

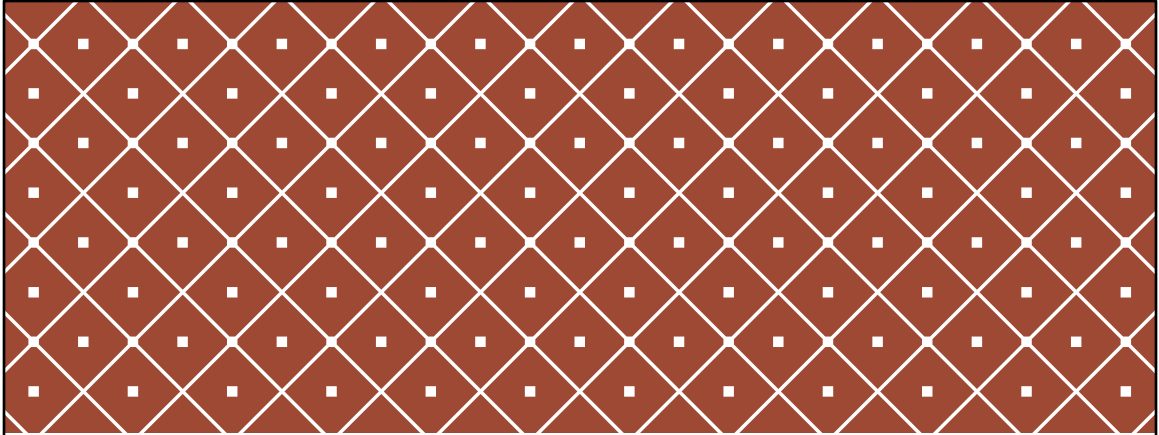
PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL

BMHP4003

GROUP PRESENTATION

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stage & cognitive development)

KOFOWOROLA GRACE ADEDEJI: 2019603(
Behavioural and emotional development)



WELCOME TO PRESENTATION

Introduction to
Psychology

INTRODUCTION

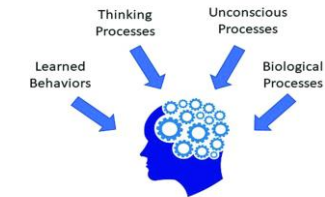
Psychology can be described as study of minds & behaviours.

There are four types of psychology-

- Clinical psychology.
- Cognitive psychology.
- Behavioral psychology

Studying the ways and reason for certain behaviour is called developmental psychology (Michael, 2002).

Originally it is concerned with infant and children.



Psychology can be described as study of minds & behaviours. The behavioural patterns of people are being changed due to changes in atmospheres. The study of the behaviour of people is called the psychology (Michael, 2002). Psychology is considered as huge part of the society. It is generating a new cultural and social environment. Psychology is indicating new culture of the society and behaviour patterns are also changed due to cultural and social environment. There are four types of psychology-

Clinical psychology- A psychological speciality that provides comprehensive and continuing mental & behavioural health care for different types of people in society. People in society are growing in certain ways and clinical psychology is indicating all those aspects following which mental set up is growing up. Thinking capacity is also being developed.

Cognitive psychology-It indicates the study of mental process such as attention, language uses and many more (Julanne, 2001). Through different ways, the mental capacity of human being is being developed. Ability of people to make proper decision is also developed in this cognitive psychology.

Behavioral psychology- It indicates the observable behavior of human in society. Studying the ways and reason for certain behaviour is called developmental psychology. Originally it is concerned with infant and children. Behaviour of people

are developed in order to being an human and all issues are indicated in behavioural psychology.

INFANCY COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

Cognitive Development: In Cognitive development, children are developing through motor skills like-physical skills and social and emotional skills and the communication. In 2 years old, children are developing and adopting cognitive maturity (Michotte, 2015). Every moments what they are seeing are being copied by the infant.

Language Development: Children are learning the language from hearing Michotte, A. (2015). They take information from hearing sights, sound and many other ways.

Sensory Development: From sensory objectives, babies are being developed.

Social Development: After born, babies are taking information from people who are around them. They are learning how other people are behaving and how others are responding to a situation.

Sensorimotor Stage

- Refers to 0-2 years of cognitive development
- First substage (1st month after birth)
 - Dominated by assimilation of sources of stimulation into inborn reflexes such as grasping, visual tracking.
- Second substage (1 to 4 months)
 - Primary circular reactions
 - characterized by beginnings of the ability to coordinate various sensorimotor schemes
 - focus on the infant's own body rather than on external environment

Cognitive Development: The first stage of human cognitive development is infant cognitive development. How psychological processes are getting involved in thinking is also considered in infancy cognitive development (Twombly, 2002). Information is obtained from sights, sound, touch, smell and languages and ways by which infant minds health is getting developed is indicated in cognitive development (Michael, 2002). Information is processed by our cognitive.

Language Development: In society, children are learning languages from hearing. What they are hearing are being copied by them and for this reason, they are learning languages and practicing. From the babies sensory objects, learning different types of issues are being happen. There are different stages of cognitive development. Sensorimotor stages, first sub stage, second sub stage (Twombly, 2002). In Sensorimotor stage, infant is trying to understand about something which are being expressed to them though manners, languages and others aspects. The thinking is started from 0 to 2 years.

Sensory Development: Babies develop something for their sense. They smell from their mothers and try to recognise them. They are also taking taste of milk from mothers. Children also develop their sense through touching their mothers. They

also can recognise their father and mother voices from their hearing senses. At the age of 3 months, vision of infant become clear.

Social Development: Children are learning different issues from the people who are around them. Children are learning what other people are doing and how they are interacting with each others. Modes of behaviour is being learnt at that stage (Michotte, 2015). . Babies are also learning the languages from people who are beside them. Based on information from them, they are trying to believe something. For a particular situation, how people are behaving beside them are being properly learnt and their mind sets are developed.

INFANCY LIFE STAGES

Infant is a Latin derivative words from infance meaning unable to speak or speechless.

Infancy is the period of life between the birth and the acquisition of languages approximately 1 to 2 years later.

Stages of infancy

- ❖ Infant 0 to 1 year
- ❖ Toddlers (1 to 2)
- ❖ Toddlers (2 to 3)
- ❖ Preschoolers (3 to 5)
- ❖ Middle childhood (6 to 8)
- ❖ Middle childhood (9 to 11)
- ❖ Young teens (12 to 14)
- ❖ Teenagers (15 to 17)

The state of period of babyhood is called infant. It is considered as early stages of development and growth. In another words, infancy is the period in when someone in a baby or very young child. The time, from the birth and acquisition of languages is called infancy. There are different stages of infancy. Infant is considered when the baby is from 0 to 1 year old. Toddlers is considered when 1 to 2 and 2 to 3 years old. After toddlers, children are trying to learning and recognize something specifically. They are learn that they are seeing in their surroundings. Preschoolers are able to understand everything and they are going to schools to learn new something. Infancy is counted as minor until they are reaching at the age of 18. During middle childhood period, children can easily differentiate between rights and wrongs. They try to make proper differentiation and learn new something properly. In this period, they are very much inquisitive to learn about new something.

BEHAVIOURS AND EMOTIONS IN INFANTS

Emotional development

At birth, there are two types of emotional responses that infants display: attraction and withdrawal. Attraction is shown to gratifying situations that create comfort and ease.

However they'd withdraw from unsatisfying situation such as a dislike in taste or physical discomfort. Between the ages of 3-5 months laughter is expressed, whereas between the age of 6-8 months the display fear sadness or anger/frustration. Where anger is a healthy response to frustration, sadness which appears in the first months as well, usually indicates withdrawal (Thiam et al., 2017).





BEHAVIOURS AND EMOTIONS IN INFANTS

Behavioural development

Around the age of 9-12 months, infants develop a special interest for specific people and show a different amount of attention and affection toward people around them. If that special person mum or dad or any family member is missed by the infant, they cry or react strongly. This is behaviour is called separation anxiety/ protest.

Infants become expressive and their facial expressions can range from anger , upset, disgust, interest , surprise and flirt.

CONCLUSION

Studying the minds and behaviour is called the psychology. How people are thinking, how their behaviour is modified.

Developmental psychology indicates- the physical development, cognitive development and social emotional development (Twombly, 2002).

Infancy cognitive development is incurred from sights, sounds, smells what they are receiving from their surroundings.

Babies are being developed from their sensory issues. They can easily recognize their mother touch from their senses.

Infants only show a few emotions in the first few months. Emotional developments are linked with the cognitive and behavioural development.

Babies cannot tell us what they feel or want. Focusing on their behaviours and facial expressions will help with figuring out what to do.

Studying the minds and behaviour is called the psychology. How people are thinking, how their behaviour is modified is the part of the psychology. In another words, the study of unconscious phenomena is called the psychology. Developmental psychology indicates- the physical development, cognitive development and social emotional development (Siegler, 1998). A psychologist is treating a patients through psychotherapy. People are growing in certain ways. Infant is using different modes for understanding something. They are using motors to understand which are surrounding to them (Michael, 2002). They can use visual aspects which are driving them to understand something. Based on specific event, they are trying to understand. As a result, their neuron is properly derived to understand (Piaget, & Inhelder, 2018). Learning something of babies are happening from the society and they are learning from their sights, sounds and smells. Babies are also learning from people are beside them and how they are behaving and how they are responding to a particular situations. In social intimacy is also learnt by babies from the people around them.

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Health wise staff (2020)

(Michotte, 2015)

(Siegler, 1998)

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