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SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

MODULE CODE: LCHS 4006

STUDENT ID: 2130272

MODULE LEADER: BIANCA SAFILIPPO

RESEARCH TOPIC

HUMAN LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT STAGES 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD

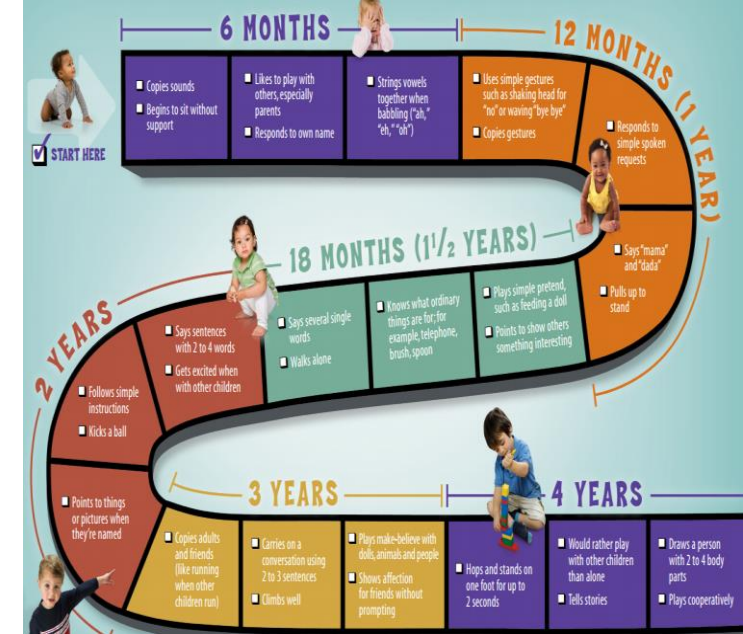
- At the age of 3 years children will develop a skill of jumping around and kicking ball
- Between the age of 3 and 6 years they become more aware of feelings of others and develop friendship.
- They will also start to show Affection for familiar people and their confidence increases as well.
- At this age all 20 Primary teeth at the age of 3 years old and grows about two inches per year.

Freud's Five Psychosexual Stages of Development

Birth to 12 mths	1 to 3 yrs	3 to 6 yrs	7 – 11	Puberty onward
Oral Stage Infant's pleasure centers on mouth 'suckling'	Anal Stage Child's pleasure focuses on anus and from elimination <i>Toilet Training, Relationship between parents</i>	Phallic Stage Child's pleasure focuses on Genitals Oedipus (boys) Electra (girls) <i>Penis envy</i>	Latency Stage Child represses sexual interest and develops social and intellectual skills An interlude	Genital Stage A time of sexual reawakening; source of sexual pleasure becomes someone outside of the family continues

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- ▶ RESEARCH TOPIC
- ▶ HUMAN LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT STAGES THREE TO SIX YEARS OLD
- ▶ Between three and four years old they will develop a skill such as taking turns in playing
- ▶ At the age of three, children will start jumping, running and kicking ball
- ▶ Sleeps thirteen hours a night most often without a daytime nap
- ▶ Becoming more skilled early throwing, kicking and pedalling
- ▶ Say first name when asked talk with you in conversation at least with two back and forth exchange



Sigmund Freud Theory

- ▶ The development of stages of age three to six years old
- ▶ At age three children will start walking running, and throwing balls or any item they can hold of exploring their world and picking new skills by kicking balls trying to call names, three year old are active and full of energy frequent falling and difficulty walking stairs during this stage children will ride on a tricycle use safety scissors notice a different between girls and boys help dress and undress themselves, play with other children recall part of the story as well as learning to control their hand and wrist movement.
- ▶ They are making forms and object that are almost, but not quite recognizable to adults. Circle, lines and crosses are always popular forms some three and four years old may begin naming their drawings, age four to six the child will begin experience pleasure associate with their gentles develop an attraction to the other parents of a different a different sex than them. Being in control of both the world and of one's emotional life strength and resoluteness they are able to think about things symbolically their language use becomes more mature, they also develop memory and imagination which allows them to understand the different between past and future and engage in make-believe.
- ▶ According Freud's theory children's mind is divided into three components id, ego and superego and the interactions and conflicts among them the components create personality
- ▶ The phallic stage is when the child develop an attraction to the other parents of a different sex, boys become attach to the mother and girls becomes attach to the father at this age they will socialise and play with other kids but their relationship are self centred they may act jealous and aggressive towards other children, they gradually learn to share and cooperate with others greet adults they know and say please and thank you
- ▶ They will hold a phone pretend to be talking to someone that they know or familiar with, five year old have strong language skills and love to share their ideas and stories.
- ▶ They are creative and problem solvers, eager to understand how and why things work their reading, writing and maths skills are growing and so their social emotional skills,
- ▶ At age five they are learning to understand about others people's feelings and needs they can feel empathy for others can share toys and take turns at least some of the time they may sometimes feel jealous of your relationship with other people such as your partner.
- ▶ Make new friends creative play indoor and out door play turns in games enjoy numbers tell stories and sing songs, becoming more skills and develop running and jumping playing hide and seeks with friends and familiar faces, walk down stars alternating feet one foot per step, kick and throw and catch a ball growing fast walk in tip toes sometimes pedal triyscle , you may notice that they are more interested in structure words At this age they will be drawing human with three parts.

PHALLIC STAGE DEVELOPMENT FROM AGE THREE TO SIX YEARS OLD CHILD

- At age five to six children will develop an attraction to the parent of different sex than them
- Boys become attached to the mother and girls also become attached to the father
- During this age the child is learning from right to wrong through the process of introjection
- During this age they will get themselves ready for bed and brush their teeth in the morning when they wake up
- At this age they will be asked to do something that they had not planned
- At this age they are very aware of rules and the pressure to comply with them

Phallic stage for 3-6 year old





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THE PSYCHOSEXUAL THEORY AGE 3 TO 6

THE INTRODUCTION

- One of the first attempts to place psychology within the same scientific framework and technique as medicine was Freud's developmental theory on psychosexual development. Normative human sexual development was initially defined in order to achieve this union.
- Five separate stages of psychosexual maturation were identified by Freud.
- Each stage represents how the libido or instincts are focused on a particular part of the body (i.e., erogenous zones).
- One must move through each of the aforementioned psychosexual stages in order to develop into a fully-functional adult.
- The youngster feels unfulfilled and lacking when libidinal desires are suppressed or unable to be properly satisfied.
- This unhappiness was classified as fixation by Freud. Any level of fixation would result in anxiety, which would last into maturity as neurosis.
- This interplay served as Freud's theoretical underpinning and

ONE LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AGE 3 TO 6

Freud thought that infants might get focused or "stuck" in this stage, just like the other psychosexual stages. This stage of fixation can lead to immaturity and the inability to develop satisfying relationships as an adult.

According to Freud, Between the ages of three and six, preschool-aged children are able to take the initiative and exert influence over their environment through play and social interactions.

The child eventually starts to identify with the same-sex parent as a way to own the other parent vicariously. Yet, Freud thought that penis envy for females never completely went away and that all women continue to be somewhat fixated on this stage.



THE PSYCHOSEXUAL THEORY IN AGE 3 TO 6

Along with the other psychosexual stages, Freud believed that infants might be "stuck" or fixed in this stage. Fixation at this period can result in immaturity and the inability to develop fulfilling relationships as an adult. .Preschool-aged children are able to take the lead between the ages of three and six, even

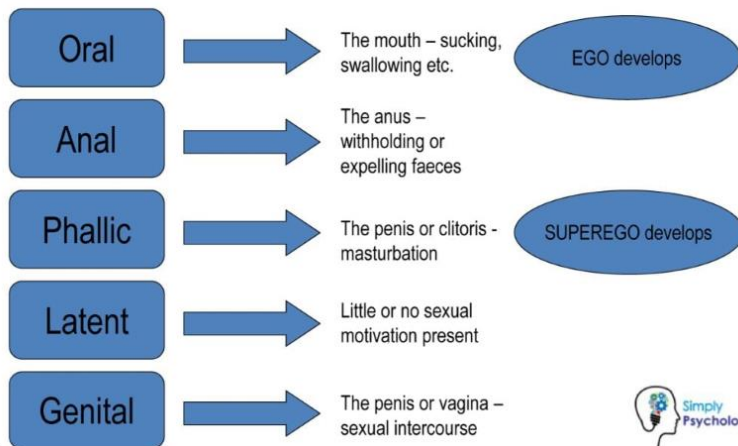
At the anal stage of psychosexual maturation The anus becomes the centre of the infant's libido, and the child finds enormous pleasure in urinating. The youngster is now fully cognizant of the fact that they are individuals in their own right and that their desires may conflict with those of the outside world (i.e., their ego has developed).Freud thought that when children are learning to use the potty, adult constraints on when and where they can urinate tend to escalate this kind of conflict. The child's future interactions with all types of authority may be influenced by the character of this child's first confrontation with them Early or rigorous potty training might result in a youngster that is anal-retentive, hates mess, and is obsessively neat.

Punctuality and authority respect. They have a reputation for being stubborn and stingy with their money and things. This is all connected to the joy toddlers experienced when holding onto their faeces, and their mothers' subsequent insistence that they get rid of it by sitting on the potty until they perform Not as ridiculous as it seems. On the other hand, the anal expulsive underwent a lax toilet-training regimen during the anal stage .The anal expulsive in adulthood is the one who wants to share things with you. They enjoy distributing things. They are essentially "sharing their s**t"!" An anal-expulsive personality is also disorderly, disobedient, and messy.

The third stage of psychosexual development, known as the phallic stage, lasts from three to six years and is characterised by the infant's libido (desire) being focused on their genitalia as the erogenous zone. males never totally vanish, and all females continue to be focused to some extent at this period.

The child learns there are anatomical disparities between the sexes, which causes the Oedipus complex (in males) and the Electra complex (in girls)—a battle between erotic attraction, resentment, competition, jealousy, and fear—to come into play (in girls).The identification process, which entails the child acquiring the traits of the same-sex parent, resolves this.

Freud's Psychosexual Stages of Development

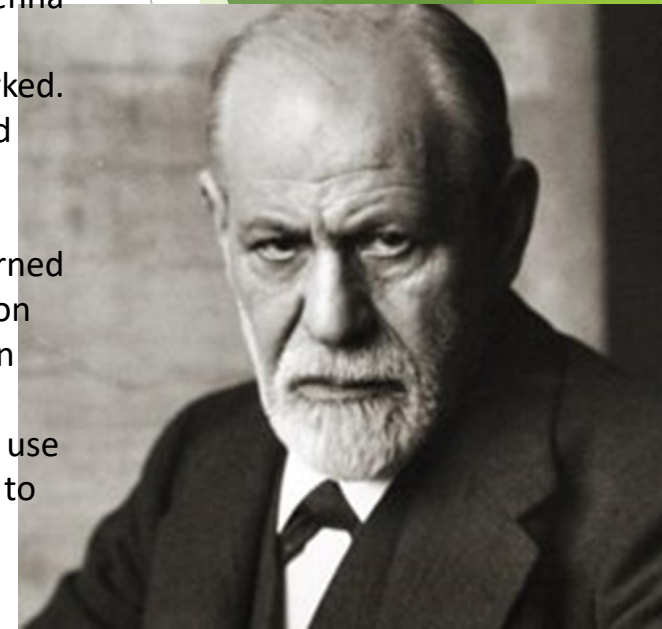


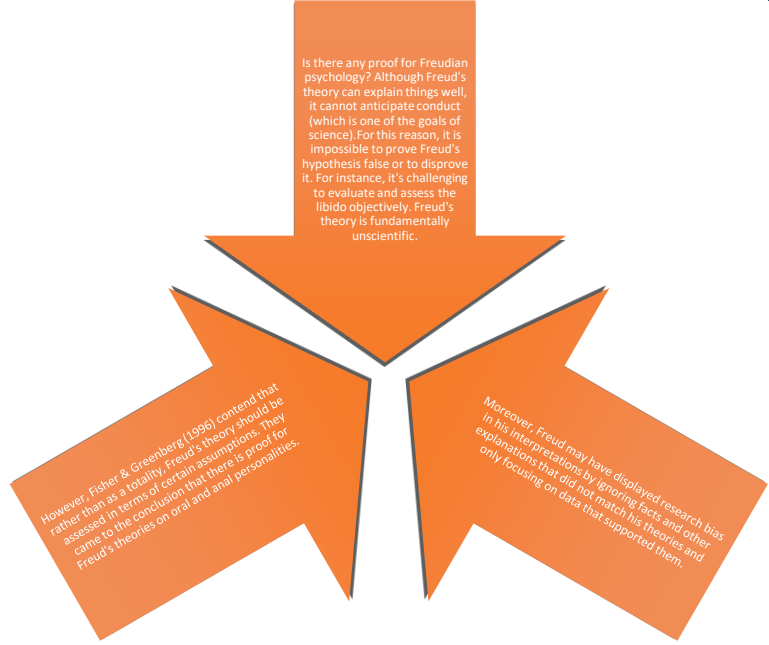
FREUD'S SIGMUND BIOGRAPHY

Psychoanalysis, a clinical strategy for treating psychopathology through conversation between a patient and a psychoanalyst, was founded by Austrian neurologist Sigmund Freud. In the Moravian village of Freiberg, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Freud was born to Jewish Galician parents. He earned his medical degree from the University of Vienna in 1881. He finished his habilitation in 1885 and was given the position of docent in neuropathology. In 1902, he was made an attached professor. Freud established his therapeutic practise in Vienna in 1886, where he also lived and worked. He fled Austria in 1938 to avoid the Nazis, and the following year he passed away in exile in the United Kingdom. Freud pioneered therapeutic methods like the utilisation of free association while developing psychoanalysis.

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By discovering transference and developing therapeutic strategies like the use of free association while developing psychoanalysis, Freud established its key place in the analytic procedure. The Oedipus complex was developed by Freud as the core idea of psychoanalytic theory as a result of his expansion of the notion of sexuality to encompass its infantile manifestations. He used his analysis of dreams as wish fulfilments to develop his theory of the unconscious as well as models for the clinical analysis of symptom genesis and suppression processes. Freud proposed the presence of a death drive, the basis of compulsive repetition, hatred, aggressiveness, and neurotic guilt, as well as libido, an energy invested in mental processes and structures that generates erotic relationships. Freud created a broad interpretation in his later works.



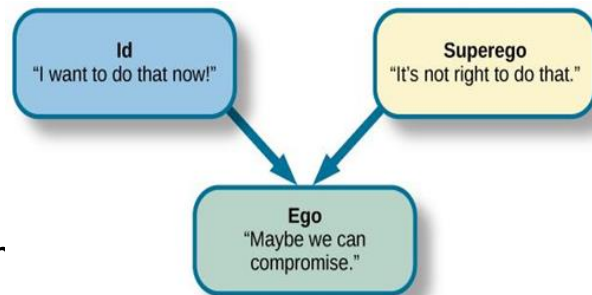


Critically Evaluate the Identified Lifespan Psychological Theory

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

ANDREA

In the view of S. Freud, the structure of the psychic includes three instances:



The prim
all drives

is the Self, it is motor pole. The Self is, in fact, the receptacle of
ive, in particular.

From the beginnings, psychoanalysis was often subjected to severe criticism. Especially from the side of academic psychology, it was criticized that, he giving too much importance to the role of the sexual drives in psychic life (pansexualism).

This is explained, among other things, by the fact in his time, the function of endocrine system was enough known.

Clinical Significance by stage 3-6 years old (Andrea)

Period from 3 to 6 years old is the most important period for the psychophysiological development of the individual.

The essential to this stage is the child attraction to the parent of the opposite sex, as well as the fear towards the other parent. Freud called this the appeal Oedipus complex for men and the Electra complex for women.

These assemblages result in the normal division of male and female personalities.

The solution to the complexity involves the child's attempt to identify the same-sex parent, what identification outcomes results to his or her future sexual preference.



Rahee

Definition of developmental psychology

throughout a human being's life change is predictable. Scientific study shows human being develops and changes constantly from infancy to old age.



Aim of development psychology

Development psychology aims to focus on two major issues that are important throughout the lifespans

1. To understand how individuals develop and change from infancy to death
2. And it also aims to address practical questions related to human development such as educational practices, and how it promotes healthy development in children and adolescent.

Explain the role of lifespan psychology in our everyday lives

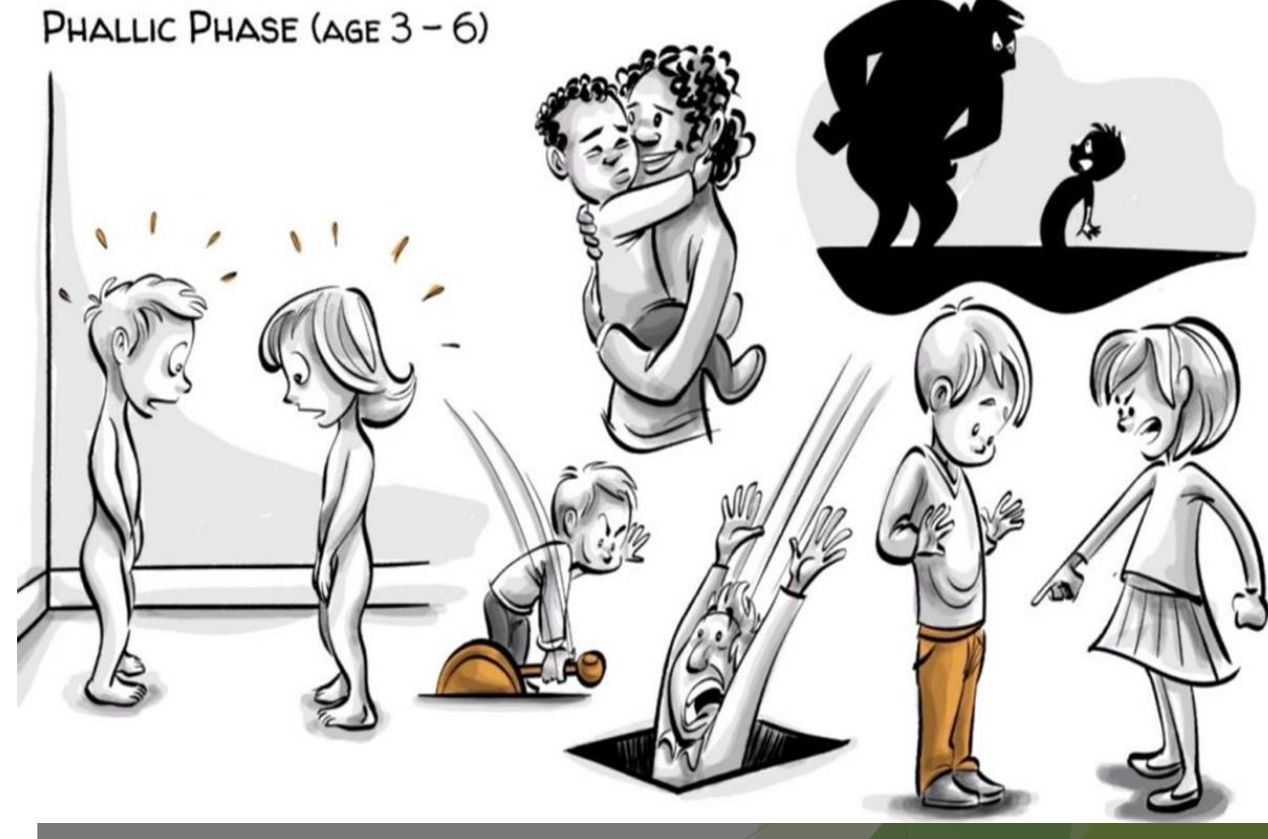
- This field of psychology examines the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional changes that occur at different stages of life and the factors that contribute to these changes. Understanding lifespan psychology can have important implications for our everyday lives in several ways:
- Personal development: personal development can help one to make more informed decisions about their education, career, relationships, and other life choices.
- Parenting: the knowledge of parenting helps parents to support their children's development and respond to their needs at different stages of life.
- Education: education identifies cognitive and social skills that are important at different stages of development.

Critically evaluate the identified lifespan psychological theory

- As we focused on Sigmund Freud's psychological theory where we came to know that his theory proposes that human development occurs in distinct stages. However, this theory has some limitations such as
- Lack of empirical evidence: Freud's theory was based on clinical observations and case studies, rather than empirical research. Thus, some argue that his theories lack scientific rigor and are not testable.
- Limited scope: Freud's theory only focuses on the early years of life, and neglects the later stages of adulthood.

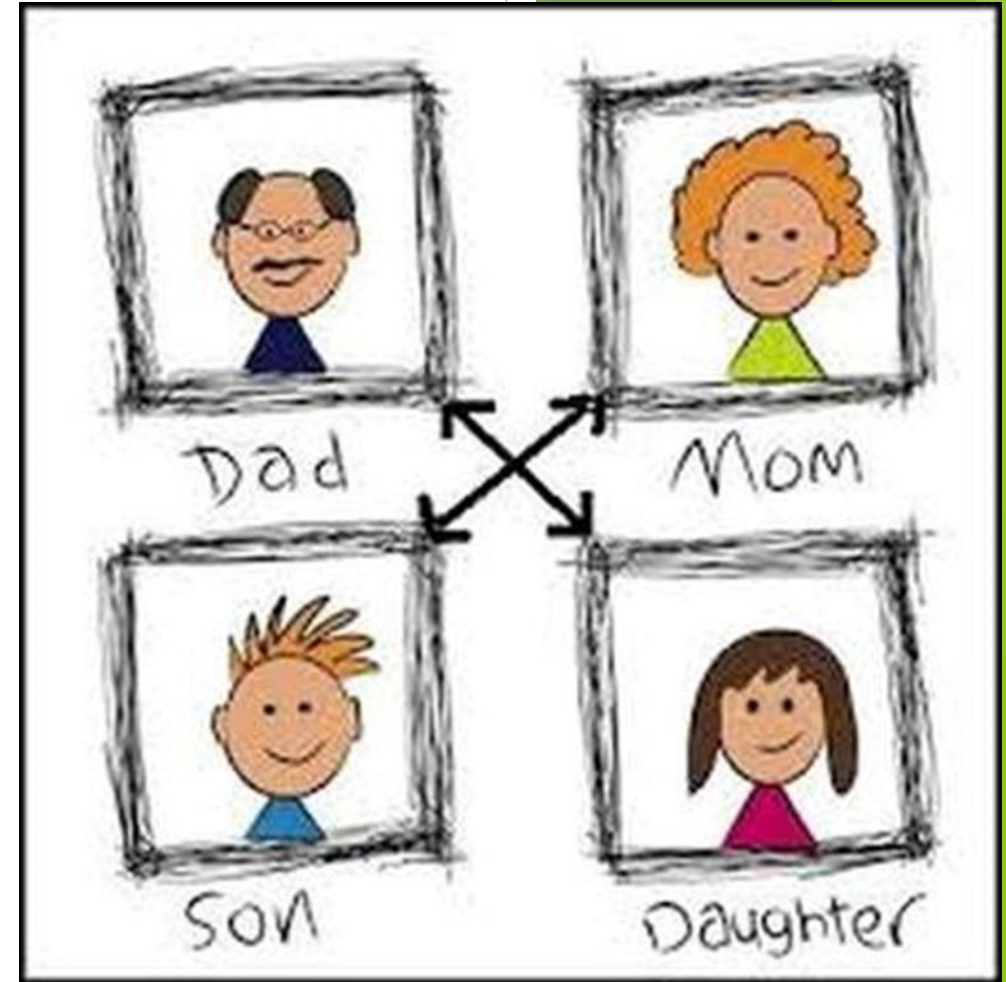
Relate the phallic stage to Sigmund Freud child development theory

- It helps shape the transition from child to adult
- Forming a sense of self sexually
- Helps mould children into society
- “fixations at this point could lead to adult personalities that are overly vain, exhibitionistic, and sexually aggressive.”(very well mind.com)



Oedipus Complex, why is it important ?

- *Oedipus complex* is for men
- The *Electra complex* is for women
- The child's unconscious desire to eliminate the same-sexed one.
- Stems from the natural love for his mother or father.
- The love which becomes sexual as his libidal energy transfers from the anal region to his genitals
- It helps indoctrinate the child's appropriate sexual way of life.



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