

He adopted the belief from Freud that development is characterized by a series of stage related conflicts b/w two perspectives. He believed that you must hold both perspectives in order to achieve identity strengths, which he defined as virtues

एरिकसन का मनोसामाजिक सिद्धांत (1902-1994)
Erik Erikson: Psychosocial Development (1902-1994)
 (Father of Psychosocial Theory)
 - a German-born psychoanalyst who originally was a part of Freud's circle in Vienna, modified & extended Freudian theory by emphasizing the influences on personality - including the influences of society and culture, which is on the developing personality.

He was pioneer of life-span perspective whereas Freud maintained that early childhood experiences permanently shape personality, Erikson contended that ego development is lifelong.

Stages of psychosocial development.

1. Trust vs Mistrust (0-1 yr) - Infant

eg. Infant relies on the care of the mother.

विश्वास बनाम अविश्वास ^{0-18 months} - child will develop trust, confidence and security, if properly cared.

Baby develops sense of whether world is a good and safe place. Virtue: Hope. eg. feeding, Abandonment (2-4 yr)

2. Autonomy vs shame (1-3 yr) - Toddler.

स्वायत्तता बनाम शर्म - self esteem / shame

Virtue: Will

→ संदेह / शर्म

eg. Child:- I was trying to help you Mom. Mother: let me help you to the bathroom.

Child
 I went potty Mom.

Mom
 Yay! I'm so proud of you

Child develops a balance of Independence & self-sufficiency over shame & doubt.

eg. Toilet training.

3. Initiative vs Guilt (3-6 yr) Preschooler

Virtue: purpose

(प्रेम बनाम अपराध बोध)

- desire to copy adults, curiosity increases.

eg. Exploring

Motor skills develop.

पारंगम बनाम दीनता (अयोग्य)

- (4) Industry vs Inferiority (5-8) or (6yr to Puberty) - child must learn skills of the culture or face feelings of incompetence.

Virtue: Skill / Competence eg. School child, Sport

- (5) Identity vs identity confusion (Role confusion) (12-18) 13-19.
 Adolescence (Young adulthood)

(पहचान बनाम भ्रमिता)

Virtue - Fidelity

- Development depends primarily upon what a person does
- Child struggle to find his/her own identity
- ("who am I?") or experience confusion about roles. eg. social relationship

- (6) Intimacy vs Isolation (Young adulthood) (20-39) (20-30)

Virtue - Love. (आत्मीयता बनाम अलगाव)

अलगाव का प्राथमिक स्तर

- people tend to seek companionship and love.
- If unsuccessful then isolation may occur.
- Person seeks to make commitments to others, if unsuccessful then isolation may occur.

- (7) Generativity vs stagnation (40-59) (middle adulthood) virtue - care

जननारम्भकता बनाम स्थिरता

मुरब्बा उद्देश्य नई पीढ़ी को विकास में सहायता

- Mature adult is concerned with establishing and guiding the next generation & guiding the next generation or else feels personal impoverishment.

TAI³ - IGE / Memories

संपूर्णता बनाम निराशा

(After 60)

(B) - Ego Integrity vs Despair (late adulthood) (older person)
Virtue - wisdom.

(वृद्धावस्था) जीवन के अनुभवों का निष्कर्ष

- Elderly person achieves acceptance of own life, allowing acceptance of death, or else despairs over inability to relive life.