

Welcome to our presentation

Psychology for health and social care
(bmhp4003_lor)

FREUD`S THEORY PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

LECTURER -DIYA GANGULY

GROUP 1

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

TRINITY SAINT DAVID

"We are what we are because
we have been what we have
been, and what is needed for
solving the problems of
human life and motives is not
moral estimates but more
knowledge."

(Sigmund Freud)

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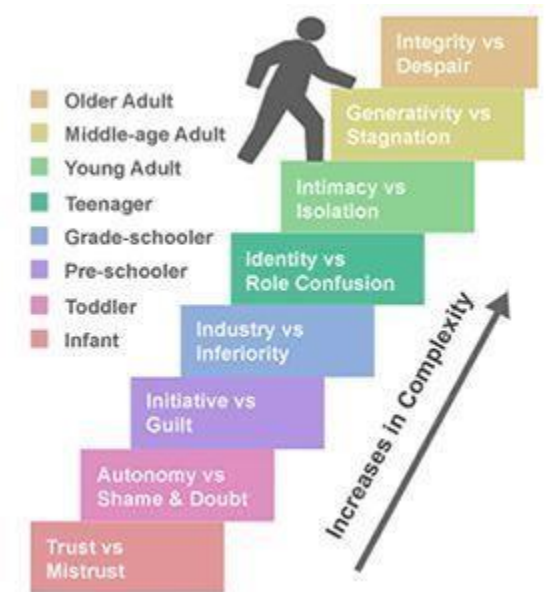
Introduction

The study of the human mind, attitude, and behaviour.

Very important prospect in order to solve the issues related to the human mind.

Development psychology is the sub-branch of psychology that allows practitioners to study the human mind with the developing phases of their lives.

Main goal of this branch is to study the type of feelings, thinking, and behaviour as per the various phases of life.



Lifespan psychology deals with the study of the human mind getting matured with respect to their life and age.

Description of the Freud's Psychosexual Theory

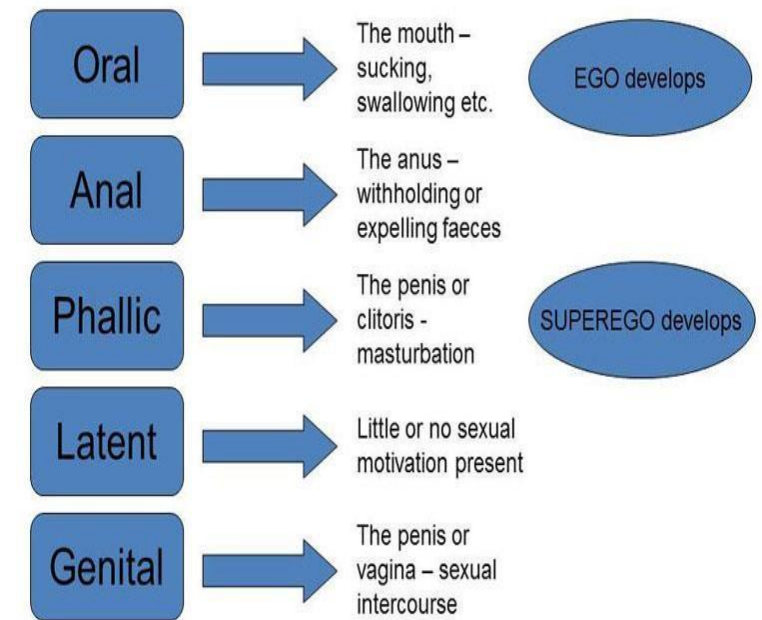
Freud's theory of psychosexual development states the development of a child within the various stages of life.

Stages are counted to as five in number.

Every stage of this theory defines certain characteristic feature of their sexual development and physical appearance.

The first stage is referred to as oral, libido is concentrated in the baby's mouth and baby gets the required growth and pleasure from biting and sucking while breastfeeding (Gumiandari and Nafi'a, 2019).

Second stage is the anal stage where the libido is being concentrated on the anus.



Description of the Freud's Psychosexual Theory

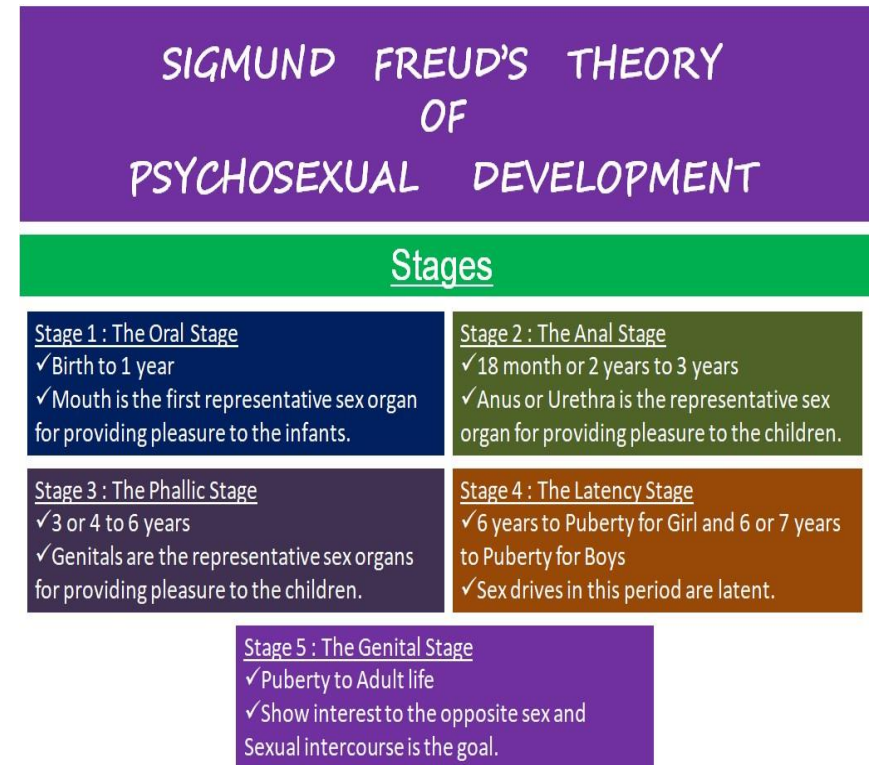
Third stage is the Phallic stage

Fourth stage is where the individuals do not have any psychosexual development.

Child starts getting attracted towards people and make bonds with them.

The entire energy of the child is being channeled towards learning new skills and acquire knowledge (Gumiandari and Nafi'a, 2019).

Last stage is where the individual undergoes great personality development.



FREUD'S PSYCHOSEXUAL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

STAGE OF INFANCY (ORAL)

The period from birth until the end of the 12th month of life is known as infancy. It is the start of one's life or the commencement of one's existence as a person.

Characteristics of the infancy stage

✚ **The shortest of all developmental periods is infancy.**

Infancy begins with the birth of the child and ends when the child reaches the age of one year.

✚ **Infancy is a Preliminary Examination of Later**

Development The development of a newborn gives an indication of what to expect later on.

- **Childhood is a Dangerous time**

- Physically and psychologically, childhood is a dangerous time.
- Physically ,it`s risky due to the challenges of making the necessary dramatic adjustments to a completely new and different environment.



What Freud says about the infancy period

- The rooting and sucking reflexes are especially significant, according to Freud, because the mouth is the infant's principal source of interaction throughout the infancy (oral) stage. Eating requires the use of the mouth, and the newborn enjoys oral stimulation through pleasant actions such as tasting and sucking. The newborn develops a sense of trust and security as a result of this oral stimulation since he or she is fully dependant on his or her carers (who are also responsible for feeding him or her).
- The weaning process, in which the kid must become less reliant on caregivers, is the main source of conflict at this stage. If fixation happens at this level, Freud believes the person will develop dependency or aggressiveness issues. Oral fixation can lead to issues with drinking, eating, smoking, and chewing one's nails.

- When a youngster receives too much satisfaction, he or she does not learn that they do not have control over their environment and that fulfillment is not always immediate, resulting in the development of an immature personality. When there is insufficient pleasure, the newborn may become inert after learning that gratification is not forthcoming, despite the fact that the pleasant behavior was created.

Importance of Freud's Theory of psychosexual development

- The phases of childhood development that may have a significant influence on the complete lifetime psychological development of a human being thanks to Freud's articulation of psychosexual development (Castillo, 2021).
- According to Freud's phases of development, these are some true points that were discovered over the course of theory development and served as a guide for psychologists as they learned more about the evolution of the human mind.(Thomas,2021)

Importance of Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development

- Although Sigmund Freud had contributed a new dimension to this discussion by stating the significance of infancy in terms of psychosexual development.
- According to current thinking, the idea of psychosexuality influences contemporary perspectives on childhood development and memory, adult personality, and other elements of psychology that are significant (Smith and Elliott, 2017).
- The psychosexual development hypothesis of Sigmund Freud has also been used to depict the link between physical and mental change.(Ruggiero et al ,2020).

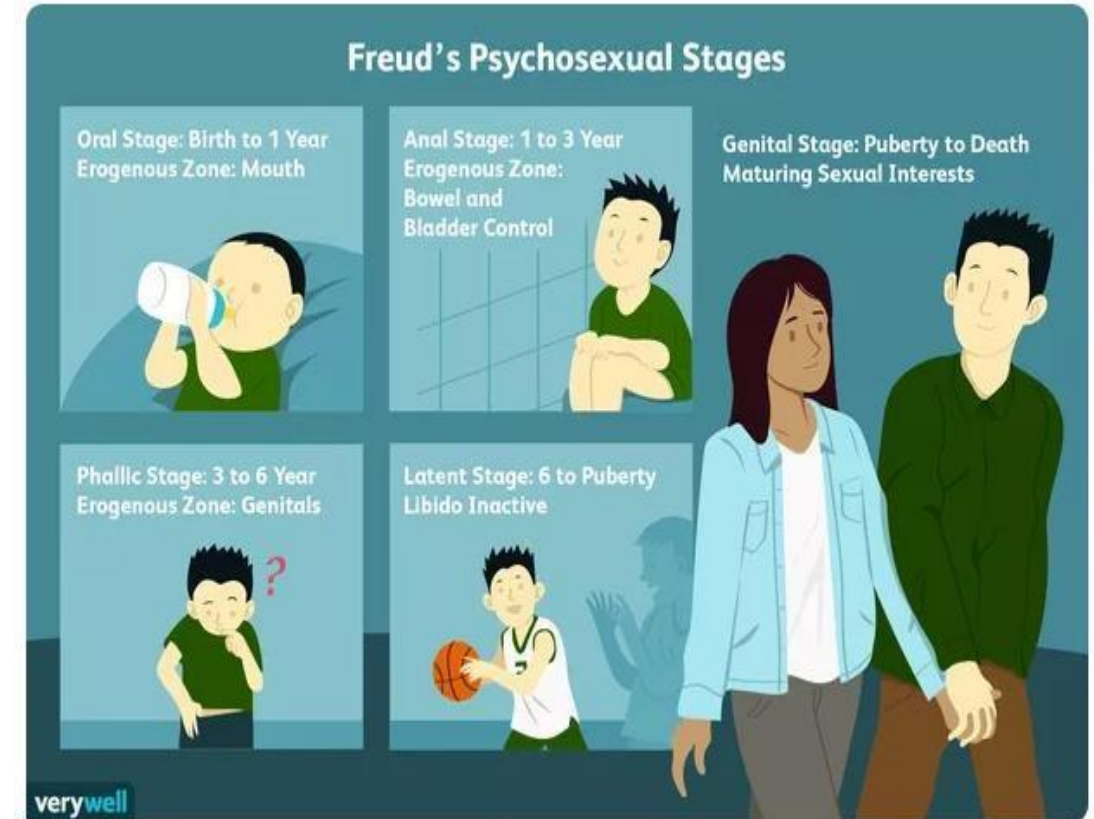
What does the role and lifespan psychologically play in a childhood everyday life using Freud's theory?

Fred's theory within the lifespan of a childhood includes 4 psychosexual stages although there are 5.

The oral stage, The anal stage, The phallic stage, The latency stage are mainly during the childhood. Whereas the Genitals stage is from adolescence till death.

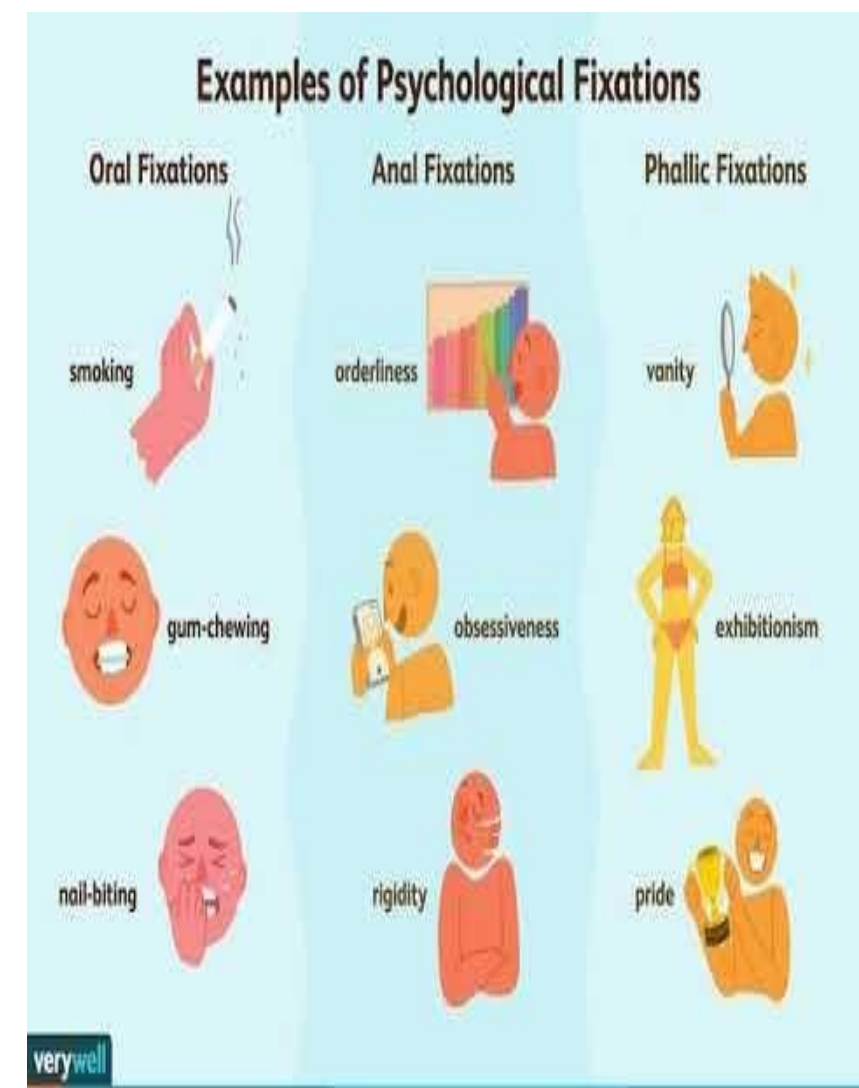
Freud believes that events or situations that occur in our childhood have a huge influence on the outcome of our adult lives, shaping our personality.

McLeod S (2018) believes that anxiety originating from traumatic experiences within a person's past is hidden from the consciousness, and may cause problems during adulthood.



What does the role and lifespan psychologically play in a childhood everyday life using Freud's theory?

- According to Cherry K (2019) claims that if certain issues are not resolved within the appropriate stage, fixations can occur.
- The **ORAL STAGE** effects a child's everyday life by focusing on pleasuring the mouth.
- The **ANAL STAGE** effects a child's everyday life by focusing on pleasuring the bowel & bladder.
- The **PHALLIC STAGE** effects a child's everyday life by focusing on pleasuring the genitalia.
- The **LATENCY STAGE** effect's a child's everyday life by focusing on pleasuring and developing social relationship alongside their communication skills.



Strengths of the theory

- Based on Freud's theory and patient motivation, the results show that in the first years of development, parents have the opportunity to manage the healthy mental development of the individual.
- One of the strengths of the developed theory is the study of innate aspirations that motivate the behaviour of the human being how the unconscious mental processes people are born with fluid affect thoughts, feelings, and behaviour.
- Contributing to the impact of children's relationships and experience gained in later development as an adult.
- Healing is possible by resolving the initial conflict in early childhood.,(Westheimer, R. 2000).

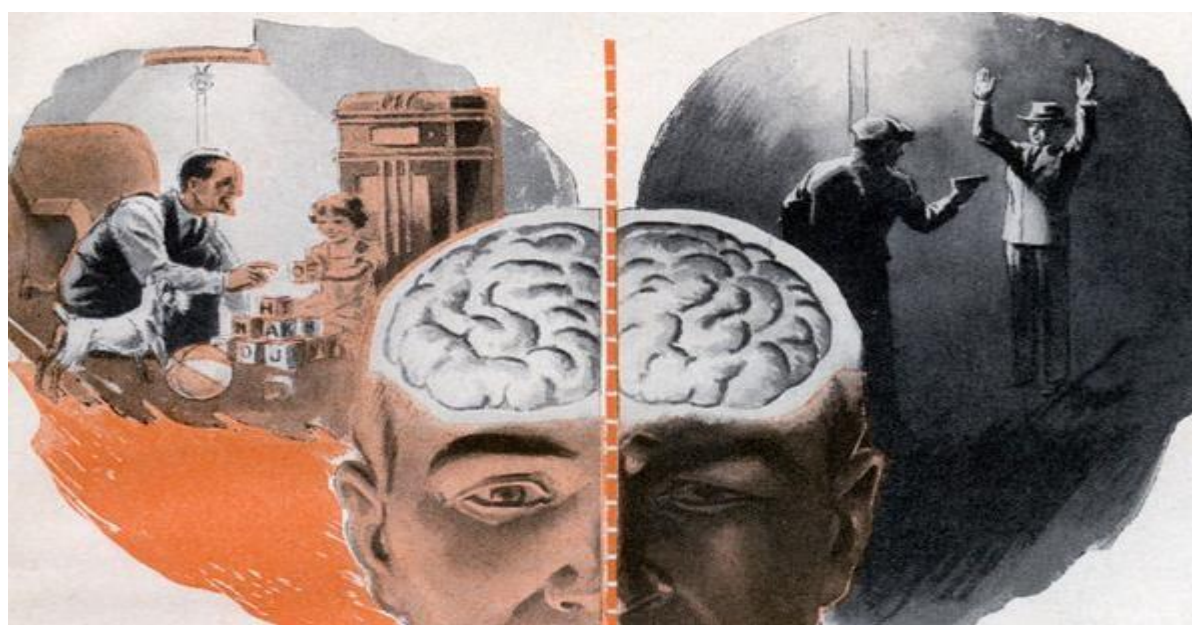
Weaknesses of the theory

- Not a scientific and non-falsifiable theory - it is impossible to prove that the idea is false.
- Psychosexual theory cannot serve as a warning sign as to whether children are developing correctly or not, nor can it guarantee that mental disorders are due to this type of mechanism.
- Unconsciousness and the roots of personality in childhood experience, the psychosexual theory assumes that behaviour is predetermined and ignores the possibility of people having personal freedom of action.

- Most of the evidence for Freud's theory is taken from an unrepresentative sample. He mainly studies himself and his patients. The main weakness of the approach is that the cases are based on analysing a person in detail., (McLeod, S., 2013).

Practical application of the theory

- Psychoanalysis in its classic form is a lengthy practise that typically requires two to five sessions per week over several years due to the nature of defence mechanisms and the inaccessibility of the deterministic forces operating in the unconscious.
- • Sigmund Freud was a psychoanalyst who believed that individuals may be cured by gaining insight into their unconscious ideas and impulses. The goal of treatment is to bring the suppressed issue to the client's awareness, where he or she can deal with it.,(Gumiandari, S., et.al).



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Conclusion

- According to the phases that Freud has described, these are some true points that were brought out via the theory development and helped the psychologists to study the human mind growth (Smith and Elliott, 2017).
- The children's psychology development used to be watched, while the key to growth and development of adult psychology was deemed the experiences and learning senses of the adults.
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