

PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

MOODLE NUM : BMHP4003
LECTURER- DIYA GANGULY
INFANCY

APPENDIX

- Introduction by Sandra 2018256
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Introduction

This presentation's objective is to choose a stage of development and explain it in detail through theory and sub categories of human behavior. We have come together as a group and chosen topics to explain well.

It is laid out by explaining human cognition, emotions, behavioral patterns and theory to explain stages of infancy in detail.

Infancy Cognitive Development

- **Cognitive development** or brain development - means the learning process of memory language thinking and reasoning .
- Babies are not only growing physically during the first 2 years of life, but also cognitively (mentally)
- In the first year, babies learn to focus their vision, reach out, explore, and learn about the things that are around them



The importance of cognitive development

Child's cognitive development can help us to choose the right activities to further boost thinking, remembering and reasoning abilities.

To promote cognitive development, it is important that we actively engage in quality interactions on a daily basis for example :

- Talking with baby and naming used objects
- Letting baby explore toys
- Answering your child's "why" questions



EMOTIONS

- Emotions in an infant is like a rollercoaster. (1)
- They start to show emotions from an age of 2-3 months in the form of smiling, crying constantly etc.
- Other emotions such as anger, surprise and fear are along the months from 2-6.
- Around 9-10 months the emotions constantly change



Around age of 12 months infants start to realize and become aware of the emotions and facial expressions of adults and everyone around them.

They begin to develop emotional connection at this age. For example jealousy

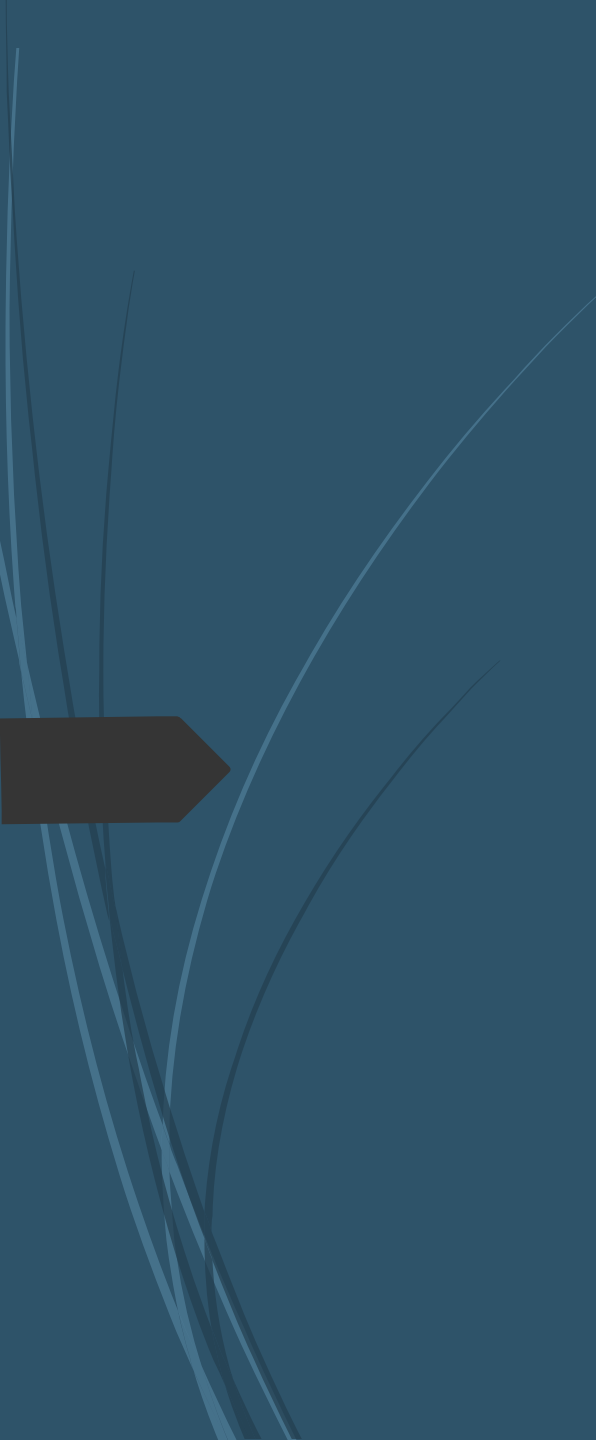
They start to recognize who touches or pick them up. Stranger anxiety.

Babies also learn how to manage and regulate their emotions well at this stage.



BEHAVIOUR **PATTERNS**

- Babies' early experiences and relationships stimulate their brains, shaping the way they see and respond to the world. As your baby's awareness of the world grows through these experiences, your baby develops and learns, and you'll see many changes in behaviour.

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- Understanding infant behavior
 - Common behavior concern
 - Overstimulation
 - Fears
 - Crying and colic
 - Responding to baby's behavior



Theories of lifespan

- There are number of theories of lifespan, the one we will be focusing on today is piaget's stages of cognitive development.
- In Piaget's theory there are 4 stages: Sensorimotor, Preoperational concrete operational and formal operational.
- In the case of infancy it focuses on the sensorimotor stage of development, which ranges from birth to 2 years of age.
- During this stage of development rapid cognitive growth occurs.
- Infants develop an understanding of the world via sensory coordination(sight and hearing) and motor actions(touching and grabbing).
- Main development at the sensorimotor stage is the acknowledgement that objects exist and that events happen in the world.

Research. Based in this area beginning of 20th century, and Jean Piaget gave a big contribute theory of cognitive development. After that the investigation on this field had a big jump, many psychologist dept research on different area of cognitive evolution like brain, talking and discernment, bring up number of news theory as neo Piagetian of cognitive development (3)

CONCLUSION

- Infancy is therefore an important stage in human development as it is a period of time when growth is so rapid and the consequences of neglect is so damaging.
- It is a stage where a child doubles the birth weight by 5 months and triples it by 12 months of age thereby increasing their length by 50% by the end of the first year of life.

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