

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

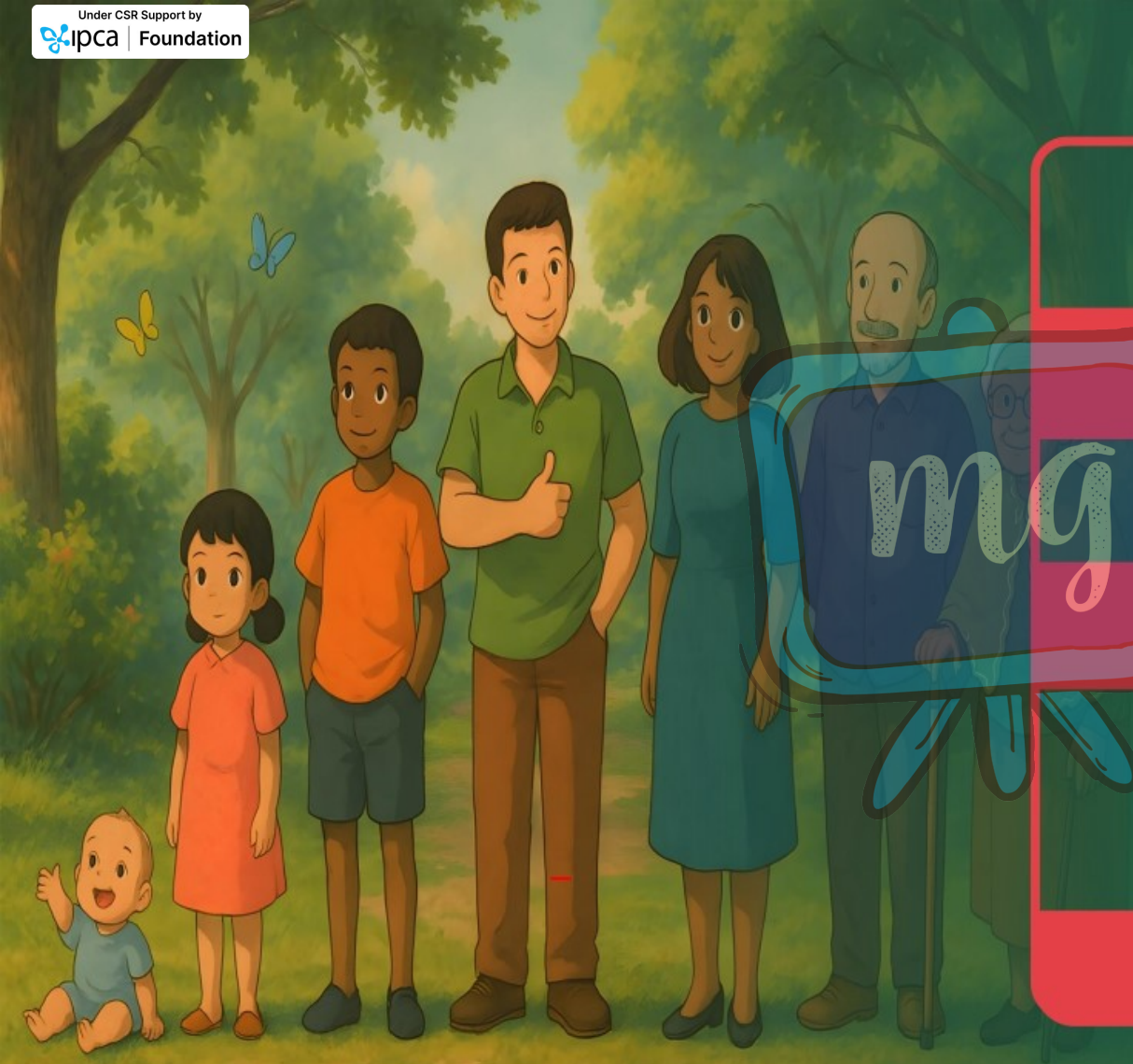
Chapter – 3

Human Development

Part – 5

Infancy

Sonal Koul



OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

2. Life Span Perspective

3. Factors Influencing Development

4. Context of Development

5. Brief of Developmental Stages

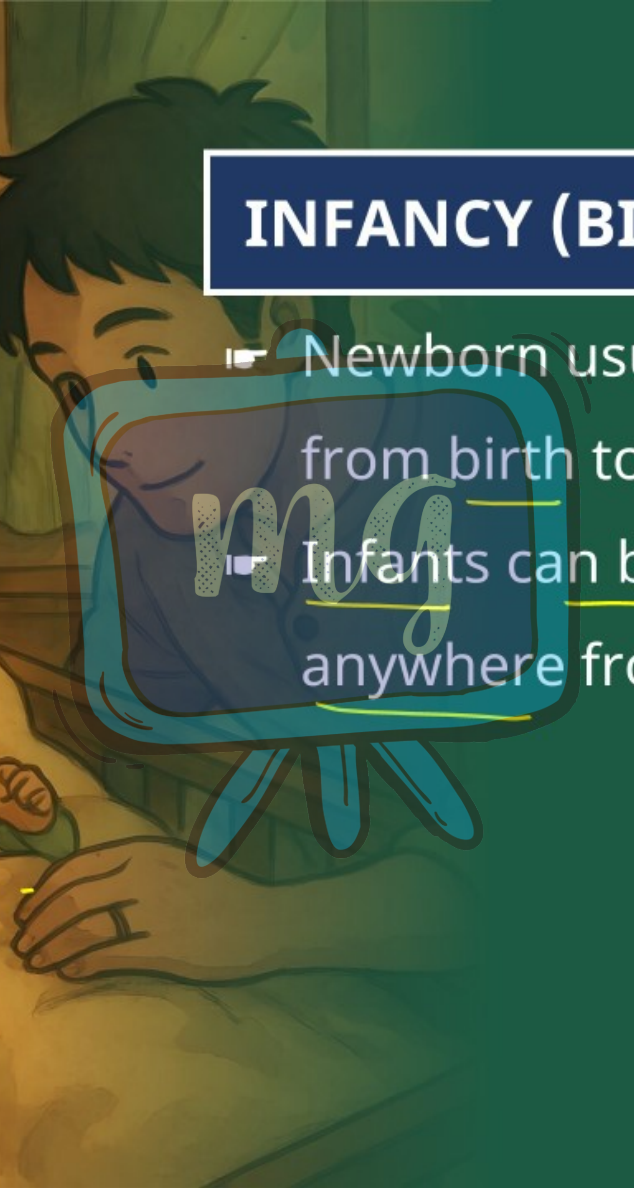
6. Prenatal Stage

7. Infancy and Childhood

8. Adolescence

9. Adulthood and Old Age





INFANCY (BIRTH TO 1 YEAR OLD)

- Newborn usually refers to a baby from birth to about 2 months of age.
- Infants can be considered children anywhere from birth to 1 year old.



- To arrive at the more than 100 billion neurons that are the normal complement of a newborn baby, the brain must grow at the rate of about 2,50,000 nerve cells per minute, on average, throughout the course of pregnancy.

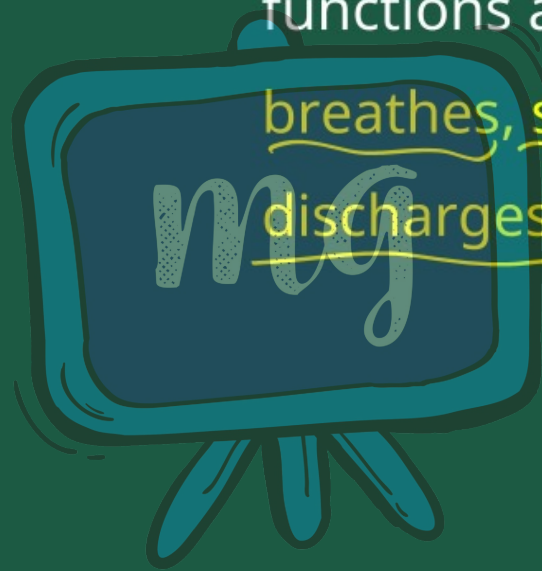


- Most of the neurons in brain gets created before the child is born. But some areas of the brain make new neurons after birth in a process called Postnatal Neurogenesis.

Infancy

- ▮ The activities needed to sustain life functions are present in newborn-it

breathes, sucks, swallows and
discharges the bodily waste.



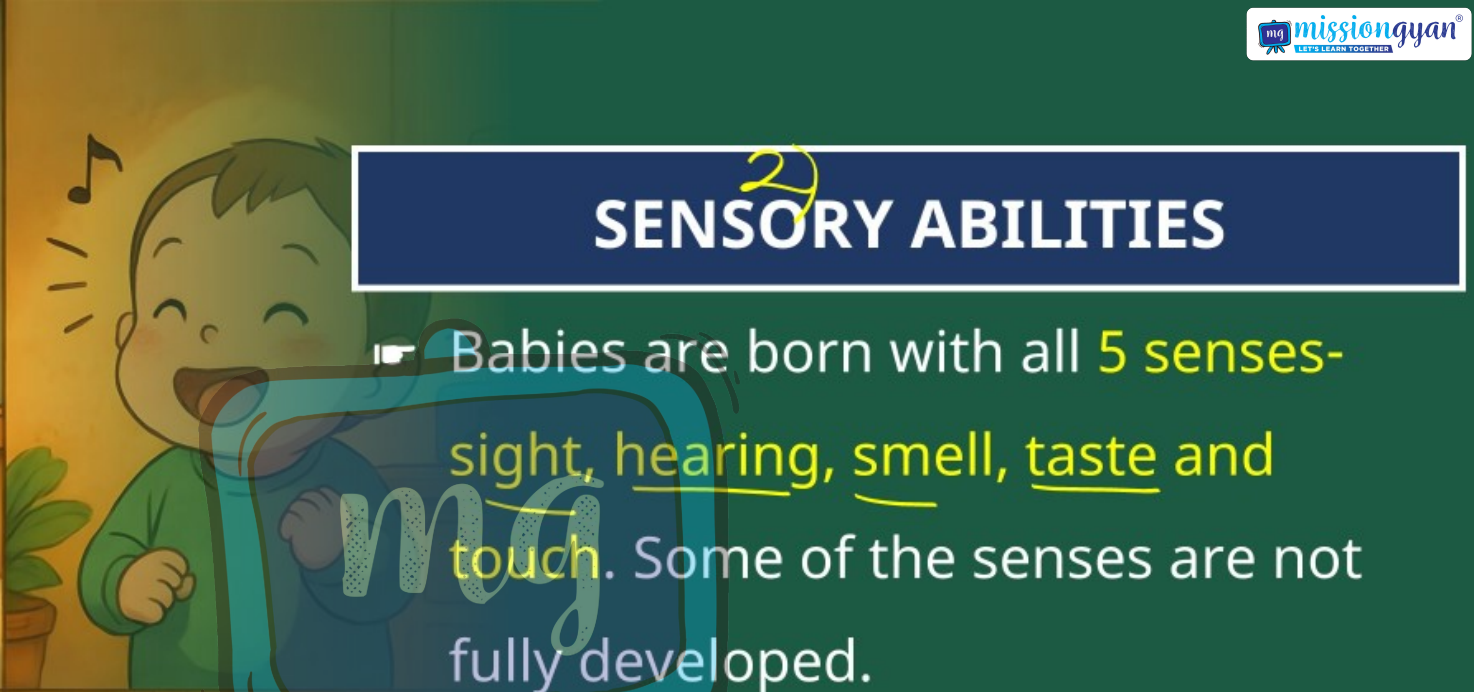
MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

- ▮ The newborn's movements are governed by reflexes.
- ▮ Before the newborns have had the opportunity to learn, reflexes act as adaptive mechanisms.



- As the infant grows, the muscles and nervous system mature which lead to the development of finer skills.
- The sequence of physical development is universal with minor exception.







▮ Babies are born with the ability to focus only at close range. This is about 8 to 10 inches, or the distance between a mother's face to the baby in her arms.

▮ Hearing is fully developed in newborns.



Studies have found that newborns have a strong sense of smell.

Newborns prefer the smell of their own mother, especially her breast milk.

Babies prefer sweet tastes over sour or bitter tastes. Babies also show a strong preference for human milk and breastfeeding.



☛ Babies are comforted by touch.

Placing a hand on your baby's belly
or cuddling close can help him or
her feel more secure.



Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Stage	Age range	What happens at this stage?
Sensorimotor	0-2 years old	<u>Coordination</u> of senses with motor responses, sensory curiosity about the world. Language used for demands and cataloguing. <u>Object permanence</u> is developed

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Stage	Age range	What happens at this stage?
Preoperational	2-7 years old	Symbolic thinking, use of proper syntax and grammar to express concepts. Imagination & intuition are strong, but complex abstract thoughts are still difficult. Conservation is developed.

Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Stage	Age range	What happens at this stage?
Concrete Operational	7-11 years old	Concepts attached to concrete situations. Time, space, and quantity are understood and can be applied, but not as independent concepts.

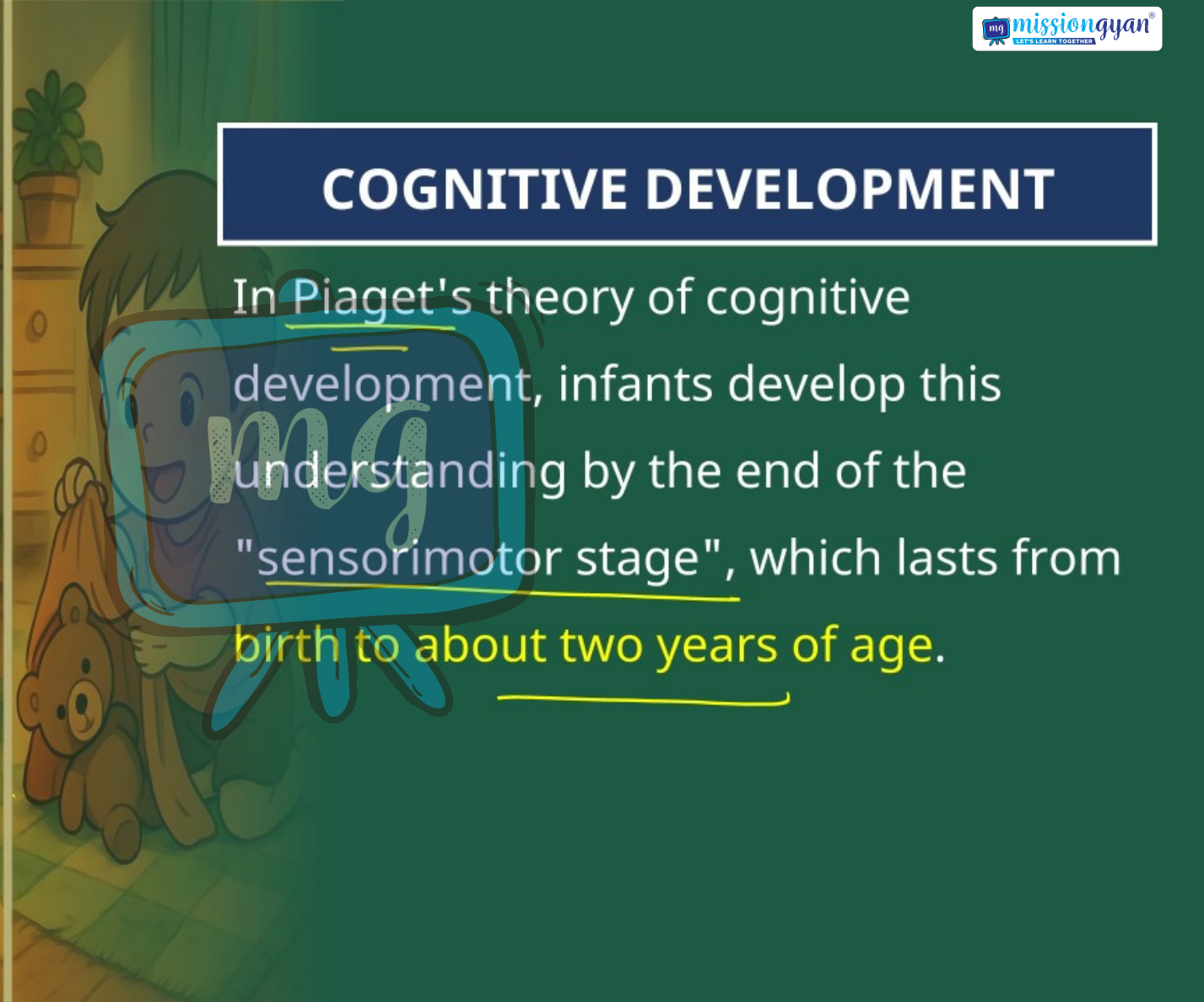
Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development

Stage	Age range	What happens at this stage?
Formal Operational	11 years old and older	Theoretical, hypothetical, and counterfactual thinking. Abstract logic and reasoning. Strategy and planning become possible. Concepts learned in one context can be applied to another.



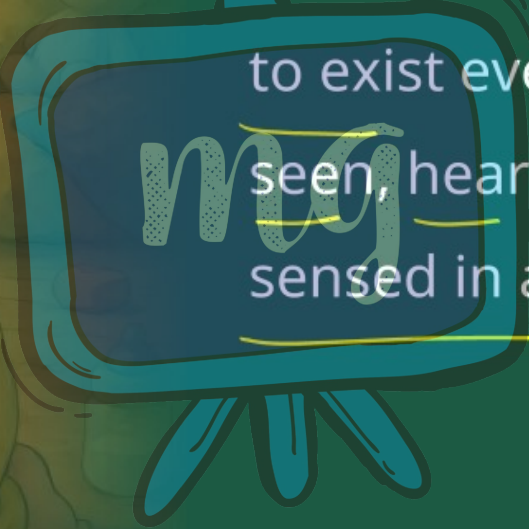
COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

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





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



SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A six months old infant shows following characteristics-

- ▮ Knows familiar faces and begins to know if someone is a stranger
- ▮ Likes to play with others, especially parents





★
▪ Responds to other people's
emotions and often seems happy

▪ Likes to look at self in mirror

▪ Attachment (Close emotional Bond)

▪ Harlow and Harlow, (1962)

conducted an experiment on baby
monkeys to see the level of
attachment.

WIRE & CLOTH

CONTACT

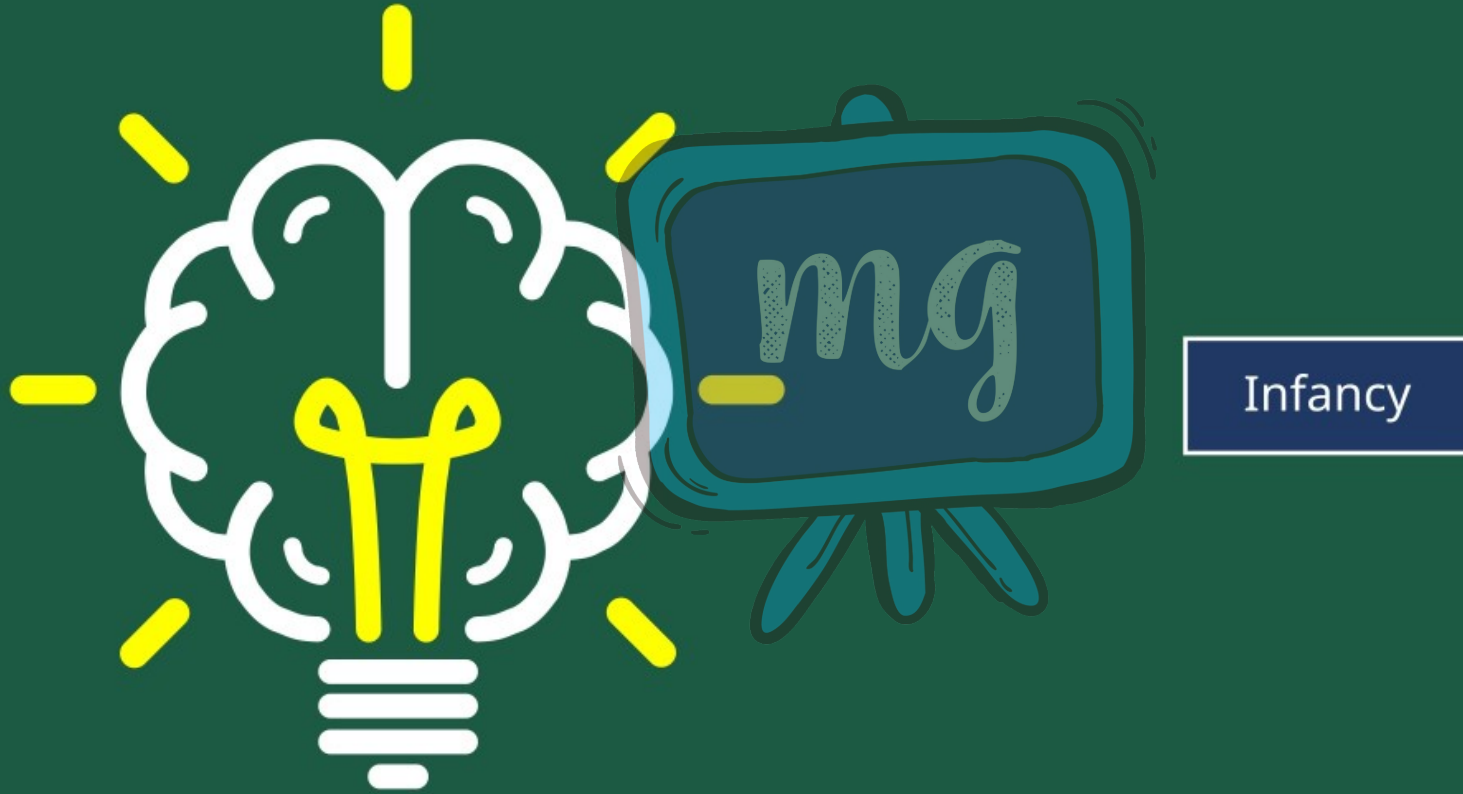
COMFORT

■ Eric Erikson Theory

Trust vs. mistrust is the first stage in Erik Erikson's theory psychosocial development.

mg

LEARNING OUTCOME



ASSESSMENT

1

Which Psychologist stressed that children construct their understanding of the world?

☐ A

Freud

☐ B

Piaget

☐ C

Kohler

☐ D

None of the above

B)

ASSESSMENT

2

Object permanence is not found among infants.

A True

B False

