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FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

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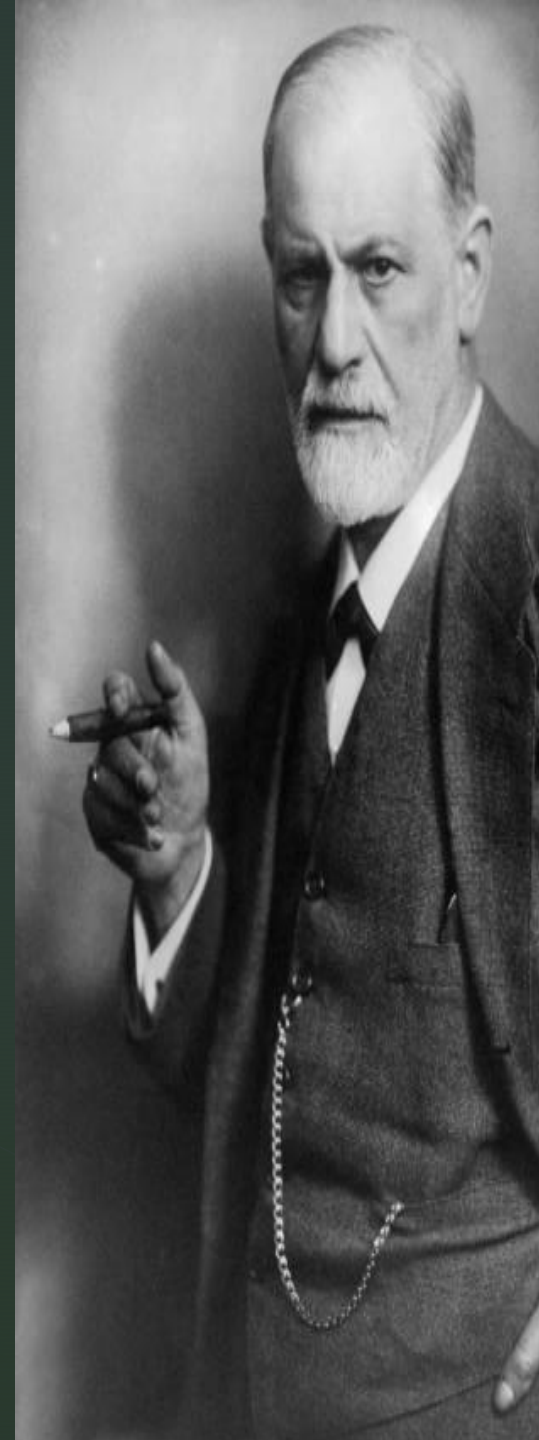
**Assignment Title: PRESENTATION – A  
child's experience between the ages 0-5**

# INTRODUCTION

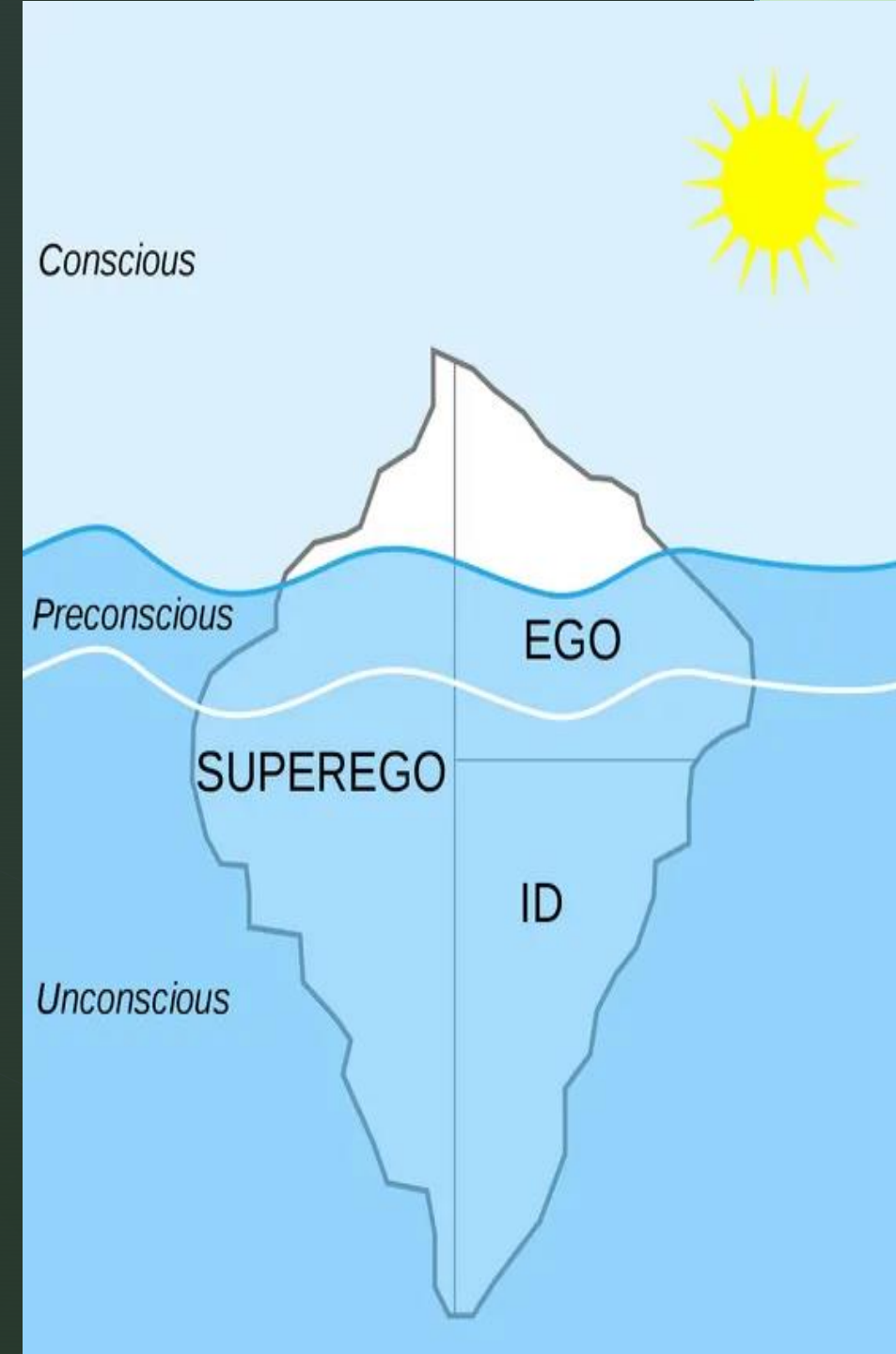
- **According to Boyd, Denise, et al. The early 2 years from birth constitute babyhood. Early childhood is defined as the years between ages 2 and 6.**
- **As Piaget said a young child will be in command of their own learning through continuing interaction with the environment around them.**
- **Piaget suggested that children, and people could generally be controlled and organized in a way that undermined the child's individual motivation and agency in actively learning and developing.**

# PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

- **Psychoanalysis is a very influential theory to build our understanding of a child development and learning. Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) developed this.**
- **The theory outlines key features in human development lifespan when born. Freud continued that the brain largely consisted of primitive drives and instincts, which he called the id.**
- **During early childhood, the ego or self emerges. They will be able to regulate to a greater extent the primitive instincts.**



- **Psychoanalysis has been useful in helping us understand the emotional influences on a young child's life and the importance of emotional experiences during the early years.**
- **However, Psychoanalysis has been criticized because of its over-emphasis on physical and sexual drives in humans. Much of Freud's theory was derived from observations of a small number of children**



# Constructivism

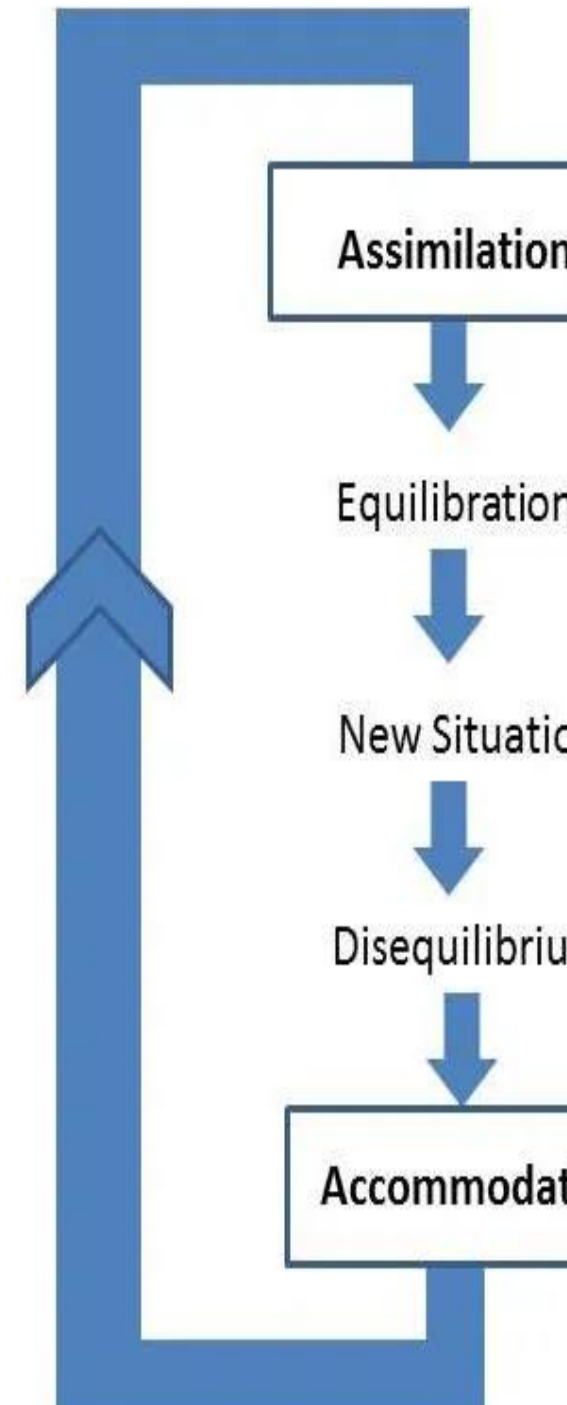
- **Children as active developers of knowledge and learning Introduction Locating the child at the center of their own learning.**
- **Using pedagogy approach in early childhood. Piaget believed that children were active in constructing their development and understanding of the environment.**
- **Piaget's theory focus on the progression from a concrete world in infancy, experienced through the senses and movement to a complex, where language and symbolic representation facilitate imagination and fantasy.**



# The Preoperational Stage

**Ages: 2 - 7 Years Developmental Changes**

- **Toddlers and young children acquire the ability to internally represent the world through language and mental imagery.**
- **During this stage, young children can think about things symbolically. This is the ability to make one thing, such as a word or an object, stand for something other than itself.**
- **A child's thinking is dominated by how the world looks, not how the world is. It is not yet capable of logical (problem solving) type of thought.**
- **Infants at this stage also demonstrate animism. This is the tendency for the child to think that non-living objects (such as**



- **Piaget (1936) was the first psychologist to make a systematic study of cognitive development. His contributions include a stage theory of child cognitive development, detailed observational studies of cognition in children, and a series of simple but ingenious tests to reveal different cognitive abilities.**
- **His ideas have been of practical use in understanding and communicating with children, particularly in the field of education (re: Discovery Learning).**

# Practical examples of how parents can support child's development

- A recent report looked at the evidence parents can support their child's healthy development. Responding in a predictable way showing warmth and sensitivity, having a routine and household rules and talking to the children.
- Parents to support the social interaction as much as possible. You can do this by allowing the child to have more play parties and family outings together.



# keyways that parents can support their child's healthy development

- **Responding to children in a predictable way**
- **Showing warmth and sensitivity**
- **Having routines and household rules**
- **Sharing books and talking with children**
- **Supporting health and safety**
- **Using appropriate discipline without harshness**

**Parents who use these practices can help their child stay healthy, be safe, and be successful in many areas—emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and social.**

# Reference list

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