

CHAPTER : 7

DEVELOPMENT FROM INFANCY TO CHILDHOOD - II

Childhood is an extremely important step of all the steps involved in life span development. In this stage, growth and development in children takes place at a very rapid rate.

By the end of childhood stage height of a child is 57.5 inches and weight is 48 kg. There are paradigm changes in the face of child and slowly the baby face disappears. This age is also known as 'age of ugliness'. The child looks unattractive in this stage. By this age the child has full control over his muscles and nervous system. Purposive efforts are responsible for learning various skills. The child learns recognizable letters, colouring figures and clay sculpture. In addition to this, he learns some physical activities like running, jumping, crossing, leaping, etc. Sometimes because of parent's over-protectiveness child is unable to learn some skills and gradually falls behind his peers.

During childhood child has incredible strength, unlimited energy which he uses to learn various skills. But there are gender differences while learning certain skills for example girls learn skills involving finer muscles while boys learn large muscle involving skills. By the age of 6 years primacy of one hand gets established in a child. Though muscle development takes place in an order however many factors affect it.

Factors affecting physical development

1. Malnutrition
2. Physical weight and size
3. Diseases
4. Emotional condition (fear)
5. Lack of learning opportunities
6. Lack of encouragement
7. Modest qualities and feeble mind

Cognitive development

Cognition is the ability or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses. Cognitive development determines development of attitude, adaptation skills, and management of fear originating from environmental changes, protection from distress.

In this age child understands things, incidents, information through his senses. He learns to reason, contemplate, analyze, memorize and wishes to know certain things in more detail and depth. The child in this stage is curious and investigative. This is the reason why child asks various types of questions to the parents, teachers, friends and companions. The child is gregarious and spends most of his time with friends and companions. He even shares his toys. He understands well the interconversion of milk into various

forms and that its volume and quantity remains the same. Similarly he understands micro concepts like weight, height, area, radius, diameter, depth, length etc.

Cognitive abilities in childhood

1. Memorizing ability
2. Reasoning ability
3. Questioning ability
4. Functional development
5. Contemplating ability
6. Generalizing ability
7. Reading-writing ability
8. Sensory exploration

Factors affecting cognitive development

1. Genetics
2. Senses
3. Maturity
4. Mental ability
5. Learning opportunities
6. Head injury
7. Physical health
8. Wisdom
9. Environment
10. Adaptation ability
11. Suitable facility for learning and training
12. Age differences

Intellectual development

Wisdom or intellect is a strength which gives an individual the ability to adjust with the changing situations. Intellect determines the individual's talent and individuals can be divided into sharp normal and feeble minded.

Intellectual development during childhood

1. Development of interest
2. Development of retention capacity
3. Curious tendency of a child develops
4. Observation capacity of a child develops and senses gain maturity.
5. Increase in reasoning ability with increase in curiosity.
6. Decision making ability increases.
7. Analyzing, memorizing, imagination and creativity develops.
8. Problem solving ability increases.

Factors affecting intellectual development

1. Physical health
2. Environment
3. Gender differences
4. Age differences
5. Sequence of child birth
6. School
7. Society
8. Mental maturity
9. Genetics
10. Sensory dysfunction
11. Brain defects
12. Education
13. Personality
14. Surroundings

Language development

Language is a popular medium of communication by which we can convey what we want to say. There is clarity in ideas. That is why language has an invaluable contribution in social, mental, cognitive, personality development. Therefore, language development in every child is important.

Stages of language development**Expressions before actual language**

1. Crying
2. Blabbering
3. Facial expressions

Expressions of actual language

1. Pronunciation
2. Estimation ability
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence formation

Pattern of language development

Language development pattern is similar to functional development and both go parallel. Language development is same in each child but the children who get motivation and training at the right time and practice learn the language early while the ones who do not get training, motivation and practice on right time learn it late.

Characteristics of child's language material

1. Self-centered language
2. Excessive questions
3. Repetition of words
4. Abstract language
5. Socialized language

Hardships of language (speech) development**Voice defects**

1. Defects in pronunciation
2. Word meaning related defects
3. Defects in sentence formation

Voice disorder

1. Faulty pronunciation
2. Unclear pronunciation

3. Stammering
4. Lipping
5. Sharp obscure speech

Use of two languages

Bilingual in general means- 'using two languages'. This is not only concerned with speaking or writing but also for understanding what others speak.

Emotional development**Characteristics of children's emotions:**

- Extreme and violent emotions
- Happening again and again
- Individual differences in emotional behaviour
- Easily observed and clearly visible
- Being momentous
- Associated with physical activities
- Changes in emotional strength
- Associated with concrete material and situations

Common emotions during childhood

1. Fear
2. Grief or sorrow
3. Curiosity
4. Shyness
5. Anxiety
6. Jealousy
7. Anger

Social development

Every child desires to talk, eat, roam and stay with his peers. He wishes that his friends like him and has respect in his peer-group. That is why many changes in child's behavior, dressing, speaking ways and lifestyle can be seen.

Specific patterns of social behavior during childhood

- Over-sensitivity
- Social acceptance
- Suggestion receptivity
- Responsibility
- Competition
- As a good player
- Social insight
- Social differentiation
- Biasness
- Anti-sexual expressions

Ethical development

Ethical behavior is the conduct according to the ethical code of a social group.

Learning pattern of ethical development

1. Trial and error
2. Role of customs, traditions and laws
3. Role of reward and punishment
4. Role of social consciousness
5. Knowing good and bad
6. Role of shame and guilt
7. Role of human consciousness

Importance of ethical development in child's life

1. Development of awareness
2. Development of decision making ability
3. Helpful in determination of conduct
4. Helpful in socialization
5. Development of attitude
6. Development in sense of security
7. Helpful in personality development
8. Helpful in character building

Factors affecting childhood

1. Diseases
2. Accidents
3. Physical incapability
4. Shapelessness
5. External appearance
6. Sexually inappropriate physical buildup
7. Obesity

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Childhood is an extremely important step of all the steps involved in life span development. In this stage, growth and development in children takes place at a very rapid rate.
2. By the end of childhood stage height of a child is 57.5 inches and weight is 48 kg.
3. Malnutrition, physical weight and size, modest qualities and feeble mind, emotional condition, lack of learning opportunities, lack of encouragement, etc. are the factors affecting child's development.
4. Cognition is the ability or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.
5. A child learns to reason, contemplate, analyze, memorize by intellectual and mental development.
6. Memorizing ability, reasoning ability, questioning ability, contemplating ability, generalizing ability-are some of the cognitive abilities of childhood.
7. Wisdom or intellect is a strength which gives an individual the ability to adjust with the changing situations.
8. Hardships of speech development are- voice defects and voice disorders such as defects in

- pronunciation, defects in sentence formation, word meaning related defects, faulty pronunciation, unclear pronunciation, stammering, lisping and sharp obscure speech
9. Bilingual in general means- 'using two languages'.
 10. Stages of language development- crying, blabbering, facial expressions, pronunciation, analyzing power, vocabulary, sentence formation.
 11. Ethical behavior is the conduct according to the ethical code of a social group.

EXERCISE**1. Choose the correct option-**

- (i) Which of the following does not affect physical development?
 - (a) Malnutrition (b) Nutrition
 - (c) Disease (d) Fear
- (ii) Which of the following is a cognitive ability of childhood?
 - (a) Maturity (b) Senses
 - (c) Reasoning ability (d) Wisdom
- (iii) How many languages are used in bilingualism?
 - (a) Two (b) One
 - (c) Three (d) Five
- (iv) Which is a voice disorder?
 - (a) Defect in pronunciation
 - (b) Deaf and dumb
 - (c) Stammering
 - (d) Defect in sentence formation

- (v) Which of the following is not a common emotion?

- (a) Fear (b) Smiling
- (c) Anger (d) Shyness

2. Fill in the blanks

- (i) Language development is similar to _____ development
 - (ii) _____ behaviour is the conduct according to the ethical code of a social group
 - (iii) During _____ child becomes group loving.
 - (iv) Development of _____ takes place with increase of curiosity.
 - (v) Word meaning related defect is associated with _____.
3. Explain physical development during childhood.
 4. Explain the factors affecting physical development during childhood.
 5. Write the various cognitive abilities of childhood.
 6. What are specific patterns of social behavior in childhood?
 7. While explaining importance of ethical development in child's life write the factors affecting childhood.

ANSWERS

1. (i) b (ii) c (iii) a (iv) c (v) b
2. (i) social (ii) ethical (iii) childhood
(iv) reasoning ability (v) voice defect