

INFO

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ASSIGNMENT: PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE.



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CASE STUDY ON ISSAC MULTI-AGENCY HELP PLAN. Erikson's Psychosocial Stage.

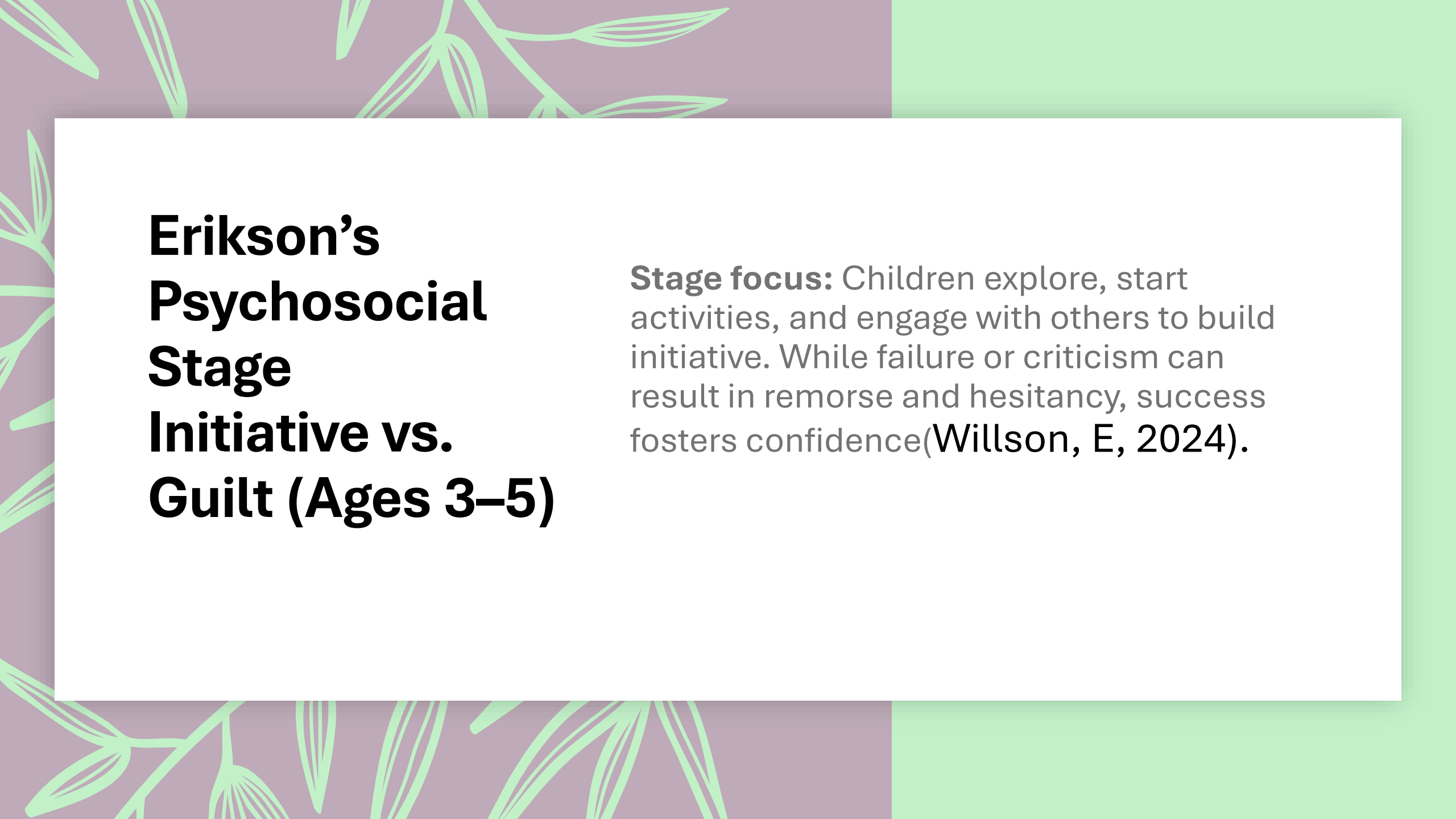
Initiative vs. Guilt (Ages 3–5).

INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATION



INTRODUCTION.....

Using Erikson's Psychosocial Stages, I will add to Isaac's multi-agency early help plan by concentrating on the age-appropriate stage, "Initiative vs. Guilt" (usually ages 3–5). At this age, kids start to take charge of their play and social interactions, gaining confidence and initiative in the process.

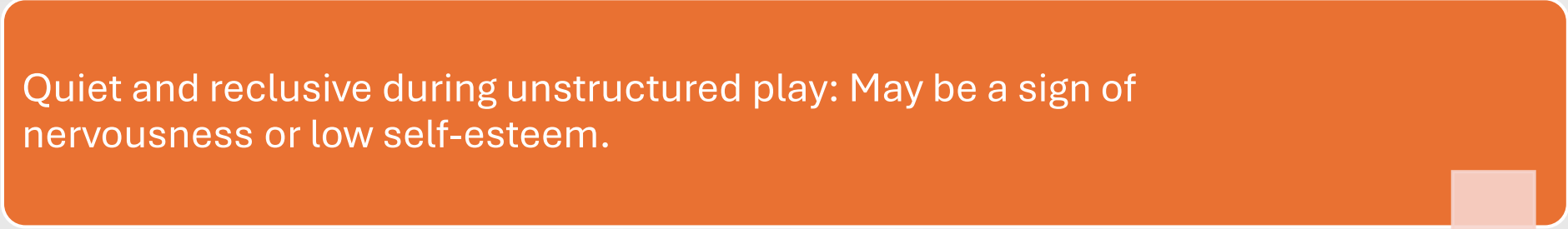


Erikson's Psychosocial Stage Initiative vs. Guilt (Ages 3–5)

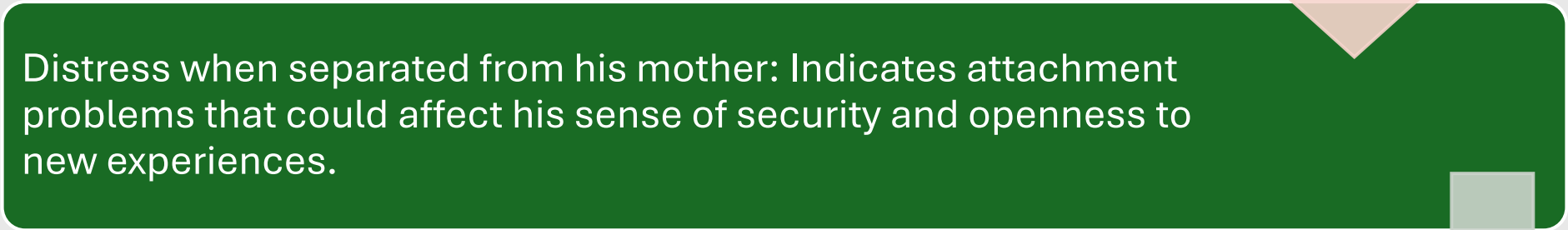
Stage focus: Children explore, start activities, and engage with others to build initiative. While failure or criticism can result in remorse and hesitancy, success fosters confidence (Willson, E, 2024).

Isaac's Observed Challenges in Relation to This Stage.

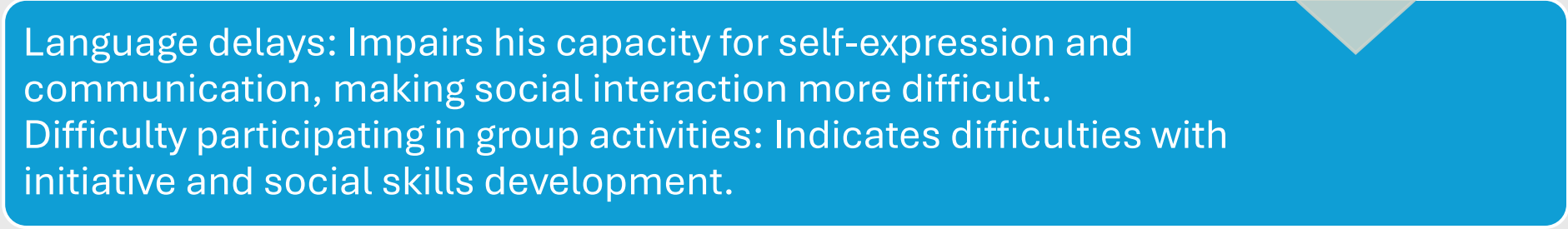
Quiet and reclusive during unstructured play: May be a sign of nervousness or low self-esteem.



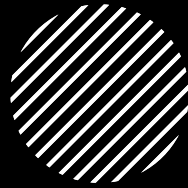
Distress when separated from his mother: Indicates attachment problems that could affect his sense of security and openness to new experiences.



Language delays: Impairs his capacity for self-expression and communication, making social interaction more difficult.
Difficulty participating in group activities: Indicates difficulties with initiative and social skills development.



Strategies of Support for Isaac:



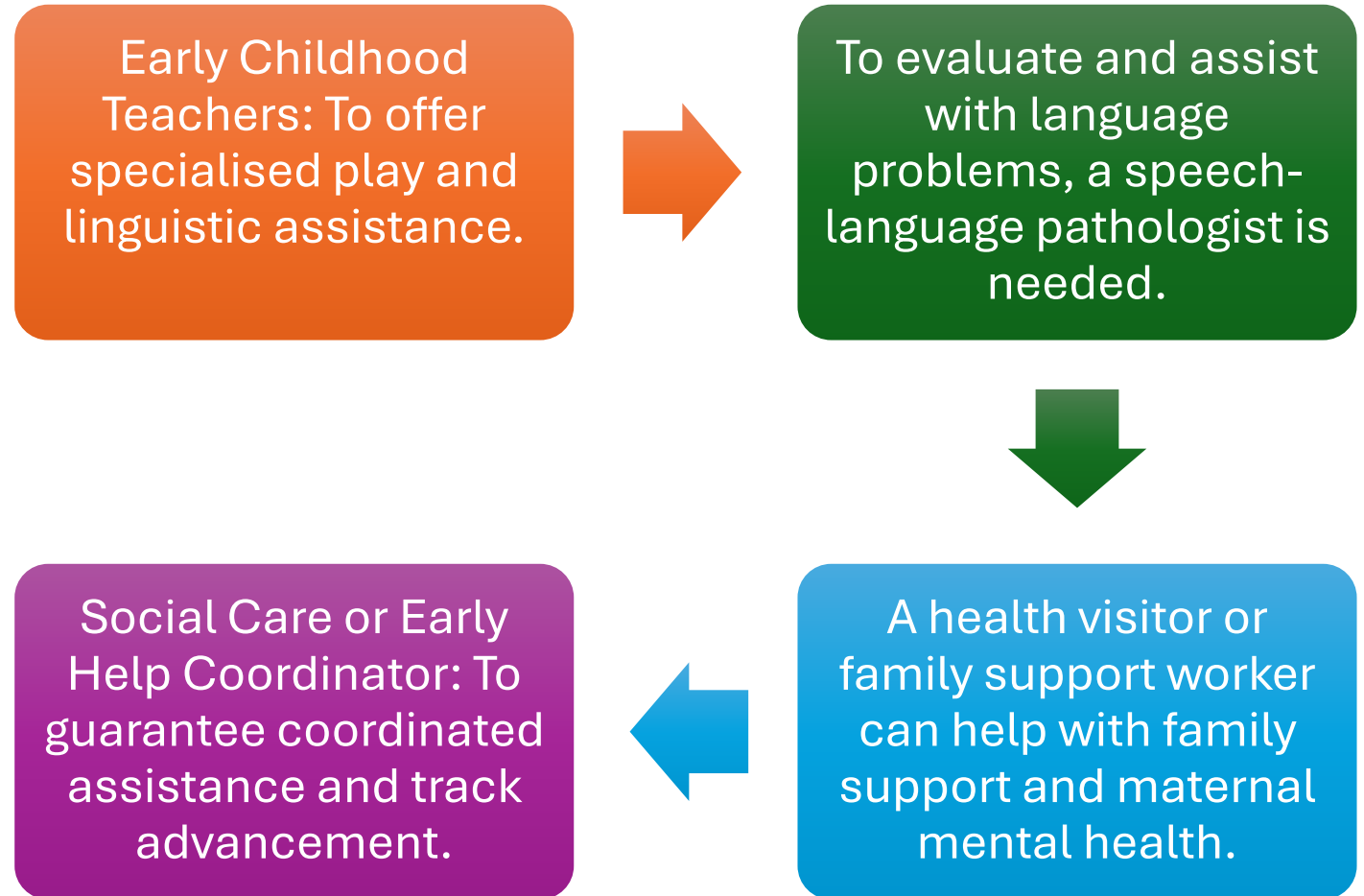
To make Isaac feel protected and supported during his separation, create a stable, safe environment at the centre.

>Engage in small-group activities with staff members you know well to gently promote participation and social connection. Use focused speech and communication exercises to assist language development.

>To foster initiative and self-assurance, provide opportunities for leadership and choice in play(Eben, T. J. (2024).

> To support Isaac's mother, refer her to social support networks such as parenting groups and family organizations. Facilitate access to mental health services for postpartum depression, including counselling and medical treatment. Coordinate with healthcare professionals for ongoing support and create a supportive environment to enhance emotional well-being. Regular follow-ups should assess her progress and adjust supports as necessary(Kauffman, M. (2026)

Multi-agency Participation:



FURTHERMORE.

According to Erik Erikson's psychological stage development theory, conflicts at different phases lead to growth. The first two phases are pertinent to Isaac:

1. Trust vs. Mistrust (Birth to 1 Year): Isaac's experiences with a postpartum depressed mother may have impacted his capacity to build trust, leading to clinginess and discomfort during separations.
2. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt (1 to 3 years): Insufficient social support and trouble playing independently point to a struggle with autonomy, which may lead to self-doubt.

Knowing these phases emphasises how crucial a consistent caring environment is to building independence and trust. For better emotional and social development, interventions should concentrate on improving parental attentiveness, creating routines, and promoting independent play(Halford, S., & Southerton, D. (2023).

SUMMARY.

Because of his difficult home circumstances and developmental issues, 4-year-old Isaac needs an early support plan. He had a difficult upbringing because he lives with his mother, a single mom who struggles with postpartum depression, low self-esteem, and a lack of social support. Isaac recently moved to London, and his social and emotional wellbeing has been impacted by his inconsistent daycare arrangements (McLean, J. (2012). Staff observations show that Isaac struggles to participate in group activities, shows delays in language development, is frequently quiet and reclusive during unstructured play, and feels upset when removed from his mother. This analysis, which makes use of Erikson's psychological stages, highlights how crucial it is to attend to Isaac's emotional needs and social skills in order to promote positive development at this crucial stage of childhood.

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