

M.A. /M.Sc. Ist Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –I

Study in Human Development

1. Principles and concepts of development

- Principles of growth and development
- Basic causes of developments-maturation and learning, sensitive
- Periods, individual differences, Nature-nature issue

2. Prenatal Development

- Recapitulation of stages in prenatal development, genetics and environment factor: Maternal conditions.
- Importance of Response to Puberty.
- Psychological Response to Puberty.

3. Infancy (birth 2 years)

- The new born: birth process and the neonate physical
- Description, sensory capacities and reflexes. Becoming coordinated
- Feeding sleeping, crying
- Early language development

4. Early Childhood(2-6 years)

- Transition from infancy to childhood
- Physical and motor development

5. Middle Childhood(7-11 years)

- Physical and motor development: changes and challenges
- Personality development
- Cognitive, moral and language development

6. Adolescence (11-18 years)

- Role of family, peers, community and
- Health, sexuality, mental health. Delinquency

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Home Science: Child Development

Paper –II

Adolescence and Youth

1. The Adolescence Stage

- Development Tasks of Adolescence

2. Physical and Sexual Development

- Puberty, Development of Primary and Secondary Sex Characteristics
- Psychological Response to Puberty

3. Cognitive Development

- Formal operations-Piagets theory Intellectual development at adolescence and youth

4. Identity Formation

- Construction of self and development of self

5. Important agents of influence

- Family, Community and culture
- Electronic Media

6. Marriage

- Legal age and its relationship to development Marriage is family
- Marriage choices and significance of marriage in human development

7. Delinquency and disturbance.

- Juvenile delinquency: causes and prevention
- Psychological disturbances: depression, suicide
- Causes of HIV/AIDS and prevention

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Home Science: Child Development

Paper –III

Advanced Study in Human Development-II

1. Youth/ Young adulthood (20-35 Years)

- Introduction: Biological, cultural and development perspectives on youth and adulthood.
- Development needs, Importance of social organization.
- Life Cycle approach –sexuality, marriage, marital adjustment, parenthood.

2. Middle adulthood (30-50 years)

- Physical continuity and changes. Adult intelligence. Personality development role in family.
- Development of the self, Inter- generational relationships maintaining family relationships.
- Friendships.
- Menopause in women.

3. Late adulthood (50-60 Years)

- Continuity and change in personality the family life-cycle.
- Retirement from formal work.

4. Old age (65+ years)

- Physical aspects of aging
- Psychosocial development

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Paper –IV (Compulsory for all branches)

Research Methods and Statistics

Unit –I

Research: Meaning, Objectives and significance of research. Types of Research: Historical descriptive, Experimental, Case study, Social research, Observation research.

Unit –II

Variable: Meaning, Nature and types. Definition and identification of Research problem: Selection, justification & Limitation of Research problems. Hypothesis: Meaning Nature, Characteristics, types and function of Hypothesis.

Unit –III

Sampling: Meaning, Objectives, Methods, Probable and Non-Probable Sampling, Two Stages and Multi stages sampling, merits and demerits.

Unit –IV

Basic principles of Research design: Purpose of Research design Fundamental, Applied and Action, Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, Experimental, Survey and case study.

Unit –V

Data gathering instruments Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Reliability and validity of – Socio-Metric Scale. Questionnaire, schedules, writing a research report.

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Home Science: Child Development

Paper –I

Management of Programmes for Children and Families

1. Management-

- A. Meaning and Importance of Management
- B. Functions of Management
- C. Principles of Management

2. Benefits of Programme Planning

- A. Need of Programme Planning.
- B. Steps involved in Programme Planning Process.
- C. Review of success and failure of different programmes.

3. Programmes for Children

Specific Programmes for children

4. Programmes for family

Specific programmes for children

5. Family Counselling

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Home Science: Child Development

Paper –II

Principles of Guidance and Counselling

1. Constructs of Guidance, Counselling and Therapy

- a. Basic differences
- b. Guidance and counselling needs of individual's families and systems.
- c. Role of culture in influencing needs and practices.

2. Nature of Psychological disorders at different stage that require counselling and therapy.

- a. At childhood.
- b. At adolescence and youth
- c. At adulthood
- d. In old age

3. Principles of Counselling and Therapy-

- a. Approaches to counselling at different development stages.
- b. Family therapy approach
- c. Qualities and skills of a counsellor
- d. The process of counselling, first contract, assessment, intervention, closure, follow up.

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Home Science: Child Development

Paper –IIIrd

Women's Studies

- 1. The rationale for women's studies.**
 - a. Meaning and significance.
 - b. The women's movement in India.
- 2. Development process and programmes for women's perspective.**
- 3. Problems and issues related to women in India.**
 - a. Child marriage
 - b. Female mortality
 - c. Discrimination in nutrition and health care.
 - d. Socialization of girl child.
 - e. Dowry
 - f. Violence
 - g. Women's identity
 - h. Educational opportunity and sex based education.
 - i. Employment
 - j. Legal status of women

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Paper –IVth

Statistics and Computer Application

1. Conceptual understanding of statistical measures. Classification and Tabulation of data. Measurement of central tendency. Measures of variation.
2. Frequency distribution, Histogram, frequency Polygons, Oliver.
3. Correlation. Coefficient of correlation, Rank Correlation.
4. Regression
5. Chi-Square test, Goodness of Fit. Independence of attributes 2 x 2 and r x c contingency tables.

M.A. /M.Sc. IIIrd Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –Ist

Early Childhood Care and Education

Unit –I

1. Principles of Early Childhood care and education.
 - a. Importance, need and scope of ECCE
 - b. Objectives of ECCE
 - c. Types of Preschools/ Programmes Play centres, day care, Montessori, kindergarten, balwari, anganwadi.
 - d. Concepts of non formal, formal and play way methods.

Unit –II

Contribution of the following thinkers to the development of ECCE, their principles, applications and limitations in the context of ECCE.

Pestalozzi, Rousseau, Frobel, Maria Montessori, John Dewey, M.K. Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit –III

ECCE in India.

Pre Independence Period, Post Independence

Kothari commission contribution of the five year plans to ECCE.

Unit –IV

Contribution of the following agencies/Programmes to ECCE in India.

1. NCERT
2. ICDS
3. UNICEF
4. Mobile Crèche etc.

M.A. /M.Sc. IIIrd Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –IInd

History and Theories of Human Development

1. Early theories:
Cock, Rousseau, Plato, Comenius
Eastern Philosopher
Swami Vivekananda, Tagore, Gandhi Ji
2. Freud's Psycho analysis theory:
Freudian theory
Heo Freudians, Karen Horney, Erich Fromm, Sullivan
3. Learning theory:
Hull, Guthric, Skinner, Thorn Dikes
4. Behaviour theory:
J.B. Watson, Pavlov Watson, Karl's Lashley
5. Cognitive developmental theory:
Piaget's theory
6. Psychoanalytic theory:
Jung, Otto Rank

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Paper –IIIrd

Development of the self

1. Definitions of development and self.

- Linking the individual and the group; self-concept and self-esteem.

2. Approaches to self.

- Enquiry and introspection. Memories of childhood and their influence.
- Family history and its impact on individuals.
- Biographies of significant persons as illustrations.

3. The self in the life-span.

- Significance of birth, role of childhood experiences; changing roles and responsibilities.
- With age, the sense of self at adolescence.

4. The individual and the context.

- Influence of family, peers and school on the development of self-esteem.
- Community and cultural in relation to the development of self.

5. Role of spirituality and religion in the development of the self.

- Experiences, values, beliefs and attitudes in society.

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Paper –IVth

Study of Family in Society

- 1. The family in social context.**
 - a) Family as a component of social system structure and context.
 - b) Family as an evolving and dynamic institution.
 - c) Function of family.
- 2. Socio cultural studies of family patterns in India.**
 - a) Family structure-traditional extended/joint families.
3.
 - a) Unitary families.
 - b) Cause and effect of different family structures on changing roles of family.
- 4. Family and societal exchanges/influences.**
 - a) Work and family.
 - b) Education and family.
 - c) Health and family.
- 5. Contemporary Issues and concerns.**
 - a) Family violence, battered women, sexual abuse.
 - b) Dowry and family violence.
 - c) Child rearing and socialization.
 - d) Divorce and remarriage.

M.A. /M.Sc. IVth Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –Ist

Parenting and Early Childhood

1. Introduction:

- a. The task of parenting and the concepts of parenting skills.
- b. Changing concept of parenthood and childhood.
- c. Being a competent parent.

2. Individual Parenting Roles:

- a. Determinants of parenting behaviour.
- b. Characteristics of the parenting roles.
- c. The mothering role.
- d. The fathering role.
- e. Concept of family the family life cycle stages.

3. Development in early childhood years:

- a. Parent's role in developing to self awareness in children.
- b. Family relations and communication.
- c. Helping the child to learn to express and control emotions.
- d. Helping children discover personal capabilities.
- e. Establishing routines and showing responsible behaviour.
- f. Learning social role and interactions with others.
- g. Meeting the family needs during the stage.
- h. Meeting the children's need.

4. Techniques of Parent Education in preschool setting:

- a. Informal Meetings: Occasional/accidental meeting, written/printed-newsletters, circulars, notice etc.
- b. Parent library, toy library.
- c. Workshops/demonstration centre.
- d. Parent's corner.
- e. Open house.
- f. Large/small group meeting.
- g. Individual meeting: Home visits. Individual sessions.
- h. Working with vulnerable families.

M.A. /M.Sc. IVth Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –IInd

Infant Development and Stimulation

- 1. Newborn and infant development and behaviour.**
 - New born behaviour and capacities.
 - Development and abilities during infancy.
 - Adaption strategies to cultural setting and practices.
- 2. Early experiences and development consequences.**
 - Influence on physical, psychomotor and cognitive growth and development.
 - At risk conditions.
- 3. Early Interactions: Beginning in attachment formation.**
 - Course of attachment.
 - Role of father in formation of attachment.
 - Interaction as a cultural process.
- 4. Language development in infancy.**
 - Environmental, interactional and cultural perspective.
 - Brain correlates and development changes.
 - Variations in development.

M.A. /M.Sc. IVth Semester

Home Science: Child Development

Paper –IIIrd

Care of Children with Disabilities and Illness

- 1. Different types of imperials and serious illness, causes and the effects on children.**
 - Physical, intellectual, sensory and emotional impairments.
 - Illness such as juvenile diabetes asthma.
- 2. Mental health and its unpaid on personality of children.**
- 3. Attitudes of others in the family and community.**
- 4. Techniques for identification and recording progress.**
- 5. Physical, organisational and social barriers in the development of children with disabilities.**
 - Modification and adaption of physical and social environment the meaning of inclusion, enabling participation of children with disabilities in the school and community so that they have a sense of belonging as well as a opportunity to become contributing members.
- 6. Use of assistive devices.**
- 7. Listening to children and including their views in life at school and home.**
- 8. Care of the child in the family, role of parents, siblings and other members.**