

WHY IS PSYCHOLOGY IMPORTANT WHEN WORKING AS A SOCIAL WORKER?

Oslava Chougleva

Student number :2028217

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Lecturer : Rebecca Kavanagh

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

Age 1-3

WILL

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



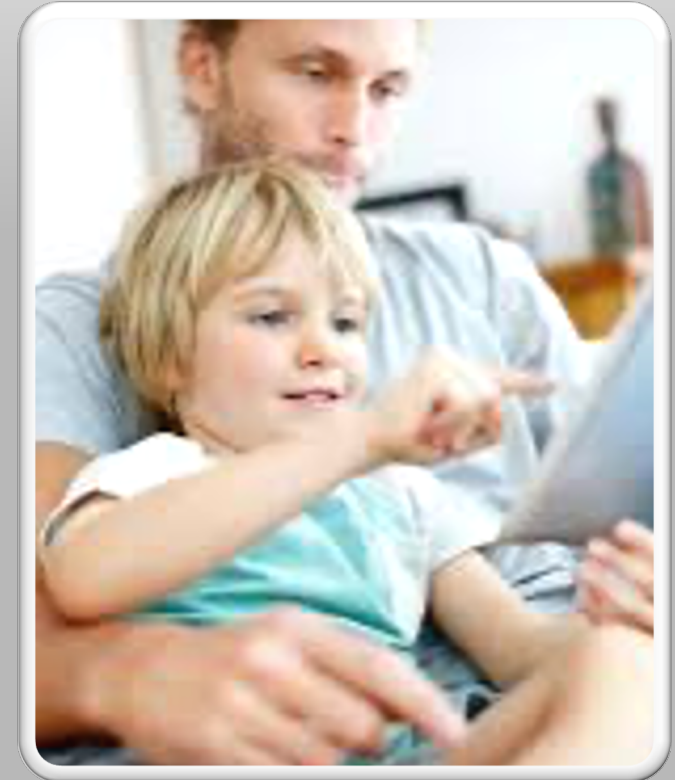
STAGE 3

Age 3-6

Purpose

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



Stage 4

Competence

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.



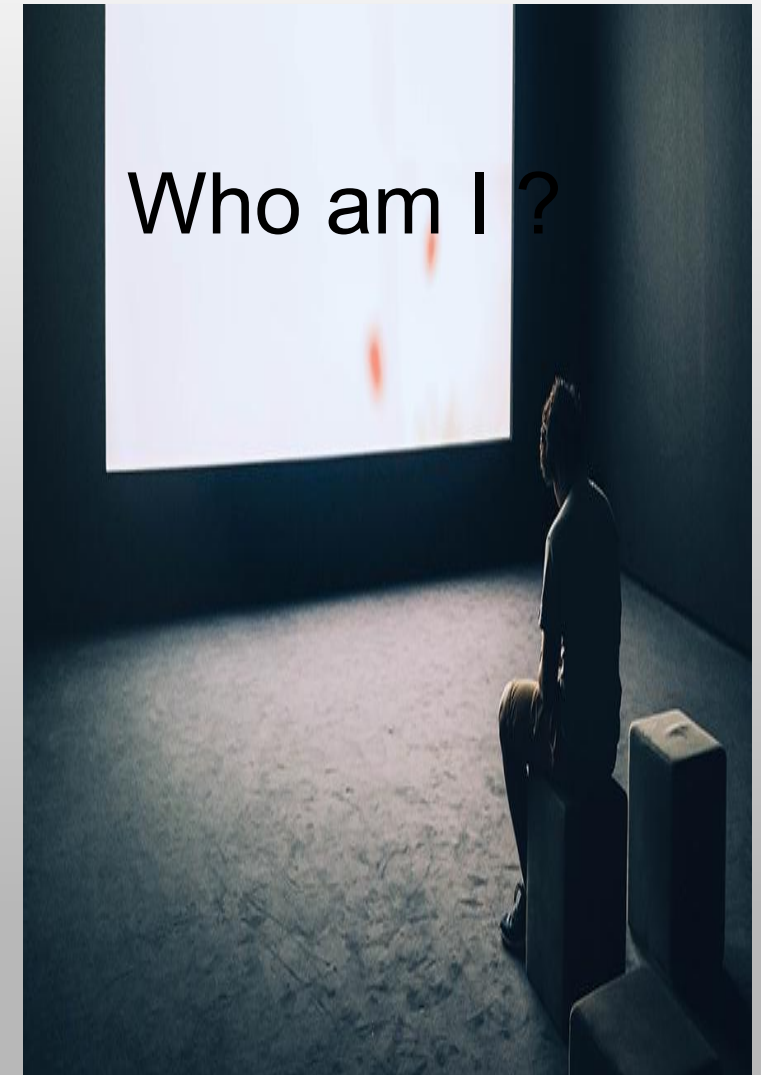
Stage 5

Age 12-18

IDENTITY 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

Care

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.



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

TALK TO SOMEONE YOU TRUST



HOW
fab



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

