



Module Psychology in Health and Social Care

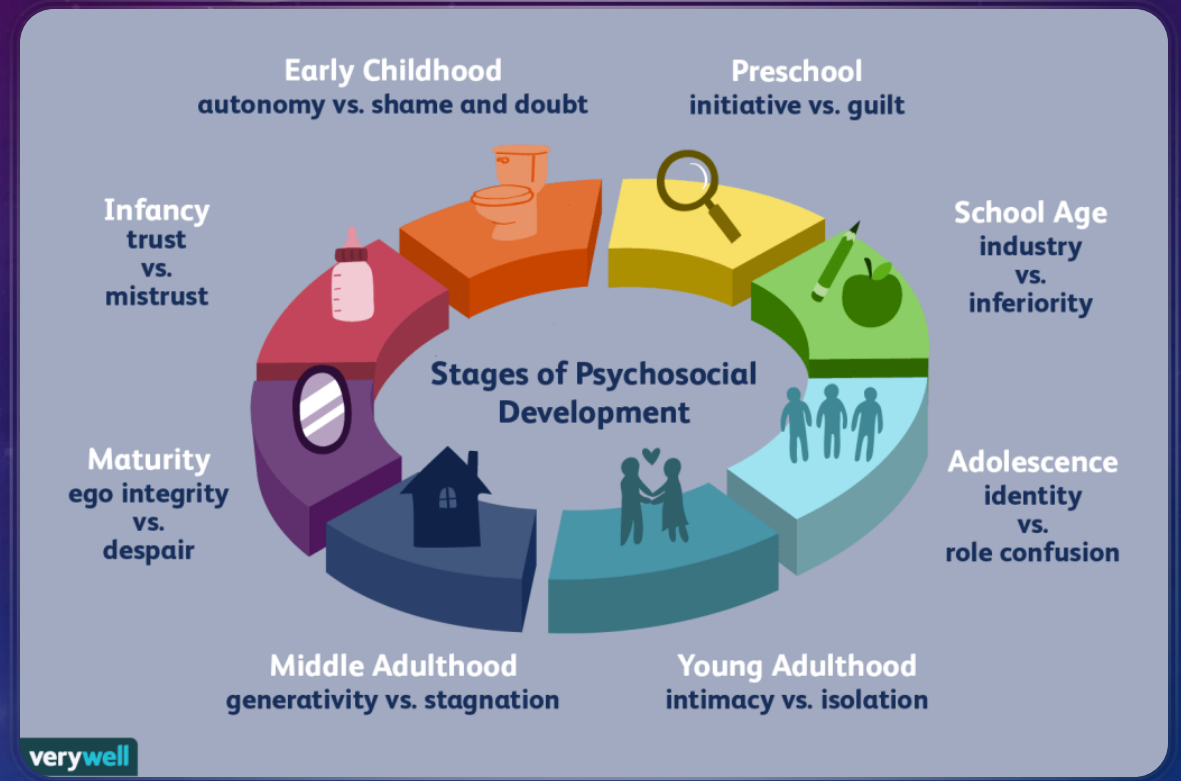
Module code LCH4010

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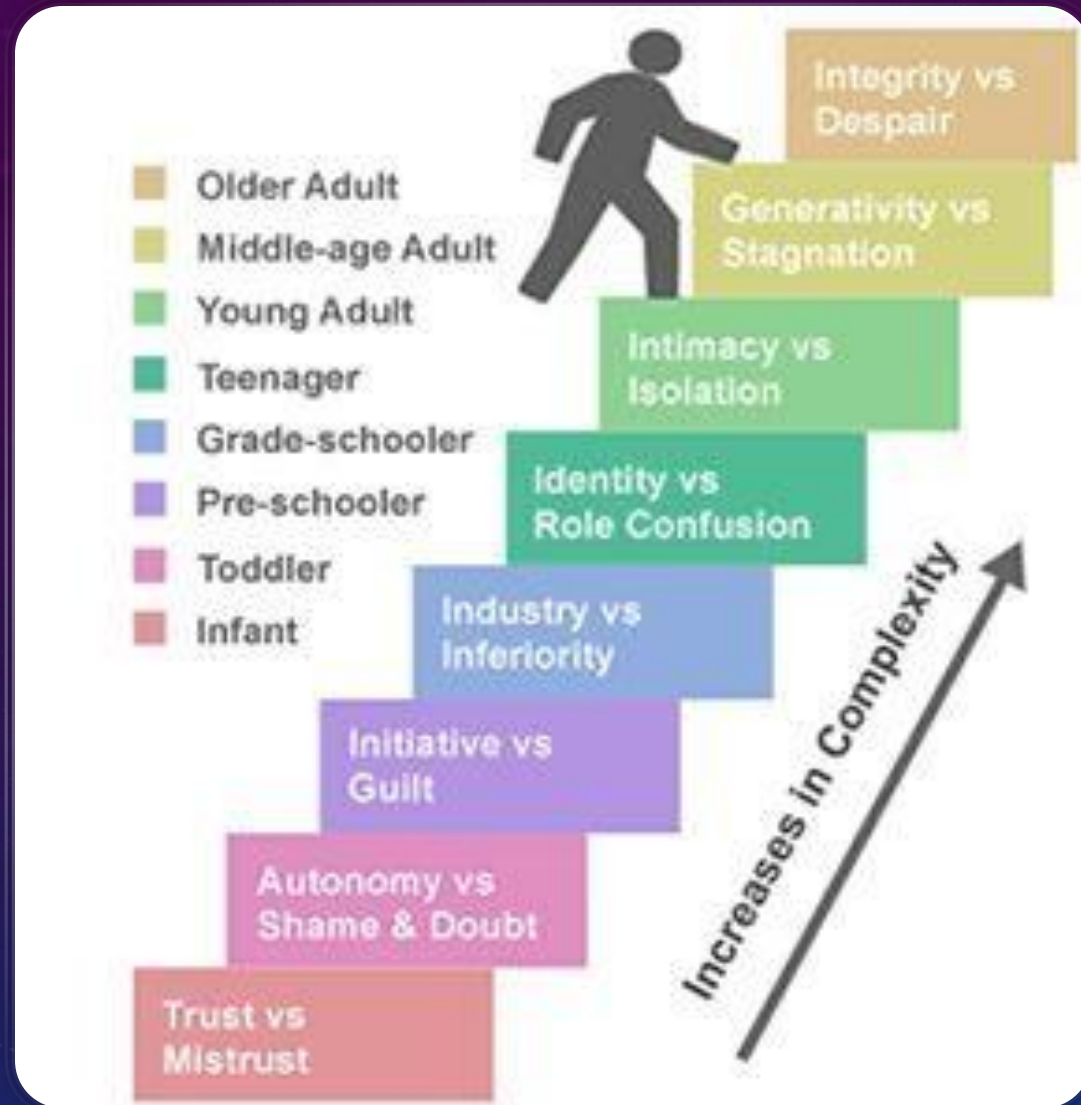
ERIKSON'S PSYCHOSOCIAL THEORY ISAAC'S DEVELOPMENT LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT





CASE STUDY SUMMARY

- Four year old
- Recent house move
- Changes in childcare
- Limited family support
- Quiet behaviour
- Struggles with confidence



ERIKSON'S THEORY

- Developed in 1950
- Eight stages of development
- Initiative vs Guilt
- Ages 3-6 years
- Building confidence
- Learning independence

INITIATIVE VS GUILT

01

MAKING
CHOICES

02

TRYING NEW
ACTIVITIES

03

EXPLORING
SURROUNDINGS

04

DEVELOPING
SELF-BELIEF

05

BUILDING
INDEPENDENCE

EFFECT ON ISAAC

- Reluctant to join activities
- Depends on adults
- Lacks self-confidence
- Hesitant in social situations
- Fear of making mistakes





SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Limited participation
- Difficulty making friends
- Avoids group interaction
- Needs encouragement
- Building social confidence



FACTORS EFFECTING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Mother's mental health
- Frequent changes
- New environment
- Reduced stability
- Limited support network



SUPPORT STRATEGIES

- Positive praise
- Encourage choices
- Role-play activities
- Creative Play
- Build independence
- Consistent routines
- Family support

STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS

STRENGTHS

- Focus on confidence
- Explains emotional growth
- Useful for early years

LIMITATIONS

- Development varies
- Different family experiences
- Cultural differences





CONCLUSION

- Confidence is important
- Erikson explains behaviour
- Support encourages growth
- Early intervention helps
- Positive outcomes possible

REFERENCES

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World Health Organization (2024)