

3.5. THE CONCEPT OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
INDIVIDUAL

3.6. DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT:

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3.6.1. Physical Development : Physical development influences children's behavior both directly and indirectly. Directly, physical development determines what children can do. Indirectly, physical development influences attitudes towards self and others. These in turn are reflected in the kind of adjustment that children make. Following are the some of the noticeable physical development in children.

3.6.2 Motor Development

Motor development means the development of central nervous system over bodily movement, through the co-ordinated activity of the nerve centre, the nerves and the muscles.

Motor development depends on neural and muscular maturation. Through motor development follows a predictable pattern, there are individual differences in the rate of motor development.

3.6.3. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

✓ Language is a form of communication. The form of language may be written, spoken, sign language etc. Speech is a form of language in which articulate words or sounds are used to convey means and thoughts.

Speech is a kind of behaviour that helps the child to move from a world of egocentrism to a world of socialized relationship. The child with

a better language is able to established better social relationship in play, in neighbourhood and in small groups. The child feels more secure when he develops a command over language.

There are development milestones in language development. The little one cannot speak from birth to few days. Gradually, the child can only produce some sounds, start making short and simple words. Thus the language development begins in small children.

1. Stages of Language Development :

3.6.4. EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Emotions add zest to life and living and at times sorrow and grief. Emotions are of special importance because they organize behaviour, energize behaviour but when acute they also disrupt behaviour.

Emotions play an important role in the life of children. It adds to the pleasure of everyday experience, serves as a motive to action and determines finally the characteristic pattern of adjustment to life. Every child is born with potentialities for both pleasant and unpleasant emotions.

3.6.5 COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

✓ Cognitive development is an important aspect of growth, embracing various mental abilities. It is the development of the ability of the child to think and find solutions to problem. Cognitive development interlinked with different functions of the brain. (It also refers to the process of learning and understanding.) In total, cognitive development includes all mental growth like sensation, perception, imagination, memory, reasoning, intelligence, interpretation, language ability, problem solving ability and decision making ability etc.

3.6.6 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ✓

(3) (✓) Social development means acquisition of the ability to behave in accordance with social expectation. The child is not born social. He learns to be social. The process of socialization continues throughout life beginning from infancy. The child at first is egocentric and only after language development and social activities, through play etc are developed to become socialized. Socialization simply refers to a process through which an individual child acquires traits, values and attitudes, beliefs, behaviour in conformity with social norms or standards. To become socialized three processes are involve -

a) The individual behaves according to the norms of his own group.

b) The individual plays appropriate sex roles and other roles and defined by the group, parents and children etc.

c) Child develops proper social attitudes. They must like people and social activities.

~~6.5~~ (a) PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

The word personality is derived from the Latin word 'Persona' meaning a mask worn by an actor when he is performing on stage.

It is the quality of the individuals total behaviour as revealed by his speech and actions. It includes all the patterns of thought and emotions that causes an individual to do and say things in a particular way. At a basic level, personality is expressed through one's temperament or emotional tone. It also colours ones values, beliefs and expectations.