

Erikson's theory of life stages development: analysis



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Aminat Lawal

TAQ 1: 2. 1Draw a table similar to the one below and identify the life stages from adolescence onwards in an individual's life, showing the evidence for each of the stages

Ages	Identify Erikson's Life stages	Describe the characteristic s of these life stages
0 - 2	Trust vs Mistrust	This stage is mainly based on a new born child's essential needs being met by parents. This result of this interaction prompts trust or doubt. The new born through to the age of 2, relies upon

the mother in particular for sustenance and solace. In the event that the parents open the infant to a warmth, normality and true love, the infant's perspective of life and the world will be one comprised of trust. However, if there is neglect of a protected environment and love, a feeling of

mistrust will
come about.

2 - 4 Autonom In this stage,
y vs as there is
Shame increase in
and control over
Doubt eliminative
 capacities
 and special
 abilities, a
 child start to
 explore
 his/her
 surroundings.
 The parents
 still provide a
 solid base of
 security in
 which the
 child is
 allowed to
 wander out to
 state their
 will. The
 parent's

tolerance and
consolation
helps foster
self-
sufficiency in
the child. A
critical piece
of example is
a potty and
toilet training
where
parental
responses
and quietness
plays and
essential part
in moulding
the child's
experience
and fruitful
movement all
through.

4 - 5 Initiative Initiative can
vs Guilt be explained
as the

capacity to
devise
activities or
undertaking,
certainty and
conviction
that is okay
to carry out,
even with a
risk of
disappointme
nt or
committing
errors. In this
stage, a child
is figuring out
how to ace
their general
surroundings
and learn
fundamental
principles.
Example of
things learnt
can be the

fact that “
whatever
goes up must
come down”,
how to knot a
tie, how to zip
up trousers
and how to
speak with
ease. Guilt
results from
accepting
that
something
has not gone
right and is
likely to draw
in
dissatisfactio
n.

5- 12 Industry This stage
vs described as
Inferiority the “
entrance to
life” is where

a child is
beginning to
be more
mindful of
him/herself as
an individual
in the sense
that, they
buckle down
at being
capable of “
being capable
and being
great”. When
a child
accomplishes
a thing,
he/she move
towards an
effective
negotiation.
On the other
hand, when a
child
encounters

disappointme
nt he/she is
inclined to
feeling
substandard
and pointless.

13 - Identity At this stage,
19 vs Role an adolescent
Confusion is concerned
with how they
seem to
others
whereas, role
confusion
implies that a
child cannot
see who they
are and how
they can
relate
emphatically
with their
surroundings.
Youngsters
battle to have

a place and
 be
 acknowledge
 d but then,
 likewise to
 end up being
 great people.

20 - Intimacy Intimacy
 39 vs means the
 Isolation procedure of
 achieving
 associations
 with a family
 or with a wife.
 There is a
 solid
 proportional
 peculiarity in
 the closeness
 experienced
 which is the
 giving and
 receiving
 between
 marital

partners.

Isolation on

the other

hand means

feeling

rejected from

the ordinary

backgrounds

of dating and

other adoring

connections.

Erikson

believes that

we are

anxious about

being turned

down or

partners

breaking up

with. He

believes that

we are now

and then

isolated as a

result of

intimacy.

40 - Generativ Generativity

64 ity vs is derived

Stagnatio from parents

n and children.

It is the

concern of

directing the

future

generation.

Generativity

extends past

one's own

particular

child but to

future

generations.

It gives model

the model

eventually an

exceptionally

advanced

capable

perspective.

Stagnation is

an expansion
of intimacy
which turns
inwards
towards
oneself. It
represents
emotions,
liberality, and
absence of
enthusiasm
for future
generations.

65 - Ego	At this final
death Integrity	stage, the
vs	accomplishm
Despair	ents of senior
	citizens are
	contemplated
	and integrity
	is able to
	develop if one
	is leading a
	successful
	life. When

one's life is
seen as
useless,
disappointme
nt occurs
which
prompts
gloom and
misery.
Despite being
in despair,
people are
still able to
set things
right at this
stage which is
basically,
restructuring
wreckage
from the past
stage.

(Balls, 2013) (Psyche100, 2012) (Stages, 2015)

2. 2Examine the evidence provided to support and dispute Erikson's theory of life stage development.

<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

One of the strengths of the theory is that it gives an expansive framework from which to view development of a whole lifespan. Additionally, it permits us to underline the social nature of individuals and the vital impact that these social natures have on development. This was created mostly from Erikson's broad field research with Native Americans, and afterwards from his clinical treatment works which was attached to driving mental health centres and universities. Over the years, psychologists have collected several information that backs the relationship between each stage and the corresponding age groups to affirm that, identifying and resolving the crisis serves to advance respect towards one's self-esteem (Stages, 2015).

A study that comprised of school children, their parents and teachers concentrated on the phase of industry versus mediocrity. The results of this study backed the idea of industry being legitimate for age group which demonstrates that an industry score positively connected with test scores and accomplishment in school (Stages, 2015).

Many people claim that Erikson's ideas are equivocal and regularly conflicting. Some people believe that the theory is more applicable to males than females and that, more consideration is paid to early stages in life and youth than the grown-up life (Cortland, 2015). There is also a discussion concerning whether individuals search for identity or character amid the youthful years or if one stage needs to happen before other stages can be completed. As a response, Erikson expressed that each of these courses of action happens all though a lifetime and also, emphasised on " stages" as it is at these times that the clashes get to be generally conspicuous. The lack of common sense fixing genuine issues stays a standout amongst the most <https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

criticisms of Erikson's work to date, which is why there are just so few supporters of his work among current psychologists (Stages, 2015).

Word: 842

TAQ 2: Essay: ' Adolescence is a time of storm and stress'

Adolescence otherwise known as immaturity, portrays the early years somewhere around 13 and 19 of a youngster, and this is viewed as the transitional stage from youth to adulthood. Adolescence is regarded as a period of both bewilderment and discovery which is why it is said to raise certain issues and intense decisions with respect to school tasks, sexuality, social life including drugs and alcohol. (Today, 2015). One major reasons that youngsters find adolescence being a time of storm and stress is on the grounds that it is a period of quick physical improvement and profound passionate changes. They can be seen as exciting advancements but at the same time, uncomfortable for a child to his/her parent. Adolescence or the period of transition can be broken down into three stages;

- Early adolescence which usually comes around between 11 to 14
- Middle adolescence which usually comes around between ages 15 to 17
- Late adolescence which usually comes around between ages 18 to 21

(Children, 2014).

Quick changes can occur both physically and emotionally at this stage of life. These changes are in combination with attending an educational institution, social time with friends which might bring about the use of drugs and

<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

consumption of alcohol (Psychiatrists, 2015). There are psychological and social tasks that take place between the ages of 11 to 21.

- Physical development: Otherwise known as puberty and Includes hormones and physical changes. The process of physical changes in the puberty stage of life begins continuously from around the age of 13 for males and 11 for females. Hormonal changes produce periods of tiredness and fretfulness. Changes in males include the growth of body, deeper voices, facial hair, wet dreams and erections and in females includes, growth of pubic hair in part of the body and menstrual periods. (Psychiatrists, 2015)
- Intellectual and emotional development: Majority of male and female youngsters enter puberty as yet observing their surroundings properly where, things are either right, wrong, magnificent or terrible. Youngsters seldom set their sights and minds past the present which clarifies more on the incapability to consider the effect of their actions. At the time most youngsters approach late adolescence, they acknowledge nuances of circumstances and thoughts and also properly work their way into the future. The ability for them to handle complex issues and to sense what other people are thinking would have honed significantly. However because they are still moderately unpractised in life, older adolescents use these new aptitudes inconsistently and consequently, may act without consideration.

Emotional development demands that youngsters gradually eject themselves from their parents. There is more time spent with friends socially, less affection and love towards folks and pushing the limits. Youngsters as often

<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

as possible feel clashed about leaving the safety net of their homes. They might be need for a slight love and affection from their parent but, just as this happens, they turn away once more (Children, 2014). Additionally, when they test the consumption of alcohol and use of drugs socially alone, they are find themselves in a much more serious peril however, when warnings are issued from older adolescents, they are considered more important than when they come from parents (Psychiatrists, 2015).

A teenager could be hit with a cluster of challenges at adolescence. Some of these challenges include emotional, sexual and behavioural problems. Signs of a teenager experiencing emotional storm or stress could include over-consumption of food, inordinate tiredness, and tenacious concern with ones appearance at all times. Tension may also create fears and frenzy assaults and due to this, studies carried out by psychologists recommends that enthusiastic issues are frequently not perceived even by the close relatives and friends of the suffering adolescent. Amid adolescence, most teenagers think so little of themselves in a way that proves life not worth living. The physical changes in adolescent ages brings could bring about sexual stress and issues to a few who are modest and those who don't seek for information. On the other hand, some other teenagers express this issue with exorbitant gloating about their sexual experience and capacity. There is also the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS) within the age of 16 as most teenagers are eager to have the experience (Psychiatrists, 2015).

The understanding of adolescence is based on two approaches of comprehending human behaviour by Erik Erikson and Anna Freud. Erikson
<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

believed and concentrated on the dichotomy that is between personality formation and accomplishment of roles while Freud believed that psychological unsettling does influences that are connected with adolescence were biologically based and socially all inclusive. Regardless of their different views they accepted that adolescence was naturally a period of unsettling influence and psychological disarray. Freud believed that the psychological procedure of sexual development which begins with the functionality of sexual glands, does impact the psychological domain. As a result of this, there is an awakening of libidinal strengths which, thus, can lead to psychological disequilibrium. She believes that the following factors are involved in the conflict in adolescence; the strengths of the id drive which is controlled by psychological courses of action amid adolescence, the self-ability to adapt or to respect instinctual strengths and the adequacy and nature of the safeguard techniques at the disposal of ego (King, 2004).

Erikson portrays adolescence by the quickness of body development, genital development and sexual awareness. Also, he describes adolescence as the time amid when an individual must establish a character which is usually established in different ways according to different cultures and evade the dangers of part dissemination and identity disarray. During the time of development of vocational identity, certain role confusion comes around. The constructive result of personality crisis is reliant on a youngster's readiness to acknowledge his past and build progression with their past encounters (King, 2004). Also as indicated, identity dissemination can prompt suicidal attempts however, once a personality is made, an adolescent can proceed onward to discover closeness or detachment in interpersonal connections (King, 2004). According to Stanley Hall youngsters in late adolescence <https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

restate the condition of the initiation of modern civilization. His psychology did not see a human as the final product of a formative methodology, it only gave the room for further development (King, 2004).

Word 997

TAQ 3: Explore one life event such as marriage, parenthood, divorce or bereavement that you, or someone you know, has experienced. Describe the event, keeping the information in the third person to keep the individual's anonymity.

At the age of 6 - 7, the life stage of Industry vs Inferiority, his parents fought a lot in his presence which usually began with a scream, noise and rage which resulted to tears from his mother. Fights went on for a while which resulted in their settlement for a divorce. He stayed with his mother while his father began to see someone else who had a wild social lifestyle of drugs, alcohol consumption and carelessness. After the case of custody, it was settled that he should spend a certain amount of days with his mother and rest with his father. His mother on the other hand had an authoritative style of parenting i. e., she was very strict and did not allow any sort of misbehaviour.

This style of shared living went on until the age of 13 - 15, which is when the adolescent period comes along. The authoritative parenting style of his mother was not his favourite so, he enjoyed spending more time at his father's and his new partner. The wild lifestyle of his father's new partner began to reflect on his adolescent age as a result of the much time he spent there and the thought of freedom away from his mother's strict parenting.

<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

According to Erikson's theory, his life stage falls under identity vs role confusion which is where he is to learn the roles he will be indulged in as a grown up. It is also amid this stage of life that his personality will define who he is (McLeod, 2013). He had exposed himself to the possibility of freedom and formed an identity based on the lifestyle of his father's new partner. He suffered from role confusion as he was unsure of where he fitted in the society because of the shared moments between a strict mother, and a carefree father.

Word 306

References

Balls, B., 2013. *erikson's psychosocial development theory*. [Online]

Available at: http://www.businessballs.com/erik_erikson_psychosocial_theory.htm

[Accessed 02 February 2015].

Children, H., 2014. *Ages and Stages*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/teen/Pages/Stages-of-Adolescence.aspx>

[Accessed 03 February 2015].

Cortland, 2015. *Erik Erikson's 8 Stages of PsychosocialDevelopment*. [Online]

Available at: <http://web.cortland.edu/andersmd/ERIK/crit.HTML>

[Accessed 02 February 2015].

King, R. M., 2004. *King's Psychology Network*. [Online] Available at:

<http://www.psyking.net/id183.htm> [Accessed 04 February 2015].

<https://assignbuster.com/eriksons-theory-of-life-stages-development-analysis/>

McLeod, S., 2013. *Simply Psychology*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.simplypsychology.org/Erik-Erikson.html> [Accessed 05 February 2015].

Psyche100, 2012. *Erikson's 8 Stages Of Life Span Development..* [Online] Available at: <http://www.cram.com/flashcards/eriksons-8-stages-of-life-span-development-2143446> [Accessed 02 February 2015].

Psychiatrists, R. C. o., 2015. *MENTAL HEALTH AND GROWING UP FACTSHEET*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/healthadvice/parentsandyouthinfo/parentscarers/adolescence.aspx> [Accessed 03 February 2015].

Stages, E. P., 2015. *Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Theory*. [Online] Available at: <http://eriksonpsychosocialstages.wikispaces.com/Erik+Erikson's+Psychosocial+Theory> [Accessed 2015 February 2015].

Today, P., 2015. *Adolescence*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/adolescence> [Accessed 03 February 2015].