

* Erik Erikson psychosocial development Theory
what is solve and what is not solve all time?

ans Below is a stage by-stage explanation of what happens if each psychosocial conflict is successfully solved and what happens if it is not solved, according to Erik Erikson's psychosocial development Theory.

1. Trust vs mistrust (0-1 year)

* If solved successfully:

- child develops trust in caregivers and the world
- feels safe and secure
- learns hope

* If not solved

- child develops fear and mistrust
- Difficulty trusting people later in life
- may feel anxious and insecure

2. Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt (1-3 years)

* If solved successfully:

- child develops independence
- confidence in making choices
- learns self-control and willpower

* If not solved:

- feels shame and self-doubt
- fear of making mistakes
- over-dependence on others.

3 Initiative vs. Guilt (3-6 years)

* If solved successfully:

- Child takes initiative
- Develops leadership and creativity
- Learns purpose

* If not solved:

- Experienced guilt
- Hesitates to try new activities
- Low confidence in decision-making

4 Industry vs. Inferiority (6-12 years)

* If solved successfully:

- Child feels competent
- Develops strong work habits
- Learns skills and responsibility

* If not solved:

- Feels inferior
- Low self-esteem
- Avoids challenges and competition

5 Identity vs. Role Confusion (12-18 years)

* If solved successfully:

- Strong sense of identity
- Clear values and goals
- Learn loyalty (fidelity)

* If not solved:

- Role confusion
- Unclear future goals
- Easily influenced by others

6. Intimacy vs. Isolation (18-40 years)

- Solved: Love, close relationships
- Not solved: Isolation, loneliness

7. Generativity vs. Stagnation (40-45 years)

- Solved: - productivity, care
- Not solved: - Stagnation, self-centeredness

8. Integrity vs. Despair (65+ years)

- Solved: - wisdom, life satisfaction
- Not solved: - Despair, regret.