



Psikologi Pendidikan

Runi Rulanggi-FHB UPJ

NEXT





**Education is the most
powerful weapon which
you can use to change the
world.**

–Nelson Mandela–





Selamat datang

Di Kelas Psikologi Pendidikan



NEXT





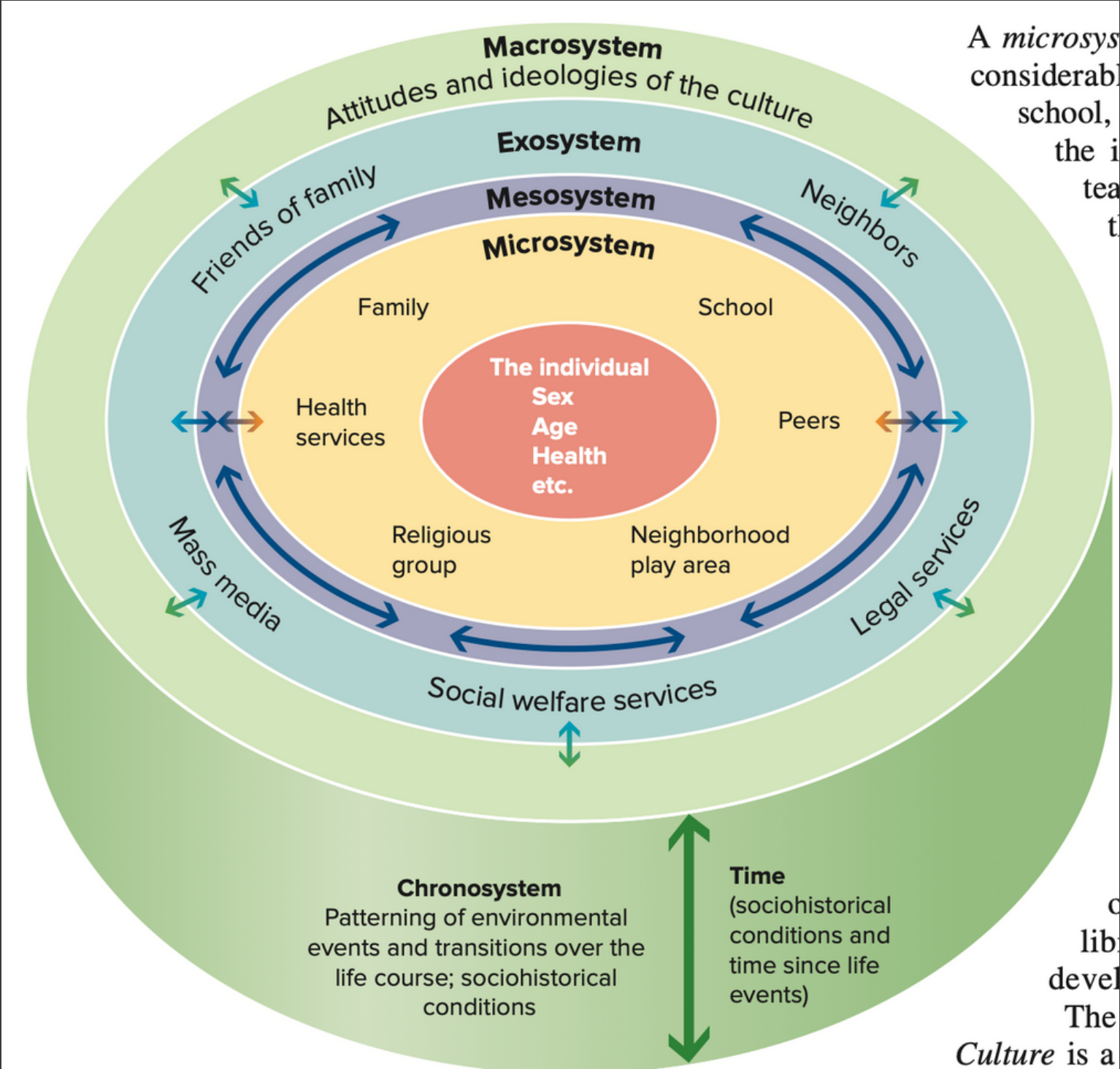
SOCIAL CONTEXTS AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NEXT



BRONFENBRENNER'S ECOLOGICAL THEORY

- Bronfenbrenner's (1995, Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 2006) ecological theory identifies five environmental systems that range from close interpersonal interactions to broad-based influences of culture.



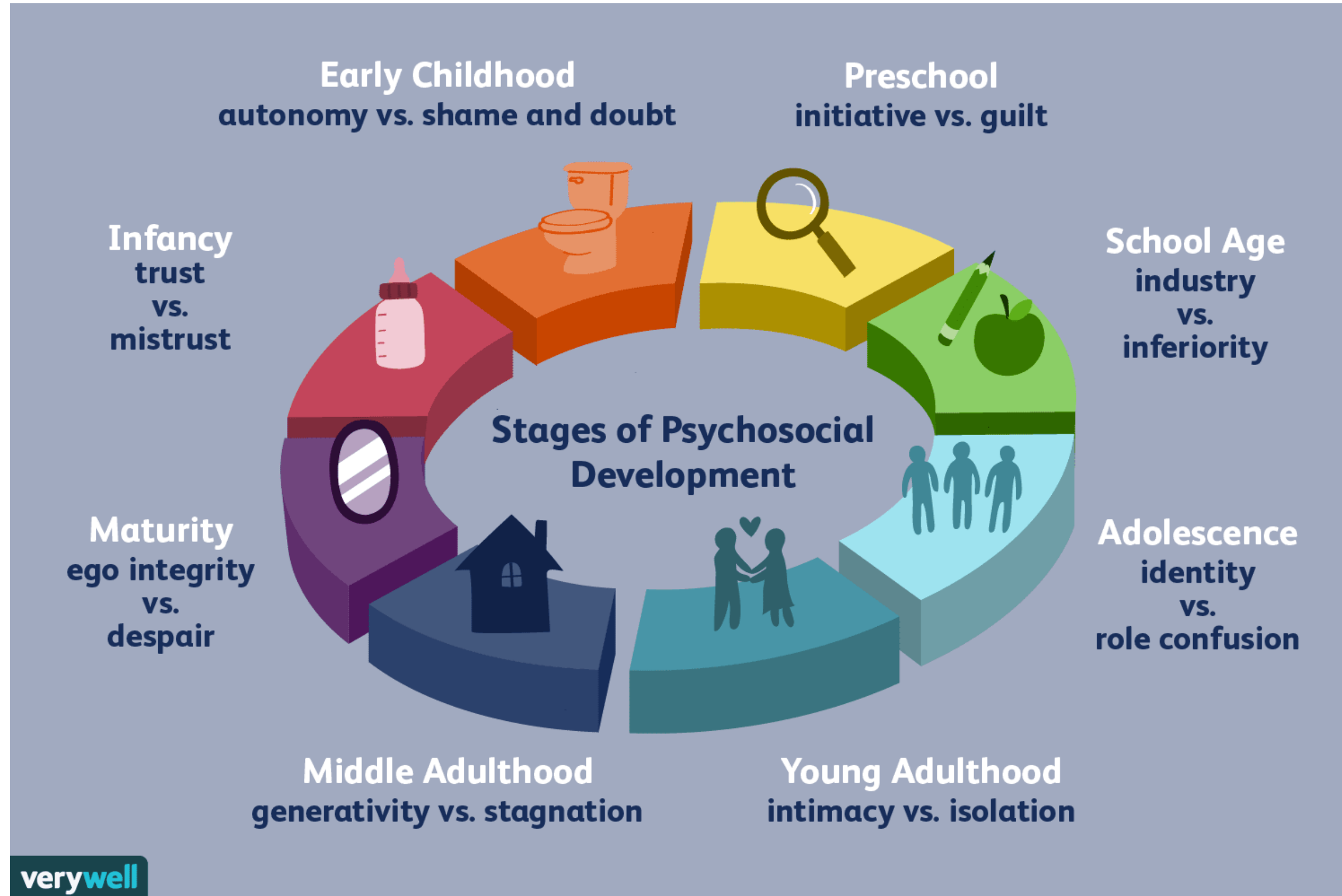


ERIKSON'S LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT THEORY

NEXT



ERIKSON THEORY



A woman wearing a red hijab and black-rimmed glasses is smiling while looking at a laptop screen. She is holding a brown paper coffee cup in her left hand. The background is a blurred cafe interior with shelves of jars and warm lighting.

SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF DEVELOPMENT

NEXT





FAMILIES

- Parenting Styles
- Authoritarian parenting is restrictive and punitive. Authoritarian parents exhort children to follow their directions and respect them.
- Authoritative parenting encourages children to be independent but still places limits and controls on their actions. Extensive verbal give-and-take is allowed, and parents are nurturant and supportive.
- Neglectful parenting is a parenting style in which parents are uninvolved in their children's lives.
- Indulgent parenting is a parenting style in which parents are highly involved with their children but place few limits or restrictions on their behaviors.



- Parent Involvement in Children's Schooling and Achievement
- CoparentingThe Changing Family in a Changing Society
 - *Working Parents*
 - *Children in Divorced Families*
- **School-Family Linkages**

PEERS

- **Peer Status**
 - popular children, average children, neglected children, rejected children, and contro- versial children.
- **Friendship** -> influence children's attitudes toward school and how successful they are in the classroom (Wentzel & Muenks, 2016).

SCHOOLS

- **Schools' Changing Social Developmental Contexts**
 - Social contexts -> early childhood, elementary school, and adolescent years (Minuchin & Shapiro, 1983).
- **Early Childhood Education**
 - *Developmentally Appropriate Education*
 - *The Montessori Approach*
 - *Controversy in Early Childhood Education*
 - *Early Childhood Education for Children from Low-Income Families*
- **The Transition to Elementary School**
- **The Schooling of Adolescents**
 - *The Transition to Middle or Junior High School->puberty & body image*
 - *Effective Schools for Young Adolescents*

SOCIOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- **THE SELF AND IDENTITY**

- Self-esteem refers to an individual's overall view of himself or her- self. Self-esteem also is referred to as self-worth, or self-image.
- Identity Development
 - *Identity Statuses*
 - *Identity diffusion*
 - **Identity foreclosure**
 - **Identity moratorium**
 - **Identity achievement**

MORAL DEVELOPMENT

Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development



MORAL DEVELOPMENT

- EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- *Early Childhood*
 - Between 2 and 4 years of age, children considerably increase the number of terms they use to describe emotions (Lewis, 2016).
- *Middle and Late Childhood*
 - During middle and late childhood, many children show marked improvement in understanding and managing their emotions (Calkins & Perry, 2016).
- *Adolescence*
 - Adolescence has long been described as a time of emotional turmoil (Hall, 1904). Adolescents are not constantly in a state of “storm and stress,” but emotional highs and lows do increase during early adolescence (Rosenblum & Lewis, 2003).



Referensi :

Santrock, J. W. (2018). Educational Psychology 6th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=quiz-7-j-e>

<https://www.verywellmind.com/erik-eriksons-stages-of-psychosocial-development-2795740>