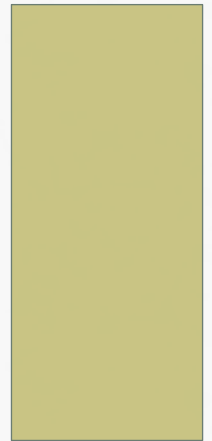


LECTURE 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE
PSYCHOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT



QUESTIONS

1. The subject, content and aims of developmental psychology as a science.
2. Sections and interdisciplinary links of developmental psychology.
3. Tasks and problems of developmental psychology.
4. Methods of studying the mental development of man.

1. THE SUBJECT, CONTENT AND AIMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

- **Developmental psychology** is a science that studies the age-related dynamics of the development of the human psyche, the ontogeny of mental processes and the psychic qualities of an individual, qualitatively changing in time.
- **The main aim of developmental psychology as science** is the study of integral mental development, the study of the laws of the formation of the psyche, the study of the mechanisms and driving forces of this process, the functions of the psyche and its development.

1. . THE SUBJECT, CONTENT AND AIMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

- **The subject of the study of the developmental psychology** is the regular changes of a person in time and the facts and phenomena of a psychic life connected with this.
- **The object of study** is the developing, changing in ontogeny normal, healthy, human.

1. . THE SUBJECT, CONTENT AND AIMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

Functions of developmental psychology as a science

- **Description of development** - presentation of the phenomenology of development processes in its entirety.
- **Explanation of development** - identifying the causes, factors and conditions that led to the changes in behavior and experience.
- **Forecast development** - is the consequences that flow from the cause.
- **Correction of development** - management of development through changing possible causes.

2. SECTIONS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sections of developmental psychology

- 1. Psychology of prenatal development (intrauterine)** - studies the development of man from the moment of conception to birth.
- 2. Child psychology** - studies the development of the child from birth to 10-11 years of age.
- 3. Psychology of adolescence and adolescence** - studies development in the period from 10-11 years to 18-20 years of age.
- 4. Psychology of maturity (adulthood) - acmeology** - studies the development of a person between the ages of 18-20 and 60 years.
- 5. Psychology of the elderly and senile age** - gerontopsigology - studies the development of a person in the age of more than 60 years.

2. SECTIONS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Interdisciplinary relations

- **Biology, genetics, developmental physiology**-studying the characteristics of prenatal, physical and motor development.
- **Ethology** is a comparative study of behavior among animals, reveals the biological roots of behavior.
- **Cultural anthropology and ethnology** - study supracultural universals and intercultural differences in behavior and experience.
- **Sociology and social disciplines** - analysis of the processes of social interaction and research of socio-economic development conditions.
- **Psychological disciplines.**

3. TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Theoretical tasks of age psychology

- The study of the driving forces, sources and mechanisms of mental development throughout the life course of man.
- Periodization of mental development in ontogeny.
- The study of age features and patterns of the course of mental processes (the emergence, formation, changes, improvement).
- Establishment of age opportunities, peculiarities, patterns of implementation of various activities, assimilation of knowledge.
- Investigation of the age development of the personality, incl. specific historical conditions.

3. TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Practical tasks of developmental psychology

- Orientation in the life path, i.e. definition of development level
- Determining the conditions of development and change, i.e. what are the causes and conditions that led to this level of development.
- The forecast of stability and variability of personality properties, i.e. forecast not only the course of development, but also the measures taken.
- Explanation of development goals and correction, i.e. determines what is possible, and what should be excluded.
- Planning corrective measures, i.e. What you need to do to get the interference from the expected effect.
- Evaluation of development correction, i.e. that they gave corrective measures.

3. TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Problems of developmental psychology

- Unevenly studied different ages, the predominant attention is paid to the parental characteristics.
- Little transitional periods and critical points of development.
- There is no balanced analysis of reserves and age limits, little use is made of the accumulated information when solving practical problems.
- Weak connection with practice.

4. METHODS OF RESEARCH OF HUMAN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

The psychological method of investigation is a way of knowing reality.

Classification of methods (according to *Ananyev*)

1. **Organizational methods of research.**

1.1. *Comparative method (slice method)*

1.1.1. *Method of longitudinal sections (longitudinal method)*

- *Biographical method*
- *Cross-cultural method*
- *The Twin Method*

1.1.2. *Cross-section method*

1.1.3. *Combined method*

4. METHODS OF RESEARCH OF HUMAN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

2. Empirical methods of research.

2.1 *Observation*

Types of observation:

- Enabled monitoring
- Off (hidden) observation
- Standardized
- Non-standardized

4. METHODS OF RESEARCH OF HUMAN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Experiment

2.2. Types of experiment:

- Laboratory
- The natural (field)
- Forming
- The ascertaining

4. METHODS OF RESEARCH OF HUMAN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

2.3. The sociometric method

2.4. Testing

2.5. Analysis of product activities

3. **Methods of data processing.**

- Quantitative
- Quality

4. **Correction methods.**

- Psychotherapeutic
- Psychocorrectional
- Methods of behavior modification, training

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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