

Psychology in Health and Social Care.

(LCHS4006_LON).

Assessment 2.

Reflective Report.

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Introduction

In the following paragraphs we will see Piaget's theory and the 4 stages of cognitive development. Next we will talk about Albert Bandura's social learning theory and positive and negative thinks. And my own personal experience. At the last paragraph I will describe how as a health and social care professional I will be applying the learnt psychological perspective.

Piaget's Theory.

According to the theory of cognitive development developed by Swiss scientist Jean Piaget, children's intelligence develops through time. Children's cognitive development entails more than just information. Children also need to create or enhance a mental representation of their environment.

His ideas are widely regarded as the cornerstone of developmental psychology.

In this article, the effects of his work on pupils' intellectual growth in classrooms have been discussed.

When Piaget worked for the Binet Institute in the 1920s, one of his main responsibilities was translating IQ test questions into various other languages.

He became curious about the reasons behind children's wrong responses to logically needed tasks.

Piaget believed that these errors revealed significant differences in how children and adults think.

- Children understand and view the world differently than adults do.
- Children actively improve their knowledge of their environment instead of learning passively.
- Consider things from a child's perspective if you want to fully comprehend a child's logic.

Piaget disagreed with judging a child's capacity for thought by how well they can spell, count, or solve problems.

He was more interested in discovering the origins of concepts like time, quantity, justice, and numbers themselves.

Piaget used clinical interviews and observations with older children who could participate in conversations and understand questions. He also made charts outlining the developmental stages of his three own children, conducted controlled observations, and employed naturalistic observation techniques.

Explain Piaget's Four Stages of Cognitive Development.

According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children learn in four stages of development. Knowing the nature of intelligence and how children gain knowledge is at the heart of his the idea.

- The sensorimotor period lasts from birth to two years of age.
- Age range prior to surgery: 2 to 7
- The precise operational age range is between 7 and 11 years old.
- For the formal operating stage, 12 years of age or older.

As they conduct experiments, record observations, and learn about the outside world, Piaget thought that children actively participate in their education, acting somewhat like young scientists.

Children continuously learn new things, expand on what they already know, and adjust deeply held ideas to take new knowledge into account as they interact with the world around them.

Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory.

Albert Bandura's social learning theory emphasises the value of observing, imitation, and mirroring other people's behaviours. Attitudes, and feeling.

Children keep track of the conversations and behaviours that are expressed by individuals around them.

The famous Bobo doll experiment was carried out. serves as an example of this.

People who are being watched exhibit role-model behaviour.

Children's television characters, people in their peer group, teachers at school, and parents at home are just a few of the many role models available to young people in society who can have a significant influence on them.

Observational Learning.

Observed individuals serve as representations.

Children are surrounded by a variety of role models in society who can have a significant impact on them, including their teachers at school, their parents, their favourite characters on children's television, and their friends in their peer group.

These role models provide examples of behaviours that can be observed and imitated, such as morally right and wrong behaviour, masculine and feminine behaviours, etc.

Mediation Processes.

Contrary to skinner, Bandura contends that people actively assess information and take into account the relationship between their choices and outcomes.

Without cognitive processes, it would not be possible to learn via observation.

These cognitive processes have an impact on learning and help determine whether an original response is learned.

People don't simply mimic a model's behaviour without thinking it through.

Before attempting to mimic, there is a mediation procedure that requires some consideration.

When you select to replicate what is happening after watching it happen, something occurs between the two.

Positive or negative.

Positive reinforcement received from outside sources that doesn't meet the criteria of the recipient has little effect.

Positive or negative reinforcement is useful as long as it prompts the recipients to alter their behaviour.

Example.

If a youngster observes their parents performing certain acts, such as helping the other person around the house and volunteering at the neighbourhood community centre, they are likely to replicate similar

behaviours.

If these actions are recognised, this person is likely to repeat them.

Social learning examples.

In my case social learning it is very important to be able to make my son behave properly and learn to be independent and to do things without expecting them from others. Because he is still young (2 years old) and he is not able enough to understand what to do yet and it helps me a lot to tell him if you are not good boy or if you don't do that we will not get chocolate hat you like. So that make him to do what I ask him.

When I was little girl and I asked my parents for something for example a new bike, my parents would say that if I am a good girl and a good student they would give me a new bike. This made me even better to try to be better more and more. So even now I have learned that in order to achieve something I really want I have to make a lot of effort for what I want. And I can say this has very good for me and I believe it will be good for my child as well.

(If you want something you can get it with work if you really want it).

Conclusion.

In the above paragraphs I talk in more details about Piaget's theory that development includes more than just knowledge that is anointed. We also saw how children think. As we saw above there are 4 stage as Piaget's says.

Then I explain how children are constantly acquiring new knowledge. Albert Bandura's social learning is very important, social theory focuses on the importance of seeing, simulation and copying the actions. And also we see the models which are those who have been observed.

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