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TOPIC

- INTRODUCTION + LIFE STAGE
- BEHAVIOUR PATTERN (Infancy stage)
- HUMAN COGNITION (Infancy stage)
- THEORY +CONCLUSION

WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY

- According to American Psychological Association, Psychology is defined as the scientific study of mind and behavior.
- But according an article on very well mind magazine Psychology is also defined based on what Kendra Cheery (2020) wrote as the study of mind and behavior It encompasses the biological influences ,social pressure ,and environmental factor affects how people think, act ,and feel.



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TYPES OF PSYCHOLOGY

- CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
- COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
-
- BEHAVIOURAL PSYCHOLOGY
- BIOPSYCHOLOGY

- COUNSELLING FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIOUR HEALTH

THE STUDY OF MENTAL PROCESSES

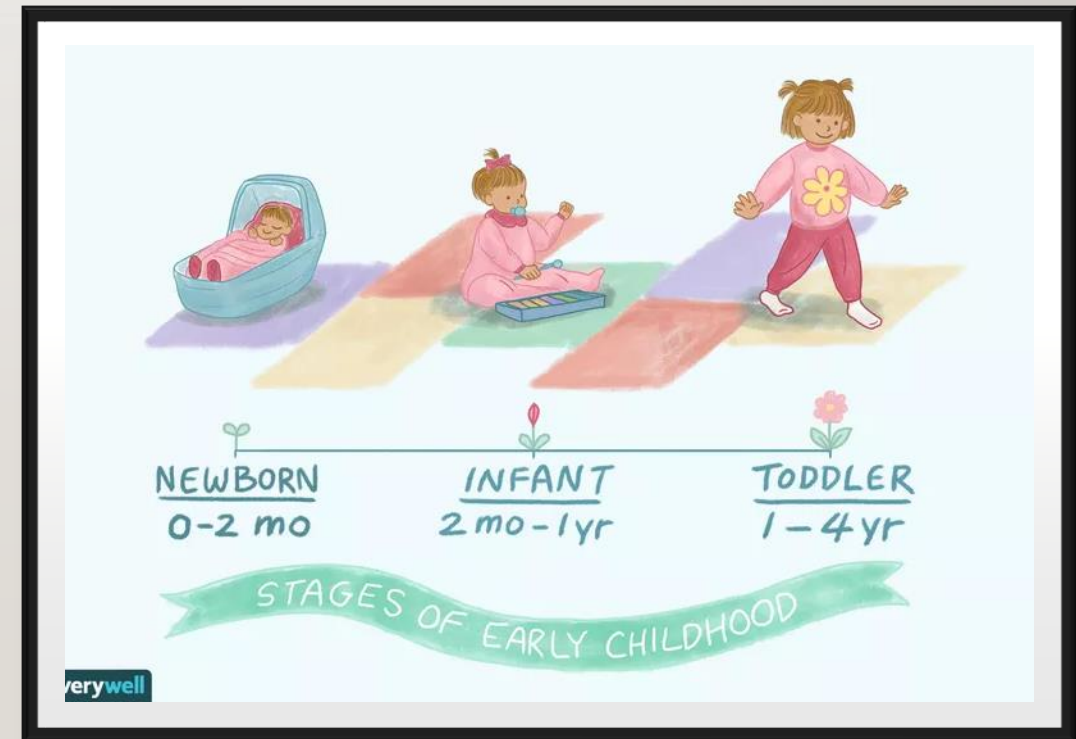
UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIORAL THROUGH DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONDITION

RESEARCH ON BRAIN,BEHAVIOUR AND EVOLUTION

(emedicinehealth.org2020)

WHO IS AN INFANT?

- According to Heather Corley in her article growth and development she describe infant considered as child anywhere from birth to 1 year old. Infant also have early childhood stages
- Which newborn will from 0-2month
- Infant 2months - 1year
- Toddler 1-4 years



BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN (INFANCY)

- What is behaviour?:
- Infant behavioural cues

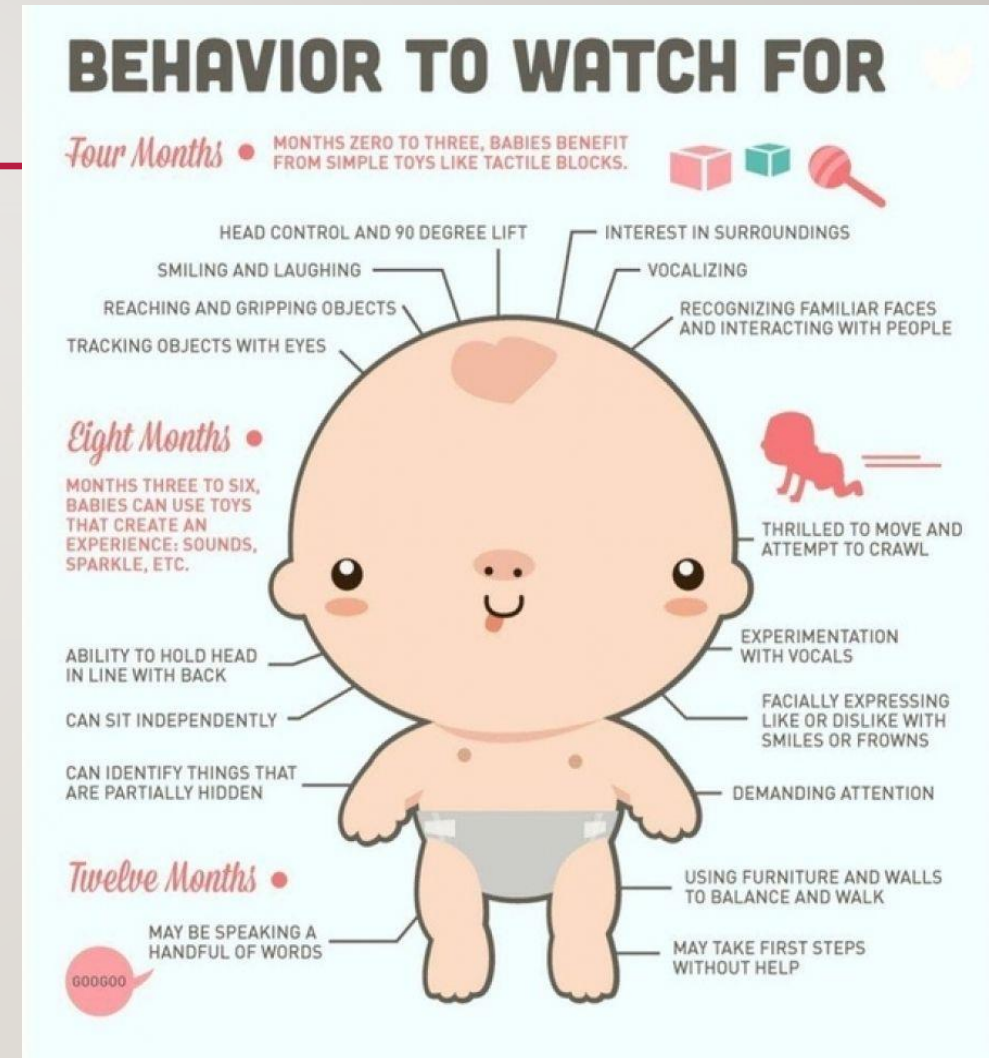
- Crying
- Noises
- Smiling
- Sucking hands
- Movements

• Reflexes:

- Rooting
- Sucking
- Grasp
- Stepping



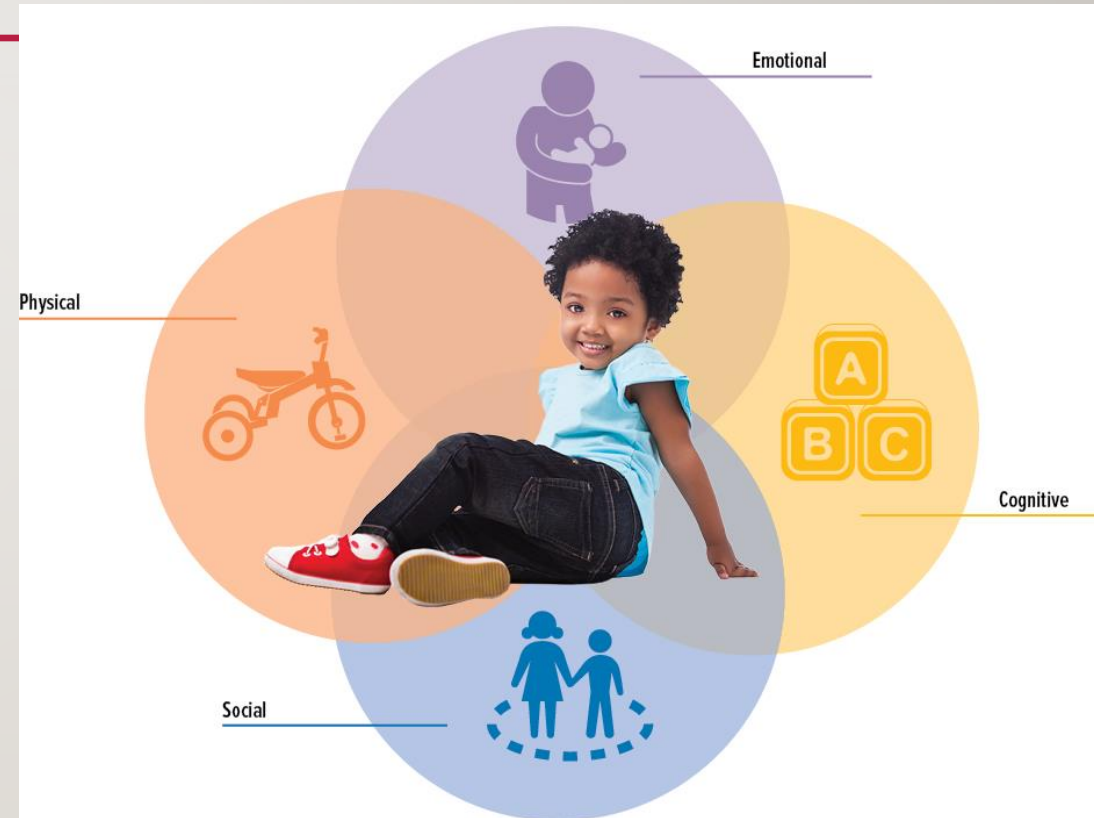
- Startle



BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN (INFANCY)

• Areas of development

- Physical development
- Social development
- Emotional development
- Cognitive development

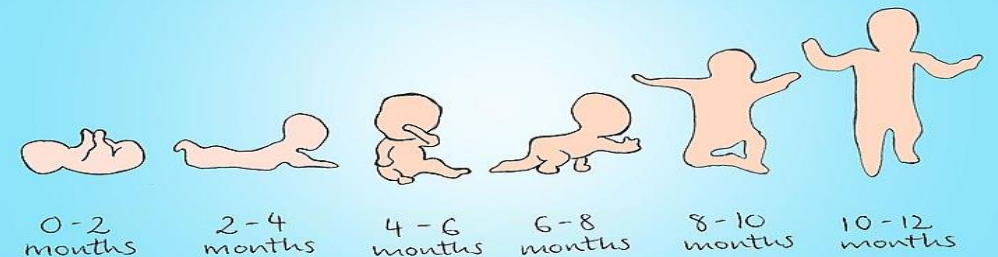


(Googleusercontent.com, 2021)

BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN (INFANCY)

- Developmental milestone

- Rolling over
- Crawling
- Sitting (assisted – unassisted)
- Standing (assisted – unassisted)
- Walking (assisted – unassisted)



- Running

THE INFANCY-STAGE FOCUS OF ERIKSON'S THEORY PSYCHOSOCIAL AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Infancy is the first stage of Erikson's theory, but it focuses on psychosocial rather than cognitive development
- The infant's personality development is confronted with the psychosocial crisis of trust or mistrust
- The infant's success or failure in the subsequent stages of his lifespan depends on the outcome of the crisis

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Personality development at each stage undergoes a psychosocial crisis
- Achieving Ego Strength leads to success at every stage
- Erikson and his eight-stage psychosocial theory

FOUR STAGES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILDHOOD

- Trust vs mistrust , From 0 - 18 months (Infancy)
- Autonomy vs shame and doubt, From 18 months - 3 years (Early Childhood)
- Initiative vs guilt , 3 - 6 years (Play Age)
- Work vs. inferiority, 6 - 11 years (Age in School)

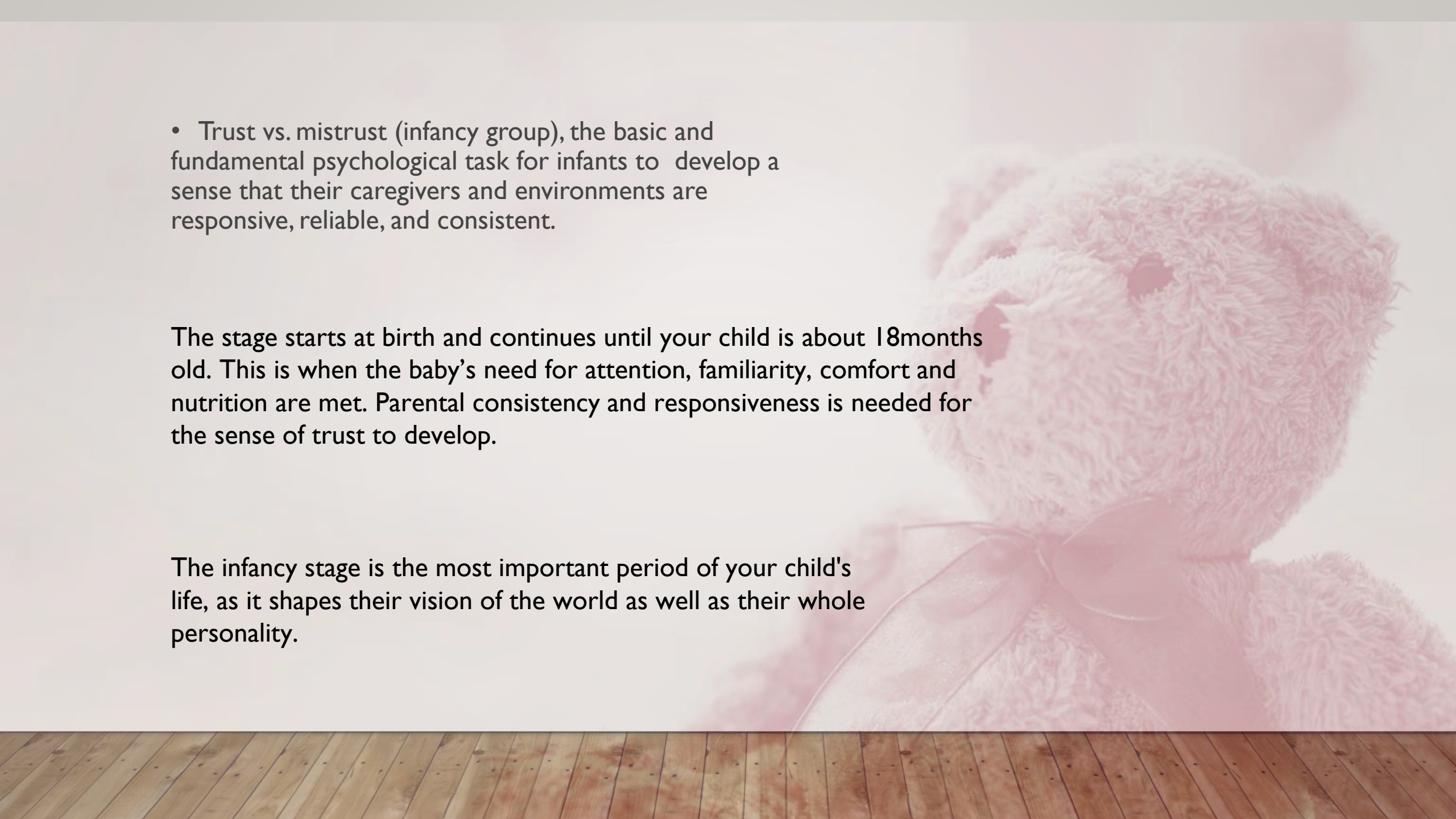


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- **THIS PRESENTATION HAS DISCUSSED ABOUT, ERIKSON'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY OF INFANCY GROUP AND THE EIGHT STAGES OF LIFESPAN.**

- Trust vs. mistrust (infancy group), the basic and fundamental psychological task for infants to develop a sense that their caregivers and environments are responsive, reliable, and consistent.

The stage starts at birth and continues until your child is about 18 months old. This is when the baby's need for attention, familiarity, comfort and nutrition are met. Parental consistency and responsiveness is needed for the sense of trust to develop.

The infancy stage is the most important period of your child's life, as it shapes their vision of the world as well as their whole personality.



In conclusion, the presentation has explored Erikson's theory.

Erikson's psychosocial development theory proposes that individuals pass through eight characteristic development stages that span thought a person's lifetime.

Although other development theories tend to focus purely on childhood events, Erikson's was one of the few theories to look at developments across the entire course of the life span. At each stage people face conflicts that can result on gaining psychological strength or being left with a weakness.

Erikson's Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development

Trust vs Mistrust	0 - 18 months		Infant
Autonomy vs Shame & Doubt	 18 months - 3 years		Toddler
Initiative vs Guilt	3 - 5 years		Pre-Schooler
Industry vs Inferiority	 5 - 13 years		Grade-Schooler
Identity vs Role Confusion	13 - 21 years		Teenager
Intimacy vs Isolation	 21 - 39 years		Young Adult
Generativity vs Stagnation	40 - 65 years		Middle-Age Adult
Integrity vs Despair	 65 years onwards		Older Adult

source: www.whaddayaknowabout.com

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