

## # Psycho-analytical stage / Freudian stage

- It was developed by Sigmund Freud in 1932. It concentrates on psycho social development through which child progresses.
- The stages are as follows -
  - i) Oral, ii) anal, iii) phallic, iv) latency, v) genital.
- All these stages lead to the acquisition of motives such as sex, hostility and dependency.

## # Neo-freudian stage / Social learning stage

Jullian Rotter and Albert Bandura emphasized on social learning theory to acquire motives, values and behaviours through social reward and punishment.

Erikson focussed on the needs for social rather than sexual adaptation of individuals.

He identified 8 psychosocial stages of development.

1. Mouth and senses.
2. Excretive organs and musculature.
3. Locomotion and genitals.
4. Latency development from birth to the 6<sup>th</sup> yr of age.
5. Puberty and adolescence.

6. Early childhood
7. Young and middle adulthood.
8. Mature adulthood

From organizational point of view, young and middle adult stages are important.

## # Cognitive stage

Developed by Swiss psychologist Jean-Piaget.

Theory was based on consciousness which led to the development of an individual's personality. His four stages of cognitive (intellectual) development are as follows -

1. Sensori motor (0-2 yrs)
2. Preoperational (2-7 yrs)
3. Concrete operational (7-11 yrs)
4. Formal operational (11 and above)

### • Sensori motors

Child repeats acts which bring him rewards and start solving problems.

### • Pre-operational

Children begin to use language and symbols in the thought process to develop a class or category.

### • Concrete operational

Children may understand the concept of conservation.

### • Formal operational

They have the capacity and skills to analyse, reason, imagine and evaluate events.