

Your topic: - Essay linking theory to practice in the workplace, considering how knowledge is applied.
Learning outcomes: Essay title: "Critically discuss the impact of nature and nurture on one aspect of children's development".

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Impact Of Nature And Nurture On One Aspect Of Children's Development

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Introduction

In the developmental sciences, impact of nature and nurture is a continuing phenomenon resulting from the research findings and theoretical practices. At a time it can be interpreted both as the complimentary and conflicting phenomenon which underline the great understanding of dynamic and complex interaction between the environmental factors that influences the development of child mixed with biological factors. Although promotion of physical health and reduction of child morbidity are necessary and essential aspects of child development but these criteria's do not provide adequacy of the development of child. Behavioural development criteria also provide emphasis on promotion of competence. The purpose of this paper is to critically discuss the impact of nature and nurture on the behavioural aspects of child development.

Impact of Nature and Nurture on Child's Development

In order to know the impact of nature and nurture on the development of child, it becomes evident to clearly understand what nature and nurture refers to. Nature can be defined as the hereditary or biological traits of child whereas nurture can be defined as the environment to which the child is exposed to. A number of theories in social sciences are based on the premise of nature and some are based on the premise of nurture. Therefore it is clear that the stance a

theory tales in nurture versus nature highly depends on the perception and explanation in the behavioural development of children (Belsky & Pluess, 2009).

Some theories of social sciences highly emphasise the nature as an important aspect on the behavioural development of child. The rationale behind such theories is that the characteristics which the child has inherited play underlining role in shaping the future behaviour patterns of the child. The theories that emphasises on behaviour believes that the external forces i.e. the environment can impose greater change on the hereditary behavioural characteristics of child. The rationale behind the theories which emphasis on the nurture in the behavioural development of child is that if the caregivers and parents believe that the child behavioural development is highly dependent upon nature, they would not be concerned in providing the child with the appropriate environment and would be engaging the child in the activities that can stimulate change within an individual (Bornstein & Bradley, 2014).

Mostly it is observed that the nature does provide the inherent characteristics of a child but these characteristics can be enhanced and mould through the nurture aspects. The innate behaviour in all children is almost the same but due to the impact of the surrounding the innate behaviour can be polished and changed through providing the child with adequate environment and by engaging the child in change stimulating activities that further shape the unique behaviour of children (Hetherington, et al., 2013).

The nature can make the child to react differently to nurture. For instance the children who are shy and reserve by nature may remain shy and quite around other people and in general social gatherings. Due to their nature they might choose to react as per their environment or not to react at all and remain in their shell. However, if the caregivers and teachers encourage the child to meet new people this can make the child more social friendly as opposed to the inherent nature.

However the children who are naturally extroverted will end up making friends and reaching out to peers irrespective of their environment. Thus it can be said that if the surrounding environment around the child is strong, it will have huge influence on the behavioural development of child because the strong environment can enhance or stimulate change in child's behaviour whereas the on the contrary situation the child behaviour will follow greatly the inherent pattern but still that inherent behavioural pattern will be affected and would remain reactive to environment (Keating, 2011).

Thus it can be said that the development pathways of children and their mind do not always follows fixed pattern of effect and cause. The transformations of child development are more unpredictable as the environment greatly triggers the neurobiological process and in turn this trigger is interpreted in different ways by different individuals. This implies that in the earliest year of children the effect of nature and nurture both is critically important in the behavioural development of children. The child's predisposition to learn and brains plasticity are shaped by the influence of the environment and stimulation of physical, social, cognitive nature, emotional and cultural in creating new pathways in development and in learning (Sameroff, 2010).

Acknowledgements

Child's behavioural development is influenced by both nature and nurture along with the child's own influence on their development. Up to some extent nature do plays an important role however the environmental influences can have great impact on the behavioural development of child. For instance, when parents ask their child to clean the room, their decision making capability and their choice of whether to obey or not is greatly influenced by their environment. Similarly when they grow up choices such as finding peaceful resolutions or engage in fight with

bullies, whether choose a bad company or spend time within good company, whether to continue college or drop out of school, all such behavioural choices and decisions to some extent can be influenced by basic traits of their personality that is their inherent nature and by the pressures, support and guidance in the child's life i.e. nurture. But overall inherent nature plays a minimal role in the behavioural development of child whereas nurture plays significant role in shaping the behaviour and the decisions related to behaviour as the child will act accordingly as per the influence of the environment and less on the basis of his inherent traits and characteristics (Bornstein & Bradley, 2014).

Conclusion

From the above discussion it can be said that nurture and nature both plays an important role in the behavioural development of child. Child dispositions are decided by nature whereas the changes in the personalities are usually governed by nurture. Nurture helps the individuals to develop the behavioural abilities that child already possess because of the nature. Nature gives almost all the child the same innate behaviours during their early life stages whereas nurture causes the innate behavioural attributes to change. In conclusion it can be said that nurture plays greater role in behavioural development of an individual.

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