DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

DEVELOPMENT: SHAPES, REGIONS, FACTORS, PRINCIPLES AND REGULARITIES
QUESTIONS:
• 1. Concept and essence of the development process.
• 2. Purpose and areas of development.
• 3. The main types of mental development.
• 4. Factors of development.
• 5. Principles of development.
• 6. Regularities of development.
Mental development – is a process of irreversible, directed and natural changes, leading to the emergence of quantitative, qualitative and structural indicators.
1. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

• Signs of mental development:

• 1. Irreversibility - is the ability to accumulate changes, "embedding" new changes over previous ones.

• 2. Direction - is the ability of the system to conduct a single, internally interconnected line of development..

• 3. Regularity – is the ability of the system to reproduce the same type of changes in different people.
1. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

• Difference of the concept "development" from other concepts:

• 1. Growth - a quantitative change in any quality over time.

• 2. Maturation - is a natural process of transformation of anatomical structures and physiological processes of the organism as it develops.

• 3. Differentiation - the separation, the dismemberment of something into its component parts, forms, steps, etc.
1. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

• 4. Learning - is a relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of practice, i.e. interaction with the environment.

• 5. Imprinting - is a specific form of learning; fixing in memory the features of objects in the formation or correction of congenital behavioral acts.

• 6. Socialization – the process of assimilation by a human individual of patterns of behavior, psychological attitudes, social norms and values, knowledge and skills that allow him to function successfully in society.
1. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

• Various interpretations of the concept of "development»:
  • 1) development as growth
  • 2) development as maturation
  • 3) development as improvement
  • 4) development as a universal change
  • 5) development as a qualitative, structural change
  • 6) development as a quantitative and qualitative change
  • 7) development as a change entailing new changes
1. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Changes in the development:
  - 1) quantitative/qualitative/structural
  - 2) continuous/discrete/discontinuous
  - 3) universal/customized
  - 4) reversible/irreversible
  - 5) targeted/non-targeted
  - 6) isolated/integrated
  - 7) progressive/regressive
  - 8) evolutionary/revolutionary/situational
2. PURPOSE AND AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

• The purpose of mental development – human development as a holistic and integral education.

• The areas of mental development:

  • 1. Psychophysical - development of a person as an individual.

  • The purpose of development in the psychophysical sphere - the achievement of biological maturity.
2. PURPOSE AND AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

• 2. Cognitive-human development as a subject of practical (labor) and mental activity.
• The goal of development in the cognitive sphere - is the achievement of a person's ability to work and mental maturity.
• 3. Psycho-social (+ personal) – development of personality.
• The purpose of development in the psychosocial sphere-the achievement of a person's social personality.
3. THE MAIN TYPES OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Phylogenesis – the largest historical period from the birth of the cell to the present day.

2. Anthropogenesis - human development since the origin of species.

3. Ontogenesis - is a time distance that begins from the moment of conception to the end of the life cycle.
3. THE MAIN TYPES OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

• 4. Functionalist – development functions.
• 5. Embryogenesis – temporal distance from the moment of conception to birth.
• 6. Microgenesis – the most extreme time distance, which is characterized by an improvement in some quality.
4. FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

• 1. Inheritance - a biological factor; the property of the body to repeat in a number of generations similar types of metabolism and individual development.

• Heredity ensures the implementation of the species (genotypic) program.

• Heredity provides the personality development.
4. FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

• 2. Environment - social, material and spiritual conditions of human existence.

• 3. Activity - the active state of the organism as a condition of its existence and behavior.
5. PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT

• 1. The principle of sustainable dynamic (active) imbalance as a source of development.

• 2. The principle of interaction of tendencies to preservation and change (inheritance-variability) as a condition of development.
5. PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT

• 3. Principle of differentiation-integration as a criterion of structure development:

• А) Differentiation - the separation, the dismemberment of something into its component parts, forms, steps, etc.

• Б) Integration - integration into the whole system.

• 4. The principle of integrity as a criterion for the development of the function - the unity of goals and means to achieve them, provided repeatability, empathy.
6. REGULARITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

• 1. Unevenness and heterochrony:
  • А) Uneven development means that the various mental functions, properties and education develop unevenly, non-linear, i.e. the development of the inherent oscillatory nature.
  • Б) Heterochrony of development means: different time, asynchronous, going through the stages of recovery, stabilization and decline by various functions.

• 2. Instability of development - unfavorable periods of development (crises).
6. REGULARITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

• 3. Sensitiveness of development-favorable periods of development.
• 4. The cumulative mental development – summation of all the changes, features.
• 5. Divergence - convergence:
• А) Divergence - diversity manifested in the course of the development of signs and properties of reality and ways of development on the basis of their further constant divergence.
• Б) Convergence - similarity, convergence, synthesis, selectivity in the development of mental processes and properties, actions and methods.
Thanks for your attention!