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Topic	:	Difference between Growth and Development
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Q. Difference between growth and development

Growth:-

1. Part: Growth is a part or an aspect of [development](#).
2. Not continuous: It is not continuous. It starts from conception but ends at some particular age. Mostly, it stops
3. Changes in particular aspects: growth in particular aspect of body and behavior.
4. Improvement in structure e.g. hand, legs:- grow large.
5. Not integrated: growth is not an integrated process. It refers to changes in structure only.
6. Cellular: It may be looked as cellular multiplication. It refers to changes in the particular aspects of the body.
7. Organism: It is the function of the organism rather than that of environment.
8. Measurable: Growth can be measured, quantified like inches etc.
9. May not bring development: Growth may or may not bring development e.g. A child may grow (e.g. weight) by becoming fat but this growth may not bring any functional improvement.

Development:-

1. Wider: Development is a wider and comprehensive all aspects of development.
2. Continuous process: It is a continuous and life long process. It starts with when the person attains maturity. Covers the whole life span of an individual.
3. Changes as a whole: development refers to change in various parts of body and behavior as whole.
4. Improvement in structure and functioning:- e.g. hand does not grow large but also develops because they improve in their functions.
5. Integrated: it is a complex process of integrated many structures and functions.
6. Organizational: It is an organization of all the parts which grow. It implies the organism as a whole.
7. Environment: It is the function of both organism and environment.
8. Assessment: Qualitative changes are assessed not measured.
9. Possible without growth: generally, growth and [development](#) go hand in hand. But it is possible to have growth e.g. many persons do not gain in terms, size, height but they do experience functional improvement in various aspects.

GROWTH VERSUS DEVELOPMENT

GROWTH

The increases in cell size and number that take place during the life history of an organism

The increase in size and mass over a period of time

A part of development

Quantitative

Occurs at the cellular level

Brings changes in the size, shape, form, and structure of the body

Stops at the maturation

Can be measured directly

DEVELOPMENT

The progressive changes in size, shape, and function during the life of an organism by which its genetic potentials (genotype) are translated into functioning mature systems (phenotype)

The transform of an organism into a more complex form in function and organization wise

Includes growth, morphogenesis, and differentiation

Quantitative and qualitative

Occurs at the organizational level

Brings changes in the organization and function

Continues throughout life

A subjective interpretation

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