

SENSORY DEVELOPMENT DURING INFANCY

UNIT-2
PAPER:EDU-HE-5026
B.A 5TH SEM(HONS)

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WHAT WE WILL LEARN

- ◆ MEANING OF SENSORY DEVELOPMENT
- ◆ DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT SENSORY ABILITIES-

VISUAL ABILITY

AUDITORY(HEARING ABILITY)

ABILITY OF TOUCH

ABILITY OF TASTE

ABILITY OF SMELL



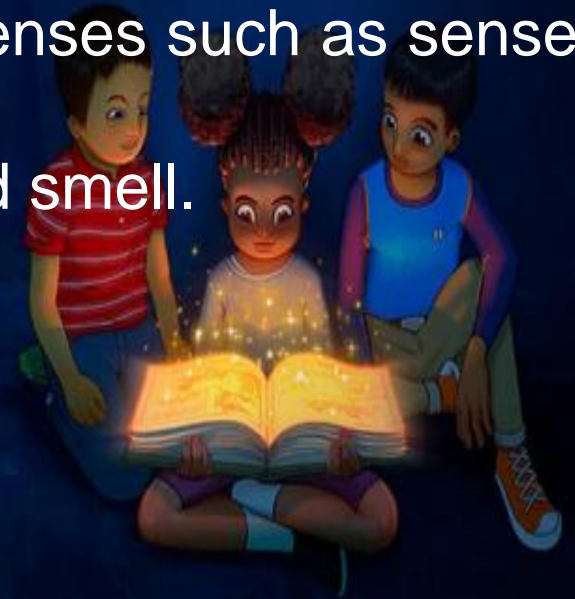
MEANING OF SENSORY DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ **Sensory development** stands for the development of sensory abilities and capacities of children in the shape of the development of their capability to see, hear, feel, smell, and taste in a way much like adults in their culture and society.
- ◆ These sensory abilities are also known as **perceptual abilities** as the sensation attached to its meaning.



MEANING OF SENSORY DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ The **process of sensory or perceptual development** is well connected with the process of growth and development of the abilities and capabilities being demonstrated through the use and application of the human senses such as sense of sight/vision, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.



DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT SENSORY ABILITIES



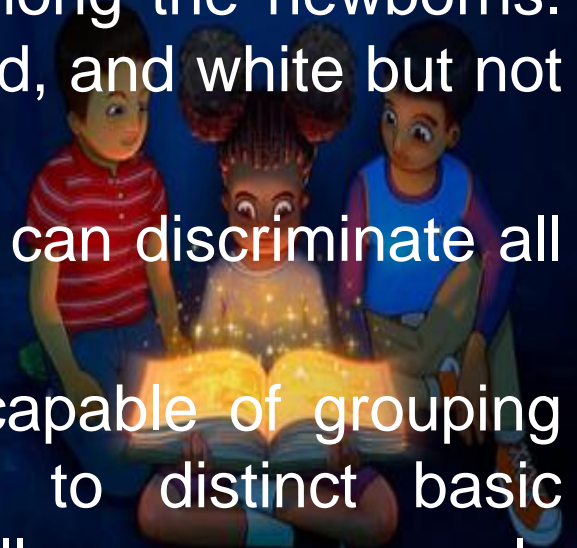
Development of Visual or Sight ability

- ◆ The sensory abilities concerning sight or vision is found to be least developed among developing children in their prenatal period.
- ◆ During infancy, infants can make out objects or image that are close to their eyes, and on this account also they may be found to exhibit a quite blurry vision.
- ◆ At birth, the newborn's **visual acuity(ability to see things in sharp details)** can see at 20 feet what an adult with normal vision could see at 400 or 800 feet.



Development of Visual or Sight ability

- ◆ **Binocular vision**(the ability to combine information from both eyes for perceiving depth and motion).
- ◆ Acquisition of this sensory ability carries a special importance to them once they become mobile and get engaged in activities such as crawling, walking, climbing, running etc.
- ◆ Perception of colour is also limited among the newborns. They can distinguish between black, red, and white but not between white and other light colours.
- ◆ By the end of 3 months of age, infants can discriminate all the basic colours
- ◆ By the age 4 months, they become capable of grouping colours of slightly different shades to distinct basic categories such as red, green, blue, yellow, orange, purple like an adult.



Development of Visual or Sight ability

- ◆ **Ability of visual preferences:** The infants prefer human faces especially for the face of their mother or caretaker in comparison to any other patterns.
- ◆ Ability to extract the most relevant information from a face.
- ◆ Maturation of brain as well as expanding experiences for visual encounter plays a key role in the development and fine functioning of the visual ability of developing children.
- ◆ It helps them in the better controlling of their eye movements as well getting focused on perceived objects, events and processing.



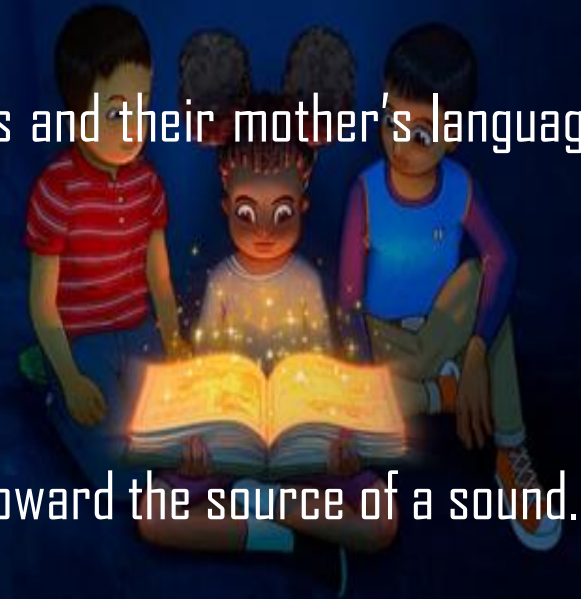
Development of Hearing Ability

- ◆ The availability of the hearing experiences in the prenatal period to the developing foetus may exist in the form of voice of mother, father, family member as well as sounds related to the mother's heart beat and sound of digestion etc.
- ◆ The new born are in the capacity of recognizing the sounds and voices heard by them in the womb especially related to their mother's voice or frequently repeated sounds or voices of their surroundings.



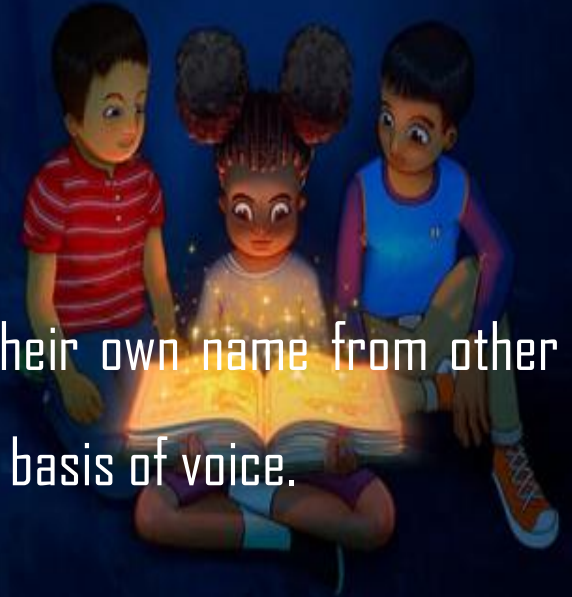
Development of Hearing Ability

- ◆ Most of the newborn babies show a preference for their mother's voice within 3 days of birth.
- ◆ They even remember specifically what is told by the mother or someone else.
- ◆ The newborn identify and recognized well the distinctive sounds and voices they heard in womb.
- ◆ They prefer their mother's voice to other women's voices and their mother's language to foreign language,
- ◆ Newborn babies shows sensitivity to music
- ◆ In the first few days they respond by turning their heads toward the source of a sound.



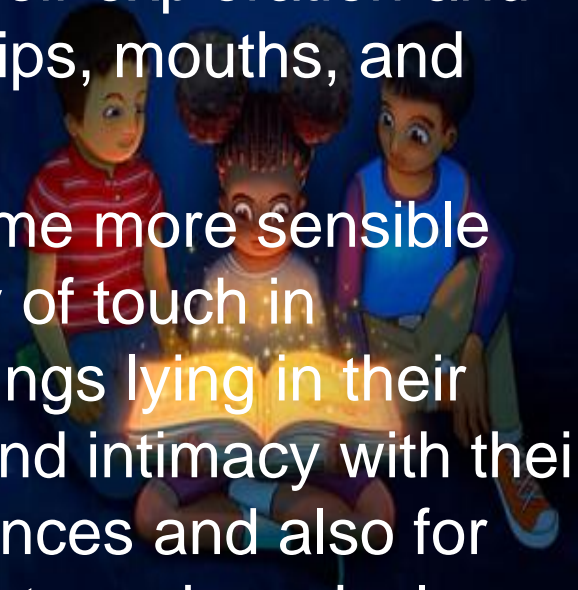
Development of Hearing Ability

- ◆ In their early infancy, children are not able to hear some soft sounds and they are also unable to discriminate between the sounds having fine tuning, pitch, shrillness etc.
- ◆ By the time they enter the age of childhood, they become capable of seeking a proper degree of satisfaction in the discrimination of different sounds in terms of their patterns and other acoustical characteristics.
- ◆ Ability to discriminate one language from another.
- ◆ By 4 and half months, infants are able to discriminate their own name from other similar sounding words, distinguish different people on the basis of voice.



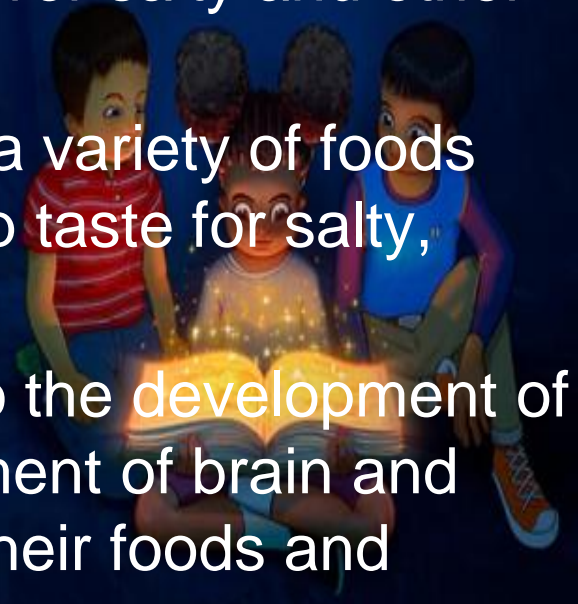
Development of Ability of Touch

- ◆ Touch is the first and foremost sensory ability developed in newborns.
- ◆ After birth, newborns are found to be quite comfortable and happy while having skin to skin contact with the mother.
- ◆ Within a few days of their birth, they may be found to make use of the sensibility of their touch in identifying, reaching, grasping, or catching hold of things for their exploration and use.(in the sequence of first using their lips, mouths, and later on their hands.
- ◆ With their advance in age, children become more sensible and capable of using their sensory ability of touch in identifying, recognizing, and exploring things lying in their environment, developing a relationship and intimacy with their near and dear, caretakers and acquaintances and also for staying away from strangers for their safety and survival.



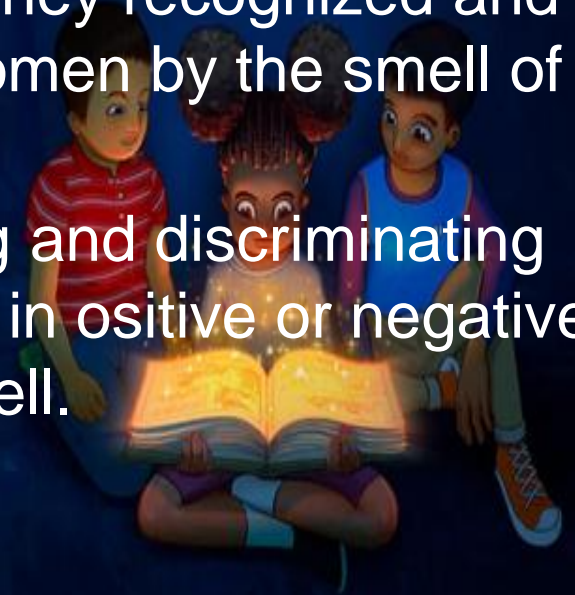
Development of Ability of Taste

- ◆ The infants have a total preference for the taste and flavour in the foods and drinks they experiences at the prenatal stage.
- ◆ Neonate and infants are fully capable of distinguishing and differentiating between different tastes and also elicit different facial expressions for responding to their tastes.
- ◆ They shows preference for sweet taste over salty and other mixed taste.
- ◆ As they grow in age and get exposed to a variety of foods and drinks, they may be found to develop taste for salty, sour, bitter and mixed one.
- ◆ The ability and capacity of the children to the development of sensory ability of taste with the development of brain and exposed to the wide variety of tastes in their foods and drinks.



Development of Ability of Smell

- ◆ The sensory ability of smell is found to be reasonably developed during the prenatal period.
- ◆ After birth neonates begins to discriminate between the various smells surrounding them. At the age of 4 days they get oriented more towards their mother's smell only.
- ◆ The 12 /18 days old babies able to distinguish their mothers on the basis of smell alone. Especially, they recognized and discriminate their mothers from other women by the smell of their mothers' milk.
- ◆ Later they become able of distinguishing and discriminating between the variety of odours and react in ositive or negative way to any pleasant and unpleasent smell.



Thank you

