomes very rapid in infancy or

early years of life and later the speed decreases.

3. The principle of developmental direction:-

The growth and development has got its own direction. It follows cephalocaudal sequence which means that the human beings grow from head downwards. It is also known as principle "from the head tailward".

4. The principle of proximodistal sequence:-

It means that the development takes place from center to periphery gradients. The spinal cord of the child develops first and then the outward development of heart and chest etc. takes place.

5. The principle of continuity:-

The process of growth and development continues from birth to death in some or the other form. The rate of development process may not be even, but it never stops until the mental and physical traits reach to their maximum in the individual.

6. The principle of general to specific development

Development proceeds from general to specific, e.g., the child learns first general concepts and then makes depth or specific studies.

First, the child learns to control his full hand and later he tries to control on the movement of the fingers on his hands.

7. The principle of total development:-

The development term does not mean only the physical development, but includes mental, social, emotional & cultural etc. All these types of developments are interrelated and interdependent.

8. The principle of maturation & learning:-

Both learning and maturation are interrelated factors at work. Every development has got their own limits. The child may be matured for something and may not be matured for others. Maturation affects the growth and development and in turn they affect learning.

9. The principle of prediction:-

This principle conveys us that the growth and development is predictable. We can predict something regarding the mental, social or emotional development of the persons by studying the rate of their developments in previous years.

KOHLBERG'S THEORY OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT

Various responses made him observe the moral development in a set pattern taking place in children rather than simply acquired from the values of parents, elders and peers.

Six Stages of Moral Development:-

1. Punishment and Obedience Orientation:-

Child decides what is wrong on the basis of what is punished. Obedience is valued for its own sake, but they obey because adults have superior power.

2. Individualization Instrumental Purpose & Exchange:-

A child follows rules when it is in its immediate interest. What brings pleasant results is good for children. Its moral judgment depends upon self interest and what it can get in return.

3. Mutual Interpersonal, Expectation, Relationship and Interpersonal conformity:-

The family or small group to which the child belongs to becomes important. Moral actions are those that live up to what is expected of you. "Being good" becomes important for its own sake, and the child generally values trust

loyalty, respect, gratitude and keeping mutual relationships.

4. Social System and conscience, Law and Order orientation:

A shift in focus from the young persons family and close groups to the large society take place in this stage. Fulfilling agreed upon duties, contributing to society and upholding laws except in extreme cases are considered good.

5. Social Contract or Utility and Individual Right:

Children are aware that there are different views and values. Values are understood as relative. They act to achieve "The greatest good for the greatest numbers".

6. Universal Ethical Principles:

The young person develops and follows self chosen ethical principles in determining what is right. But when there is a difference between laws and conscience, conscience dominates.

The laws are changeable. Individual values are important and the law should reflect those values. IF they don't do so, then

the laws should be changed.

Educational Implication:

- ⇒ The school should provide congenial environment for the children as so to inculcate moral values in them in a natural way.
- ⇒ The school should be sympathetic to the problems of children, especially those of adolescents. Adequate arrangement for games, sports and other useful activities should be provided so that children's energies are redirected to fruitful channels.
- ⇒ There should be arrangement to provide healthy sex education.
- ⇒ The ideals of patriotism, nationalism, citizenship and self-sacrifice must be fostered in them.
- ⇒ Many educational psychologists advocate moral and ethical teaching in schools.

SOCIALIZATION

Meaning:-

Socialization is the process of preparing the children to fit well in the society into which they are born. The family, school, neighbourhood community etc. are some of the chief agencies of society to socialise the human beings. It is a slow and continuous process. It starts at birth and ends with death.

Definitions of Socialization:-

According to Drever, "Socialisation is a process by which the individual is adapted to his social environment and becomes a recognised cooperating and efficient member of it."

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

Stages of Socialization:-

Socialization is a continuous process it has 4 stages. They are:-

1. Primary Socialization:-

In this stage the Family plays a major role. The church, Temple, Mosque, neighbourhood influences socialization. The method of primary socialization is informal.

2. Social Development:-

The individual has to move out of his Family and neighbourhood. When he has to move with people of other religions, other cultures and other social classes. The age of social development begins and continues throughout life.

3. Anticipatory Socialisation:-

In this process individuals develop aspiration about the future goals and try to learn behaviour appropriate to their anticipatory notes.

4. Resocialisation:-

An individual develops new behaviour temporarily for the acceptance of society to adjust there, again he avoids his behaviour and adopts old behaviour. But later, individuals have to avoid his behaviour and adopt old ways of behaviour. This is called resocialisation. In other words, he gets resocialised.

Ex: Hostel life of the students behaviour with

Roommets and Family.

Process of Socialisation:-

Communication may be defined as the transmission of meanings through the use of symbols. One learns and is taught through communication. Man has superiority over lower animals because of his speech and learning ability. Man uses the methods of behaviour, observation and imitation and develops an insight and employs perceptual visual learning which leads to alternative kinds of behaviour. Man alone is expert in communicating through symbols, which he develops into systems of expression, exchange and thinking. Hence he is superior over animals.

Culture and man's ability to learn and to communicate forms the basis of teaching learning process. This also terms the basis of Teaching - Learning process and also the basis for inter personal relationships. These make possible social interaction which is the most basic social process in human behaviour.

Social Interaction in the way in which two or more people interact, stimulate

and influence each other's behaviour.

Characteristics of Socialization:-

- ⇒ Socialization is a continuous process.
- ⇒ Socialization is visible as well as non visible process.
- ⇒ Based on the time, place, the process of socialization will be differs.
- ⇒ The child can absorb the values, social standards, beliefs, behavioral patterns in the process of socialization.
- ⇒ The process of socialization is helping for making better individual in society.
- ⇒ The process of socialization develops the social maturity.
- ⇒ Development of psychic part of child and social efficient of child both are part and partial in process of socialization. It results the personality development.
- ⇒ The socialization process can be describe as learning process.

TYPES OF LEADERSHIP

Leadership is an art. It does not belong to one individual, but belongs to the whole group and is the centre for Teaching-Learning process.

Leadership styles are of different forms depending on the personality of the leader, the group situation and the problem on hand.

There are three types of leadership.

a) Directive leadership:-

In the directive leadership, the leader provides structure to the work situation by establishing specific expectations for the subordinates. He lets the subordinates to know the goal, provides the needed guidance, schedules the work to be done and insists for the standards of performance. The leader used force, authority, domination and command on his followers. Therefore this style is also known as authoritarian style.

Advantages:-

- ⇒ The leadership provides goal of the organization moral, material and guidance.
- ⇒ The leadership facilitates team work. All the members work together for the success of the organization.

- ⇒ Develops positive attitude among the group.
- ⇒ The members develop loyalty to work place and devotion to duty.

Disadvantages:-

- ⇒ This style of leadership causes inter-group conflicts, frustration.
- ⇒ Creates an atmosphere of rivalry and status.
- ⇒ Does not allow the growth and development of personalities.

2. Supportive Leadership :-

The term supportive refers to help, sympathy and encouragement. The leader in this style has friendly relationships and shows concern for the needs status and well being of subordinates. The leader is approachable and keeps trust on the followers. He treats all members as equals.

The management having supportive leadership provides a climate to help employees grow and accomplish the things in the interest of organization.

Supportive leadership creates a feeling of participation and task involvement in the organization. Supportive leader identifies

passive members in the group and tries to understand their problems or attitudes and help them grow in the organization.

The members in the group/organization will be motivated to develop their abilities through the concern, appreciation and encouragement by the supportive leadership.

This style of leadership helps in solving many a problems of the students and teachers in the educational field and motivates them to attain higher standards.

3. Permissive Leadership:-

This style is also *Laissez-faire* or free-pain leadership style.

A leader of this style actually avoids his authority and position and relinquishes it to subordinates. This leader avoids responsibilities and power. The leader delegates his entire authority to subordinates and expects them to perform his duties and responsibilities. The leader may be lacking in self-confidence, knowledge and also a fear of failure. This style of leadership benefits self-motivated team looking for new responsibilities and challenges.

LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Students get many problems in learning process. In that lack of practice while learning, lack of interest in education, lack of concentration, lack of understanding the topics, lack of pronunciation, and lack of listening.

Learning disability is general or partial underachievement or inadequate performance below the individual ability and developmental level.

Children with learning disability have moderate to high intellectual ability. They often don't attend to the teaching and are absent minded. The lack coordination between their intelligence and motor skills. They appear normal but the disability shows its effects in learning. Hence it is called "hidden disability". Boys have disability four times than that of girls. They are hyperactive, fidgeting, restlessly roaming around and do mistakes even in copying from the board, either matter or design.

Characteristics of hearing disable children:-

⇒ They have powerful imagination and thoughts but unable to express them or exact them.

- ⇒ No coordination between intellectual abilities and motor activities.
- ⇒ Retentive ability is poor due to poor attention span and quick shifting from one thing to another.
- ⇒ Retentive ability is poor due to poor attention span.
- ⇒ Unable to express ideas and opinions due to lack of clarity of concepts.
- ⇒ Lack of language skills.
- ⇒ Inability to show results when examined though there is understanding of matter.
- ⇒ Lack of systematic way of thinking, dressing, keeping the things and in maintenance of the body.
- ⇒ Inability to use one's skills in all circumstances. Number ability shown in class is not used while shopping. This is called dyscalculia. Inability to read is called dyslexia and inability to write is called disgrafia.

Causes of learning disabilities in children:-

1. Visual and auditory impairment:-

Impaired vision or impaired hearing leads to inadequate visual and auditory perception which result in lack of learning.

2. Ill-health:-

Impaired health causes irregular attendance which makes the child to fall behind in their learning abilities.

3. Low mental ability:-

When mental age is lower than the chronological age, the child shows average or below average educational progress.

4. Personality Maladjustments of children:-

Children having severe emotional and personality maladjustments they suffer from learning disabilities.

5. Lack of educational readiness:-

Some children do not have experiences preparatory for learning, they have difficulty with unfamiliar material which becomes meaningless and causes learning disability.

6. Perceptual Problems:-

Children having low cognition on perceptual understanding have learning disabilities.

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