

***DR. RAMENDRA KUMAR SINGH***

**Assistant Professor  
P.G.Dept.Of Psychology  
Maharaja College , Arrah**

# Piaget's Theory Of Cognitive Development

- *P.G.Semt-3*
- *Educational Psychology*

# Piaget's Theory Of Cognitive Development

- Cognition refers to thinking and memory processes, and cognitive development refers to long-term changes in these processes.
- One of the most widely known perspectives about cognitive development is the cognitive stage theory of a Swiss psychologist named Jean Piaget.
- Theory account of how children and youth gradually become able to think logically and scientifically.

## Cont..

- Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of mental development. His theory focuses not only on understanding how children acquire knowledge, but also on understanding the nature of intelligence.

# Stages of Development

- Piaget's four stages of cognitive development are:-
- Sensorimotor stage: birth to 2 years
- Preoperational stage: ages 2 to 7
- Concrete operational stage: ages 7 to 11
- Formal operational stage: ages 12 and up

## Cont..

- Piaget did not claim that a particular stage was reached at a certain age – although descriptions of the stages often include an indication of the age at which the average child would reach each stage.

# The Sensorimotor Stage

- **Ages: Birth to 2 Years**
- Major Characteristics and Developmental Changes:
- The infant knows the world through their movements and sensations
- Children learn about the world through basic actions such as sucking, grasping, looking, and listening.

## The Sensorimotor cont..

- Infants learn that things continue to exist even though they cannot be seen
- They are separate beings from the people and objects around them
- They realize that their actions can cause things to happen in the world around them.



## Sensorimotor cont..

- The cognitive development that occurs during this period takes place over a relatively short period of time and involves a great deal of growth. Children not only learn how to perform physical actions such as crawling and walking; they also learn a great deal about language from the people with whom they interact.