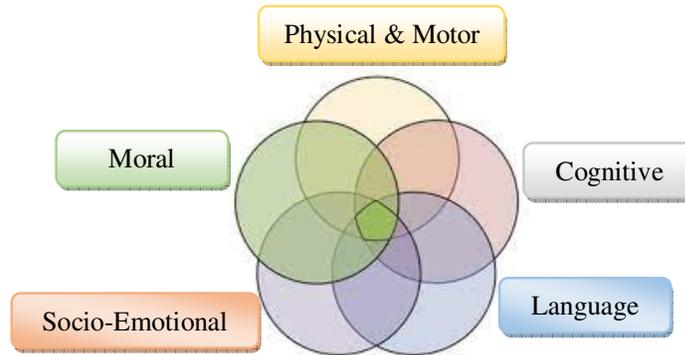


SUMMARY

Development of children is a complex and a continuous process. It takes place in many areas or domains which together influences their holistic development. In this lesson, you learnt about the development of different domains.



PHYSICAL AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

- ✚ Physical growth and development include increase in height, weight, bones and changes in the proportions of the body structure and internal organs.
- ✚ Though the nature and rate of growth may vary depending upon the stage of development, it takes place continuously throughout our entire life.

Gross Motor Skills

Involve large muscles and help control actions of children such as crawling, standing, walking, climbing, running and so forth.

Fine Motor Skills.

Involves small muscles and affects the ability to use hands and fingers effectively
Help children to grasp, hold, move and handle different objects.

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Development

- ✚ Child gradually learns to act according to the established social rules and regulations of society.
- ✚ Includes participation and involvement in social activities and understanding the meaning of being part of society.
- ✚ Being social being; child needs to connect with people around for a fulfilling life

Emotional Development

- ✚ Refers to the development of emotions and feelings in children.
- ✚ Emotions can be classified as basic emotions i.e. Happiness, fear and anger and complex emotions i.e. Shame, guilt and envy.
- ✚ Children are born with basic emotions and they develop complex emotions overtime.

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT DIFFERENT STAGES

Infancy

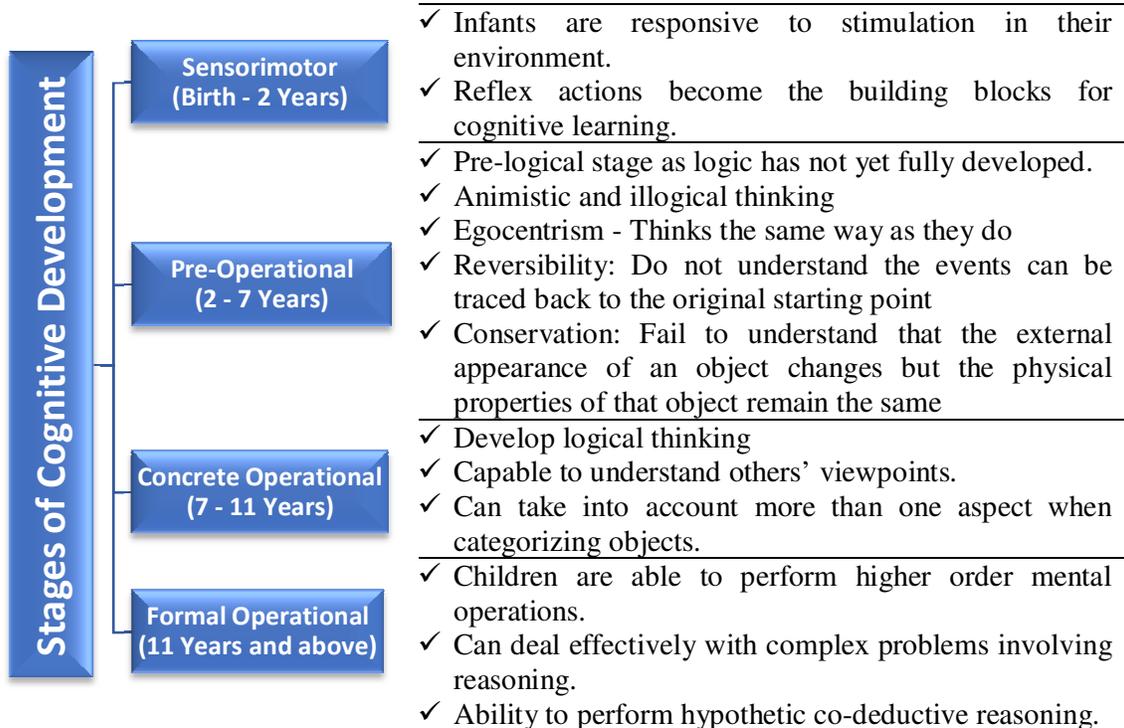
- Interact with people around them by smiling, crying, babbling and cooing.
- By the age of six to eight months, infants develop a sense of belongingness
- By the age of two years, learn to show autonomy by saying 'no' to what they do not want to do

Early Childhood

- Develop self-awareness by the age of two to five years.
- Understands the difference between right and wrong which helps in developing a code of conduct
- Parents are role models for their children in socialisation as children learn by observation and imitate
- The social world expands in school and in the neighbourhood by engaging in cooperative play and games

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Involves cognitive processes such as knowing, thinking, remembering, recognising, categorising, imagining, reasoning, decision-making and so forth.
- **According to Piaget** - Children's understanding of the world expands as they experience new ideas and challenges through interaction. It proceeds as children mature.



MORAL DEVELOPMENT

The word moral has been taken from the word mores which means manners and customs or a sense of right and wrong. **Jean Piaget** described children moral development through two stages as –

Heteronomous Stage

Children believe that rules are universal, fixed and handed down by any external authority. Rules cannot be changed and anyone who breaks the rules will be punished.

Autonomous Stage

As children grow older, Children believe that rules are for the benefit of all and if any rule does not benefit all, it can be changed by common consensus

According to **Lawrence Kohlberg**, moral development takes place at three levels:

1. **The pre-moral level-** Right and wrong determined by external factors like approval and disapproval by authority figures or rewards and punishment
2. **The level of conventional morality** -Tend to believe that rules can be changed if they do not serve the common good of the society
3. **Post-conventional morality** -The sense of right and wrong is decided by one's own conscience

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

- We use our language ability continuously to communicate our ideas, share our feelings, understand each other and build social relationships
- Language development goes hand in hand with growth and maturation of the brain
- Soon after birth, infants begin communication by laughing, crying and making vowel-like cooing sounds, gestures and try to communicate their comfort and discomfort.
- By about four months of age infants begin to manipulate their vocal apparatus during vocal play
- Around six or seven months of age, cooing develops into real language like sounds called babbling
- In the early years of life, children's speech is not clear but soon, their pronunciation becomes clear.
- Children's vocabulary increases with age
- From birth up to the age of six years, children develop language at a very rapid pace.
- Language occurs both receptively and expressively through listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- Girls develop language at a faster rate than boys, although both achieve the same language complexities later.

EVALUATE YOURSELF

- Q1.** "Development of children is a complex and a continuous process. It takes place in many areas or domains which together influence their holistic development" Comment the statement.
- Q2.** Discuss the stages of moral development as proposed by psychologists Jean Piaget and Lawrence Kohlberg.

PRACTICE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Suggest two activities that parents can organise at home to promote physical and motor development of their children.