

The boy thinks that if his father were to find out about all this, his father would take away what he loves the most. During this stage, what the boy loves most is his reproductive part (penis). Hence the boy develops Castration Anxiety.

- According to Freud, the fear of retaliation from the father (castration anxiety) eventually leads the boy to repress these desires & identify with the father, adopting his characteristics & values.

- The little boy then begins to resolve this problem by imitating, copying & joining in masculine dad-type behaviours. This is called identification & is how the three-to-five-year-old boy resolves his Oedipus complex.
- Identification means internally adopting another person's values, attitudes, & behaviours. The consequence is that the boy takes on the male gender role, & adopts an ego ideal & values that become the superego.

⇒ ELECTRA COMPLEX:

- It posits that during the phallic stage of psychosexual development (roughly the ages 3-6), a girl unconsciously cultivates a sexual attraction towards her father, viewing her mother as a competitor.
- In essence, the girl covets her father, yet recognizes that she lacks a penis, leading to the phenomenon Freud labeled as "penis envy" & a

subsequent wish to be male.

- In order to alleviate this tension, she then ~~represses~~ her feelings & begins to identify with her mother, thereby adopting a traditional female gender role.

4) LATENCY STAGE (6 Years to Puberty):

- In this stage, Freud believed sexual impulses are repressed, leading to a period of relative calm.
- During this stage, children's sexual impulses become suppressed (the libido is dormant), & no further psychosexual development occurs (latent means hidden).

E.g: The focus shifts to other pursuits such as education, social relationships, & other skills necessary for successful adult life.

- Children focus on developing social & intellectual skills, including school, friendships & hobbies, instead of on sexual or romantic interests.
- Freud thought most sexual impulses are repressed during the latent stage, & sexual energy can be sublimated towards school work, hobbies & friendships.
- An example of this stage would be a child who engages in hobbies & interests rather than sexual activities.

→ LATENCY STAGE FIXATION:

- Acc to Freud, unresolved conflicts or issues during this stage can lead to problems later on, such as difficulty expressing emotions or forming healthy relationships.
- For instance, if a child fails to make strong social connections or falls behind academically during this stage, they may struggle with feelings of inadequacy, insecurity, & social isolation in adulthood.
- This stage ends with the onset of puberty, when sexual urges resurface, & the individual enters the final stage of Freud's psychosexual development, the Genital Stage.

5) GENITAL STAGE: (Puberty to Adult) :-

- During this stage, the libido re-emerges after its latent period & is directed towards peers of the other sex, marking the onset of mature adult sexuality.
- During this stage, individuals start to become sexually mature & begin to explore their sexual feelings & desires more maturely & responsibly.
- This period marks the onset of romantic & sexual emotions, leading to the formation of intimate relationships.
- Sexual instinct is directed to heterosexual pleasure, rather than self-pleasure, like during the phallic stage.

⇒ GENITAL STAGE FIXATION:

- Acc to Freud, if individuals have unresolved conflicts or issues during this stage, it can lead to problems such as sexual dysfunction, difficulties forming healthy relationships, or other emotional problems.

* NEO-FREUDIANS:

1) ALFRED ADLER:-

- His theory is based on unconsciousness, social factors, creative self, to avoid inferiority complex, way of life & importance of family.
 - Acc to Adler "man is a social animal," his links always remains to the other persons of society from birth to his death.
 - He founded "Individual Psychology". To Adler this term did not mean "Psychology of the individual". Rather, it meant "indivisible Psychology"; a Psychology of the person as a whole rather than a Psychology of ^(people should be treated holistically) parts, such as id, ego & super ego.
 - Adler's Individual Psychology posits that humans are primarily motivated by social connectedness & a striving for superiority or success. He believed that feelings of inferiority drive individuals to achieve personal goals.
- ⇒ (To make positive contributions to society as well as to achieve personal happiness).

- According to Adler, each of us is born into the world with a sense of inferiority. Upon birth, we are dependant on others for survival. As we matured we encounter people who are more gifted than we are in almost every aspect of life.
- The inferiority we feel may be social, intellectual, physical, or athletic. These feelings create tension that motivates to compensate for the deficiency. Emerging from this need to compensate is the striving for superiority which Adler believed to be the major motivational force in life.

* STRIVING FOR SUPERIORITY:

- We start as a weak & helpless child & strive to overcome these deficiencies by become superior to those around us. He called this struggle a striving for superiority. He saw this as the driving force behind all human thoughts, emotions & behavior.
- For those of us who strive to be skilled writers, powerful business people, or influential politicians, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of our feelings of inferiority & a strong need to overcome this negative part of us according to Adler.

• This excessive feeling of inferiority can also have the opposite effect. As it becomes great & without the needed successes, we can develop an inferiority complex.

- This belief leaves us with feeling incredibly less important & deserving than others, helpless, hopeless & unmotivated to strive for the superiority that would make us complete.

★ BIRTH ORDER:

- Adler believed that the order in which you are born to a family inherently affects your personality.
- Alfred Adler, did agree with Freud early childhood experiences are important to development, & believed birth order may influence personality development.
 - a) First born / First child
 - b) Middle born / Middle Child
 - c) Youngest child
 - d) Only child

2) KARL JUNG THEORY OF PERSONALITY:-

- Jung developed his own side of psychodynamic theory that de-emphasized the importance of sexuality.
- To Jung libido was a positive creative force