

I used Chat GBT for information and changed words for this assignment

The Concept of Holistic Development

*Physical Development involves

Body growth, motor skills, the use of coordination in general health, the use of play and physical activity and nutrition and well-being are exceptionally important.

*Cognitive Development

This involves childrens critical thinking skills and use of memory to learn to problem solve using creativity and language skills which will ultimately lead to exploring new knowledge by asking questions and learning from the experience.

*Emotional Development

When the child is learning to understand situations and conversations, they can also understand how to express their feelings while developing self-awareness and most importantly confidence to thrive.

*Social Development

The child learns to build relationships and give and gain empathy through communication and thinking about and resolving conflict, which is learnt from family, caregivers, the wider community also the inclusion in social activities and certain environments.

*Moral & Ethical Development

The child will start learning what is right or wrong, learn to be honest and fair in situations, how to use fairness and how to be responsible and take responsibility for actions.

According to Maslow Holistic Child development ultimately focuses on the whole of the child and the child's aspect to grow. A child's personality bigger as a child grows of age from a baby up until an early year's toddler, this can be an interconnection of the child's self-esteem, confidence and how the child's temperament evolves. From birth babies adapt to the company of others and gain enjoyment from this especially with their parents, siblings and wider family they learn to become aware of people's faces and different shapes and colours and how they fit into the environment, they will recognise and respond with body language which can include using their hands and legs or maybe waving them about and definitely respond well to affection from the parents such as cuddling and being rocked to sleep where they will begin to make eye contact more clearly and smiling and laughing. Other emotions that can be sen through body language are the trickier ones such as fear and being frustrated

about something which will involve crying and facial expressions. Babys and children will learn to rely on their loved ones and carers in any situation or settings as it will always be the adult's priority to make sure, they can meet the child's needs as this has a huge impact on the child and they're future going forward.

(Cuthbert , Rayns Stanley.2011) says that when there is plenty of physical control and is developed, baby's will learn to grow and make relationships and will try and seek the attention of others to gain the social interaction where they learn become more aware of strangers and new people, children will use comforters more regular to feel safe and will begin to show vulnerability and personality traits.

According to (Dowling,2014;9) it has been known that when a child becomes a toddler they will start to show some interaction with others and especially other children while the parents stay in the background and will be seen as a safe place for the child to have and to go to at any time, they will begin to develop close relationships and make friends and this is when they're play actions and how to pattern this will come to develop. During this transition which is also crucial as the child's independence will show more frequently as the boundaries will be tried and tested shown through behaviours, they will begin to gain self-confidence and self-esteem as it grows at this important stage. A child's self-confidence is most importantly influenced by learnt self-conception, growing self-esteem and self-knowledge as its been written that a toddler for instance may be able to communicate to other adults and may be able to understand that people have a range of different feelings which will be different to them.

*Holistic child development and how its linked to Maslow's model...

Maslow's hierarchy has arranged human needs in a range of levels which are directly linked to the main key elements of holistic child development. These can include

1. Physiological needs- physical development, is where the child ultimately require the nutrition for their body, well-being and health, sleep and a safe place to do so, access to medical care and support to gain a healthy physical state to develop. Overall, without these crucial elements which are highly essential, the ability to grow and to maintain motor development will lead to poor brain function as meeting all these physiological general needs of the child is important as it helps to build a healthy foundation so other development traits can form.
2. Safety needs –Emotional Security & Cognitive readiness, as a whole safety must include protection and the need to protect, to provide stability for the child and a structured routine persistently and most importantly kept away from harm and not to be in fear , they must feel safe in their setting or safe place and also have the right to feel emotionally secure and protected by

adults. Consistent routines and healthy environments will lead to children being able to deal with emotions as a whole so they can concentrate on using the energy and brain function for learning which will result in making them feel secure and will support regular emotion challenges and risk taking while in the company of the social setting including other children.

3. Love, Belonging & Confidence will allow children to gain confidence through their own experiences, also learn about encouragement and being included and given opportunity to show their full potential and to contribute to this. They need to be able to have an emotional attachment to parents, siblings or guardians, to also have some relationships in the home setting or education sector such as school as they will need some sort of sense of belonging to build on their empathy and love while communication and self-esteem will help build other foundations such as being creative and gain leadership to learn how to use risk taking whilst gaining learning experience.
4. Cognitive, Creative & Moral Development is when a child has a desire to finally show their full potential, they also start to show curiosity, become more creative and gain motivation as they learn to use exploration for new ideas and use problem solving in situations while using their critical thinking skills and learn to develop their own personal values.

Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children's thinking will be characterised as a certain way of pursuing and learning things which will depend on their cognitive age, all the structures will ultimately widen and be subject to change the more we learn new experiences and our own personal knowledge. Gaining knowledge of the world and how the world works will take a lot of effort to gain characteristics and adapt to these and certain environments as in the early years this can be a process of the sense of discovery and adventure

Why Maslow's Model Reinforces Holistic Development

- It shows that **development is sequential and interdependent**—higher-level learning is impossible without basic needs met.

- It emphasizes the role of **relationships and emotional safety** in enabling cognitive growth.
- It supports child-centered education: teachers must consider each child's needs beyond academics.
- It aligns with the idea that **learning is most effective when the whole child is supported—mind, body, and emotions.**

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