

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

PRINCIPLES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Program M.A Islamic **Education**

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“Assigned Topics”

- **Difference Between Growth And Development**
- **Principles Of Growth And Development**

❖ **Difference Between Growth And Development**

❖ **Principles Of Growth And Development**

- Development follows a pattern
- Development proceeds from general to specific responses
- Development is a continuous process
- Different aspects of growth develop at different rates

- Most traits are correlated in development
- Most traits are correlated in development
- Growth is a product of the interaction of the organism and environment
- There are wide individual differences in growth
- Growth is both quantitative and qualitative
- Development is predictable

❖ ***Educational Significance***

Difference Between Growth And Development

Growth and development is one of the important studies for the teachers and parents. Growth is different from development. But both are correlated and one is dependant on other. We can say that growth is a part of development, which is limited in physical changes.

Growth and development are similar words but different from each other though it is not possible to separate them totally.

It is a whole process which includes growth of the body as well as growth of various aspects of child's personality, e.g., the physical, emotional, social and cognitive development.

Development is a progressive change the child undergoes which increases the physical, social, mental and emotional capacities of the child.

In the early stages of life these changes are constructive and after middle age there are destructive changes in the body which lead to old age.

Growth is physical changes whereas development is overall development of the organism. The main differences between both are:

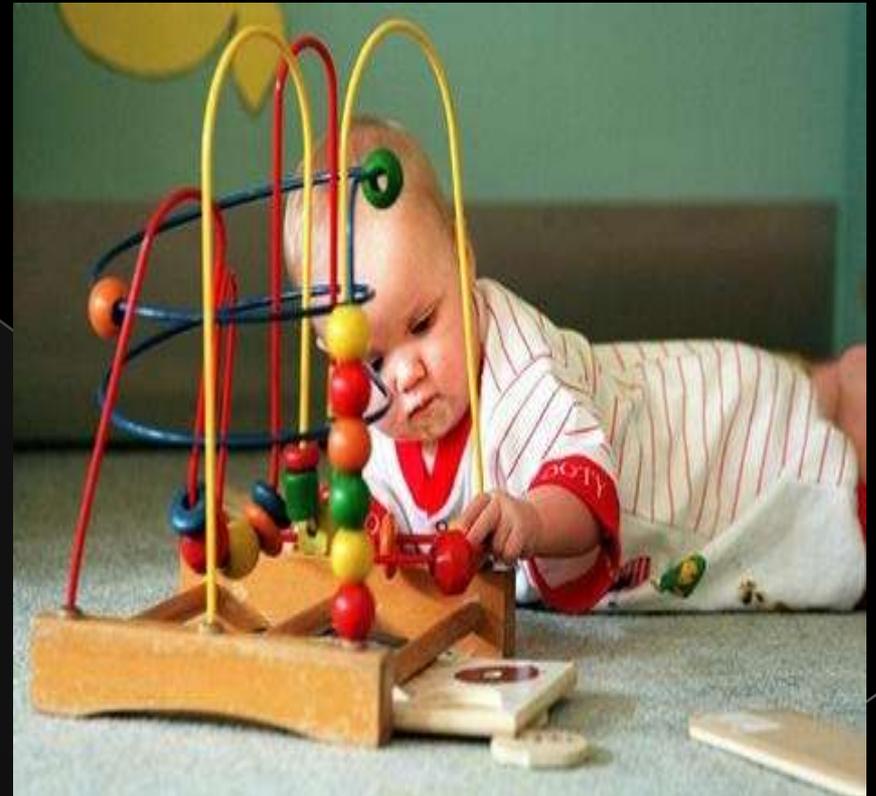
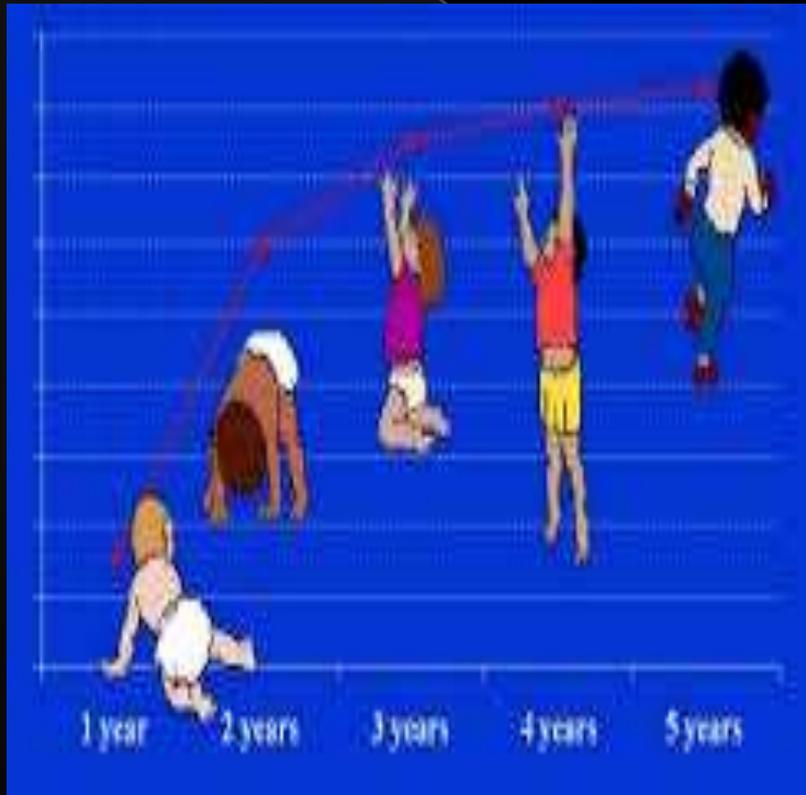
Growth

1. Growth is quantitative.
2. Growth comprises of height, weight, size and shape of body organs like brain, etc.
3. It is due to cell division.
4. Growth is for limited period.
5. Growth can be measured.

Development

1. Development is quantitative as well as qualitative.
2. In this with the physical changes cognitive social and emotional change are also included.
3. It happen due to motor and adjust mental processes and their interplay.
4. Development takes place till death.
5. It can be observed by matured behaviour.

Growth And Development



Growth

6. Growth tells about one aspect of personality but in limited scope.
7. Growth is physical aspects of the organism
8. Growth is cellular.
9. Growth is a part of development.
10. Growth go side by side.
11. Growth can be measured accurately.

Development

6. Development deals with all the aspect of personality and has a vast scope.
7. Development is overall changes and progressive changes of the organism.
8. Development is organizational.
9. Development also includes growth.
10. And development also go side by side.
11. Development is subjective interpretation of one,s change.

Both growth and development are interrelated aspects of psychology. There are some basic differences as per their structure but it is difficult to separate them. They have some basic similarities also. In study of educational psychology study of their differences and similarities have equal importance for a teacher.

Principles of Growth And Development

Growth and development is one of the important subject of psychology. It is essential for every teacher and parents know the fundamentals of growth and development. Good, effective teaching and guidance depend on the study of growth and development. Effective learning takes place when learning situations are arranged in accordance with the growth and development.

At birth, the child is helpless. Gradually he develops and becomes independent. A teacher before preparing the curriculum must have a basis idea of the anticipated changes of the behaviour undergoing at various stages.

◎ *Growth*

Growth means an increase in size, height, weight, length, etc. which can be measured.

◎ *Development*

Development implies changes in shape, form or structure resulting in improved working. It implies qualitative changes.

The principles of growth and development are described below.

(i) Development follows a pattern:

Development occurs in orderly manner and follows

a certain sequence. For example, the human baby can stand before he walks and can draw a circle before he can draw a square. He babbles before he talks, he is dependent on others before he becomes self-dependent.

(ii) Development proceeds from general to specific responses:

It moves from a generalized to localized behaviour. The newborn infant moves its whole body at one time instead of moving only one part of it. It makes random kicking with its legs before it can coordinate the leg muscles well enough to crawl or to walk.

(iii) Development is a continuous process:

Development does not occur in spurts. Growth continues from the moments of conception until the individual reaches maturity. It takes place at slow regular pace rather than by 'leaps and bounds'.

Although development is a continuous process, yet the tempo of growth is not even during infancy and early years, growth moves swiftly. Later on, it slackens.

(iv) Different aspects of growth develop at different rates:

Neither all parts of the body grow at the same rate nor do all aspects of mental growth proceed equally. They reach maturity at different times.

(v) Most traits are correlated in development:

Generally, it is seen that the child whose intellectual development is above average is so in health size, sociability and special aptitudes.

(vi) Growth is complex:

All of its aspects are closely interrelated. The child's mental development is intimately related to his physical growth and its needs.

(vii) Growth is a product of the interaction of the organism and environment:

Among the environmental factors one can mention nutrition, climate the conditions in the home, the type of social organization in which individual moves and lives.

(viii) There are wide individual differences in growth:

Individual differences in growth are caused by differences in heredity and environment.

(ix) Growth is both quantitative and qualitative:

These two aspects are inseparable. The child not only grows in 'size'; he grows up or matures in structure and function too.

(x) Development is predictable:

It is possible for us to predict at an early age the range within which the mature development of the child is likely to fall. But mental development cannot be predicted with the same degree of accuracy.

◎ *Educational Significance*

Education is not only a process and a product of growing; it means growing. Teachers and parents must know what children are capable of, what children are capable of, and what potentialities they possess. By knowing this, they can provide congenial environment, which are conducive to the maximum growth of children. Besides the teacher and parents must be helpful, sympathetic and encouraging to the students.

Bearing in mind the individual variations in growth, the school programmes must be adjusted accordingly. Good physical growth, through the

provision of play, games and sports is conducive to effective intellectual development. On the other hand, malnutrition retards development. Therefore, teachers and parents help in cultivating among pupils habits of balanced eating. Because of 'individual differences' diversified development of specific talents, abilities and interests and varied co-curricular activities must be introduced in school curriculum.

Moreover, teachers and parents should not demand of pupils what is beyond their stage of growth.