WHY IS PSYCHOLOGY IMPORTANT WHEN WORKING AS A SOCIAL WORKER?

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INTRODUCTION

- Erikson Psychosocial Theory
- Stages of Psychosocial Theory Development
- Stages 1-8
- Roles Social Worker

Erikson’s Psychosocial Theory

Erik Erikson (1902–1994)

ACCORDING TO ERIKSON, A PERSON MUST EFFECTIVELY RESOLVE EIGHT DEVELOPMENTAL CRISES IN ORDER TO PROGRESS. EACH CRISIS HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BRING FORWARD AN POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE PERSONALITY. WHEN A PERSON COMES TO THE END OF A CRISIS AND HAS DEVELOPED THE POSITIVE TRAIT THAT IS LINKED WITH IT, THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN RESOLVING IT

STAGES OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INTEGRETY VS DESPAIR	OLDER YEARS
GENERATIVITY VS STAGNATION	Age 30 +
INTIMACY VS ISOLATION	Age 18-30
INDENTITY VS ROLE CONFUSION	Age 12-18
INDUSTRY VS INFERIORITY	Age 6-12
INITIATIVE VS GUILT	Age 3-6
AUTONOMY VS SHAME AND DOUBT	Age 1-3
TRUST VS MISTRUST	Age 0-1

STAGE 1

AGE 0-1

TRUST VS MISTRUST

- BABY DEVELOP SENSE OF TRUST AND THROUGH THIS PSYCHOSOCIAL STRENGTH OF HOPE IS GAINED.
- MAIN FACTOR IS IMPORTANCE OF SECURE ATTACHMENT TO CAREGIVER

Hope

STAGE 2

WILL

Age 1-3

AUTONOMY VS SHAME AND DOUBT

- This stage emphasizes the significance of caregiver to offer suitably directed possibilities for a child to explore their world.
- Will power/self-control is a psychological trait that can be gained at this stage.
- The child can often say NO to the caregiver

STAGE 3

Age 3-6

INITIATIVE VS GUILT

- The outcome of the stage is for the child to successfully pursue goals that develop a sense of purpose as opposed to feeling aimless
- Caretakers can assist in the development of initiative and help the child develop strength of purpose by helping the child to formulate and reach realistic goals.
- A conflict with the same sex parent can cause guilt

Purpose

Stage 4

Competence

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Age 6-12

INDUSTRY VS INFERIORITY

- Children learn to enhance and master culturally relevant abilities in the fourth stage.
- Children learn to recognize their own unique abilities.
- The development of these abilities and skills leads to a sense of professionalism as well as the psychosocial strength of competence.

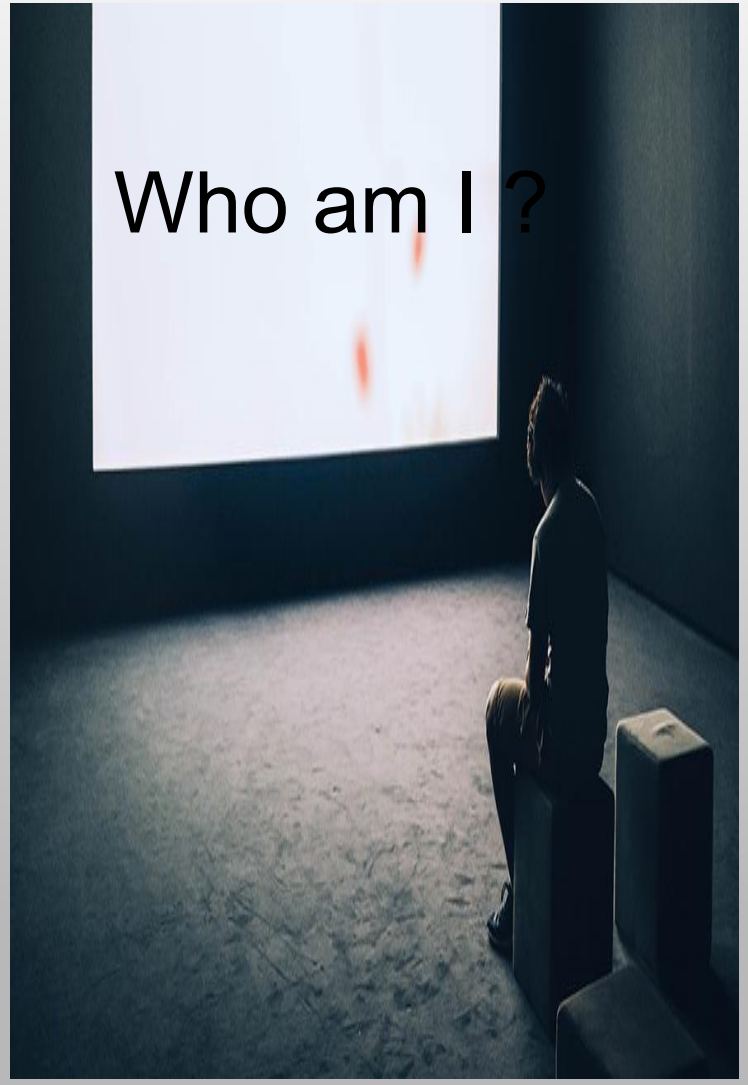
Stage 5

Age 12-18

INDENTITY VS ROLE CONFUSION

- When a sense of self-continuity is achieved, positive resolution occurs.
- The psychosocial strength of fidelity is formed as a result of identity formation.
- At this stage one can begin to fully know people after they have a feeling of self-understanding and definition.

Fidelity



Stage 6

Love

AGE 18-30

INTIMACY VS ISOLATION

- Love is a psychological strength that can be developed in the sixth stage
- Individual forms close friendships or long-term partnership and develop ability to share and devote to another person

STAGE 7

AGE 30 - OLDER / MIDDLE AGE

GENERATIVITY VS STAGNATION

- Once people reach middle age, they begin to recognize the truth of mortality and consider their legacy.
- Individuals tend to go into a funk, stagnate, or work to influence future generations; this work is referred to as generativity.
- Care is the psychosocial strength that is gained.

Care

Stage 8

WISDOM

AGE OLDER YEARS

INTEGRETY VS DESPAIR

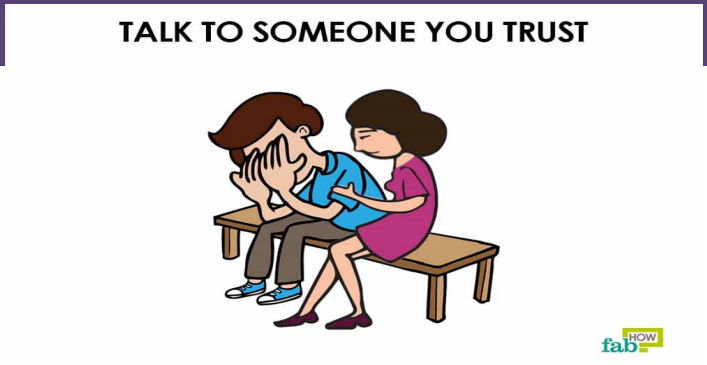
- A life review is started
- Reflection on the life with satisfaction or disappointment
- Self–acceptance

- Be in contact with vulnerable people
- Helping in crises
- Planning activities
- Building relationships with client, their family and friends and professionals in the social care network
- Writing and filing reports
- Working with families
- Understanding the needs of the social user
- Spotting new and changing needs of the social user
- Recommending the best course of action for an individual and /or family

Roles of Social Workers

Social Work

Dinneka R.
23/5/2015



Building trust and good communication relationship

To identify negative feelings and action

Finding out what type of care and support the person needs

Doing assessments to make sure people continue to get the right care

Offering information and counselling

Intervening when people need support or safeguarding

Keeping records and writing reports