Jean Piaget in 1929–67 Director, International Office of Education, Geneva 1932–71 Director, Institute of Educational Sciences, ... University of Geneva 1940–71 Professeur ordinaire of Experimental Psychology, University of Geneva 1952–64 Professor of ... these demands could be very different from their own. This is strongly at odds with Piaget's view that children are very development should be developed successively. Vygotsky introduced the term Proximal Growth Zone as a general job that a ... that Piaget's theory does not do justice either to the underlying mechanisms of information processing that explain the absence of any binding influence for Piaget, and is often represented by relationships formed between peers (see Duveen & ... (or perhaps ideological norms). Piaget's research on ethics in later work influenced moral development, particularly ... that would then see him as a mind that has a direct intervention in their world rather than a detector of the ... has the principles under which the action is not only effective but also justified. One of Piaget's main contributions to the theory of moral development is his recognition that children's understanding of moral rules is not innate, but rather develops over time as they interact with their environment. In his theory, Piaget describes three stages of moral development: the pre-conventional stage, the conventional stage, and the post-conventional stage. In the pre-conventional stage, children judge moral behavior based on their own personal happiness or pleasure. In the conventional stage, children judge moral behavior based on social conventions and expectations. In the post-conventional stage, children judge moral behavior based on their understanding of moral rules and principles. Piaget believed that children's moral development progresses through these stages as they gain a better understanding of the world around them and develop more complex cognitive abilities. Piaget's work has been influential in the field of moral development, and his ideas continue to be studied and debated by researchers today.