

Unit 2nd

INDIVIDUAL

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Man is a social animal as he cannot live alone and needs society.
- ▶ Human society is made up of different individuals.
- ▶ Each child is and the rates at which the individual children growth is different from other child.
- ▶ Although the patterns and sequences for the growth and development usually same for all, children.
- ▶ Some children will walk at 10 months, While others will walk at 18 months of age
- ▶ Some children are more active while others are more passive.
- ▶ Rates of growth and development are not uniform with in an individual child.

INTRODUCTION OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The Process Of Growth And Development Starts Before The Baby Born
- ▶ From The Conception In The Mothers Womb.
- ▶ Growth And Development Are Closely Interrelated.
- ▶ Each Child Has Individualised Pattern Of Growth And Development.

DEFINITION

GROWTH-

This is the process of physical maturation. refers to an increase in physical size of the whole body and various organs. It occurs by multiplication of cells and an increase in intracellular substance.

- ▶ It is a quantitative changes of the body.
- ▶ It can be measured in Kg, pounds, meters, inches, etc.
- ▶ It is progressive and measurable phenomenon.

Development-

Development is progressive acquisition of various skills (abilities) such as head support, speaking, learning, expressing the feelings and relating with other people.

IMPORTANCE OF GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT FOR NURSES

- ▶ To learn what to expect from a particular child at particular age.
- ▶ To assess the normal growth and development of children.
- ▶ Gaining better understanding of the reasons behind illnesses.
- ▶ Helping in formulating the plan of care. Helping in parents' education in order to achieve optimal growth & development at each stage

STAGES OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

▶ **PRE-NATAL**

Embryonic (Conception- 8 W) Foetal Stage (8-40 Or 42W)

INFANCY- Birth To End Of 1 Month.

▶ **EARLY CHILDHOOD**

Toddler 1-3 Years, Preschool 3-6 Years.

▶ **MIDDLE CHILDHOOD** School age 6 to 12 years.

▶ **LATE CHILDHOOD** Adolescent 13 Years To Approximately 18 Years.

FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ **HEREDITY OR GENETIC FACTORS**
- ▶ **SEX/ GENDER**
- ▶ **RACE AND NATIONALITY**
- ▶ **ENVIRONMENT**
- ▶ **SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY**
- ▶ **NUTRITION**
- ▶ **CLIMATE AND SEASONS**

1) HEREDITY OR GENETIC FACTORS

- ▶ The heredity of a man and women determined that of a children.
- ▶ Some children's are small not because of endocrine and nutritional disturbances but because of their genetic constitution.
- ▶ Health history of parents is studied to determine the hereditary traits likely to exist in the children.

2) SEX/GENDER

After birth the male infant is both longer and heavier than the female infant.

Boys maintain these superiority until about 11 years of age.

Girls mature earlier, reach the period of accelerated growth earlier than boys.

3) Race:

Distinguishing characteristics called racial or subracial development in prehistoric humans as too height, tall and short.

4) Nationality:

We think of physical characteristics of national groups because the inhabitants of various nations.

4) ENVIRONMENT

- ▶ **PRENATAL ENVIRONMENT:** prenatal environment is very important for intra uterine development of the foetus.
- ▶ **HARMFUL PRENATAL FACTORS:** the foetus may suffer from nutritional deficiencies when the mothers diet is insufficient in quantity or quality.
- ▶ mechanical problems may be present owing to malposition in utero.

5) POSTNATAL ENVIRONMENT

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: CULTURAL INFLUENCES—

Cultural Influences Has A Major Role In The Pattern Of Growth And Development.

- ▶ The Effect Of A Particular Culture On A Child Begins Birth Because Of The Manner. In Which Culture View And Treats The Members Of The Pregnant Women's Family.
- ▶ The place to which mother deliver the baby also determined by the culture.

6) SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY—

- ▶ The environment of the lower socioeconomic group may be less favourable than that of the middle and upper groups.
- ▶ Parents in financial circumstances are less likely to understand the principles of modern scientific child care.

7) NUTRITION–

- ▶ Nutrition is related to both the quantitative and qualitative supply of food elements, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins.
- ▶ The nutritional needs of the children's depends on the age, sex, rate of growth and level of activity.

8) CLIMATE AND SEASONS –

- ▶ Climate variations influences the infants health. During the summer seasons, children are more prone to suffer from diarrhoeal diseases and cholera.

PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION

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INTRODUCTION-

The human infant come into the world as biological organism he is gradually moulded in to a social being by the group in society.

He learn social ways of acting and feeling by imitating others.

The process of moulding in to a person is known as socialization.

DEFINITION-

According to Bogardus ;

“Socialization is the process of working together for developing group responsibilities of being guided by the welfare needs of others.

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

- ▶ The first stage or the; **Oral stage**
- ▶ The second stage or the; **Anal stage**
- ▶ The third or the; **Oedipal stage**
- ▶ The fourth or; **Adolescence stage**

Oral stage

The first stage or the oral stage of socialization starts with the birth of a child and lasts until he is one year old.

Before delivery, the child sleeps peacefully in the womb and is warm and comfortable.

He does not have to do anything but as soon as he is delivered in the world; he must start breathing to survive.

Anal stage

- ▶ The second stage or the anal stage of socialization starts after the first year and lasts until the third year.
- ▶ Here the child makes an essential realization that he cannot depend entirely on his mother and he has to take some care of himself.
- ▶ He learns to do some essential tasks like toilet training, not wetting his pants, and keeping his clothes clean.
- ▶ In this stage, the mother helps the child to interact with other people and make him a part of the social group

Oedipal stage

- ▶ The third stage or the Oedipal stage of socialization starts from the fourth year and lasts until puberty.
- ▶ Here the child becomes a member of the family and starts identifying himself with the ascribed social role based on sex.
- ▶ A boy develops the feeling of love towards mother and jealousy towards father whereas the case is vice-versa for a girl.

Here a boy is rewarded for behaving like a boy and the girl like a girl.

The boy and the girl internalize their roles clearly and realize that the father is the dominant role player in the family.

Adolescence stage

- ▶ The fourth or the adolescence stage of socialization starts from puberty and has great importance because of numerous psychological and physiological changes that take place within the people.
- ▶ The adolescent child accepts new responsibilities and learns new behavioural patterns to meet the demand of society.



1) Family

- ▶ Every child is born into a family.
- ▶ The home or family is the first social agency with which the child comes into contact. Interactions with other members of the family, parents, siblings and others, have a lasting influence on the personality of the child and his social behaviour.

2)The Neighbourhood and Community:

- ▶ Every family lives in a community.
- ▶ This provides the base for an individual to extend social relations and interactions beyond the narrow limits of the home.
- ▶ community should play an important role in influencing the process of socialisation.

3) Peer group

- ▶ children he interacts, plays, and studies with her peer group.
- ▶ His peer group influences a child in his growing years because they share common characteristics and are at the same stage of socialization.

4) Religion

- ▶ Religion divides people into a secular order.
- ▶ It has a vital role to play in the process of socialization because it can put the fear of hell in an individual.
- ▶ This is an attempt on the part of society to curb undesirable activities of a person.

5) Educational institutions

- ▶ Civilized societies have developed educational institutions for formal education.
- ▶ These have a significant impact on the process of socialization in society because the culture, views, civic ideals, the value of achievement, group loyalty, and norms can be formally acquired and transmitted through these agencies which include schools, colleges, and universities.

6) Occupation

- ▶ Occupation is an essential agency of socialization that has a significant impact on an individual.
- ▶ While working professionally he finds new shared objectives, and interests.
- ▶ He learns to make adjustments in his style and behaviour to suit the particular need and requirements of the new place and other employees.

7) Mass media

- ▶ The mass media plays a very crucial role in the process of socialization.
- ▶ Its essential tools for communication are television, social media platforms, newspapers, and radio through which they transmit messages and information to the masses.

8) Political parties socialization

Political parties try to seize power and maintain it by socializing the citizens for change and stability of the political system.

They try to win the support of society members based on socio-economic policies and in the process, socialize the people by spreading their political norms and views.

9) Social Class:

Social class or what we may call ‘socio-economic class’ is another factor which plays a crucial role in the process of socialisation.

This is natural because child rearing habits adopted by parents, vary according to the social class.

10) Culture:

Culture is defined as the manmade part of our environment.

The importance of culture in shaping the personality and social behaviour of the individual.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIZATION

- ▶ The child learns the expectation of the society so that his behaviour can be relied upon.
- ▶ An individual acquire the group norms in order to take the behaviour of others into account.
- ▶ It transmits its culture from generation to generation.
- ▶ Socialization plays a unique role in personality development of the individual.
- ▶ The core of personality, develops out of the Child's interaction with others.
- ▶ Individual is also socialised with regards to sexual behaviour .

Rights and Responsibilities of the individual in a democratic society

- ▶ India is a democratic country. Principle of democracy is that the government of the state is carried out with the co-operation & consent of the people.

According to “ABRAHAM LINCOLN”

Democracy means a government is elected of the people , for the people ,by the people.

- ▶ Democracy is accountable form of government.
- ▶ Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- ▶ Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts
- ▶ Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- ▶ Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistake
- ▶ Rights are claims of a person over other fellow being over the society and over the government.
- ▶ All have equal rights but a right is a possible for a person which should not harm or hurt others.

Responsibilities

- ▶ Support and defend the Constitution.
- ▶ Stay informed of the issues affecting your community.
- ▶ Participate in the democratic process.
- ▶ Respect and obey federal, state, and local laws.
- ▶ Respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others.
- ▶ Pay income and other taxes honestly, and on time, to state, and local authorities.

SOCIETY

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SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION

Term is derived from **Latin** word “**Societus**” meaning “**companionship**” In general the word society denotes a group of people.

Meaning of society

A complex of groups in reciprocal relationships interacting upon one another,

Enabling people to carry on their life activities and Helping each person to fulfill his wishes and Accomplish his interest in association with his fellows.



DEFINATION

According to Maclver-

“Society is a web of social relationships” All type of social agencies come in society. Every individual is dependent upon every other individual there should be harmony in relation.

Prof. Giddings-

“society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.”

NATURE OF SOCIETY

- ▶ Society consists of people.
- ▶ Without people there can be no society, no social relationship and no social life at all.
- ▶ Mutual awareness and mutual interaction Society is a group of people in continuous interactions with each other.
- ▶ A social interaction is made possible because of mutual awareness.

TYPES OF SOCIETY

Three main types of societies

i) Tribal society

ii) Agrarian society

iii) Industrial society

ii) Agrarian society

- In an Agrarian society, the dominant type of economic activity is in agriculture. eg. India is an agrarian society.
- People in Agrarian society leads simple life.
- An agrarian society is regionally divided into villages.
- The members of village community helps one another and share joys and sorrows.
- An agrarian society is a religious society.



iii) Industrial society

- The economic activity of industrial society is factory production.
- Men and women have equal rights and they are working together in factories.
- The industrial society marked by a new system of production, distribution and exchange.
- Position of women is high in these society.



**THANK
YOU.**