

Unit -1.

J.B. Watson - Father of Psychology.

Glockel coined the term Psychology.

The word Psychology is derived from 2 Latin word.

Psyche - soul

logy - study which means the Study of Soul.

This Definition was rejected as "soul" was considered very ambiguous word (regarding the nature of soul, its location in the body etc).

Later in the 18th Century Philosophers defined Psychology as the Science of Mind (Yet it faced the same question "What is Mind? How it can be studied"). Consequently this definition was also rejected.

Later William James in his Book "Principles of Psychology" (1890) defined Psychology as the Science of Mental Process.

In 1892, Wilhelm Wundt defined Psychology as the Study of Consciousness. (This definition was also rejected as the word consciousness is very subjective).

In the present Century - the word Psychology was defined differently by different Psychologist.

Edwin Cr. Boring defined Psychology as the study of human Nature

Later William Mc. Dougall, was the first to define Psychology as "the Science of Behaviour".

covert behaviour overt behaviour

Finally Skinner defined Psychology as
the "study of behaviour an experience" of an
individual resulting from his adjustment
to the envt."

There are various Branches of Psychology like.

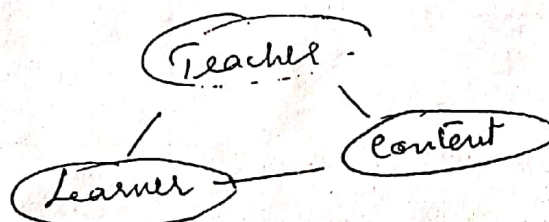
- Social Psychology
- Political Psychology
- Industrial Psycholo
- Abnormal Psycho
- Educational Psychology.
- Dev. al Psychology.

Educational Psychology - This refers to the application of
Psychological principles, facts, theories &
laws, findings in the field of Educati

Dev. al Psychology - studies the various developmental
features of an individual such as Physical Devt
Mental, Social, Emotional, Moral devt.
Personality devt etc from the moment of
conception in Mother's womb to death.

What is the Need for studying Childhood and Growing up in B. Ed program
Objectives of Aims

Study of Childhood and Growing up in B. Ed
program deals with 3 main components namely



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It is concerned in finding out answers for the following questions like.

Who is to be educated?

Why to learn?

From whom to learn?

Where to learn?

How to learn?

What to learn?

What does the instructional material provide ^{learners} students?

How to measure learning outcomes of the learner?

Study of childhood & growing up helps the learner teachers to know about.

- Student's growth & devt.
- Heredity and envt. affecting the learner.
- Physical, mental, social, emotional, moral devt. of the learner
- Individual differences of the learners.
- learners Aptitude, Interest, Attitudes, intelligence, Creativity
- Factors affecting Student's learning
- Impact of learning situation on the learner.
- Mental health of the learner.
- character devt. of the learner.
- factors affecting Student's Attention.
- Appropriate use of Rewards & Punishment.
- Concept of measurement, assessment and evaluation
- Ways of measuring learning outcomes of the learner.
- Measures of Adjustment
- Techniques & methods in Educational Psychology that can be used to solve educational problems in a scientific way.
- and provide proper guidance & Counselling
- Status of girl child, Student population belonging

underprivileged sector of the society (namely girl child, girl from Dalit house, Disabled child etc)

- various child laws framed by our Indian Constitution to protect children from exploitation
- reasons and remedies of behavioral problems of child
- About Mental Health & Hygiene, ways of promoting Mental Health in student population
- About the ^{meaning} concept of self-concept, self-esteem, self-confidence, self-help, self-symbols which helps to in Personality devt. of the learners.
- On the whole, it helps the teacher trainee to understand children's world with good human relationship

Meaning of Growth & Devt :-

Growth - refers to enlargement of cells, fibres, muscles, elongation of bones, enlargement of body parts and internal organ system which is caused by biological process. It is the process by which an individual attains maturity.

Characteristics of Growth :-

- Growth is a quantitative aspect, which indicates increase in size, weight and height.
- Growth could be objectively observed and measured
- Growth does not continue throughout the life span.
- Growth stops when maturation is attained.
- Rate of growth of different parts of the body is diff.
- Rate of growth is not uniform.

- Growth may or may not bring devt.
- Growth is one part of Devt.
- On the whole growth list out the changes in the body parts of an organism.

Devt. :- refers to the overall change in shape, form or structure in functional aspect.

Devt. is a wider term indicating advancement, a progressive change, a sort of growing forward towards greater maturity; resulting in improved functioning of Body part.

Characteristics :-

- Devt. deals with qualitative aspect.
- Devt. indicates changes in the quality / character, rather than the quantitative aspect.
- Devt. cannot be measured directly, since it is qualitative in nature. It can only be assessed in behavioral situations.
- Devt. is a progressive series that occurs in an orderly predictable pattern as a result of ~~more~~ maturation & experience.
- Devt. is a continuous process.
- Rate of Devt is also not uniform through out the life span of an individual.
- Devt is influenced by Heredity, Environment, Maturation, learning & training, Modeling the parents, leaders & elder members.
- Devt is possible without growth
- Devt is the process of qualitative transformation which brings about maturity & functional improvement.

How Growth and Devt. are related?

- Growth is one part of the Devt. Growth starts from conception and stops when maturity is attained. After Maturity, the role of Devt comes into focus which helps the individual to improve in functional aspects through Learning and Training.
- ~~Devt leads to growth~~ ^{may} lead an individual to ^{attain} Devt and Development leads to further growth and Devt.
- Thus Growth and Devt. are interrelated.

Difference between Growth & Devt.

Growth

1. Growth refers to increase in size, wt. & ht of an organism.
2. It is the process by which an individual attains maturity.
3. It is purely confined to quantitative aspect.
4. It is observable & measurable.

Devt.

Devt. refers to overall change in shape, form or structure resulting in improved functioning of Body part.

It is the result of growth, Maturity and learning.

It deals with qualitative asp.

Devt. cannot be measured directly, though they can be assessed in behavioral situations.

Growth is one part of
Dev.

Growth is not a continuous
process.

Growth may or may not lead
to Dev.

Growth refers to the changes
which takes ~~part~~ place in
particular part of the body.

Growth is the biological
ripening of an organism.
which is a natural process.

Eg :- Growth of Body.
Growth of Brain
Growth of Heart.

Dev is a comprehensive
word which includes
Growth, Maturity & Learning

Dev is a continuous process

Dev. is possible without
growth.

Dev. refers to the changes
in the organism/individual
as a whole.

Dev. is influenced by
Heridity & envt.

Eg :- Dev. of Immunity pow
Dev. of Intelligence
Dev. of Emotions

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Educational Implications of Growth and Devt :-

What is the use of studying growth & devt. of student? In what ways it helps the learner teachers?

Study of growth and devt / Knowledge about the Principles of growth and development enables the teacher helps

- to know about the potentials of their students.
- to know about the proper Devt. of the students.
- to know about the Developmental task (Phy, Mental, Emotion & Social Devt) peculiar to each ~~age~~ stage that helps in understanding their children.
- to plan & organise teaching learning programmes, procedures & practices according to the maturation level of their children.
- not to pay undue demands on their children.
- to pay individual attention to individual differences of the learner.
- to understand that it is difficult to change the heredity of the child, but envt. can be modified for student's devt.
- to observe the child in terms of devt. at task peculiar to each stage and can find solutions for it with parents' helps.
- to understand student's world.
- to build all-round devt. of ~~an individual~~ the students through good human relationships.

Principles of Growth and Devt :-

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The changes brought about in the individual by the process of growth and devt. tends to show some well defined principles. They are known as Principles of Growth and Devt.

1. Principle of Continuity :-

The physical growth is a continuous process over a period of time and it is not reversible.

Dvt is also continuous process but never ceases.

Eg: An individual starting its life from a tiny cell develops his body, mind and other aspects of his personality through a continuous stream of devt.

2. Lack of Uniformity in Devt. at rate / ratio :-

This principle implies that the rate of growth and devt is not uniform.

Eg:- Physical growth is more rapid in early years of life, but slows down in the later years of infancy.

Again at puberty, there is a sudden rise in the speed of growth.

Eg:- An individual might be weak upto 5th std. Suddenly (ie) sudden spurt / insign.

she/he might start to study well from 6th std. (15)
onwards; due to the self-interest, responsibility etc.
Thus the rate of devt. is not uniform.

③ Principle of individual difference :-

There exist a wide range of individual difference among children, with respect to growth and devt., even if they are put into same envt.

Eg:- There is individual difference in ht, wt among the same age group students (gr).

There is individual difference in level of perception, even though the whole class is handled by the same teacher (devt).

④ Principle of Uniformity of Pattern :-

It is also called principle of general to specific which follows a definite sequence or pattern in all the children.

Eg:- In all ~~for~~ phases of growth, the newborn baby initially exhibits purposeless movt. upto 3 months and later they gain control over parts of the body and exhibits purposeful movts. (growth).

Eg: Devt. is seen in a child where the child tries to develop its basic cognitive ~~the~~ structure to cognitive functions seeing the environment.

Principle of Developmental Direction

Development of children takes place in 2 directions namely,

1. Cephalo caudal
2. Proximal - distal.

∴ the devt. proceed from center to periphery, it is called so.

Eg:- Control over fingers comes after control over the arms and the hand.

∴ In Proximo distal sequence, devt. proceeds from near to distant.

∴ the devt. proceeds from head to foot in a longitudinal axis, it is called Cephalo caudal path of devt.

Eg First the child gains control over his head and arms & then his legs so that he can stand.

Principle of Integration:-

Growth and Devt. are joined product of both Heridity and envt.

Eg Heridity is a system which is more strong in deciding the traits of an individual like eyeball colour, skin complexion, behaviour of the child.

Eg The moral & intellectual factors, social factors surrounding prevailing in the envt. in which the child is living, will constantly influence and mould his behaviour.

Principle of Interrelation

Growth and Devt in various dimensions like physical, mental, social etc are inter related and inter dependent.

Growth and Devt in any one dimension affects the growth and devt. of the child in other dimension.

Eg Children with above average intelligence, are generally found to possess above average physical and social devt.

Children with poor physical devt lead to regress in emotional, social and intellectual devt.

Stages of Human Growth and Devt :-

The life-span of human beings can be divided into following 5 stages from conception to death. They are.

Name of the Stage

Period and appropriate age.

1. Pre-natal Stage

The period of growth & devt of an individual from conception to birth.

2. Infancy Stage

The period of growth & devt of an individual from birth to 2 yrs old.

③ Childhood Stage ...

The period of growth and Devt of human beings from 3 to 12 yrs (or) in strict sense upto the onset of puberty.

Early childhood → From 3 to 5 yrs old.
Late childhood → From 6 to 12 yrs old.

④ Adolescent stage

The period of Devt. from the onset of puberty to the age of maturity. (Generally from 13 to 19 yrs old).

⑤ Adulthood stage

The period of Devt from 20 yrs and beyond (ie till death).

Dimensions of Devt :- / Devt. al features at each stage of Human Life span

Various aspects of Devt :-

1. Physical Devt -
2. Mental Devt / Cognitive Devt.
3. Emotional Devt.
4. Social Devt -
5. Moral Devt.

Physical Devt :- Anatomical growth and Physiological growth are the 2 components of Physical Devt which leads to Motor development.

It refers to the devt. of external organs of an individual like Ht, wt, body proportions, changes in growth in skeleton, changes in the quality and number of bones, and general appearance. (Anatomical aspects).

It refers to the ability of internal organs to perform improved functioning in neuromuscular system, Circulatory system, Endocrine system, digestive system, Respiratory system, Reproductive system, Excretory system.

(i.e. improved functioning of heart, lungs, liver, bladder, kidney, intestine, stomach, brain & group of muscles - which is referred as (Physiological growth)).

Motor devt. refers to the devt. of strength, speed & Accuracy in the use of muscular parts of the body such as Fore arms, eyes, legs, neck muscles etc.

Eg:- walking, eating, running, jumping.

∴ Physical Devt. is the ability of child's internal & external organs to perform improved functioning.

/ Motor Devt. refers to the growth and devt. of bodily organs like limbs and related muscles that activates them to attain functional efficiency.

Physical devt refers to the devt. of internal & external organs of an individual to perform improved function.

Devt. of external organ leads to Motor devt. ← Gross motor devt

Devt. of internal organs leads to improved functions of various systems in our body. ← Fine motor devt

Cognitive Dev - refers to the devt. of mental process which includes intellectual abilities like Thinking, Perceiving, Understanding, Reasoning, Sensation, Memory, Concentration, association, Discrimination, Generalization, speech devt, vocabulary devt & written communication devt.

Emotional Devt - refers to the ability of the child to learn to control various instinctive ~~instinct~~ ^{inner} emotions such as Fear, Anger, Sexuality, Stress, Aggression, Sadness, Happiness, jealousy, love, Affection, Sympathy, distresses etc. leading to a point of emotional maturity.

(Emotional maturity refers to the ^{ability to} balance all ~~of~~ emotions and finally express the proper emotions at appropriate situations).

Social Devt - refers to the ability of the child to behave in accordance with social expectations.

(deals about the social interaction of an individual with other members of the society according to the rules and norms of the society).

Social Devt helps an individual to seek adjustment of oneself and with the outside world which leads to social maturity.

Moral Devt. - deals with the evolution of moral ~~character~~ character, moral value, value pattern, ethical codes, moral codes and ability of an individual to discriminate Right and Wrong good and bad.

which helps to mould the character of an individual (i.e. good character building).

Develop beaton

1) Physical:

2) - anatomical growth → external (body, skelton, bones)
 - psychological growth → motor: Fine motor
 internal } 1) write
 (kidney, liver, heart, lungs etc.) 2) drawing
 3) shooting
 4) typing.

2) Mental

- Intellectual abilities.
 (understand, think, reasoning, memory)
 - Knowledge of individual.

3) Social Emoti

1) primary (Joy, ^{fear} sad, happy)
 2) secondary (dislike, love, sympathy-affection).

4) Social rules and norms of the society,
 the human ~~and~~ ^{normal} ~~and~~ ^{values}

5) Moral

write on character.
 Good or bad.