

PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE (BMHP4003)

FREUD'S LIFESPAN PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

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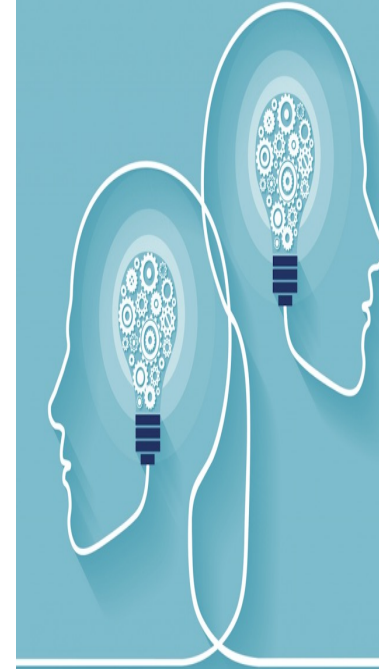
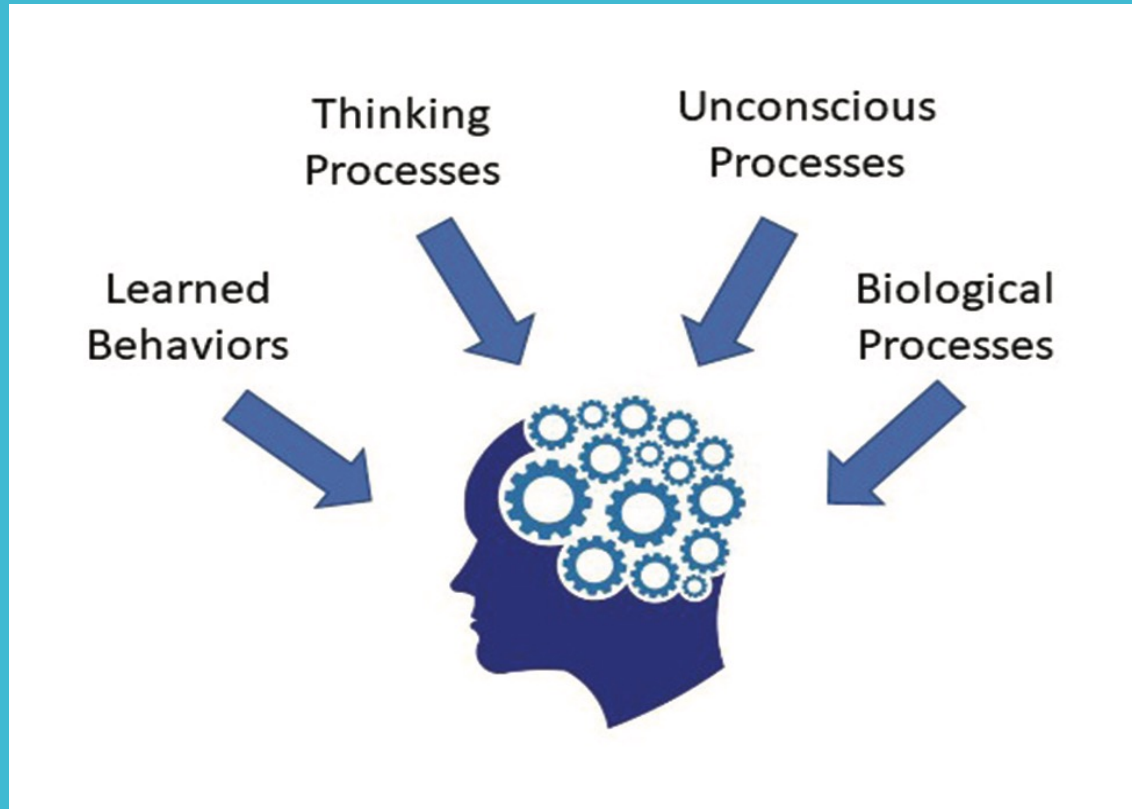
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- *What is Developmental Psychology?*
- *What is the importance of Developmental Psychology?*
- *When did developmental psychology emerge?*
- *What are the fields of discussion in Developmental Psychology?*
- *Main theories and theorists of Developmental Psychology*
- *What are the main factors that influence human development?*

What's Psychology

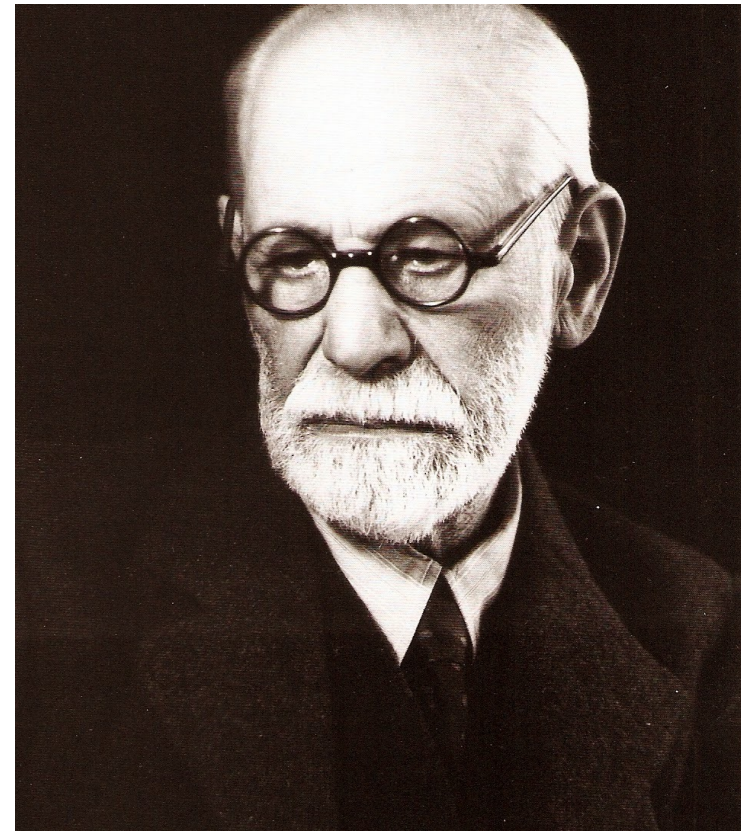
Psychology is the area of science that studies the human mind and behaviour and its interactions with the physical and social environment.



SIGMUND FREUD (1856-1939)

**Austrian Neurologist and the
founder of Psychoanalysis**

**One of the influential theorists on
personality development**



THE FIVE STAGES OF PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

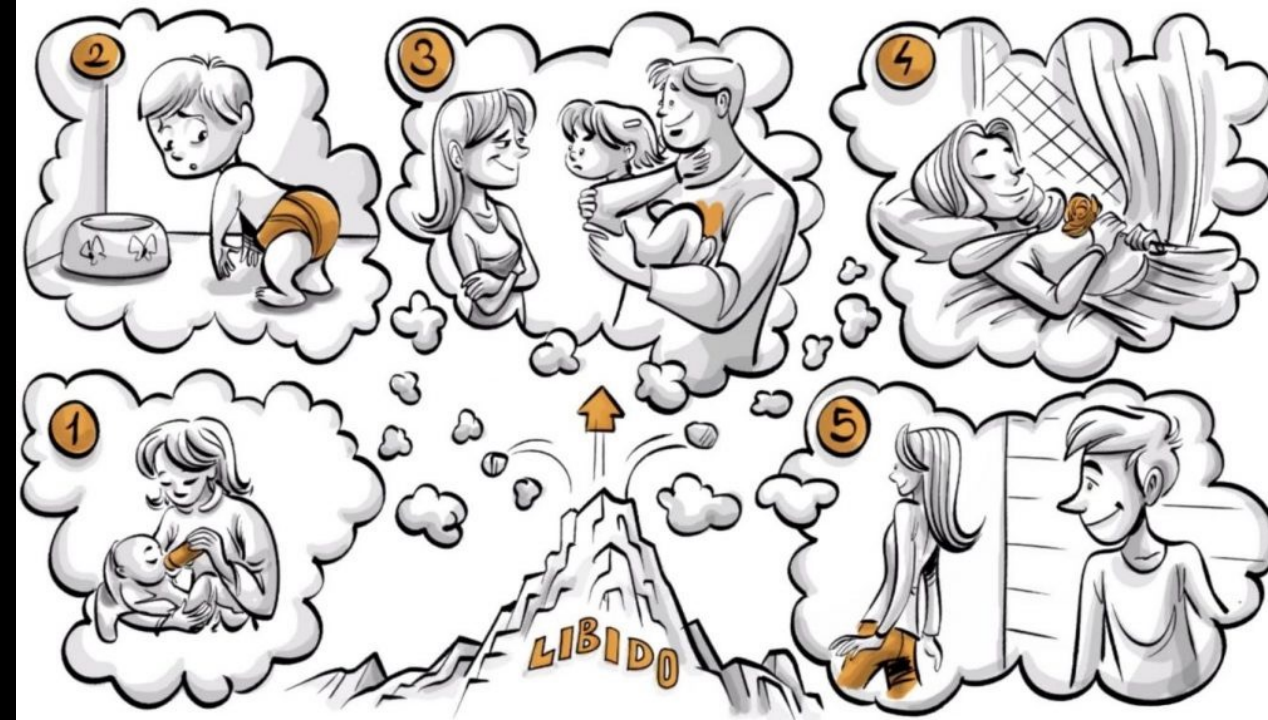
Oral stage (Birth to 18m) – Pleasure centers on the mouth

Anal stage (18-36m) – Pleasure centers on the bowel and bladder; coping with discipline

Phallic stage(3-6y)- Pleasure centers are the genitals; incestuous sexual feelings

Latent stage(6y-puberty)- inactive sexual feelings

Genital stage (puberty) – Mature sexual interests



Examples of Psychological Fixations

Oral Fixations



Anal Fixations



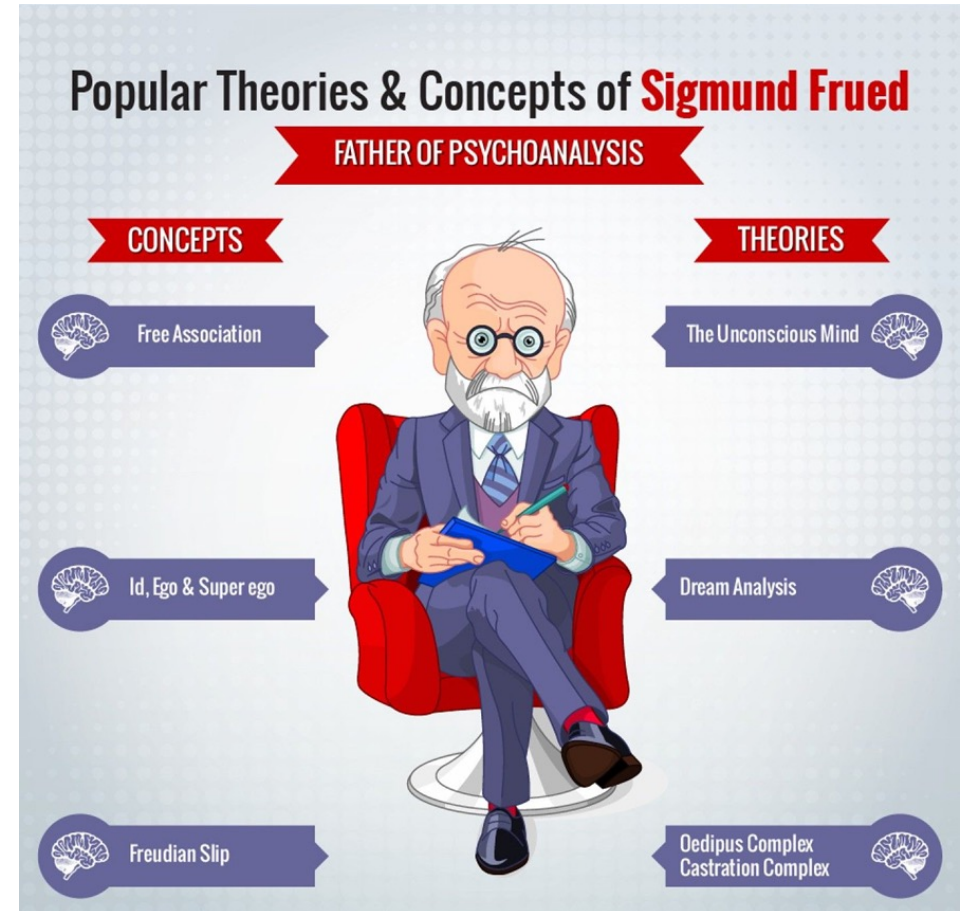
Phallic Fixations



Importance of life-span

Freud's psychosexual Development theory

- Development of Psychoanalysis e.g. (Cherry,2022)
- Psychosexual development theory
- Literary Theory contributed as a basis for other
- Revolutionized the way of thinking and interpreting the human mind e.g. (McLeod,2019)



The principal assumption of Freud's psychosexual Theory

✓ The unconscious mind :

e.g.(Ackerman,2018)

-**Unconscious**-desires, primitive instincts, Dreams

-**Preconscious**-things can coming for conscious

-**Conscious**-Rational

✓ The psychosexual development Theory

✓ The Personality:

e.g.(McLeod,2019)

-**ID**- primitive impulses ,unconscious ,pleasure, life and death instinct

-**Ego** -balance between Id and Super ego, rational

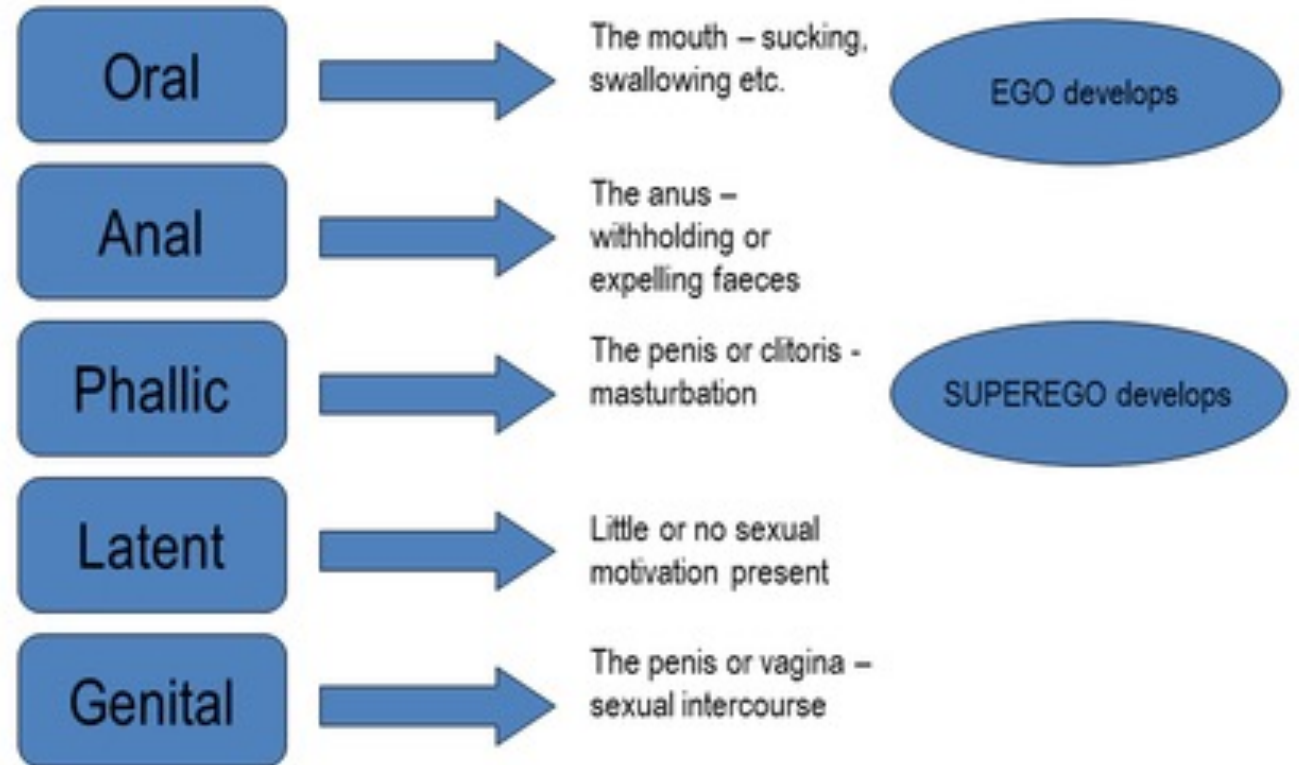
-**Superego** –Moral, develop in childhood

Genital stage (Puberty to adult)

Erogenous part: Maturing sexual interests

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Psychosexual Stages



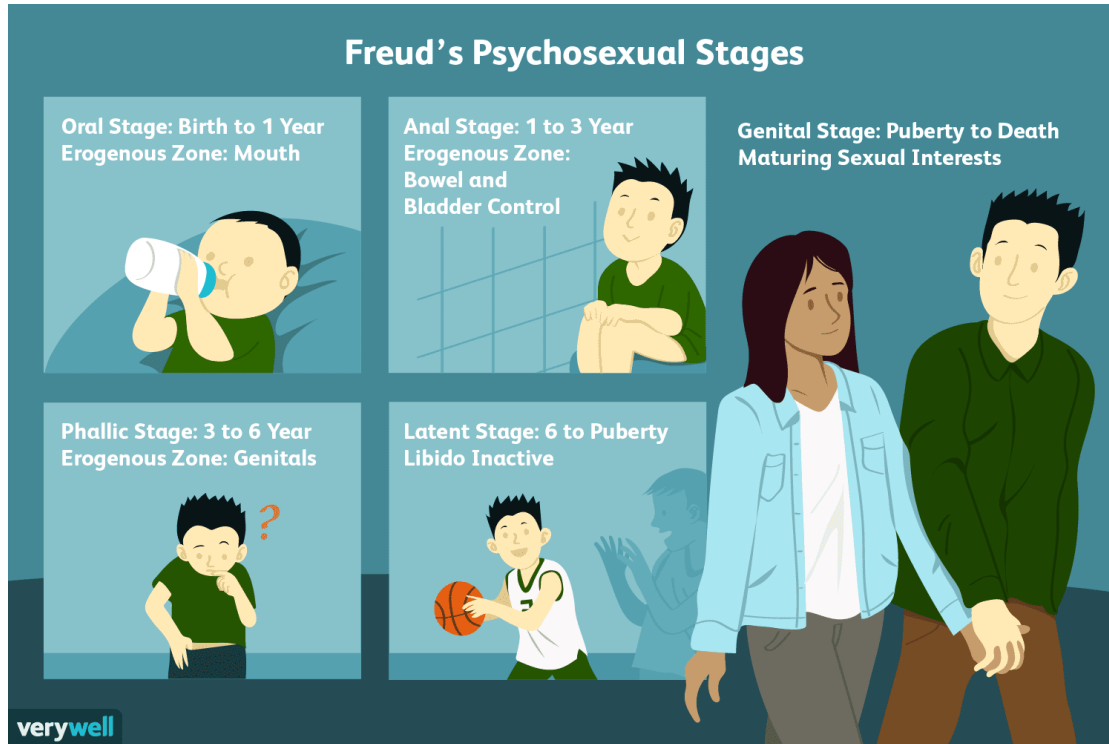


Illustration by Joshua Seong, Verywell

The genital stage is the last stage of Freud's Psychosexual Theory of personality development, where then puberty commences.

The id, which requires instant fulfilment of the most fundamental needs and wants, rules over younger children.

When adolescence reaches this, they start to experience strong sexual needs and desires.

Continuing into adulthood involves separation from parents.

Freud argued, that the ego and superego were completely established and operating.

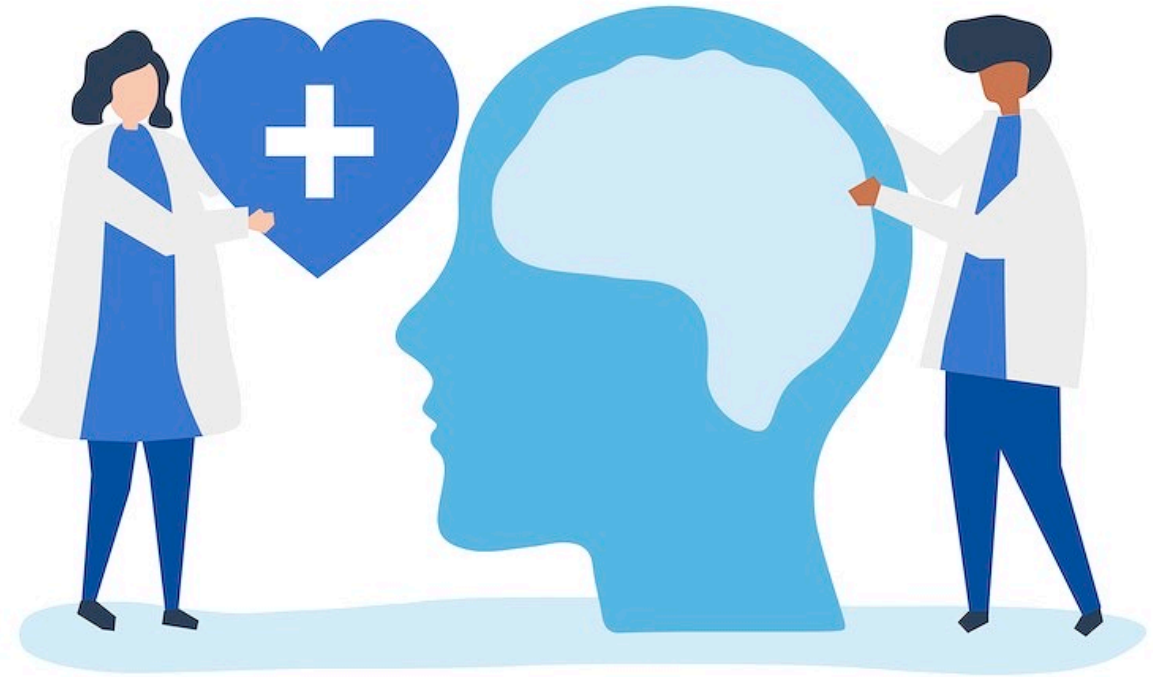
- (www.sciencedirect.com, n.d.)

Role of Lifespan Psychology

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Why is it Important?

- From young ages, patterns are introduced.
- Nurses and doctors can identify root of patient suffering.
- Can be used in psychiatric mental health nursing.



Strength and Weakness

▶ **STRENGTH**

- ▶ Focused on the effects that childhood experiences have on the developing personality.
- ▶ Led to other psychologists theories, including Piaget's developing theories on childhood.
(Development theory)
- ▶ Takes both nature and nurture into account.

• **WEAKNESS**

- It is unsupported because the assumptions can not be scientifically measured or proved wrong
- It is inaccurate to suggest that behaviour
- is predetermined and people do not have free will (Freud's psychosexual stages)

Practical application of the theory



The theory argues that **human beings develop in stages**, and each developmental stage has its goals.

When we strive to elaborate what motivates some of our mental or physical behaviour to ourselves or others, most of the time, we are far from the truth. Often, the way we reason as adults is shaped by our childhood experiences.

Conclusion:



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