

Chapter 1 : Jane Loevinger's Theory of Ego Development by Kristina Kocsis on Prezi

Jane Loevinger's stages of ego development 'conceptualize a theory of ego development that was based on Erikson's psychosocial model', as well as on the works of Harry Stack Sullivan, and in which 'the ego was theorized to mature and evolve through stages across the lifespan as a result of a dynamic interaction between the inner self and the outer environment'.

This is the stage that the ego is typically in during infancy. A baby has a very id-like ego that is very focused on gratifying immediate needs. They tend to be very attached to the primary caregiver, often the mother, and while they differentiate her from the rest of the world, they tend to experience a cognitive confusion and emotional fusion between the caregiver and the self. But our understanding of this stage is more speculative than our understanding of other stages because pre-verbal infants we cannot use sentence completions and instead must rely on inferences based on observations. The second stage is the impulsive stage. While this is the modal stage for toddlers, people can be in this stage for much longer, and in fact a small minority of people remain in this impulsive stage throughout their life. At this stage the ego continues to be focused on bodily feelings, basic impulses, and immediate needs. Not being particularly good at meeting these needs on their own, however, they are dependent and demanding. They are too immersed in the moment and in their own needs to think or care much about others; instead, they experience the world in egocentric terms, in terms of how things are affecting me. If something or someone meets my needs, it is good; if something or someone frustrates my needs, it is bad. Thus, their thinking is very simplistic and dichotomous. The third stage is the self-protective stage. While this stage is particularly common in early and middle childhood, some individuals remain at this stage throughout their lives. The self-protective ego is more cognitively sophisticated than the impulsive ego, but they are still using their greater awareness of cause and effect, of rules and consequences, to get what they want from others. Therefore, they tend to be exploitive, manipulative, hedonistic, and opportunistic. Assuming others are like them, they are wary of what others want. They are also self-protective in the sense of externalizing blame--blaming others when anything goes wrong. The fourth stage is the conformist stage. We tend to see this stage emerging at the time Freud said the superego first emerges, around five or six, and is the most common stage later in elementary school and in junior high school. However, a number of people remain at this stage throughout their lives. Conformist individuals are very invested in belonging to and obtaining the approval of important reference groups, such as peer groups. While from the outside such individuals may seem superficial or phony, they do not experience it that way because this group self is their real self. More generally, they tend to view the world in simple, conventional, rule-bound and moralistic ways. Their feelings also tend to be simple and rule-governed, in the sense that there are some situations in which one feels happy, and other situations in which one feels sad. Interestingly, both feelings of happiness and feelings of shame tend to peak at this stage. Shame peaks because they are so concerned about approval from their group; consequently, the threat of shame is a powerful tool that groups can use to control individuals at this stage. On the other hand, as long as their place in the group is not threatened, conformist egos are quite happy, even happier than egos at the later stages, where right and wrong can never again be so simple and clear. The fifth stage is the self-aware stage. This stage is the most common stage among adults in the United States. The self-aware ego shows an increased but still limited awareness deeper issues and the inner lives of themselves and others. The being to wonder what do I think as opposed to what my parents and peers think about such issues as God and religion, morality, mortality, love and relationships. They tend to not be at the point where they reach much resolution on these issues, but they are thinking about them. They are also more aware that they and others have unique feelings and motives, different from those that might be prescribed by the feeling rules they have learned from movies and books and other people. In short, they are appreciating themselves and others as unique. Finally, this ability to wonder whether your family or peers are right about what is right and wrong, to question whether you have been right about what is right and wrong, can lead to increased self-criticism. At the sixth stage, the conscientious stage, this tendency towards self-evaluation and self-criticism continues. The conscientious ego values responsibility, achievement and the

pursuit of high ideals and long-term goals. Morality is based on personally-evaluated principles, and behavior is guided by self-evaluated standards. This differs from the conformist stage where the tendency is to feel shame. Moreover, Loevinger suggested that we all have a hard time understanding stages that are more than one level above our own, so for many of us who are at the middle stages it can be hard to fully grasp the highest stages. At the seventh stage, the individualistic stage, the focus on relationships increases, and although achievement is still valued, relationships tend to be more valued even more. The individualistic ego shows a broad-minded tolerance of and respect for the autonomy of both the self and others. But a wish gives others the autonomy to be who they really are can conflict with needs for connection and intimacy. The heightened sense of individuality and self-understanding can lead to vivid and unique ways of expressing the self as well as to an awareness of inner conflicts and personal paradoxes. And these independent paths are no longer seen in opposition to depending on each other; rather relationships are appreciated as an interdependent system of mutual support; in other words, it takes a village to raise and sustain an autonomous ego. There is also greater tolerance of ambiguity. At the final stage, the integrated stage, the ego shows wisdom, broad empathy towards oneself and others, and a capacity to not just be aware inner conflicts like the individualistic ego or tolerate inner conflicts like the autonomous ego, but reconcile a number or inner conflicts and make peace with those issues that will remain unsolvable and those experiences that will remain unattainable. Lucretius , justrouting , fatalerrr and 14 others thanked this post.

Chapter 2 : Development and construction of the Energica Ego motor housing

This development of the child's consciousness is then founded on distrust, and so distrust is part of the basis of ego development. The child's consciousness "her soul" internalizes the environment it is growing up in and then projects that environment back into the world.

Prescient mind, Albert Einstein , famously stated that nothing happens until something moves. No Mind Development can take place until your ego is firmly, and definitely, under your care and direction. If you have been studying this site diligently, we are well on the way to accelerating this never ending, but forever exhilarating, process. So far, to this end, we have garnered a useful working knowledge of our visible hardware. Examined the invisible or metaphysical side of things, and witnessed a few practical applications of the intelligence generated by the use of our greatest asset - our Mind - produced by our Brain. A healthy ego plays a major role. From this inspiring wellspring of emotions emanates the full power of your personality. This is your self image or Persona. This self image is what is projected onto the public screen of life by your Limbic System. Personal development hones the acuity of this sense of insight intelligent eyes and ears have access to. Everything you do, every move you make, every step you take, is dependent on your Wellspring of Emotions. Much is said, good and bad, about the ego. But it is how, as individuals, we use this powerful element of being alive and Human that really counts. Without needing to bother ourselves with the complex and contested theories of Psychoanalysis, typified by Sigmund Freud, we can define ego as synonymous with self. Something Bigger Notwithstanding this individuality we are all part of a bigger whole. That bigger whole being no less than the Universe itself. My habits are formed by my recurring thoughts. Once formed, habits take over, heavily influencing how my thinking develops. And by extension, how I respond to my environment. The vast majority of Humans allow their habits to be formed unconsciously. Captive to the vagaries of chance. This is the best of reasons to take charge of your mind and consciously and purposely develop a healthy ego. Embark on constructing an estimable Ego from the start and every other component composing this philosophy, will, over time and with dedicated application, slot silkily into place. If you have been on the path for a while you already know that this start is the toughest bit, but you also know it definitely gets easier, and enjoyable, as you progressively take charge of your mind. Crunch Time Greek philosopher Plato came straight to the point, highlighting the starkness of choice, when, two and a half millennium ago, he told us - "The first and best victory is to conquer self. To be conquered by self, is, of all things, the most shameful and vile. Your ego is healthy when you have mastered self, placing you firmly on the path of mind expansion. That is, Personal Development. Rare Fortunately, extreme egoism is much rarer than the egoism that leads to poor self image and lack of confidence, where one uses an inflated ego to attract attention with the hopeful intention of impressing others. Paradoxically, egoism is rooted in a lack of self esteem, which is usually a product of a lack of understanding of how the mind functions. Much of Humanities relationship woes, whether individual or international, can be traced to this simple fact. Beginning with self acceptance. The first step on the road to a healthy ego. A healthy ego is in the making. It is at this point you will have the opportunity to construct a close, cooperative, consultative partnership with your other self. A partnership that will be on call, and will serve you for a lifetime. A Healthy Ego Rocks!

Chapter 3 : UW: Test Bed Stuff

The six elements of ego functioning. The degree of philosophical and moral development. To develop a complicated narrative of the self, one that has purpose and coherence, one must place that.

Stage 1 - Basic Trust vs. Mistrust Developing trust is the first task of the ego, and it is never complete. The child will let mother out of sight without anxiety and rage because she has become an inner certainty as well as an outer predictability. The balance of trust with mistrust depends largely on the quality of maternal relationship. Stage 2 - Autonomy vs. Doubt has to do with having a front and back -- a "behind" subject to its own rules. Left over doubt may become paranoia. The sense of autonomy fostered in the child and modified as life progresses serves the preservation in economic and political life of a sense of justice. Stage 3 - Initiative vs. Guilt Initiative adds to autonomy the quality of undertaking, planning, and attacking a task for the sake of being active and on the move. The child feels guilt over the goals contemplated and the acts initiated in exuberant enjoyment of new locomotor and mental powers. The Oedipal stage results not only in oppressive establishment of a moral sense restricting the horizon of the permissible, but also sets the direction towards the possible and the tangible which permits dreams of early childhood to be attached to goals of an active adult life. After Stage 3, one may use the whole repertoire of previous modalities, modes, and zones for industrious, identity-maintaining, intimate, legacy-producing, despair-countering purposes. Stage 4 - Industry vs. Inferiority To bring a productive situation to completion is an aim which gradually supersedes the whims and wishes of play. The fundamentals of technology are developed To lose the hope of such "industrious" association may pull the child back to the more isolated, less conscious familial rivalry of the Oedipal time The child can become a conformist and thoughtless slave whom others exploit. Stage 5 - Identity vs. Role Confusion or "Diffusion" The adolescent is newly concerned with how they appear to others. The inability to settle on a school or occupational identity is disturbing. Stage 6 - Intimacy vs. Isolation Body and ego must be masters of organ modes and of the other nuclear conflicts in order to face the fear of ego loss in situations which call for self-abandon. The avoidance of these experiences leads to isolation and self-absorption. Now true genitality can fully develop. The danger at this stage is isolation which can lead to severe character problems. Stagnation Generativity is the concern in establishing and guiding the next generation. Socially-valued work and disciples are also expressions of generativity. Stage 8 - Ego Integrity vs.

Chapter 4 : The Freudian Theory of Personality | Journal Psyche

Ego Development theory is best understood as one of the several models that portray the different levels of development in the Upper Left Quadrant in Ken Wilber's All Quadrants, All Levels (AQAL) map of human experience.

The Group has always provided these teams with a high level of support during the entire development phases of the projects, from the early stages of design and development to the construction process, with consequent recognition of an innovative approach in the use of new materials and technologies. The object of this case study is the creation of the Energica Ego motorcycle motor housing. The motor housing is an important component of electric motorcycles, with highly complex features. Right from the very start, Energica engineers and CRP Group staff worked together to redesign the component, in order to accommodate the rotor, stator, and the speed reducer. The propulsion unit to be supported is so flexible and compact, that the Energica motor housing can be adapted to any vehicle. The Energica Ego reducer is composed by straight-cut gear train that adds strength while providing simplicity of design and a pleasing sound. The structure holds the shaft and pinion and final drive to the wheel with a standard, tried-and-true motorcycle chain. For the redesign of the motor housing, Energica and CRP teams had to consider different requirements, namely: The part allowed the technicians to validate the 3D CAD drawing and helped Energica mechanics to work on the development of the motorcycle. The 3D printed functional prototype was mounted directly on the motorcycle, enabling a full check of potential major issues related to the assembly of each part machining tolerances, joint of the frame, assembly of the gears and their proper functioning, passage of cables. Thus, it provided the mechanics with functional tools in managing the critical issues that can occur while working on a prototype motorcycle. For example, we have been able to study first-hand if the component can be assembled and disassembled easily; if all the parts can be reached; if it is possible to use standard wrenches – We must put ourselves in the shoes of those who will handle the motorcycle on the market: Designing and creating a motorcycle is a team effort between designers, technicians and engineers. We do not waste time which, at this stage, is very precious. The requirements, very similar to those required by the world of racing and that CRP Group knows very well, gained for over 45 years of experience in the field of cutting-edge technology for F1 were: Performance Lightweight Resistance to temperature The Aluminium alloys chosen were and Aluminum billet, CNC machined motor housing prototype – setting up phase Structure of the component The central part, the largest, originally had a pass-through window to allow the motor to be positioned inside. Each side was a half shell of the whole. One of the two halves was to receive the gearing housing, with a cover to seal it all in. The pinion and oil pan are housed in the lower half of the motor housing. The innovative approach in the use of cutting-edge composite materials and state-of-the-art technologies, combined with decades of experience serving customers, has allowed the CRP Group to quickly select the most suitable materials: CRP supported us very much, and we did not have any problem with the component, both during the bench tests and the assembly on the motorcycle: Rapid casting and pre-series The following phase involved the realization of models for pre-series. The component was manufactured by traditional sand casting process, with the same alloy used in the second phase, taking advantage from the previous experiences.

Chapter 5 : Id, ego and super-ego - Wikipedia

The Mouse Trap: Ego Development: the nine stages theory of Loevinger The first stage is the pre-social and symbiotic stage. This is the stage that the ego is typically in during infancy.

Ego is a concept of how you feel inside you. It is influenced by things that happen in your life. It represents what seems to be the reason and common sense. It is a feeling that is totally unconscious and serves as the source of instinctive impulses that demand satisfaction. People have different egos. This is because there are different factors that influence the ego. It starts from the very early stages of infancy to what you are now as an adult. We were born without any ego. We were innocent to feel the real world, and as babies we were just dependent on our mothers. However, as we start to grow up, our ego starts to develop. We develop more and more of a sense of self as we face reality. Gradually, as we grow and interact with the world, we go through the stages of ego development. As very young kids, we were impulsive in our behavior and could be controlled by punishment, rewards or admonishments. As teenagers, we are now more aware of all our surroundings. We interact with more people, voice out our views and start asserting our independence. As we grow to be young adults we have more self confidence to handle problems on our own. We are capable to distinguish right from wrong. At this stage, we are capable to work, and successfully achieve our goals. We have a sense of responsibility to do what is good in our life. We need to be competent to stay at par with others. As an adult, we become more matured in our thoughts and behavior. We have accepted everything that became parts of our lives. The stages of ego development are at par with our growth. Each stage is different from the other as we grow; meaning, we acquire more characteristic traits that we had the previous stage. The ego should develop for the better as each stage of development is met. But, it will be wise to remember that our psychological traits may influence the ego. If you are more emotional, the ego gets hurt. If you are hard and stubborn the ego is proud. If you try to understand yourself more and your reactions to things around you, then perhaps you will understand that your ego is really about you. It was how you were brought up, how you learned things as you grew up and how you were able to react and process these things in your mind. As they said, the ego is not bad at all. Having it is normal.

Chapter 6 : Superego | psychology | theinnatdunvilla.com

In Modena, homeland of supercars and motor valley of Italy, the first high-performance full electric motorcycles 'Ego' was born in Energica Motor Company S.p.A. Ego was rigorously developed using F1 technologies and the Windform® family of high performance composite materials.

Id[edit] The id Latin for "it", [4] German: Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. The id contains the libido, which is the primary source of instinctual force that is unresponsive to the demands of reality. It is the dark, inaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learned from our study of the dreamwork and of course the construction of neurotic symptoms, and most of that is of a negative character and can be described only as a contrast to the ego. We approach the id with analogies: It is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of the instinctual needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle. There is nothing in the id that could be compared with negation While "id" is in search of pleasure, "ego" emphasizes the principle of reality. The "id" moves on to what organism needs. Example is reduction of tension which is experienced. Instinctual cathexes seeking dischargeâ€”that, in our view, is all there is in the id. Alongside the life instincts came the death instinctsâ€”the death drive which Freud articulated relatively late in his career in "the hypothesis of a death instinct, the task of which is to lead organic life back into the inanimate state. Freud considered that "the id, the whole person Ego[edit] The ego Latin for "I", [19] German: Ich [20] acts according to the reality principle ; i. Conscious awareness resides in the ego, although not all of the operations of the ego are conscious. Originally, Freud used the word ego to mean a sense of self, but later revised it to mean a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality testing, control, planning, defense, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory. It helps us to organize our thoughts and make sense of them and the world around us. The ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions It is said, however, that the ego seems to be more loyal to the id, preferring to gloss over the finer details of reality to minimize conflicts while pretending to have a regard for reality. To overcome this the ego employs defense mechanisms. The defense mechanisms are not done so directly or consciously. They lessen the tension by covering up our impulses that are threatening. Denial , displacement , intellectualisation , fantasy , compensation , projection , rationalization , reaction formation , regression , repression , and sublimation were the defense mechanisms Freud identified. However, his daughter Anna Freud clarified and identified the concepts of undoing , suppression , dissociation , idealization , identification , introjection , inversion, somatisation , splitting , and substitution. But the repressed merges into the id as well, and is merely a part of it. The repressed is only cut off sharply from the ego by the resistances of repression; it can communicate with the ego through the id. In modern English, ego has many meanings. Ego development is known as the development of multiple processes, cognitive function, defenses, and interpersonal skills or to early adolescence when ego processes are emerged. For the podcast, see Superego podcast. The super-ego [29] German: For example, for having extra-marital affairs. The super-ego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner, whereas the id just wants instant self-gratification. The super-ego controls our sense of right and wrong and guilt. It helps us fit into society by getting us to act in socially acceptable ways. The super-ego tends to stand in opposition to the desires of the id because of their conflicting objectives, and its aggressiveness towards the ego. The super-ego acts as the conscience , maintaining our sense of morality and proscription from taboos. The super-ego and the ego are the product of two key factors: Freud described the super-ego and its relationship to the father figure and Oedipus complex thus: The super-ego retains the character of the father, while the more powerful the Oedipus complex was and the more rapidly it succumbed to repression under the influence of authority, religious teaching, schooling and reading , the stricter will be the domination of the super-ego over the ego later onâ€”in the form of conscience or perhaps of an unconscious sense of guilt. Women, who are considered to be already castrated, do not identify with the father, and therefore, for Freud, "their super-ego is never so inexorable, so impersonal, so independent of its emotional origins as we require it to be in men The conscious contains events that we are

aware of, preconscious is events that are in the process of becoming conscious, and unconscious include events that we are not aware of. Although the id is unconscious by definition, the ego and the super-ego are both partly conscious and partly unconscious. What is more, with this new model Freud achieved a more systematic classification of mental disorder than had been available previously: Transference neuroses correspond to a conflict between the ego and the id; narcissistic neuroses, to a conflict between the ego and the superego; and psychoses, to one between the ego and the external world. Equally, Freud never abandoned the topographical division of conscious, preconscious, and unconscious, though as he noted ruefully "the three qualities of consciousness and the three provinces of the mental apparatus do not fall together into three peaceful couples. In the iceberg metaphor the entire id and part of both the superego and the ego would be submerged in the underwater portion representing the unconscious mind. The remaining portions of the ego and superego would be displayed above water in the conscious mind area. They are latinisations by his translator James Strachey.

Chapter 7 : Erikson's Stages

Ego development is known as the development of multiple processes, cognitive function, defenses, and interpersonal skills or to early adolescence when ego processes are emerged. [21] Super-ego [edit].

These are systems, not parts of the brain, or in any way physical. What is the id? The id is the primitive and instinctive component of personality. It consists of all the inherited i. The id is the impulsive and unconscious part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to the instincts. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop an ego and super-ego. The id remains infantile in its function throughout a persons life and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind. The id operates on the pleasure principle Freud, which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. The id engages in primary process thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational, and fantasy oriented. This form of process thinking has no comprehension of objective reality, and is selfish and wishful in nature. What is the ego? It is the decision-making component of personality. Ideally, the ego works by reason, whereas the id is chaotic and unreasonable. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave. Like the id, the ego seeks pleasure i. The ego has no concept of right or wrong; something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or the id. Often the ego is weak relative to the headstrong id, and the best the ego can do is stay on, pointing the id in the right direction and claiming some credit at the end as if the action were its own. Freud made the analogy of the id being a horse while the ego is the rider. The ego engages in secondary process thinking, which is rational, realistic, and orientated towards problem-solving. If a plan of action does not work, then it is thought through again until a solution is found. This is known as reality testing and enables the person to control their impulses and demonstrate self-control, via mastery of the ego. An important feature of clinical and social work is to enhance ego functioning and help the client test reality through assisting the client to think through their options. What is the superego? It also has the function of persuading the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection. The superego consists of two systems: The conscience and the ideal self. The conscience can punish the ego through causing feelings of guilt. The ideal self or ego-ideal is an imaginary picture of how you ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society. Behavior which falls short of the ideal self may be punished by the superego through guilt. The ideal self and conscience are largely determined in childhood from parental values and how you were brought up. Beyond the pleasure principle. The ego and the id. How to reference this article: Id, ego and superego.

Chapter 8 : A Healthy Ego Is The Key To Personal Development

Ego-resiliency is an individual characteristic that reflects adaptability to environmental stress and change (Block & Block,). In general, children who have higher levels of ego-resiliency are better able to adapt to changing or stressful circumstances, shift behaviors as needed, and use problem-solving strategies flexibly.

Among his many accomplishments is, arguably, the most far-reaching personality schema in psychology: It has been the focus of many additions, modifications, and various interpretations given to its core points. Etymology Freud was a one of a kind thinker. There can be little question that he was influenced by earlier thinking regarding the human mind, especially the idea of there being activity within the mind at a conscious and unconscious level yet his approach to these topics was largely conceptual. His theoretical thoughts were as original as they were unique. The adult personality emerges as a composite of early childhood experiences, based on how these experiences are consciously and unconsciously processed within human developmental stages, and how these experiences shape the personality. Not every person completes the necessary tasks of every developmental stage. Stages of Development Believing that most human suffering is determined during childhood development, Freud placed emphasis on the five stages of psychosexual development. As a child passes through these stages unresolved conflicts between physical drives and social expectation may arise. Oral 0 – 1. Fixation on all things oral. If not satisfactorily met there is the likelihood of developing negative oral habits or behaviors. As indicated this stage is primarily related to developing healthy toilet training habits. Phallic 3 – 5 year of age: The development of healthy substitutes for the sexual attraction boys and girls have toward a parent of the opposite gender. Latency 5 – 12 years of age: The development of healthy dormant sexual feelings for the opposite sex. Genital 12 – adulthood: All tasks from the previous four stages are integrated into the mind allowing for the onset of healthy sexual feelings and behaviors. It is during these stages of development that the experiences are filtered through the three levels of the human mind. It is from these structures and the inherent conflicts that arise in the mind that personality is shaped. According to Freud while there is an interdependence among these three levels, each level also serves a purpose in personality development. Within this theory the ability of a person to resolve internal conflicts at specific stages of their development determines future coping and functioning ability as a fully-mature adult. The super ego functions at a conscious level. It serves as a type of screening center for what is going on. It is at this level that society and parental guidance is weighed against personal pleasure and gain as directed by ones id. Obviously, this puts in motion situations ripe for conflict. Ego Much like a judge in a trial, once experiences are processed through the superego and the id they fall into the ego to mediate a satisfactory outcome. Originally, Freud used the word ego to mean a sense of self, but later revised it to mean a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality testing, control, planning, defense, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory. Id The egocentric center of the human universe, Freud believed that within this one level, the id is constantly fighting to have our way in everything we undertake. Critique So where does this leave us? It could have been entitled Ode to the Id. There are many mental illnesses that place the id in the forefront decision making. In particular, there are those whose lives are lived on a totally narcissistic level. Then there are those with anti-social personalities, psychotic like illnesses, and more. In the world of Freud, it is the neurotic person that is most affected by the principles of his theory. As a result Freud laid out his plan for treatment: The treatment has been in use for many years with many adaptations given to it. On the plus side, psychoanalysis do present a client with the structure and time to resolve neurotic issues. On the negative side there is always expressed concern over the cost. Being that it does take time for psychoanalysis to be effective there is an associated cost that can be prohibitive.

Chapter 9 : Id Ego Superego | Simply Psychology

The superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make the ego behave morally, rather than realistically. When Does the Superego Develop? In Freud's theory of psychosexual development, the superego is the last component of personality to develop.

This section relies too much on references to primary sources. Please improve this section by adding secondary or tertiary sources. January Learn how and when to remove this template message Loevinger conceived of an ego development system that would closely resemble moral development but be both broader in scope and utilize empirical methods of study. Additionally, Loevinger observed that a liberal, non-authoritarian personality was not the opposite of a high authoritarian personality. Rather, anomie , a disorganized and detached social style was the opposite of the high authoritarian, evidencing a curvilinear relationship. The nine stages[edit] Introduction[edit] Loevinger describes the ego as a process rather than a thing. For some, development reaches a plateau and does not continue. Among others, greater ego integration and differentiation continue. The majority of adults are at the conscientious-conformist level. Presocial E1 [edit] In earliest infancy, a baby cannot differentiate itself from the world and focuses only on gratifying immediate needs. Loevinger believes infants in their earliest state cannot have an ego because their thinking is autistic or delusional. For example, a baby will not fall asleep until they have their favourite toy or blankie in the crib with them. Theory into Practice, 17 3 , p. There is a right way and a wrong way and it is the same for everyone Here persons are very much invested in belonging to and obtaining the approval of groups. However rules and norms are not yet distinguished. The stage is largely characterized by two characteristics: Individualistic E7 [edit] During this stage, persons demonstrate both a respect for individuality and interpersonal ties. The individualistic ego shows a broad-minded tolerance of and respect for the autonomy of both self and others. Merging with the world, no more holding, but engaging in the flow of things. Playful alternation between seriousness and triviality, intermingling of different states of consciousness, thinking in time cycles and historical dimensions, full acceptance of differences and people as they are.