

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS - 12
SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT-III
STAGE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

II. Short answers questions.

1. Write the different stages of human development along with their period and approximate age.

Ans: (Answer from page 25.)

2. What are the three stages of human development:-

Ans: The three stages of human development are:

- i) Infancy – from birth to 2 years.
- ii) Childhood – from 3-12 years.
- iii) Adolescence – from 12-19 years.

3. Describe the physical, emotional and social development characteristics of infancy.

Ans: Physical development: - body size during infancy is measured in terms of height and weight.

During the first year of life, a baby got through more changes in his/her body sizes than at any other time.

a) **Height:** children of the same age vary greatly in height, but the pattern of growth is similar for all an average Indian child at birth measures between 17 to 21 inches. At one year 28 to 30 inches at 5 years the child is 32 to 34 inches tall (at most double his birth length). For the first year in the baby's life the baby the length is recorded in lying down position using an instrument known as Infantometer. Hence, it is said that in the first year we measure the length and not the height.

b) **Development in the nervous system and eye muscles:** Growth in the nervous system consist primarily of the development of immature cell present at birth rather than the formation of new cells eye muscles are called coordinated and can distinguish colour.

Social Development:-

Infancy is centered around home and therefore it is here that the foundation for later behavior and attitude are formed. A happy environment at home enhances the social adjust ability while infants who cries excessively tend to become aggressive.

a) **The infant is not social at birth:** He/she is too much self-centered. He/ She is only concerned with the satisfaction of his/her physical needs. An infant cannot share his/her keys with others. He/she wants to own all things for himself/herself and does not tolerate any external interference.

b) **The infant is dependent upon the adults for the satisfaction of his/her needs:** Even for the emotional satisfaction he/she depends upon others.

Emotional Development:

In the beginning of life, emotion are not clear but as the child grows different emotions , it become more and more clear which can be easily interpreted. The emotional characteristics of infancy stages are given below:-

- a) **Anger:** When interfered with its movement unable to do a task, for not being understood the child reacts by screaming, kicking, waving the arms jumping up and down etc.
- b) **Fear:** Any stimulus which occurs suddenly or unexpectedly or which is different from what the infant is accustomed to give rise to fear.

4. List the general notions of infancy stage of human development.

Ans: i) Age of dependence: The infant is totally dependent on the caretaker to fulfil all its needs.

ii) Age of rapid growth and change: Growth is both physical and psychological. The bodily movements are more co-ordinated and the infant is able to recognize and identify people and objects.

iii) The foundation age: At this period of time, the foundation of many behavior, patterns, attitude to others and self and emotional expressions are being established.

iv) A Shy age: The infant's world is limited to the family and to significant people. It shies away from strangers and unfamiliar surroundings.

v) A Hazardous age: The child is prone to physical illness and accidents. The high infant mortality rate is evidence of this.

vi) An Appealing age: Adults as well as older children find the infant appealing because of its helplessness, dependency and easy to manage feeling that one gets.

III. Long Answer questions.

1. (Assignment)

2. (Assignment)

3. Describe the physical, emotional and social development characteristics of early and late childhood?

Ans: Physical development

I) The stage of childhood is characterized as the period of slow, steady and uniform growth. Development rate, although continuous and uniform is very slow at this stage.

II) By five years the height of the child, approximately, becomes almost double and he/she acquires five times his birth weight.

III) The arms and legs lengthen and may become spindly and the hands and feet grow bigger.

IV) The trunk elongates and becomes slimmer the neck becomes longer, the chest broadens and the abdomen flattens.

V) By the time the child completes the age of four his/her brain gains almost 80% of its final weight another 10% been added by the time he/she completes his light years.

VI) The bones at different rates in different parts of the body.

VII) Near the end of the fifth year, the permanent teeth begin to appear, the growth of which acquires a long time.

VIII) Nervous system shows a rapid growth during the first four years.

IX) The muscles become larger, stronger, and heavier with the result that children look thinner.

X) Sexually this stage is 'latency period'. Sexual energy at this stage lies dormant but emerges with great force at the end of this stage.

Social Development:

- i) Social behavior like limitation, co-operation, sympathy, empathy, social approval, sharing, and attachment behavior to people outside home are common.
- ii) Even unsocial patterns like negativism, aggressiveness, ascendant behavior, selfishness, ego, centrism, destructiveness, prejudices and sex antagonism are also developed.
- iii) At this stage, the child desires independence and he takes satisfaction by doing its work with his own effort.
- iv) He/she shows interest in outside activities with the peer group than with parents and family members.
- v) He/she becomes an active member of the peer group and this stage is referred to as the gang age.
- vi) He/she believes in group loyalty and thus tries to conform the rules and the values maintained by his group.
- vii) A sort of segregation is found among boys and girls of this age. They form their own group among members of their own sex because of their habits Interests and attitudes etc.
- viii) The interest and values of the peer group often have a clash with the interest and values of the teachers and parents on the one hand he/she aspires for the social values of his/her own group.

Emotional development

- i. It is a period of stability and control.
- ii. The child learns to hide his/her feelings. He/she expresses emotions in an appropriate and socially approved way.
- iii. His /her emotional behavior is not guided by instinctive causes but has an appropriate rational though behind it.
- iv. Childhood stage gives birth to so many complexes due t inhibition and repression etc.
- v. In this stage, the child's emotional behavior gets structured into sentiments.

4. (Assignment).

5. (Answer is from pg 31-34).

6. Explain the educational significance of all three stages of human development.

Ans: i) Nature of education in infancy: The education of the infancy has mostly to consist of the training of his/her senses and the apparatus of education has to consist of concrete materials as we have in Montessori Method. The process of education has to consist of activities and concrete experiences. The infant course of education must provide something for the satisfaction of the instinct at submission and self-satisfaction. It must also have the provision for the satisfaction of his/her fantasy. The teacher has to see what the infant's emotional needs are fully satisfied. The system of reward and punishment can be utilized for making the infant's training effective and properly self-governed. He/she should know how to act and not why to act. School activities should be based on pleasure principle, i.e. activities in which he/she is mostly interested. Play way method may be applied. Unsympathetic attitude of the father leads to the sentiment of hatred. Therefore, lady teachers are preferred for children.

ii) Nature of education in childhood: Childhood is the time when the individuals basic values and ideals are to a great extend shaped. The child thinks more of the objective environment of things and person other than himself/herself. Thus, his behavior should be

voluntary and should not be dominated by force, but should be guided. He is deeply interested in outdoor activities such as in running, climbing, jumping, swimming, camping and what so ever he/she like. Thus the teacher must provide occupations.

iii) Nature of education in adolescence: The parents and the society both expect that adolescence should progress towards physical and sexual maturity, mental and emotional maturity. To help them march ahead steadily in this direction is the fundamental task of education. A single sentence of a sympathetic teacher which restores self confidence in the pupil, may be more helpful than a long and highly technical interview conducted in an impersonal manner by a counsellor.

THE END