

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

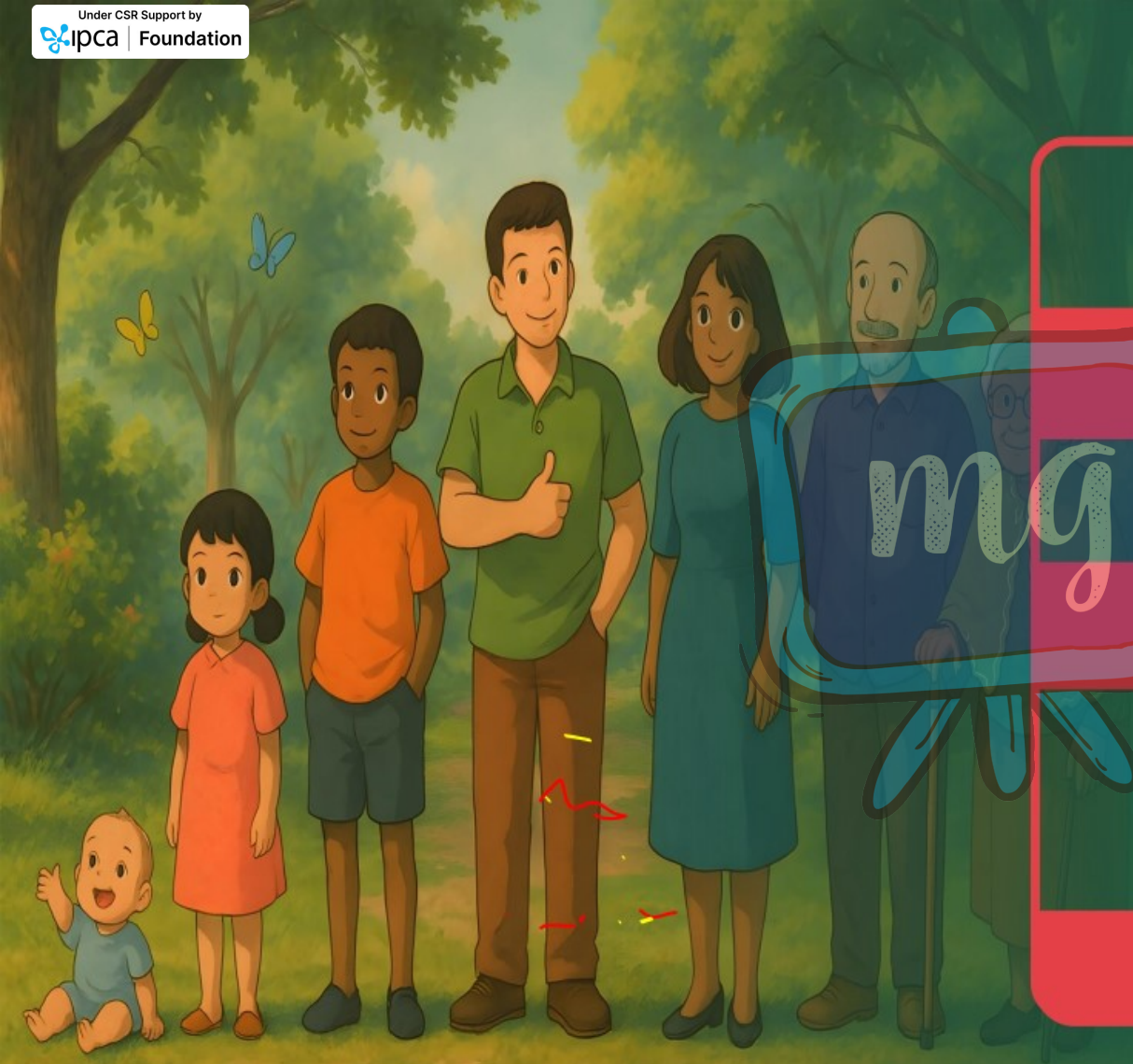
Chapter – 3

Human Development


Part – 6

Childhood

Sonal Koul



OVERVIEW

- 
- A colorful illustration of a family of six standing in a lush green forest. From left to right: a baby sitting on the ground, a young girl in an orange dress, a boy in an orange shirt and blue shorts, a man in a green polo shirt and brown pants giving a thumbs up, a woman in a teal dress, and an older man in a blue shirt and dark pants. Butterflies are flying in the background.
1. Introduction
 2. Life Span Perspective
 3. Factors Influencing Development
 4. Context of Development
 5. Brief of Developmental Stages
 6. Prenatal Stage
 7. Infancy and Childhood
 8. Adolescence
 9. Adulthood and Old Age

CHILDHOOD

- ▮ Childhood is the age span ranging from birth to puberty.
- ▮ The child's growth slows down during early childhood as compared to infancy.

SOCIAL
WORLD

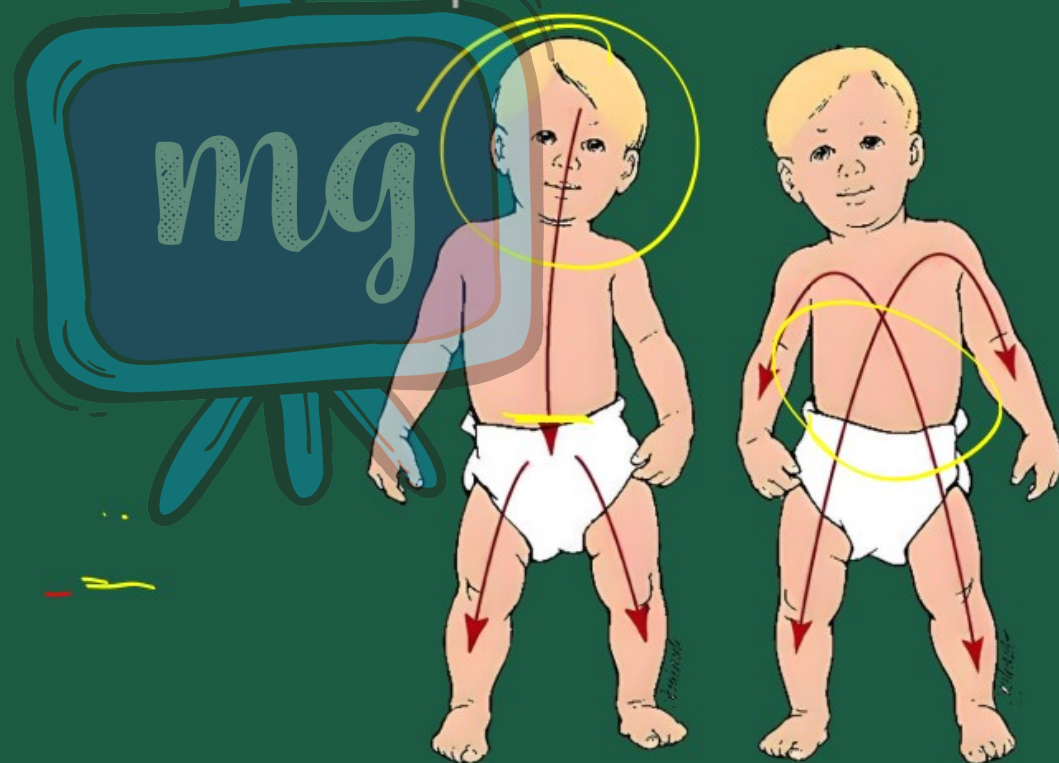


PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Physical development refers to the advancements and refinements of motor skills, or in other words, children's abilities to use and control their bodies.
- The child develops physically, gains height, weight, learns to walk, run, jump and play.



▮ Cephalocaudally and Proximodistal Development



2) MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

- ▮ **Gross Motor Skills involves** – Use of arms and legs, moving around with confidence and more purposefully in the environment.




➤ **Fine Motor Skills involves- Finger dexterity and eye-hand coordination.**



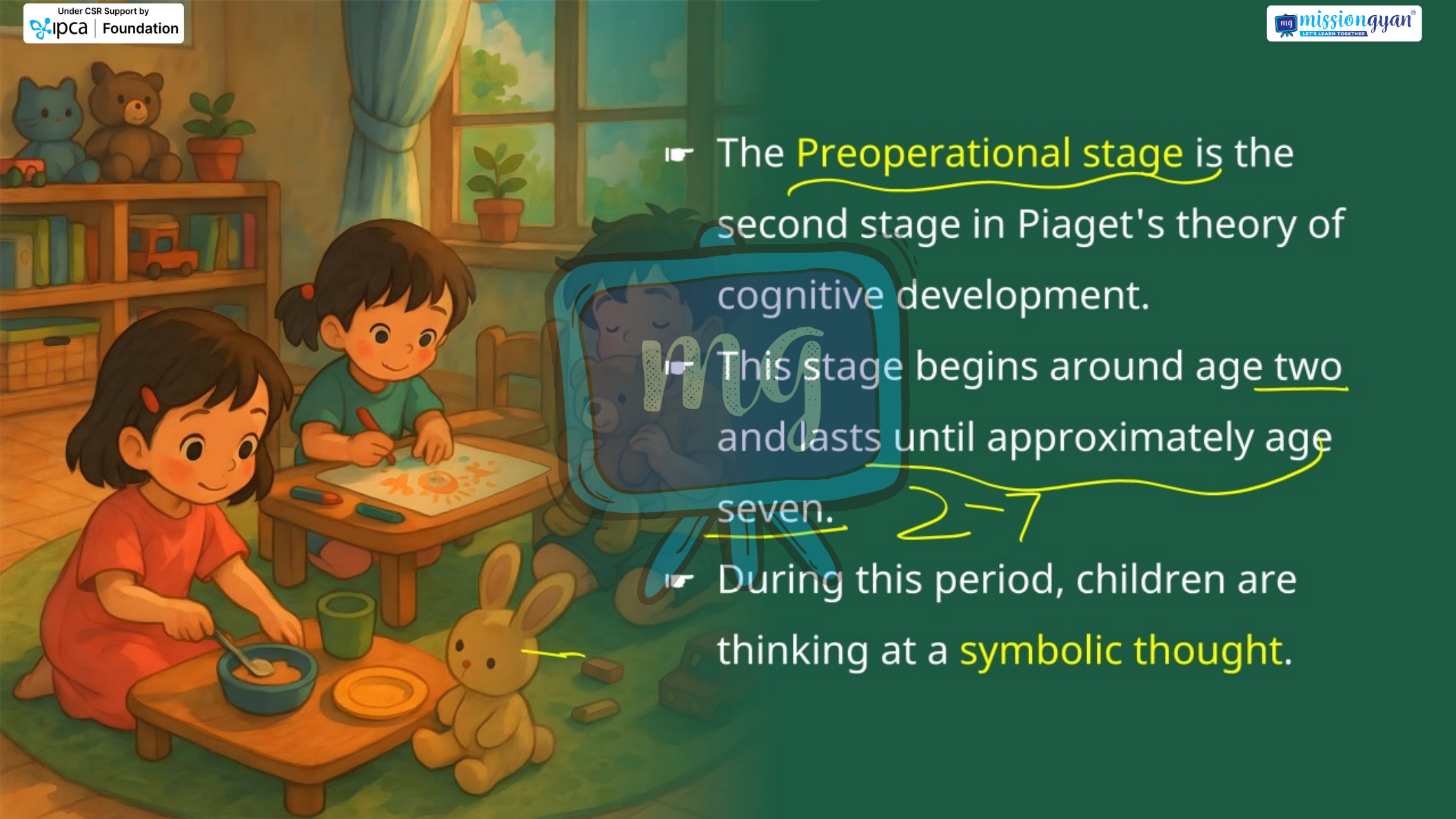


COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

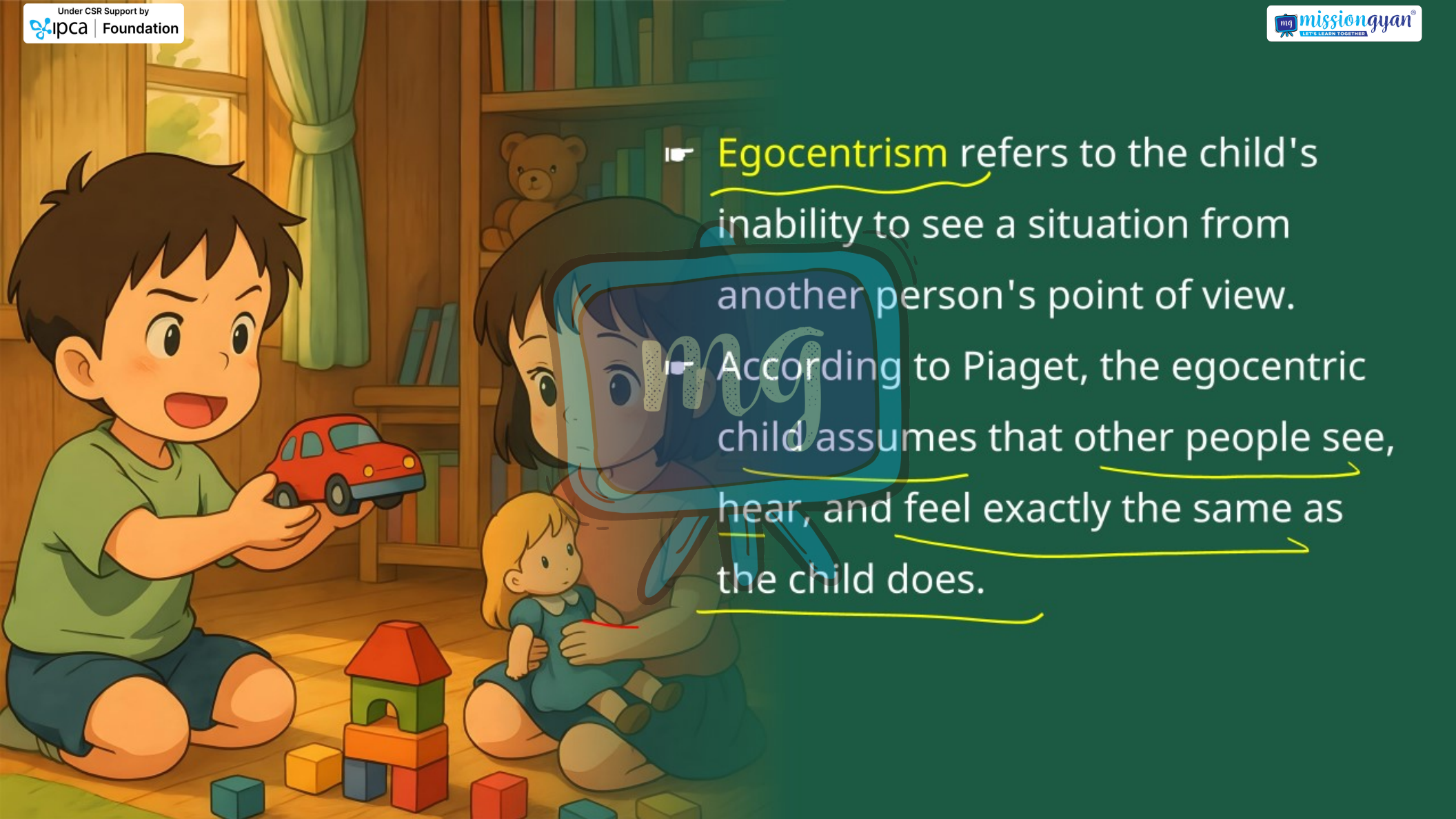
- In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, infants develop object permanence understanding by the end of the "sensorimotor stage", which lasts from birth to about two years of age.



Object permanence is the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen, heard, touched, smelled or sensed in any way.



- ▮ The Preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
- ▮ This stage begins around age two and lasts until approximately age seven. 2-7
- ▮ During this period, children are thinking at a symbolic thought.



- ▮ Egocentrism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view.
- ▮ According to Piaget, the egocentric child assumes that other people see, hear, and feel exactly the same as the child does.



▮ Animism refers to attributing life-like qualities to objects.

▮ The cup is alive, the chair that falls down and hits the child's ankle is LIFE-FORCE mean, and the toys need to stay home because they are tired.

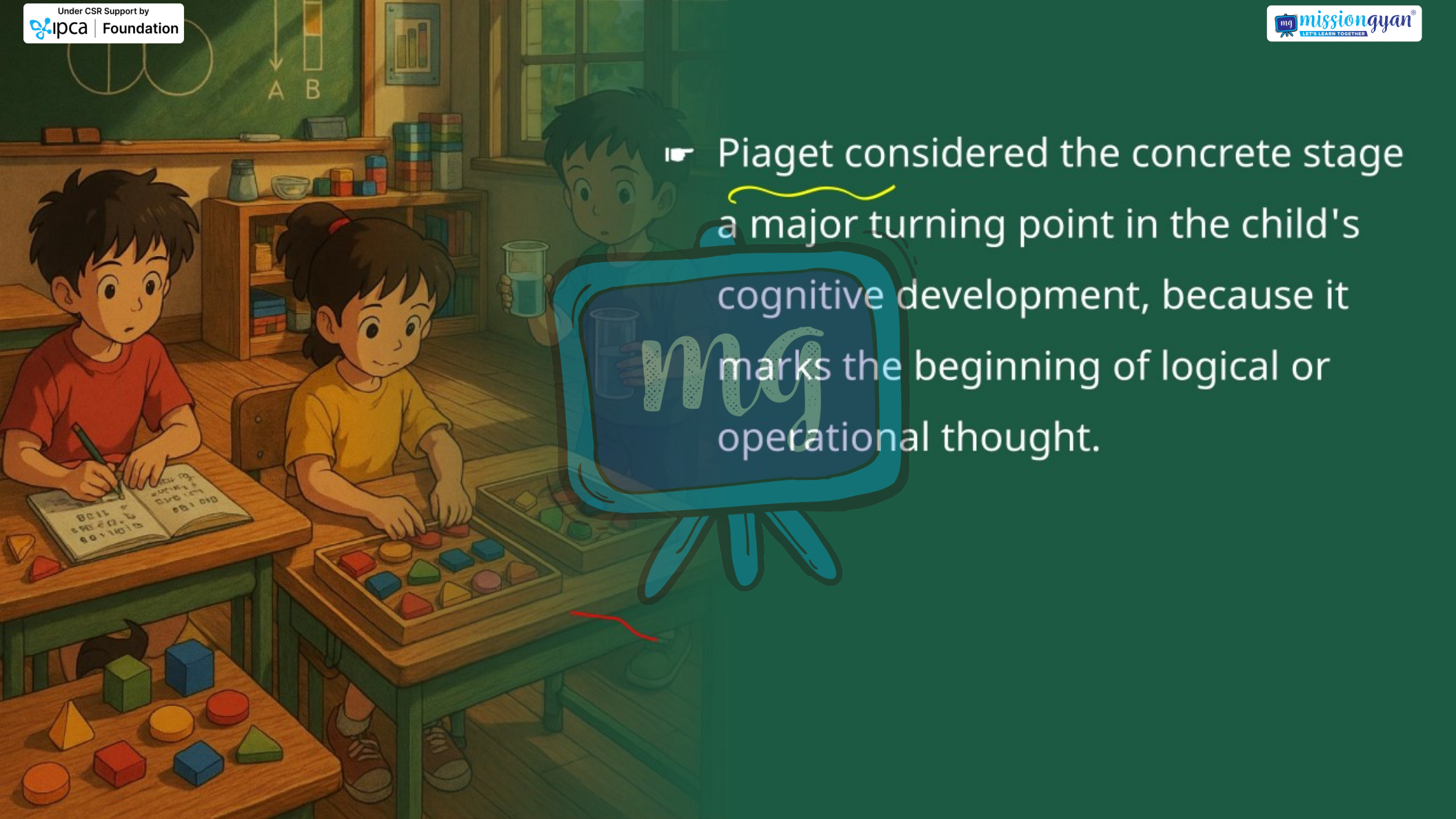
▮ Intuitive thought



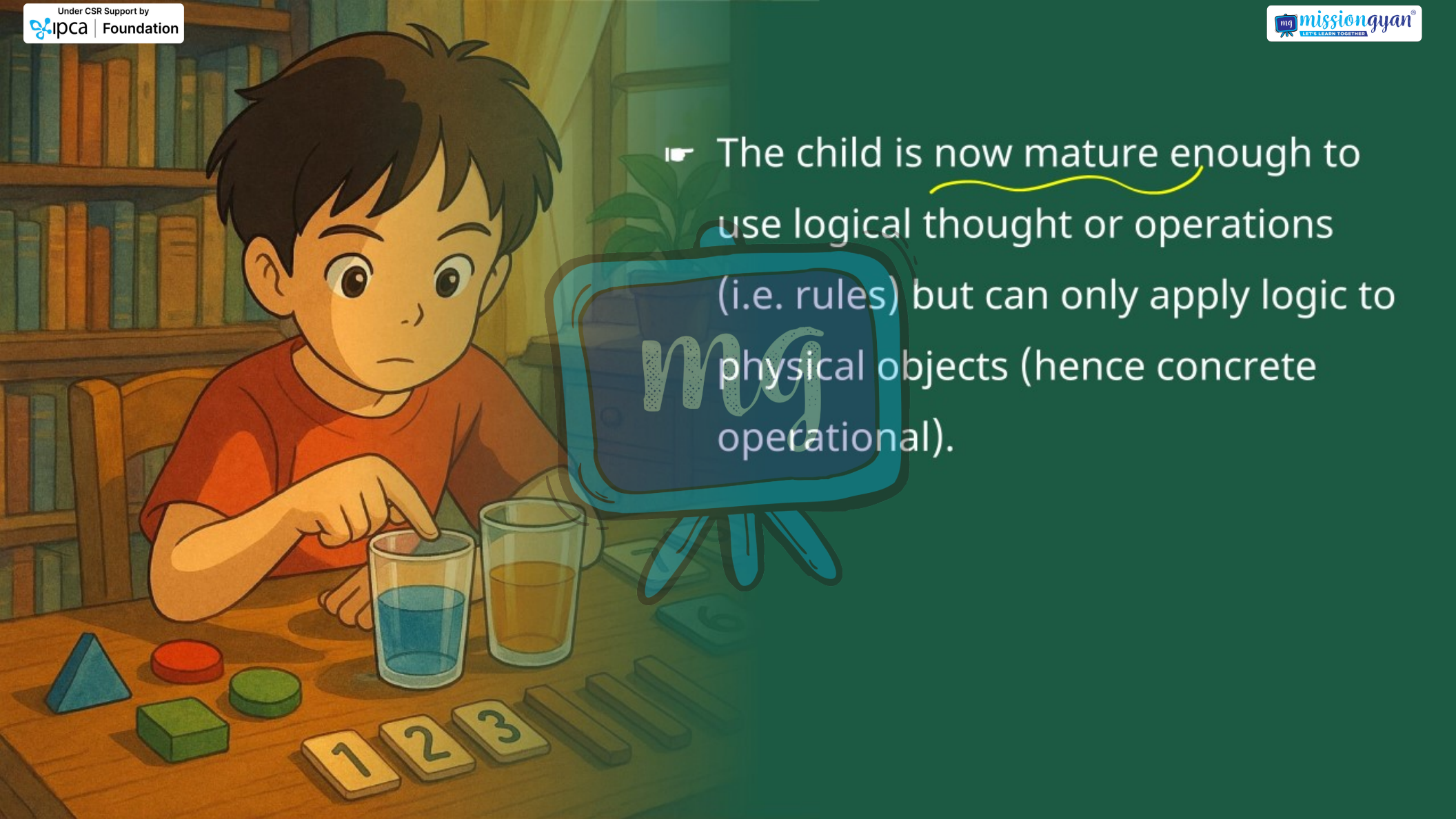
↳ Centration – tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect other.



↳ The Concrete Operational Thought lasts around seven to eleven years of age, and is characterized by the development of organized and rational thinking.



- Piaget considered the concrete stage a major turning point in the child's cognitive development, because it marks the beginning of logical or operational thought.



- ▮ The child is now mature enough to use logical thought or operations (i.e. rules) but can only apply logic to physical objects (hence concrete operational).

SOCIO EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Children start to understand who they are, what they are feeling & what to expect when interacting with others.
- It is the development of being able to:
 - Form and sustain positive relationships. Experience, manage and express emotions, Explore and engage with the environment.



Initiative vs Guilt (Eric Erikson)



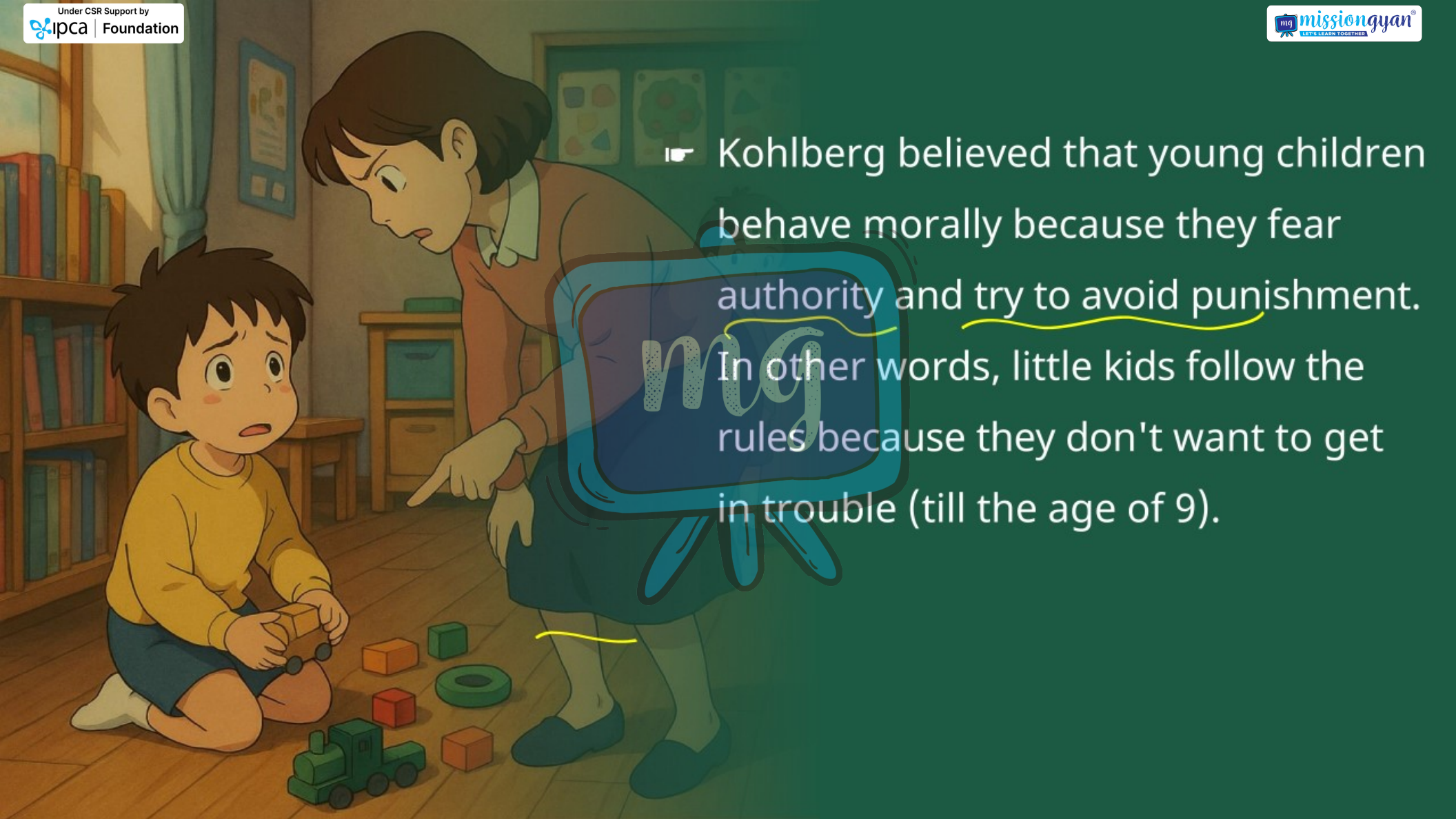
MORAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▮ **Morality** is our ability to learn the difference between right wrong and understand how to make the right choices.
- ▮ Between the ages of 2 and 5 years, many children start to show morally-based behaviors and beliefs.



- According to Kohlberg, young children at this age base their morality on a punishment & obedience orientation.





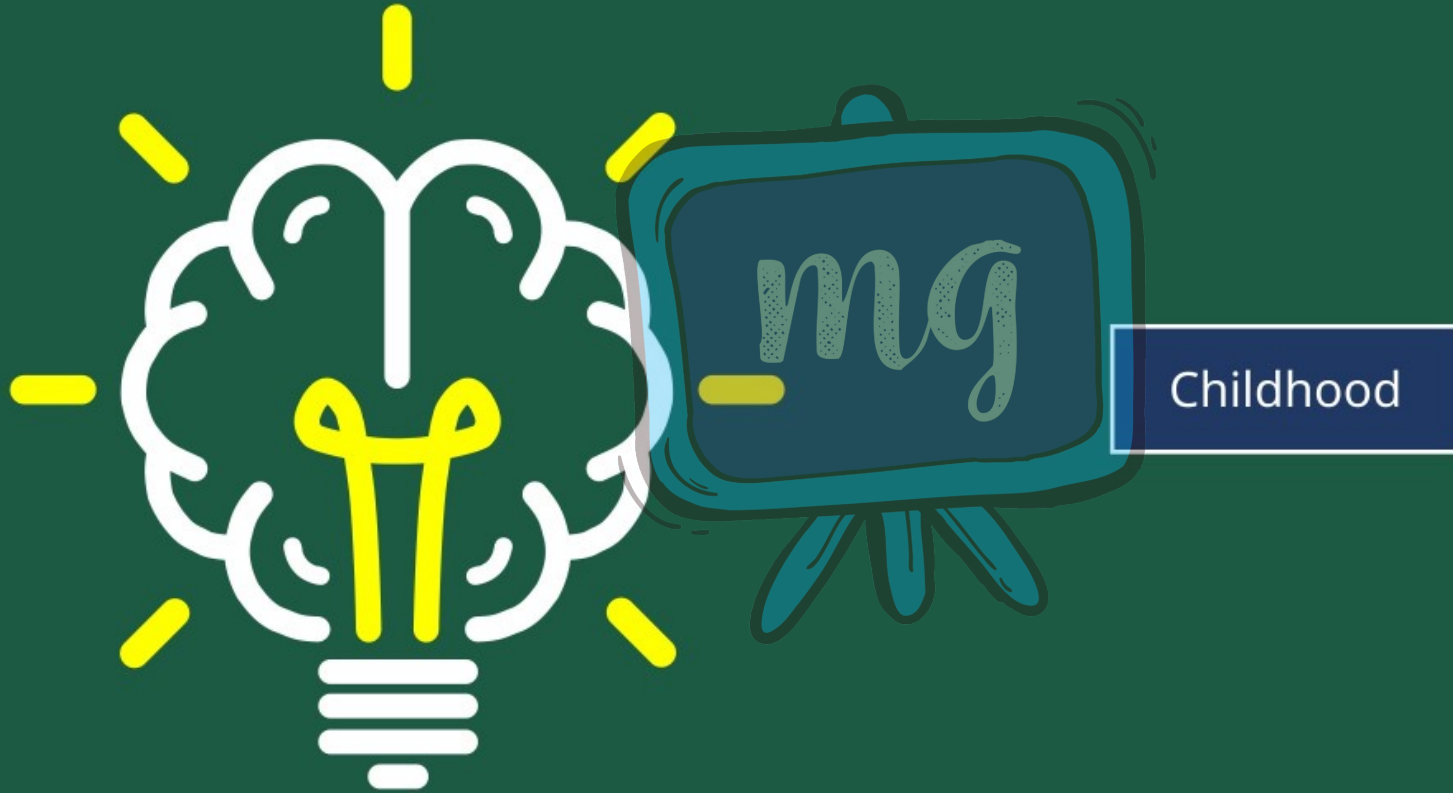
- ☐ Kohlberg believed that young children behave morally because they fear authority and try to avoid punishment. In other words, little kids follow the rules because they don't want to get in trouble (till the age of 9).

- ▮ Language develops and the child can reason logically.

- ▮ Socially the child has become more involved in the social systems.



LEARNING OUTCOME



ASSESSMENT

1

Which factor plays a crucial role in shaping a child's moral development?

A

Economic background

B

Exposure to social media

C

Family and school environment

D

Physical growth

ASSESSMENT

2

Which of the following best characterizes the physical development during childhood?

- ☐ A Rapid hormonal changes
- ☒ B Gradual increase in height and motor skills
- ☐ C Shrinking body size
- ☐ D Sudden onset of puberty

ASSESSMENT



3

In childhood, children begin to understand rules and differentiate between right and wrong. This reflects development in moral reasoning.

A

True

B

False

