

Academic essay:

Impact of psychological and psychosexual development in the infancy stage

Name: Chitoroga Cristina

Student number: 1907384

Module title: Psychology for Health and Social Care

Moodle number: BMHP4003_LON

Lecture name: Diya Ganguly

Table of content:

Introduction.....	3
1.1. Freud's Theory of Psychosexual development.....	4
1.2. Piaget's theory of cognitive development.....	5
1.3. The consequence of unsecured environment.....	7
Conclusion and recommendation.....	8
References.....	10
Appendix.....	13

Introduction:

For decades, one of the most popular ideas in psychology literature is the idea that child behaviourism is depending on the lived environment. The scientists define developmental psychology a scientific study of how and why a human can be changed over during their life. The general subject matter is involved in cognitive development and how this can be utilized as moral and conceptual behaviourism (McLeod, 2017). Infancy, from Freud point of view, is a stage which is fixed from the concept of pleasure and tension (Psychology of happiness, 2019).

This research constitutes a relatively new area which has emerged from the description of the infancy/childhood stage and subdivisions of development, how the level of positive/negative emotions/attachment mind impact their life. This has been widely adopted in the field of Freud's and Piaget point of view and researchers who affirm or infirm their thesis with such for example from their experience.

1.1. Freud's Theory of Psychosexual development

Infancy, according to Freud is divided into 3 stages: oral (0-18 month), anal (18 month – 3years old) and phallic (3-6 years old) and is representing a primordial period in process of child development. The oral stage is defined as a part of the life stage when the child part of the libido is the mouth. Therefore, the baby had a pleasure when he is playing with objects or sucking milk. At this stage, the child is completely attached to his mother and have anxiety with losing them. Therefore, later at 9 months he might trust or not people and develop a different type of anxiety, it is depending on how mother satisfy his desire (Psychology of happiness, 2019). The behaviourism at this period for the child is depending on milk to feed him, his heart rate and blood pressure and the level of touching and feeding. That keeps him warm, happy and disperses his hormone level (Gerhardt, 2014).

The anal stage is defined as a period when the child pleasure is an anus. In that period the child developed how to control his body. The conflict of the anal stage is appearing when the child is experiencing to control bowel and bladder movements. It is considered a big influence of creating psychosexual and psychological development of the child because it is the beginning of stage when he starting to think he has the power. Freud considered when the children are retentive, they are becoming as adult respectful and punctual and vice versa – expulsive personality when the child is disorganised, careless, and messy (Hatala, 2017). The strength of such an approach is that parents should be informed and create a way of communication with the child, being creative and opening for learning, respect each other's, appreciate, accept, analysing and resolving the problem. Consideration of the underlying factors demonstrates that for creating an effective environment, it is important to play the role from an early age and learning child how to control anal movement, collecting the toys, washing, and dressing the doll etc. Therapists propose some of the cases for developing and their skills: learning it through role-play between parents/child/dolly or invent a story for his child (Cohen, 2001).

Freud's evidence suggests that 3-6 years a period when a child is become aware of their bodies, their fears and recognise the difference between girls and boys. As a specified by Freud, the oedipal triangle (see appendix 1), the boy is becomes attracted to his mother and jealous of his father and vice versa, the girl is becoming

attached of his father. The thesis draws on view that boys come to fear that their father will castrate them as punishment for sexual feelings like his mother and in contrast, the girl develops that their mothers did not provide them with a penis. The girl is thinking if the women will have a penis, they will have power (Hatala, 2017). The problem mind is prevented by suggesting the idea of imitating their mother and changing the desire by explaining the opportunity of the girl for having a baby (Freud, 2018).

As specified above, the unconsciousness of their ideas in the phallic stage can negatively influence their gender role and sexual behaviour. If their ego is not strong enough, later in life if the boys can manifest homosexuality and girls create lesbian couple (Heineman, 2004). The understanding generated from this review of the literature on the theory, show that this problem arises from too much closeness for her mother and a negative relationship with his father. It was despite an example, from health care when a five years old boy had a phobia for horses. Current literature often presumes this fright becomes closer when the boy had an imagination about how to kill horses if he will come in the house. As a result, the child had an unconscious wish killing his rival (father or brother), because he was a competitor for his mother's love (Phelan, 2020).

The evidence presented above is presented in 'Psychosexual Development of children in non-traditional families', where Heineman analysed how the new story of triangulation can influence child's mind, health and emotional exchange and social adaptation. At this step, the child is starting to recognise that his ideas can differ from each other and this can be observed in children's play, their manner, their cultural influences etc. As an example, from the lesbian couple is relieved a girl with mind does not interact with children's and she did not accept help from adults (Heineman, 2004).

1.2. Piaget's theory of cognitive development

Sensorimotor stage mind is defined as a period when the child has some motor reflexes as a rooting, sucking and stimulus of turning and opening the mouth. Later, gaining control over one's body, the infant repeats the activity for feeling the sensations, observe and see their consequences (ProfKelley, 2012). Interestingly,

during the first 2 years of life the sensor a motor cortex has full capacity for improving, recovering and capacity of managing emotions (Gerhardt, 2014).

This chapter commenced with an exploration of preoperational intelligence. To examining human development, Piaget is proposing a Kantian table of categories for determining how we think about the objects in the world. At the preoperational stage of primitive reasoning of their life, the child is starting to understand the words, gesture, and symbols from the simplest to most systematic. It is still hard for them to explain their experience, to share it, speak it and demonstrate it. Children are becoming entranced and they are starting to explore how the thinks are operated, how they can divide it or put it together. (Piaget, 2005) Youngs children developing a narrative imagination they can decode the stories through pictures. They like to explore and create rhymes, poems, and nonsense, play with words and sounds. At the end of the stage, their perception is increased and are becoming operational by keeping sorting, counting, adding, putting thinks in order, subtracting such as concrete things (Psych Stuff, 2016).

In the following paragraph, we will speak about how performance development can happen. The intelligence can be grown if the child is surrounded by organized, playful people which discussing different subjects for improving their observation. This is becoming useful when the child in the process of assimilation and accommodation are keeping an equilibrium between them. Therefore, the child relationship with others at school and family environment should be created by asking the questions (Why? How? When? Who? Where?) let the child speak, create the rules, do not interrupt it, experience something new. It is relevant to learn how to address the questions and how to create an inventive staff for children. It was observed if the child is starting to say yes to the questions, they can continue to say yes for everything, as well can be happened and with the no answers. (Piaget, 2012).

According to Piaget's experiments, the children perceptions at this age is hard for children to arguing their responses (Freud et al, 2019). As an example, we can speak about 2 robots which are fixed on the left and right side, but in the middle are 10 books and the 4 years child is on the 40 cm distance. When the therapist asking them if the robots are seeing each other, the child affirms that thinking from their point of view. Another example of this age we can speak about a therapist who is presenting

two of the same glasses with water. When the water from one glass is refilled in another bigger jug the child is seeing in glasses is more water than in jug (Ornelas, 2013).

1.3. The consequence of unsecured environment

Whilst this study focussed explicitly on infancy development, it is recognised that if the caregivers are creating a positive environment, might be preventing the future mental disease. According to recent studies, the central argument for the development of the brain is coming from the level of the serotonin and melatonin in our brain. The author sustains that Alzheimer's disease or dementia it is coming from accumulation phosphorylated protein in the brain which causing the death of neurons from Frontal Lobe to Occipital Lobe (Shukla et al 2017 cited from Ishida, 2019). In consequence, the serotonin contributes to managing the stressful events and melatonin have the power to regenerate and help of different growth factors. Therefore, if the infant has a positive lifestyle, including diet, moderate aerobic exercise, a warm relationship mind leads to increase cognition and memory (Ishida, 2019).

The researchers sustain that the central argument of the ADHD (Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) is becoming from infancy insecure environment. Kryski et al sustain that behaviourism and language used by mothers with ADHD had a huge impact on infant development. The first step was asking their mother about infants: relationship, how they are playing, how they are interacting or what happened last night. For helping future generation, the Mather's was instructed how to play with their child. Evidence suggest that 30-75% of infants with ADHD continue to have the disorder in adulthood. It is believed that ADHD is coming from their mother and interaction, which affect their infant's language, social cognition, and behaviour. In consequence, the child is becoming less responsive during play and task interaction. Moreover, later in life, they might having some neurodevelopmental disorder as a lack memory, inhibition, and inability to take the decisions (Ortega, 2020).

The research discussed in the following section takes the question of the theory of attachment how this influence the neurobiological changes and affect health. In this context the illness coming from secure attachment, anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, or disorganised attachment. In consequence, the aspects of the earlier

insecure relationship with one parent mind lead to neuroses, personality disorders, psychiatric illnesses. Inherent to this conception is the understanding that poor attachment from their mother's lead to develop medical morbidities, such as chronic pain, cardiovascular disease inflammation-based illnesses, depression, and anxiety. Epidemiological studies have shown that a lack of social relationships has similar consequences on physical health as smoking, obesity, and inactivity (Puig, Englund, Simpson, & Collins, 2013 cited from Chambers, 2017). The avoidant attachment has been correlated to chronic back pain and neck problems, frequent and severe headaches, chronic pain, and ulcers, myocardial infarction, hypertension, and ulcers, increase pain-related disability, anxiety, stress (McWilliams & Bailey, 2010 cited from Chambers, 2017).

While the author argues that for increasing serotonin it is recommendable to regulate the gastrointestinal disorders as an Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Coeliac disease, and Irritable Bowel Syndrome. It is believed that probiotics as a supplementary treatment regulate brain-disease such as autism, depression, Alzheimer's, and Parkinson disease. The intestinal barrier functions are influenced by diverse factors genetic predisposition, infections, diet, stress, and antibiotics. From author point of view, aggressivity, anxiety is coming from the infancy or later life mind lead to insufficiently of food digestion and the vitamin from the irritable intestine is eliminated to queue without doing their function in the body and that affects brain functioning (Pakelharing, 2016).

Conclusion:

The findings of this study can be understood as description about infancy stage which are demonstrating a crucial impact later in life. This aspect of the research suggested that emotions, temperament, nervous system, communication mind develop the cognition and prevent such as disease and develop the adult personal style.

This brief overview of infancy description should be considered a parents and educators guide of perception. Therefore, this summarising mind motivate him to be more careful about the infancy skills and how they mind arrange such as activities for increasing child behaviourism. As the statement above indicate, consideration is becoming clearer when the child mind is examined through example, for descending from where disease coming from and how it is interpreting in Piaget and Freud point of view.

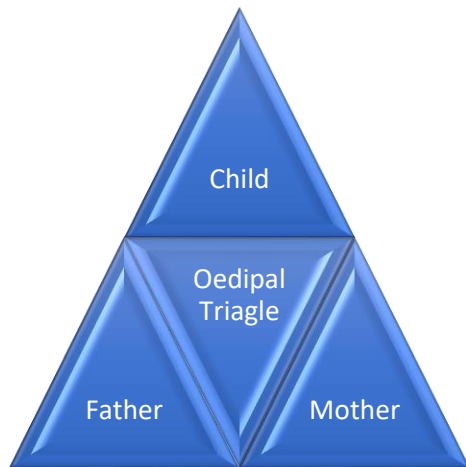
Reference:

1. Chambers J. (2017) 'The Neurobiology of Attachment: From Infancy to Clinical Outcomes', *Guilford Press*, 45 (4), pp. 542-553 [Online] Available at: <https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/abs/10.1521/pdps.2017.45.4.542>
2. Cohen, L. J. (2002) 'Playful parenting', 2nd edition, New York: Random House.
3. Freud E., et al (2019) 'Object complexity modulates the association between action and perception in childhood' *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 179, pp. 56-72, [Online] Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022096518302315>
4. Freud S. (2018) 'What is psychosexual development? Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0x2CgSpk64>
5. Gerhardt S. (2014) 'Why Love Matters: How affection shapes a baby's brain' Routledge Ltd
6. Hatala M., (2017) 'Freud's Psychosexual Stages- Psychology Snapshots' [Video] Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHARUxexcyU>
7. Heineman, T. V. (2004) 'A boy and two mothers: new variations on an old theme or a new story of triangulation? Beginning Thoughts on the Psychosexual Development of Children in Non-traditional Families' *APA PsycNet*, 21(1) pp. 99-115 DOI: 10.1037/0736-9735.21.1.99 [Online] Available at: <https://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=9135f2c7-94bc-4b90-8629-394b9bec6ab0%40sdc-v-sessmgr01>
8. Ishida R. (2019) 'Positive Maternal Attitudes during Infancy and a Positive Lifestyle May Be Associated with Beneficial Epigenetic Alterations and Prevent or Improve the Symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease' *Scientific research*, 10(7) [Online] Available at: <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=93120>
9. James E. (2020) 'Phelan 'Freudian theories of homosexual development: A basic Overview' *Technium Social Sciences*, 8, pp.334-349, [Online] Available at: <https://www.techniumscience.com/index.php/socialsciences/article/view/729/281>

10. Kriski, K. R. (2009) 'Maternal Symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Maternal Language: Implications for Infant Language Development', *Journal of child and family's studies*, 19, pp. 270-277, [Online] Available at: <https://link-springer-com.ezproxy.uwtsd.ac.uk/article/10.1007/s10826-009-9294-6>
11. McLeod (2017) 'Developmental psychology', *Simply Psychology*. [Online] Available at:
<https://www.simplypsychology.org/developmental-psychology.html>
12. Metim T. (2016) 'Revisiting the crisis in Freud's libido theory and Abraham's concept of the oral-sadistic phase as a way out of it', *International Journal of psychoanalysis*' (97), 5 [Online] Available at: https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.uwtsd.ac.uk/docview/2116800636?accountid=130472&rfr_id=info%3Axri%2Fsid%3Aprimo
13. Ornelas J. (2013) 'Psychology Child Experiment – Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development' [Video] Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hyhK9beGuQU>
14. Ortega, R. et al (2020) 'Neurocognitive mechanisms underlying working memory encoding and retrieval in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder', *ProQuest*, 10(1), [Online] Available at: https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.uwtsd.ac.uk/docview/2400097966?accountid=130472&rfr_id=info%3Axri%2Fsid%3Aprimo
15. Pekelharing, E. and Ormel, G. (2016) 'Probiotics to prevent mental disorders' *Agro Food Industry Hi Teach*, 27(4), [Online] Available at: https://www.wincloveprobiotics.com/sites/default/files/headerpics/probiotics_to_prevent_mental_disorders.pdf
16. Piaget, J. (2012) 'Reprezentarea lumii la copil' Bucuresti: Cartier.
17. Phelan J. E., (2020) 'Freudian theories of homosexual development: A basic overview' *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 8, pp.334-349. [Online] Available at: <https://www.techniumscience.com/index.php/socialsciences/article/view/729>

18. ProfKelley (2012) 'Piaget's Sensorimotor Stage & Critiques (Human Development Series)' [Video] Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJrr-7K0bPM>
18. Russell, T. W., Mayson, C. A. and Hill J. C. (2018) 'What Do Undergraduates Learn About Human Intelligence? An Analysis of Introductory Psychology' American psychological association 6 pp. 32-50. [Online] Available at: <https://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=b7f6d8a5-c33c-4b87-b8a1-ed72c4f89ffe%40sessionmgr103>
19. Tylor, S., (2020) 'Development in early childhood', *University of Arkansas*, Available at: https://uark.pressbooks.pub/hbse1/chapter/cognitive-development-in-middle-childhood_ch_17/
20. Williamson, M. (2004) 'The importance of fathers in relation to their daughters' psychosexual development. *Brunner Routledge*, 10 pp. 207-219, Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14753630410001699885#:~:text=It%20asserts%20that%2C%20present%20or%20absent%2C%20fathers%20and,the%20mother%20to%20her%20partner%20and%20her%20daughter.>

Appendix 1:



Appendix 2:

Oedipus complex

