मिशन CTET / STET 2023

CDP

30 Marks - CTET/UPTET

15 Subjective is pedagogy.

विकास की अवधारणा

(CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT)

पिछली परीक्षा में पूछे गए प्रश्नो के आधार पर

CTET / STET की परीक्षाओं हेतु उपयोगी

BY CDP GURU

LIVE | 05:00 PM

Today We're going to Discuss...

CDP

Topic – Development & it's relation with learning.

- Concept of Development
- Types of Development → विकास वृद्धि परिपक्वता
- Difference between Development, Growth & Maturation
- Stages of Development
- Factor's affecting Development
- Question & Answer Bank

Concept of **Development-** Development refers to the biological and psychological changes that occur in human beings between conception and the end of adolescence, as the individual progresses **from dependency to increasing autonomy.**

- According to **E.Hurlock**: "Development is not limited to the growing layer. Instead, it consists of a progressive series of changes towards the goal of maturity". Due to development, new abilities grow in a man.
- According to **Heinz Werner**: "Development consists of two processes integration and differentiation".
- According to **JE Anderson**: "Development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in behaviour which results from environmental situations".
- According to **Jersild, Telford, and Sawrey:** "Development refers to the complex set of the process involved in the emergence of a mature functioning organism from fertilized ovum".

Stages of Development: There are Mainly 4 Stages of Development:

1) Prenatal - Conception to birth (280 day's /36 weeks)

2) Infancy - From birth to 2 years

3) Childhood- Childhood divided in two parts

A) **Early Childhood** - 2 to 5 years (This age is called Toy Age)

B) **Lateral Childhood-** 6- 11 years

4) Adolescence - 12 to 18 years

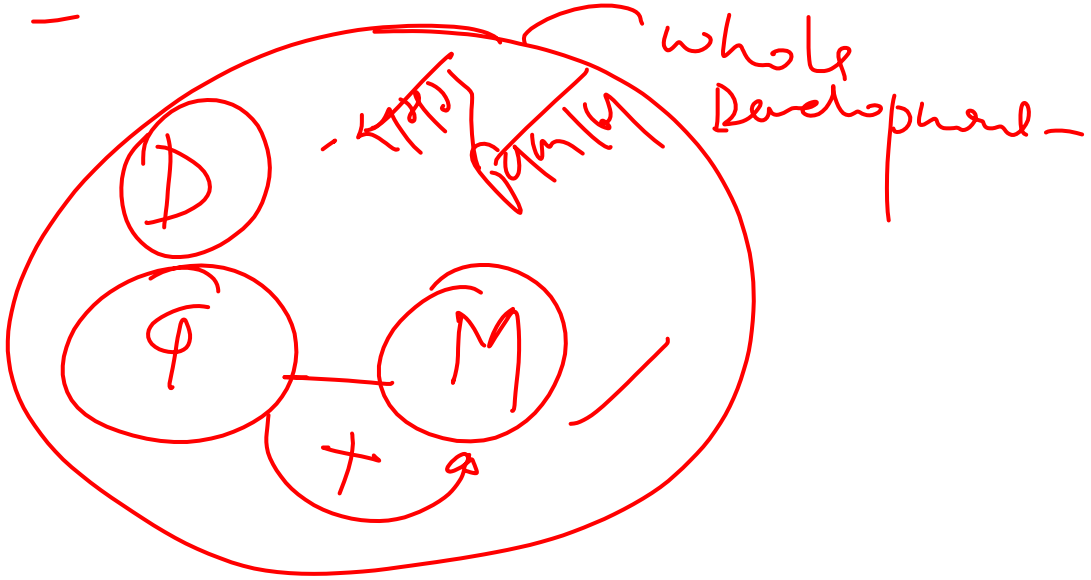
GROWTH

- Growth refers to changes in human weight, height and structure. Disappearance of old features & acquisition of new ones.
- Growth is only is part of Development, Growth is Time bounded Process.
- According to the Crow and Crow(1962) Growth refers to structural & physiological changes".

Body Growth
শারীরিক

Difference between Development, Growth & Maturation:

- Growth refers to physical and biological changes. Development refers to function and behavioral changes. Learning refers to adapting to environmental conditions. Maturation refers to a transition into an adult-like state regarding some sort of skill or behavior.



Difference b/w Development & Growth

Growth	Development
1. Growth is quantitative.	Development is both quantitative and qualitative in nature.
2. Growth refers to physical aspects only.	Development includes all aspects such as physical, cognitive, emotional, social etc.
3. Growth stops at certain period of life.	Development continues till death.
4. Growth can be measured.	Development can only be assessed.
5. Includes structural changes.	Includes both structural and functional changes

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4 Broad domain of Development tricks

Types of Development

PCSE

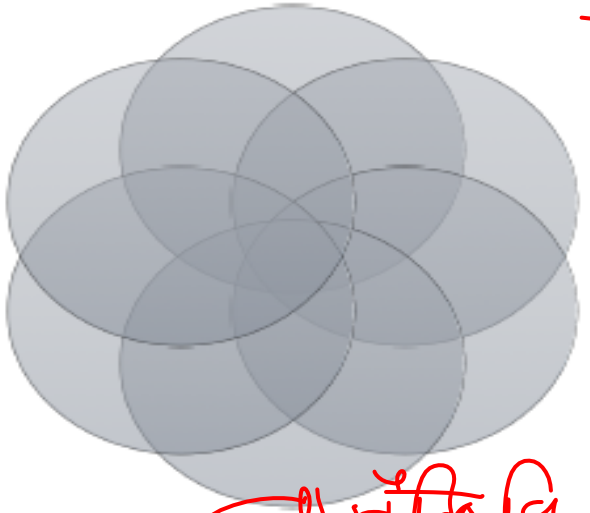
Thought → Language

विचार भाषाई

Physical Development शारिक विकास

3) Social Development सामाजिक विकास

Cognitive Development बौद्धिक विकास – Monthly Jeanpiaget



Language Development भाषाई विकास

Emotional Development भावनात्मक विकास

Moral Development नैतिक विकास

Broad Domains of Development

1) Physical Development

2) Cognitive Development

3) Social Development

4) Emotional Development

- **Physical Development**: Physical Development is depend on Motor skills which is of two types
- **Gross motor skills-** which involves large muscles of Child body. These muscles allow us to sit, stand, walk, run among other activities.
- **Fine motor skills-** which involves small muscles of body, specially in the hand. Activity like writing, Drawing, throwing, grasping etc.

Cognitive Development:

This stage is characterized by the child's representation of things and events in terms of appropriate motor responses and activities.

Social development- In the social development theory, Leo Vygotsky primarily explains that socialization affects the learning process in an individual. It tries to explain consciousness or awareness as the result of socialization.

The process of development is very wide, complex and continuous; thus some principles need to be followed to understand it.

1) Principle of Development

Principle of Continuity: → सतत का सिद्धांत / निरंतरता

2)

Principle of development direction: दिशा का सिद्धांत

(i) Cephalo-caudal sequence – शिरोपुच्छीय विकास — सिर से पैर की ओर

(ii) Proximodistal sequence – मध्य से हस्त विकास

Development follows a fixed pattern/sequence:

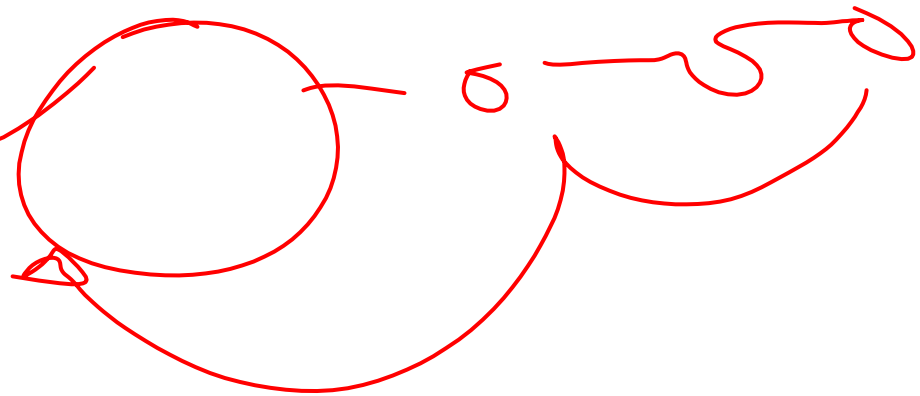
Principle of individual differences: – व्यक्तिगत भिन्नता का सिद्धांत

Development proceeds from general to specific responses: → सामान्य से विशेष की ओर

6. Principle of interrelationship: Development in various aspects of the child is interdependent due to interrelationships.

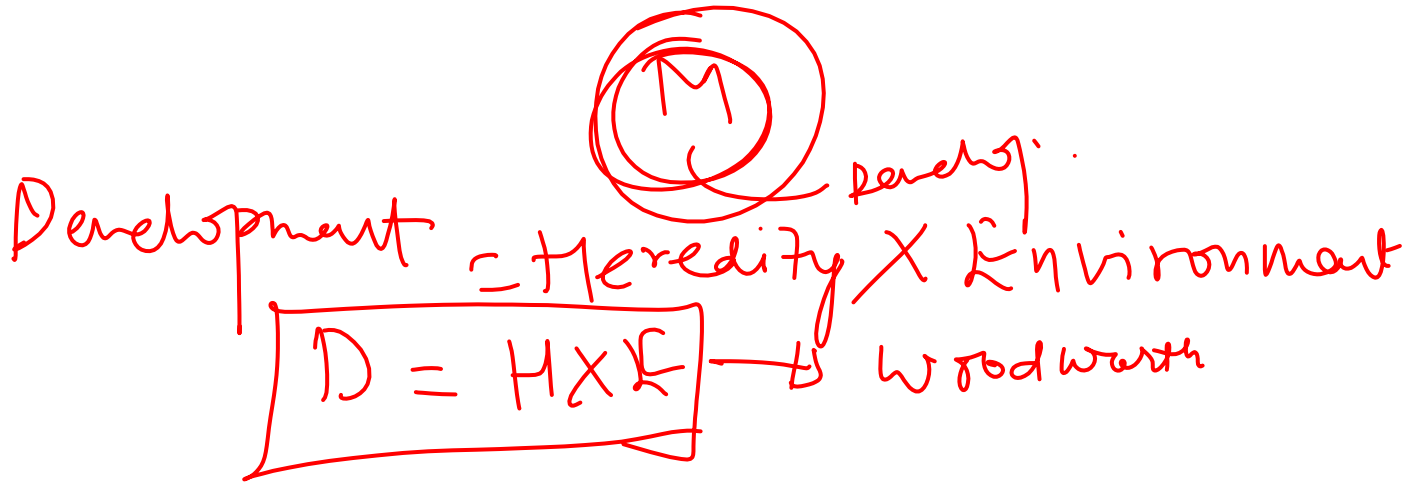
7. Principle of integration: By proceeding from general responses to specific response again, these specific response are integrated from the whole it means there is a movement from whole to parts and again from parts to whole.

8. Principle of Predictability:



Development is the product of maturation and learning:

- Maturation sets limits to development.
- It means because of limitation in heredity endowment, development cannot go beyond a certain point even when learning is encouraged.
- On the other hand, deprivation of learning opportunities also limits development.



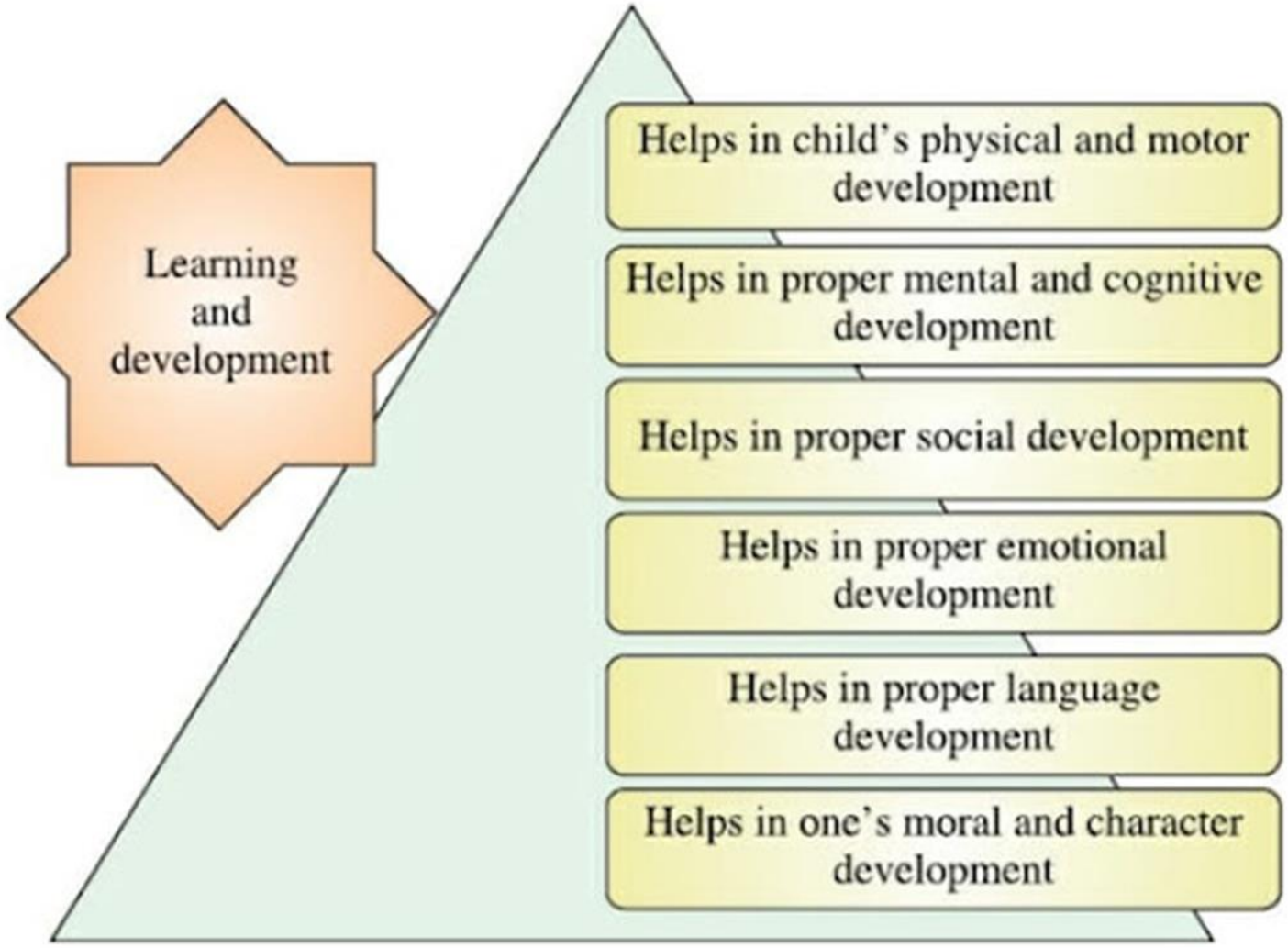
- Development involves change
- Development follows a fixed pattern/sequence
- Development proceeds from general to specific
- Development is correlated
- Development is predictable
- Development occurs at different rates for different parts of the body
- Development proceeds stage by stage
- Early development is more important than later development
- Development is continuous
- There are individual differences in development
- Development is the product of maturation and learning

Learning-

- Learning is permanent change in behavior through experience.
- Acquisition of knowledge.
- Knowledge gained through study.
- Process by which behavior is changed ,shaped or controlled. Knowledge of new skills.

Note- Learning is a change in behaviour—better or worse.

The relationship development and learning


Learning and development
Helps in child's physical and motor development
Helps in proper mental and cognitive development
Helps in proper social development
Helps in proper emotional development
Helps in proper language development
Helps in one's moral and character development

Factor’s affecting Development

- **Many factors influence the child's development. These are physical, intellectual, spiritual, economic, and social.**