



MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD

**MOTOR DEVELOPMENT MEANS THE
DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROL OVER
BODILY MOVEMENTS THROUGH THE
COORDINATED ACTIVITY OF THE
NERVE CENTRES, THE NERVES & THE
MUSCLES.**



IT HAS 2 LAWS-

1. THE LAW OF CEPHALO – CAUDAL DEVELOPMENT :-

It shows that the development spreads over from head to foot.

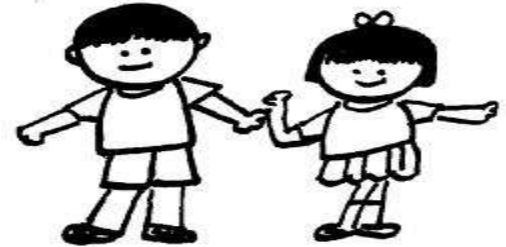
2. PROXIMO – DISTAL LAW :-

It shows that the development spreads from Centre to extremities.

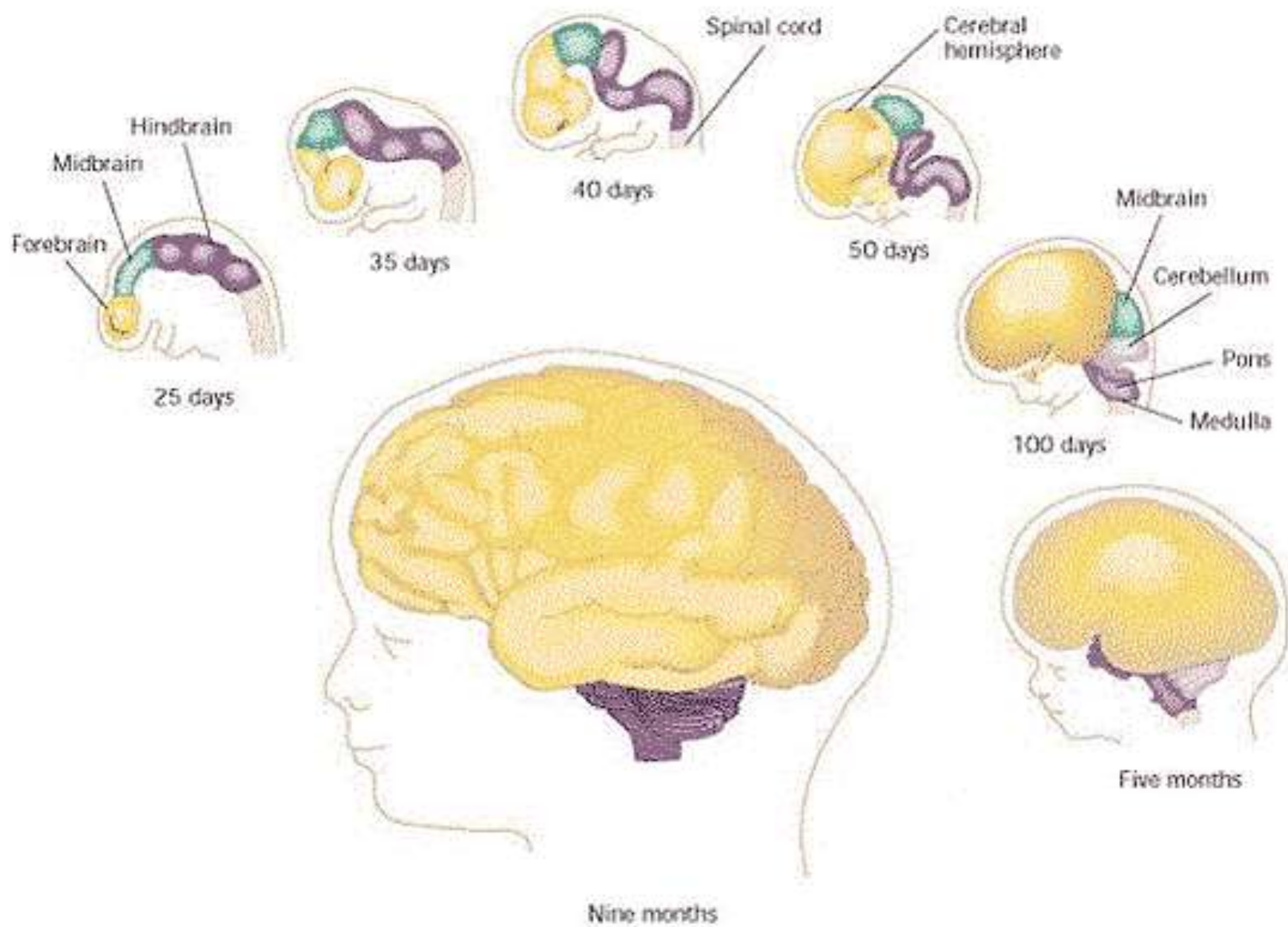


PATTERNS OF MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

- HEAD REGION



- FIRST WEEK OF LIFE –REFLEX SMILING
- 1 MONTH - CONTROL OF HEAD MUSCLES.
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- 2 MONTH - CAN RAISE HIS HEAD
- 3 MONTH - HORIZONTAL EYE MOVMT.
- 4 MONTH - VERTICAL EYE MOVEMENT
- 5 MONTH - CAN TURN HIS HEAD FREELY



TRUNK REGION

- 2 MONTH - BABY CAN TURN FROM SIDE
- SIDE TO BACK
- 4 MONTHS - CAN PULL HIMSELF UP TO A
- SITTING POSITION
- 5 MONTHS - CAN SIT WITH HIS BACK ERECT
- 6 MONTHS - CAN SIT WITH HIS BODY BENT
- 7 MONTHS - CAN SUPPORT HIMSELF
- 9 MONTHS - CAN SIT UNSUPPORTED



ARMS & HAND REGION

- 2 WEEKS - DEFENCE MOVEMENTS OF ARM
- 1 MONTH - THUMB SUCKING STARTS
- 2 MONTH - BABY MOVES HANDS & ARMS
- 4 MONTH - IS ABLE TO GRASP THINGS
- 5 MONTH - CAN HOLD THINGS
- 6 MONTH - INFANT USES FINGERS TO HOLD THINGS
- 8 MONTH - CAN PICK UP OBJECTS WITH OPPOSED THUMB AND CAN HOLD
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ROLLING BY HITCHING

- BY 6 MONTH ROLLING FORWARD BY HITCHING APPEARS



CRAWLING

- BY 7 OR 8 MONTH BABY MOVES BY CRAWLING IN WHICH HE IS ABLE TO RAISE THE HEAD AND SHOULDER.



CREEPING

- BY 11 MONTH ,GREATER BODY STRENGTH DEVELOPS AND THE BODY IS ABLE TO CREEP .



STANDING

- BY 11 MONTH, BABY CAN STAND WITH SUPPORT



WALKING

- BY 14 MONTH MOST OF THE BABIES CAN WALK WITHOUT SUPPORT.



LEARNING MOTOR SKILLS

- HAND SKILLS
- SELF FEEDING
- SELF DRESSING
- PLAY SKILLS
- BALL THROWING
- WRITING SKILLS



- LEG SKILLS
- RUNNING AND JUMPING
- SKIPPING ,HOPPING
- CLIMBING
- TRICYCLING
- BICYCLING



FACTORS AFFECTING MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

1. HEALTH
2. LEARNING
3. GENETIC CONSTITUTION
4. INTELLIGENCE
5. OVER-PROTECTION



- FOETAL ACTIVITY
- OPPORTUNITIES
- BIRTH ORDER
- PHYSICAL DEFECTS



- PREMATURE BIRTH
- SEX DIFFERENCES
- CULTURAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES
- TYPE OF BIRTH



