Theories related to human growth and development

By
Dr. Huda Shawky

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

- Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is believed that personality develops in a series of stages.

- Erikson's theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole life-span. One of the main elements of Erikson's psychosocial stage theory is the development of **ego identity**.

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)



Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

1 -Trust Versus Mistrust (Ages 0–1 Year) :Infancy (Feeding)

Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust.

2- Autonomy Versus Doubt and Shame (Ages 1–3 Years) Early Childhood (Toilet Training)

Children need to develop a sense of personal control over physical skills and a sense of independence. **Success leads to feelings of autonomy, failure results in feelings of** shame and doubt.

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

3- Initiative Versus Guilt (Ages 3–6 Years) Preschool (Exploration)

Children need to begin asserting control and power over the environment. Success in this stage leads to a sense of purpose. Children who try to exert too much power experience disapproval, resulting in a sense of guilt.

4- industry Versus Inferiority (Ages 6–12 Years) School Age (School)

Children need to cope with new social and academic demands. Success leads to a sense of competence, while failure results in feelings of inferiority.

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

5-Identity Versus Role Confusion (Ages 12–18 Years) Adolescence (Social Relationships)

Teens need to develop a sense of self and personal identity. Success leads to an ability to stay true to yourself, while failure leads to role confusion and a weak sense of self

6-Intimacy Versus Isolation (Early Adulthood) Young Adulthood (19to 40 years) (Relationships)

Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation**.**

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

7- Generativity Versus Self-Absorption (Young and Middle Adulthood) Middle Adulthood (40to 65 years)) Work and Parenthood)

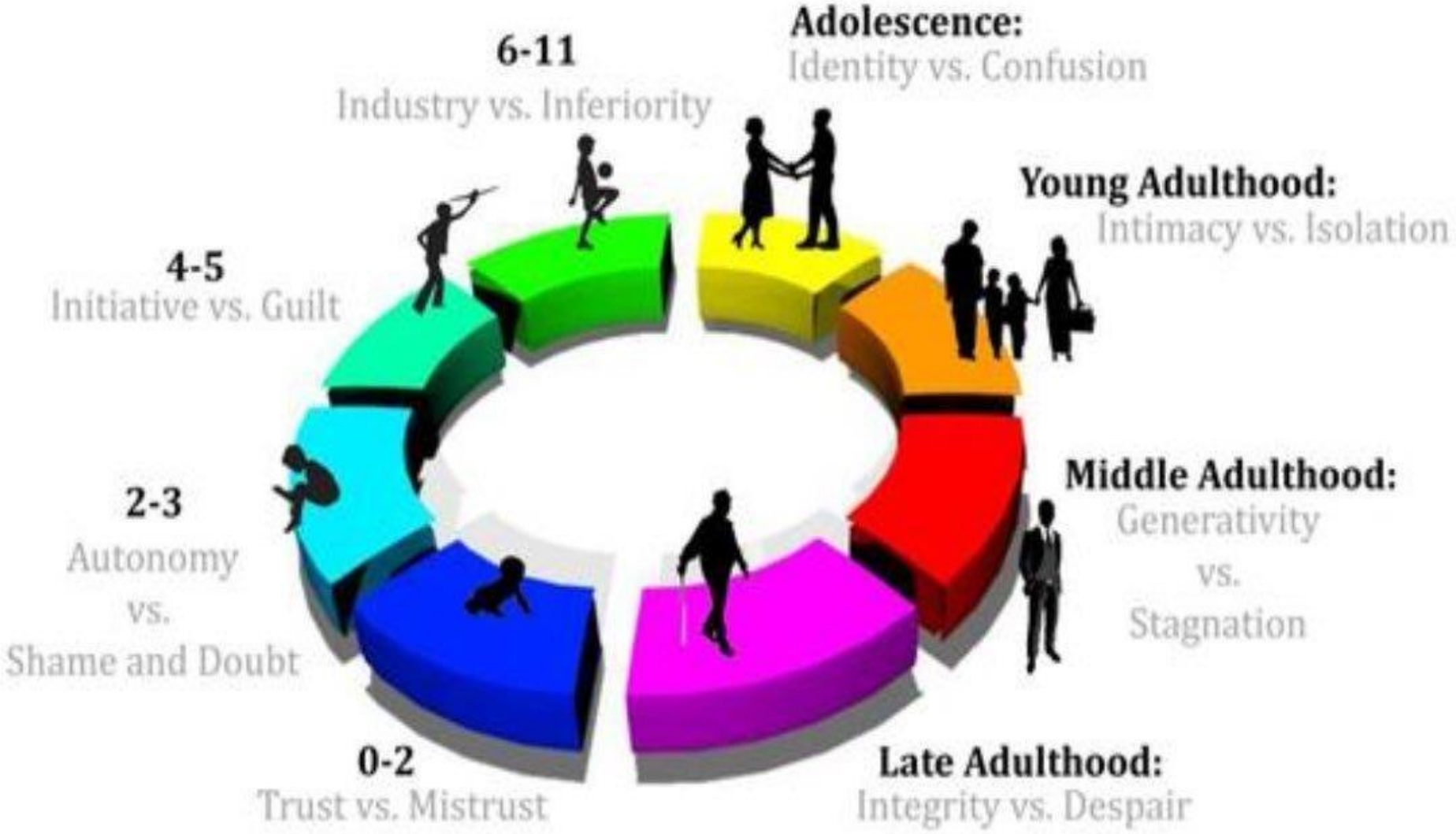
Adults need to create or nurture things that will outlast them, often by having children or creating a positive change that benefits other people. Success leads to feelings of usefulness and accomplishment, while failure results in shallow involvement in the world.

Erikson theory (psychosocial development)

8- Ego Integrity Versus Despair (Old Age) Maturity(65 to death) (Reflection on Life)

Older adults need to look back on life and feel a sense of fulfillment. Success at this stage leads to feelings of wisdom, while failure results in regret, bitterness, and despair.

Summary: Erikson theory (psychosocial development)



QUESTIONS

