

Unit - 1.

- Development is the pattern of progressive, orderly and predictable changes that begin at conception and continue throughout life.
- It mostly involve changes - both growth and decline.
- It is influenced by the interplay of biological, cognitive and socio-emotional processes.
- Development due to genes inherited from parents, such as in height, and weight, brain, heart and lung development etc all point towards the role of biological processes
- The role of cognitive processes in development relate to ~~and~~ mental activities associated with the attention, perception, thought, problem solving etc.
- Socio-emotional processes that influence development refer to changes in an interaction with other people, changes in emotions, and its personality

Background -

In 17th century John Amos Comenius was the first one to study child as a person.

He said that a child should not be considered just as an embryonic adult, a biological being but a psychological and rational being. He/she should be ~~ext~~ accepted ~~as~~ in his own nature and behaviour.

The father of psychophysics is Fechner. He worked on the relationship between stimulus and response.

Jean Piaget is the father of Genet Genetic Epistemology.

Philosophies.

First is given by Thomas Hobbes acco. to him children are inherently ~~a~~ negative creatures who must be rechannel their selfish interests into socially accepted outlets

Second, Jean Jacques Rousseau gave the idea that children are ~~born~~ noble savages and born ~~is~~ with intuition of right or wrong that is often misdirected by the demands and restriction of society.

Thirdly, John lock said that the ^{mind} of child is a blank page that is filled or acquired by knowledge, abilities behaviour and motive through experiences.

Growth, Development, Maturation & Evolution.

- Growth refers to increase in size of body part or of the organism as a whole. It can be measured or quantified. For example weight and height etc.
- Development is a process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the life cycle. It is in one direction, i.e. it is systematic. Change due to illness can not be considered as development. Growth is an aspect of development.

Maturation - refers to the changes that follow an orderly sequence and are largely dictated by the genetic blueprint which produces commonalities in our growth and development.

Evolution - refers to species-specific changes. It refers to the changes that can be passed from one generation to the next generation within species.

- Human development refers to the biological and psychological development of the human being throughout the lifespan.

It consists of the development from infancy, childhood, & adolescence and adulthood old age.

It is sometimes also known as developmental psychology.

Purpose

- essential to understand how humans learn, mature and ~~also~~ adapt.

- Developmental P focus on human

growth and changes across the life span, including physical, cognitive, social, emotional, perceptual, intellectual, and its personality.

- 17 It helps to understand yourself better which means self realization. To know ageing process and issues faced by all ~~are~~
- 27 Helps to learn more about children which is essential for parenting. It also includes how to interact with children
- 37 Gain a better appreciation of dev. throughout life
- 47 Understand problems with physical and cognitive development and how to handle and solve them.
- 57 To ~~under~~ ^{under}stand, greater pressure to conform to social ~~a~~ expectations