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Most important factor in the all-round development of a child.

basis of most learning,

Not only in the formal aspects of education, but also in the development of character,

Emotional state and social relationship of the children

The questions are 'who should develop language and how it should be taught to the children'



Parents are the pillars of this unit.



: getting up, washing, bathing, dressing, undressing, cooking time, meal time, going out to the market garden or zoo, visiting friends, playing, going to bed etc..



There is the expense, the time, the energy needed to care for the disabled member and his safety.

Besides this there is the difficulty of helping the disabled member develop a good self-image and social skills, and the problems of seeing to it that the disabled

member receives an appropriate education. Every ordinary task becomes more difficult and more stressful.

They are as (a) feelings of shock and disbelief; (b) denial; (c) anger and guilt or depression; and (d) a shift from selfabsorption to concentrating on now to deal with the child's needs. Whether all parents experience all these stages is still controversial, as is the exact sequence of stages.

Throughout history and across culture the family has been the primar agency for survival.





The economic responsibilities to generate income and provide financial support for living costs and related payments.



The domestic and health care responsibility, to meet the daily needs of food, clothes, health and medical care and safety.



The affectionate responsibility to show and share love, care, emotional feelings and companionship.



The recreational responsibility to provide leisure environment and activities



The responsibility for selfidentity to increase each family member's sense of belonging.



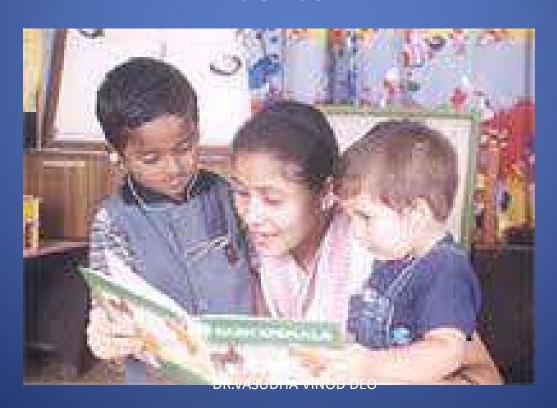
The responsibility for socialization to develop social skills and enhance interpersonal relationships.



The educational and vocational responsibility to assist and support schooling and career & selection and preparation



How to help your child learn to talk



Spend more time with your child



Talk, Talk, and Talk with the child.



.Talk clearly, talk slowly, talk naturally and meaningfullly.



Talk to him about everything in your surroundings as daily life situations



provide good opportunities for your child to learn to speak.



Label objects/situations in the environment as it helps the child to learn words.



.Repeat what you say meaningfully.

Provide a need to talk, encourage him to talk.



Reward your child's attempt to talk.

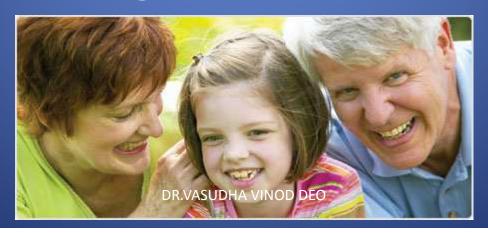
Discourage others from talking for the child.



Describe what you are doing while you are doing it.



.Become a kind of COMMENTATOR by narrating his activities. for example: If he is playing with a car, you might say "Oh, you have a car", "The car is big". "Now you are pushing the car". "There goes the car".



.Encourage him to ask questions.

Use simple words and sentences.

Use pictures and objects to teach words and sentences.

Tell stories to the child



Make sure that the child watches, attends and listens to you.

Read aloud to the child

Sing to and with the child

Dance along with the child.



Help him to become aware of sounds and noises in his surroundings e.g. voices, noisy games, door bell, pressure cooker, telephone ring, sound produced by animals etc.



.When the child is playing with toys, e.g. a car or a train or a set of block, tell your child. "Let's drive the car. How does the car go?

Burr...."



Bring his attention to your voice by emphasizing on 'Listening'.

Mirrors can be used for encouraging vocalization and imitation.



Encourage him to mix with other children.



.Provide the child with opportunities to talk



Have him tell you stories.

Take time to listen.

Explain new words.



.Maintain a diary of what you are doing and what the child is achieving.



.Meet, talk to and share your experiences with other parents.



Consult professionals periodically for guidance.

age.



Don't compare him with his brothers and sisters and other children of his age.



.Don't under estimate his abilities.

Let your child do things by himself, let him explore the environment and learn.



Don't over protect or reject him.

Don't be inconsistent in your

attitude.

Don't teach him too much at a time.



Don't criticize your child if his speech is not perfect/clear.

Don't interrupt him while he is talking.

Don't be over demanding.

Don't over correct your child.



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