

Module: Psychology in Health and Social Care (BMSW4003_LON)

Assessment 1: Group Presentation

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INTRODUCTION TO INFANCY LIFE STAGE DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ INFANCY LIFE STAGE – This is normally the period between birth and the first acquisition of language one to two years later.
- ▶ Infants relied on their parents for food and protection and these are the people they tend to recognize and react to their voice especially the mother (Editors, n.d.).
- ▶ Motor Development - The infant's development tends to progress from simple uncoordinated reflex movements to more coordinated actions that are intentionally repeated.
- ▶ Sensory Development – they develop the ability to observe their environment via interaction using the sensory receptors and interpreting what they have sensed through perception.

Adman, C. and Mason, L., 2021. Researching cognitive development in infancy. [online] Research Gate. Available at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309643328_Researching_cognitive_development_in_infancy> [Accessed 26 November 2021].

Editors, n.d. psychological development | Definition, Stages, Examples, & Facts. [online] Encyclopedia Britannica. Available at: <<https://www.britannica.com/science/psychological-development>> [Accessed 26 November 2021].

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What is Cognitive Development?

Cognitive development it's basically the assessment of in what way we obtain the capability to discover, think, speak and keep in mind.



Source (NURUL AINI BINTI)

.(2015) Cognitive Development. نور العيني هاشيم [online] Available at:
<https://www.slideshare.net/nurulaininoraini/cognitive-development-43178682>. [Accessed 29.11.2021].
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Stage of cognitive development

- ▶ Social Development
- ▶ Language Development
- ▶ Sensory Development



We have 3 stages: social, language, and sensory development.

Social development

-Babies are born social creatures.

-From birth, they start to accumulate knowledge from their parents.

-Newborns can copy facial expressions and reveal a knowledge of how new acts connect to them.

-At this stage forming healthy attachments is very important and is the major social Milestone in infancy.

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Virtuallabschool.org. (2014). [online] Available at:

<https://www.virtuallabschool.org/sites/all/files/lo/IT-SOC-3-2-infantsplayonablanket.jpg> [Accessed 29 Nov. 2021].

The thinking process of infants

- ✓ Actions
- ✓ Movements
- ✓ Toy animals

Object Permanence in the Sensorimotor Stage



Source (McLeod, 2019)

Actions of a child are the main sources of creating cognition about the surrounding at this sensorimotor stage. The children develop ideas about the world by watching, hearing, grasping, sucking, moving, feeling, etc. The infant has an idea that objects exist even if they are not right in front of the eyes. Here, a concept of 'toy animal' is developed as a stable representation of the objects is developed. The infant thinks that the existence of a toy is not affected by the actions of individuals. 6 months old infants think a toy to disappear when hidden, but the 12-24 months old ones will look for it from their object permanence knowledge (Sanghvi, 2020).

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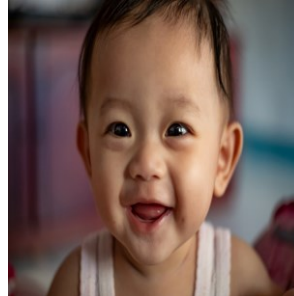
What is Emotion?

- Emotion is the feeling that enables us to derive credible meaning from the world around us and without them we would experience life with the vibrancy of reading a technical manual on transmission repair (Meinke, 2019).

Meinke, H., 2019. Understanding the Stages of Emotional Development in Children. [online] Rasmussen.edu. Available at: <<https://www.rasmussen.edu/degrees/education/blog/stages-of-emotional-development/>> [Accessed 16 November 2021].
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EMOTIONS

- ▶ Pleasure and displeasure: the child displays emotions immediately when he feels them without any reservation. The child makes a coo sound to show content and response to the primary carer by waving or breathing heavily.
- ▶ Negative and positive emotions toward his/her surroundings.
- ▶ Fear and anger: the child expresses fear in the presence of strangers and understands the responses of the primary carer towards angry expressions.



Adman, C. and Mason, L., 2021. Researching cognitive development in infancy. [online] Research Gate. Available at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309643328_Researching_cognitive_development_in_infancy> [Accessed 26 November 2021].

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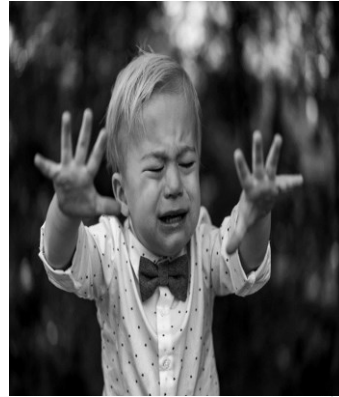
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Stranger Wariness: indicates brain development and memory develops, cognitive advances.

Self-Awareness: recognize themselves and the activities of other people.

Secure Attachment: is used as a base to explore the environment.

Resistant Attachment: tends to show clingy behaviour (Ainsworth & Bell, 1970)



Stranger wariness indicates brain development and cognitive abilities in place. As an infant's memory develops, cognitive advances allow infants to respond positively to familiar people and recognize those that are not familiar.

Self-awareness infants recognize themselves as they gain a sense of the self as an object. The realization that one's body, mind, and activities are distinct from those of other people is known as self-awareness

Secure attachment is used as a secure base to explore the environment and is sought out in times of stress, the parent provides a secure base for the toddler, allowing him to securely explore his environment. (credit: Kerry Ceszyk)

Resistant attachment, children tend to show clingy behaviour (Ainsworth & Bell, 1970). These children do not explore the toys in the room, appearing too fearful. During separation in the Strange Situation, they become extremely disturbed and angry with the parent. When the parent returns, the children are difficult to comfort. Resistant attachment is thought to be the result of the caregivers' inconsistent level of response to their child.

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Infancy Behaviour

- ▶ According to the (Oxford Dictionary 2021) behavior is defined as the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially toward others.



- Behavior - Any response or activity of an organism. It can either be simple or complex; overt or covert; conscious or unconscious; voluntary or involuntary; rational or irrational.

(Sigmund Freud) – Much of our behavior is governed by unconscious motive and primitive biological instincts. It considered all humans basically would like to gain pleasure and avoid pain.

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Infancy Behaviour

From Month 1 infants start to lift their head when on their stomach.

Responds to sound/noise

Turns head towards light

From the month 2 infants can recognise their mum's voice.

May lift head and shoulders (mini push-up)

From month 3 they start to recognise faces and laugh

At month one, according to (BabyCenter 1997-2019) baby sleep a lot but wakes up to feed and to wet and dirty nappies. They also enjoy lots of cuddles and skin to skin as they are not yet used to all the space outside the womb. At this stage they can see black-and-white patterns, Follows objects and smiles in their sleep. Their behaviours keeps changing and getting stronger as they grow.

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Infancy Behaviour

From 4 months the **infants** can bear weight on legs when held up to a standing position.

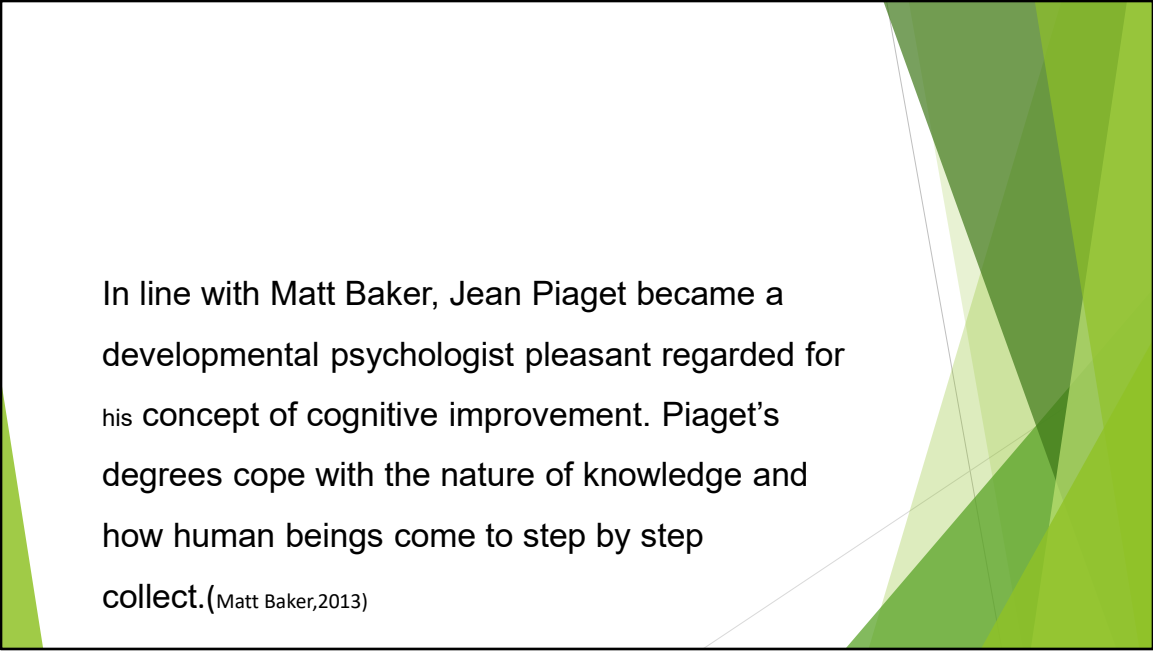
Imitates speech sounds, such as "baba" and "dada"

At 5 months ay sit momentarily without support

At 6 months infants are ready for solid foods and starts to sit without support.

From 6 months to 3 years the infancy continues learning new things like eating, talking, crawling, standing, walking and running.

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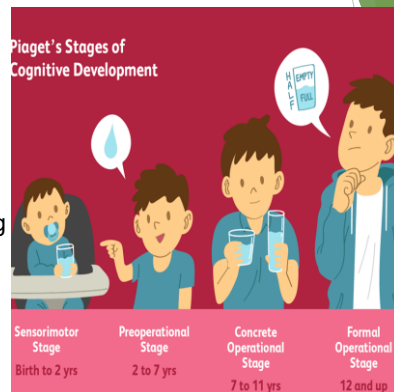
The slide features a white rectangular area on the left containing text, and a green geometric pattern on the right. The pattern consists of various shades of green (light, medium, and dark) forming overlapping triangles and polygons. A thin white line extends from the top right corner of the white area towards the green pattern.

In line with Matt Baker, Jean Piaget became a developmental psychologist pleasant regarded for his concept of cognitive improvement. Piaget's degrees cope with the nature of knowledge and how human beings come to step by step collect. (Matt Baker, 2013)

Sensorimotor stage and Characteristics

According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development sensorimotor stage is the beginning period of a child's life that lasts from birth to 2 years. Some characteristics are:

- Learns basic activities like sucking, grasping, looking, and listening.
- Learns about movements and sensations
- Learns about object permanence.
- Knowledge separation from people to object.



The Sensorimotor stage of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development

Source: (Sanghvi, 2020)

In the Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the sensorimotor stage has been introduced through senses and motor abilities of infants. In this initial stage born children try to utilise all the abilities and skills that were with them from the birth period like looking, sucking, grasping, and listening and also try to learn environmental factors from the period (Barrouillet, 2015). In this stage infants become capable to separate from people to object and object permanence existence also known by the infants. In this sensorimotor stage a child experiences the dynamic growth and learning. And the cognitive development of this period is quite short-term comparing to the other stages.

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Preoperational Stage

They are able to understand concepts like counting, classifying according to similarity, and past-present-future but generally they are still focused primarily on the present and on the concrete, rather than the abstract

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Conclusion

Is important that children develop in all four stages of their development such as Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Preoperational, and Formal Operational.

The infant emotional stage is the most crucial time of development.

At this stage, infants are displaying, discovering, developing, and getting familiar with everything around them.

Children will always be children, but not all children behave the same. Some reach their milestones earlier...

According to Piaget, the intellectual development of an individual is a process that starts during infancy and gets well established during infancy too.

The stages given by Piaget on Infancy are the sensorimotor stage from birth to 2 years, and the preoperational stage from 2 to 7 years.

Jean Piaget wanted to show how children grow up. Is important that children develop in all four stages of their development such as Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Preoperational, and Formal Operational.

He developed his cognitive-developmental theory based on the idea that children actively construct knowledge as they explore and manipulate the world around them. Each stage builds upon knowledge learned in the previous stage. Piaget's four stages correspond with the age of the children and are the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational stages.

The infant emotional stage is the most crucial time of development. At this stage, infants are displaying, discovering, developing, and getting familiar with everything around them.

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