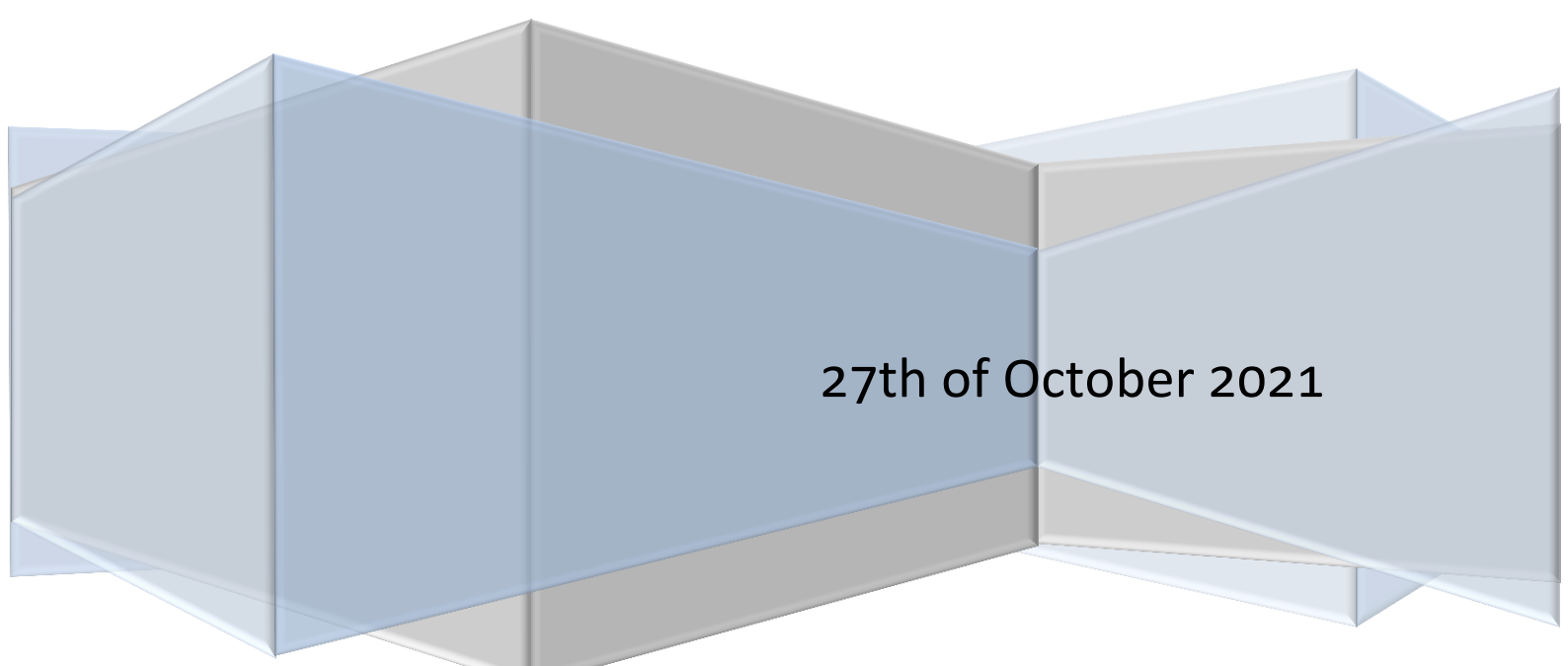


Psychology for Health and Social Care

Annotated bibliography

Of Jean Piaget and Erik Erikson

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27th of October 2021

Introduction

Jean Piaget and Erik Erikson had work closely with children from the age of 0 to young adulthood. Jean Piaget specifically worked very closely with infants and he had observed mostly his own children and developed his theories which later on tested and became a hit. If Piaget's work is studied closely his theory can be crystal clear on most of the infant's behaviors. Sensorimotor speaks in detail that the children first observe the world with his 5 senses and then later on make his construct and understanding. Moreover, if talking about the relationship or emotional bonding Erik Erikson's first stage that is about trust versus mistrust elaborates a great deal that child do build a trust depending upon the response timing of his care taker.

Following are the reference that has been used in making an understanding about the early stages of child emotional, cognitive and intellectual development;

- 1. Piaget, J., 2000. Piaget's theory of cognitive development. *Childhood cognitive development: The essential readings*, 2, pp.33-47.**

The above reference is taken from the essential reading journal. Apart from the stages, the basic understanding of Piaget's theory explained in a nutshell can be understand in this perspective as an adult human being how can he function cognitively outstanding than others? What makes the person brain developed better than others? Piaget's answers his own queries by giving facts that the child develops his interests, likes and exploration of the world in his early stage of life. If given ideal condition such children when grew older shows remarkable cognitive functioning than others. After reading this article I came to know that whatever we are today as adult all our learning goes back to what had we learnt in the childhood.

The source mentioned above, is credible as it can be passed through the CRAAP test. This research was made in (2000) not very much recent but this is the most updated on-line. Relevant to the topic explains Piaget's background of theories and it is found in a notable journal with accurate information and fulfils the purpose of explaining the Piagets cognitive theory.

2. Kuhn, D., 1979. The application of Piaget's theory of cognitive development to education. *Harvard educational review*, 49(3), pp.340-360

The above reference is taken from the Harvard educational journal. According to Piaget's theory, children learn and organize their actions with objects in the form of progression, they keep on learning forward. This learning process of children starts with the basics. Basics can be learning with their senses then incorporating in the cognition and then perceiving the object with respect to their liking. Furthermore, when children grew and step into the world of formal education these very understanding makes them relate to the learning aspect of education. What I have learns in this article is that education isn't just going to school, it has a prerequisite of informal learning which can happen in the stages defined by Piaget.

This source is quite back in time but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

3. Huitt, W. and Hummel, J., 2003. Piaget's theory of cognitive development. *Educational psychology interactive*, 3(2), pp.1-5.

The above reference is taken from the Educational Psychology interactive journal. Piaget's theory is inclined towards education and parenting at most. Children learn with practically performing task and children imitate a lot and children really just want to help and act same way an adult is doing. In such situation, it is important that child is given liberty to perform task their way or even if they want to imitate. Usually when children see their mother cooking they want to do the same task also and that is why we see numerous children taking interest and part in marathon like Master Chefs. In this article I have learnt that apart from the basic education, skills are also developed in the defined stages.

This source is quite recent in time it came in (2003) but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

4. Bringuier, J.C. and Piaget, J., 1989. *Conversations with jean piaget*. University of Chicago Press.

The above reference is taken from the University of Chicago Press. Through his considers around, Piaget articulated that mental include advancement happened in four stages for the term of one's childhood:

1. Stages happen in arrange.
2. Kids didn't skip stages in any case suffer all.
3. There are clear changes from one organize to the following.
4. The stages happen as building squares, each one utilizing things from the extreme arrange.

In this article what I have learnt is that these stages happen in order only. A child cannot skip or lunge any step he has to experience each stage of life.

This source is quite not recent in time it came in (1989) but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

5. Gross Jr, F.L., 1987. *Introducing Erik Erikson: An invitation to his thinking*. University Press of America.

The above reference is taken from the University Press of America. Erik Erikson described the each single stage of development of child since birth till adulthood. He mentioned that every stage has a conflict let's take example of stage 1; there is conflict between trust and mistrust. Child has a conflict between trusting a care giver or not. Child develop trust only because when he restless who comes to pick him up? Who console him? Who feed him? When the child realizes it then he clings himself with the trusting body. On the other hand, child seems to face mistrust other people apart from the trusting body. In this article I have come to know that the emotional attachment starts with day one when we usually perceive children are not emotional but they do have connections which have enormous impact on them .This source is quite not recent in time it came in (1987) but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

6. Widick, C., Parker, C.A. and Knefelkamp, L., 1978. Erik Erikson and psychosocial development. *New directions for student services*, 1978(4), pp.1-17.

The above reference is taken from the book new direction for student services. The above source has the material that speaks about the stage of industry versus inferiority. In this stage the young child is doing well in school or not. Being intimidated by the peers around and if the child is good in any skills he may pass the stage but this inferiority complex might remain there until identity and role confusion stage. What I have learnt is that children has complexes too which are built in early stages of life.

This source is quite not recent in time it came in (1978) but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

7. McLeod, S., 2013. Erik Erikson.

The above reference is taken from a book by McLeod. What I have learnt in this book is that a child rearing has 2 sides. In one the child is accomplishing and in the other the child is in insecurities. Rear wisely.

This source is quite recent in time it came in (2013) but seem authentic and related to the topic need at this point in time.

8. Weiland, S., 1993. Erik Erikson: Ages, stages, and stories. *Generations: Journal of the American Society on Aging*, 17(2), pp.17-22.

The above reference is taken from the *Journal of the American Society on Aging*. Understanding the stages that child works on his insecurities through these lives and if they are nurture right they can have prosper life ahead. Taking one example of stage 5 that is identity versus role confusion. This stage is a complex one where teenagers juggle between their identity and what they are expected to be by the society. This stage address the teenage life insecurity which again need clarity from the emotional attach care giver. What I

have experiences is that this phase either make a person's life or break it. Because only here child learns a lot about life and himself, which education upgradation he need to do, what kind of personality he want to have in this stage given by Erikson.

The source mentioned above, is credible as it can be passed through the CRAAP test. This research was made in (1993) not very much recent but this is the most updated on-line. Relevant to the topic explains Erik Erikson's background of theories and it is found in a notable journal with accurate information and fulfils the purpose of explaining the Erik Erikson's theory of child emotional development.

Conclusion

Theories by these two theorist sparks the fact that children in their early stages of life need not just care and warmth but they need freedom and support in their endeavors of understanding the world their way. Piaget on one hand tells that stages cannot be skipped and the child has to explore each stage by himself for his better understanding of the world. On the other hand Erik Erikson speaks about the impact of reaction of the child's care taker have an enormous impact in a child's life ahead.