

Early Childhood and Late Childhood

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Early Childhood

Early Childhood refers to the stages of human development that typically span from 2 to 6 years old. During this period, children undergo significant growth in various domains. Early Childhood is often divided into two sub-stages :-

1 Toddlerhood (2 to 3 years)

- Physical development
 - * Continued growth in height and weight
 - * Improve motor skills and coordination
- Cognitive development
 - * Expanding vocabulary and language skills.
 - * developing basic problem-solving abilities
- Social and Emotional development
 - * Increasing independence and autonomy.
 - * formation of early friendship
 - * Expression of a wide range of emotion.

2. Preschool Age (3 to 6 years)

- Physical development
 - * Fine and gross motor skill refinement.
 - * Increased physical activity and exploration
- Cognitive development
 - * Rapid language development
 - + Expansion of cognitive abilities, including memory and imagination
- Social and Emotional development

*Further development of social skills.

* emergence of self concept and identity.

*Play becomes a crucial aspect of learning and social interaction

Early Childhood is a time of foundational learning and socialization Play, exploration and positive interactions with caregivers and peers contribute significantly to a child's cognitive social and emotional development during this stages.

Late Childhood (6 to12 years)

Late Childhood typically spans from 6 to 12 years old and is a crucial period for the continued development of various, skills and abilities This stage is often characterized by growth in cognitive, social and emotional domains. key aspects of late Childhood include:

1) Physical development

Continued growth and weight Slower but steady growth in height

Motor skills Improvement of coordination and refinement of motor skills

11) Cognitive development

- Academic skills' Increasing emphasis on formal education, including reading, writing and mathematics .
- Problem solving: Enhanced problem solving abilities and logical thinking
- Memory: Improved memory and learning capacity

1) Social and Emotional development

- Peer relationships Formation of more complex and stable friendship.
- self concept: Further development of self awareness and self esteem.
- Emotional Regulation: Improved emotional regulation and understanding of other's emotion. in Morality and values
- Understanding Morality; Beginning of a more sophisticated understanding of right and wrong
- Internalizing values: Internalizing of social and Cultural values.

Late Childhood sets the stage of the transition into adolescence and children in this stage often begin to develop a sense of autonomy and identity. Schools plays a significant role in their lives, providing opportunities for learning and social interactions. Supportive environments during this stage contributes to positive outcomes in adolescence and adulthood.