



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES
PSYCHOLOGY
CLASS – XI
CHAPTER – 4
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Define the word Growth and Development?

Growth is a time related process, refers to the physical and physiological changes which are resulting in an organism. In contrast development is a broader term associated with the physical and psychological changes which are taking place in an organism from its birth to till death.

2. What is maturation?

Maturation is an age related process and it can be understood in terms of comparing the growth and development of an organism with the age related set of standards.

3. What is genotype and phenotype?

The actual genetic material or genetic heritage acquired by an individual from his or her ancestors is known as genotype. The phenotype refers to the observable form of genotype which can be understood in terms of various features like eye color, skin color, hair...etc.

4. What is Evolution?

Evolution refers to the gradual and orderly biological changes which are taking place in a particular species due to the change in environment. This particular change is directly leading to the evolution of new species in the nature.

5. Explain the context of development of Urie Bronferberner?

Micro system: it is the immediate environment of the child and the various elements in this system are the parents, teachers and friends with whom the child is directly dealing and interacting.

Mesosystem: It is the perception of the existing relations between the various micro system units or elements. For example how the parents of a child will think about his/her teachers.

Exosystem: It includes the different events which are taking place in the lives of those associated with the child. For example transfer of parents will make the child to move to a different place and study in a different school and make new friendship.

Macro system: it is the culture where an individual is living and growing.

Chronosystem: It includes major and painful events like divorce of parents, death of the loved ones and parents' economic setback.

6. Explain the Indian context of development according to Durganand Sinha?

Durganand Sinha (1977) has presented an ecological model for understanding the development of children in Indian context. Ecology of the child could be viewed in term of two concentric layers.

Upper and the more visible layer:

Consist of home, school, peer groups and so on. Elements of upper/visible layer:

Home its conditions in terms of overcrowding, space available to each member, toys, technological devices use etc. Nature and quality of schooling facilities, to which the child is exposed. Nature of interactions and activities undertaken with peer groups.

Surrounding layer of the child's ecology:

It influences the upper layer's factors. It includes the general geographical environment, space and facilities outside the home including general congestion of the locality and density of population. Institutional setting provided by the cast, class and other factors. General amenities available to the child like drinking water, electricity means of entertainmentetc.

7. What are teratogens and how they are affecting prenatal stage development?

Teratogens are harmful environmental agents which are affecting the growth and development of the foetus. The common teratogens which are directly affecting the foetus are toxic chemicals and substances, radiation, pollutants. The pregnant lady during the time period is consuming alcohol

or smoking cigarettes and using overdose of chemicals and drugs means it may directly harm and damage the foetus.

8. What are the various major reflexes seen in the new born?

A reflex is an involuntary action which occurs directly without involvement of the brain after a stimulation.

Reflex	Description	Disappearing age
Rooting	Turning the head and opening the mouth when touched on the cheek	3 to 6 months
Moro	Throwing the arms outward after listening a loud noise. Arching the back and bringing the arms together for grasping.	6 to 7 months
Grasp	If a finger is pressed against the baby's palm, the baby's fingers are closed around it.	3 to 4 months
Babinski	If the bottom of the baby's foot is stroked, the toes fan out and then curl.	8 to 12 months

9. Explain the cognitive development theory according to Jean Piaget?

Piaget's given four types of stages for cognitive development are as follows:

Sensorimotor stage: it begins from birth to till 2 years of age. In this stage infant explores the world by coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions.

Pre-operational stage: It begins from 2-7 years

Animism: Animism refers to the perception of all the existing things as living and giving the life to all. In the mind of the child whatever is existing is a living one and the child starts giving the life to each and every thing.

Intuitive thought: Children in this age will try to ask different questions to know and understand about the world.

Centration: Focusing on a single characteristic or the feature is known as centration. The child will try to perceive and evaluate the objects not in terms of different dimensions and they just look into any of one feature and they will judge.

Concrete operational stage: It begins from 7 years of age to 11 years.

It is made up of operations-mental actions that allows the child to do mentally what was done physically before.

Concrete operations are also mental actions that are reversible. Concrete operations allow the child to focus on different characteristics and not focus on one aspect of the subject. The child can reason logically about concrete events. This helps the child to appreciate that there are different ways of looking at things.

Formal operational stage: Approximate age is of 11 – 15 years. The adolescent can apply logic more abstractly, hypothetical deductive reasoning will be developed in this stage.

10. What is cephalocaudal and Proximodistal sequence of growth/development?

The development basically proceeds in two different ways and one is cephalocaudal and the second one is proximodorsal sequence. Cephalocaudal refers to the growth proceeds from the top to down process and the proximodistal sequence refers to the growth proceeds from centre to peripheries.

11. What are the various characteristics of Pre operational development

In view of Jean Piaget the pre-operational development is an age period of 2-7 years of age, The Pre operational cognitive development is seen in

early childhood period (2-5 years), and later childhood (6-7) years of age.

The salient features of preoperational development are:

Egocentrism: A child in this stage will try to understand the world from his or her own point of view. It can be understood in terms of a simple questioning to the children in this age group. For example if we asks a child who is your brother/sister means the child is able to show or tell the name. if we ask the question who is the younger brother or sister of so and so they may not be able to respond.

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12. Explain moral development theory of Kohlberg?

Assignment question

13. Explain the concept delinquency?

Delinquency is a term closely connected or associated with the deviant behaviour of the adolescents. The adolescents mainly involve in different type of deviant behaviour and activities such as violating the norms and breaking the rules. Juvenile delinquency is one of the well-known concept which is explaining the criminal acts of the adolescents.

14. What is substance abuse?

Substance abuse is of two different types.

Substance dependency: It is basically includes two major characters and one is Tolerance and second is withdrawal. Tolerance refers to increasing the intake of quantity of drug in order to get polarized. Withdrawal refers

to in absence of particular drug consumption whatever the feelings and characters associated with the drug addicts.

Substance abuse: it refers to the various behavioural consequences associated with the compulsive drug taking behaviour. It is the amount of damage to the individual's personal and professional life due to compulsive drug taking. The abuse behaviour includes the damage of family and professional relations and its consequences are loss of job, broken homes or divorce.

15. Explain various eating disorders?

Eating disorders are basically of three types and they are

Anorexia nervosa: The people suffering with this disorder they feel that their body weight is increasing and in order to reduce it they starve themselves and stop eating or they refuse to eat.

Bulimia nervosa: In this disorder an individual will eat a large quantity of food and afterwards due to lack of digestion they may go for vomiting, in some situations they may use laxatives or diuretics to reduce body weight.

Binge eating: It a kind of eating disorder where we can notice the people eating frequently.

16. Explain the cognitive development in adolescents?

Adolescents develop a special kind of egocentrism, According to David Elkind adolescents develop two components of egocentrism:

Imaginary audience: Adolescents belief that others are occupied with them as they are about themselves. They imagine that the people are always noticing them and observing each and every behaviour of theirs.

Personal fable: It is adolescent's sense of uniqueness. It makes them to think that no one is understanding them and their feelings.

17. What are the various observable features in old age?

The image of old age is changing in the modern world, there are people crossed seventy years of age or so and are quite active, energetic and creative. They are competent and valued by society in many walks of life. We have aged people in politics, literature, business and science. The

experience of old age also depends on the socio-economic conditions, availability of health care, attitude of people, expectations of society and the available support system.

Issues related to adjustment: Older adults need to adjust to changes in the family structure and new roles that have to be learnt. They may depend on their children for financial support and to overcome their loneliness.

Problem of insecurity and dependence: In old age feeling of loss of energy and dwindling of health and financial assets lead to insecurity and dependency. Indian cultures favors dependency of elderly on their children, for old age needs caring.

Fear of death: in old age death is more likely to occur because of chronic diseases. The death of a spouse is usually seen as the most difficult loss. Support from children, grandchildren and friends can help the individual to cope with the loss of spouse.

Problem of loneliness: Due to rigidity of thoughts, obsession of old memories and generation gap, old people find themselves alone – “nobody wants to talk to me”.