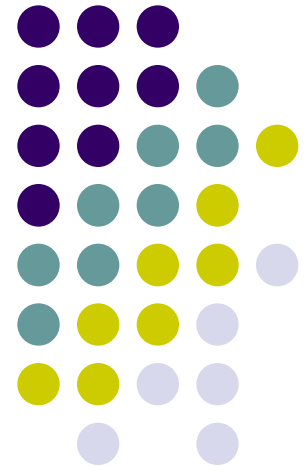
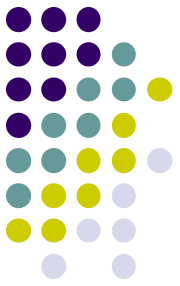


# Human psychosexual development

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# Psychosexual development -



- - one of the aspects of individual mental development, during which a person's sexual identity, gender role and psychosexual orientation are formed.



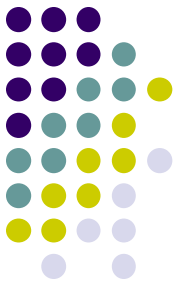
# Beginning of sexual differentiation:



- In the prenatal period, the development and sexual differentiation of the gonads, genitals, and brain structures responsible for sexual behavior occur.

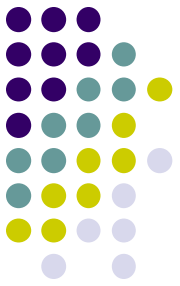


# Some causes of sexual differentiation disorders:



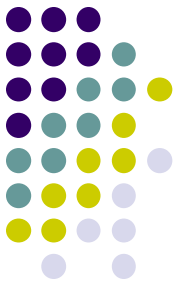
1. Chronic negative psychogenic influence during pregnancy
2. Violation of uteroplacental circulation
3. Taking certain medications (glucocorticosteroids, anabolic steroids, progestins, reserpine, etc.)

# General patterns of all stages:



1. Phases are present.
2. Changing the relationship between the roles of biological and social in the development of human sexuality.
3. Continuity and interconnection of stages, as well as their violations. At each stage of the development of sexuality, there are the makings of the next stage. The loss of any stage distorts the course of subsequent ones, and ultimately the formation of all sexuality

# Stages of psychosexual development:



- Stage I: formation of sexual identity
- Stage II: formation of a gender role in accordance with one's gender
- Stage III: the formation of psychosexual orientations that determine the choice of the object of sexual desire and the forms of its implementation

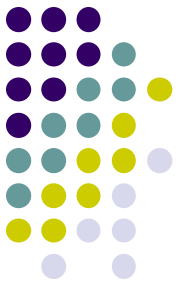
The stages of psychosexual development coincide with the time frame for the formation of the motor sphere (up to 7 years), the affective sphere (up to 12 years) and the intellectual sphere (up to 26 years)

# Stage I: formation of sexual identity:

- Age period: up to 7 years.
- 1st phase: (development of attitude): awareness of one's own gender and the gender of other people.
- 2nd phase: (learning and consolidation of the attitude): curiosity aimed at sexual characteristics, including the study of the genitals



# Stage I

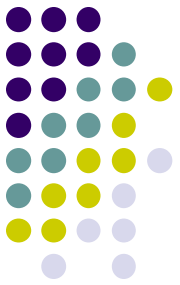


- Occurs under the influence of the microsocial environment; determined by sexual differentiation of the brain in the prenatal period.
- It manifests itself in the baby's behavior and play.
- A child sees family members dressed and undressed, so by the age of 1-1.5 years they know **what mom, dad, brother, sister look like.**
- Children **get naked, show themselves to others, examine, feel their bodies - this is due to curiosity** (and not sexuality). This is how they understand the gender differences of people.



# Stage I

- When a child determines the gender of those around him, he takes into account all the signs - appearance, clothing, body structure, the awareness that he is forever a boy or a girl. **Gender identity** arises - a sense of one's own constancy. This means the completion of the 1st stage.
- **Close emotional and tactile contact with the mother** is extremely necessary for the child; it promotes the maturation of deep brain structures responsible for sexual behavior and the formation of erogenous zones, which is important for the further development of sexuality.



**Breastfeeding** provides the closest physical contact between mother and child; gives a feeling of security, friendly relationships with others are established.



# Stage I



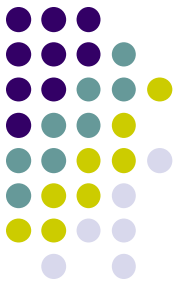
- Children first learn the standards of social behavior and then make the transition from the learned role to awareness of their gender. Children begin to imitate their parent of the same sex.



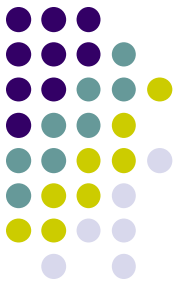
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# Stage I

- From this time on, a peculiar curiosity arose, aimed at sexual characteristics, exploratory manipulations with the genitals, observation of the behavior of animals and adults with a statement of elements of sexual interaction.

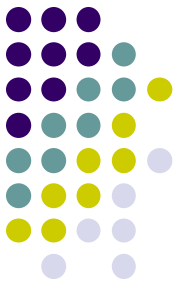






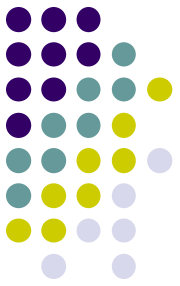
Questions addressed to adults about body structure, childbirth, marriage, as well as games with imitation of sexual interaction - “family”, “doctor”, etc. are typical.

# Role “family” games





# Stage I



- The sexological significance of this period, in addition to the rare but fatal threat of violation of sexual identity, lies in the fact that during this period, fragile sexuality may encounter prohibitive inhibitory situations (punishment and condemnation for sexual games, perception of the proximity of parents as a scene of violence, depraved actions of elders etc.). At the same time, the specific content of such situations is usually amnesic, but their affective intensity can create conditions for the development of partial mental delays, which, after many years, prevent the formation of harmony in marriage.





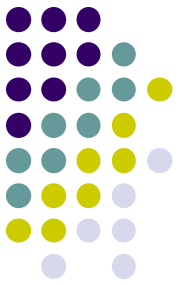
## Stage II: formation of a gender role in accordance with one's gender

- Age period: up to 12 years
- 1st phase: development of gender-role attitudes.
- Phase 2: teaching gender role behavior



## Stage II:

- There is a choice of the gender role that most corresponds to the psychophysiological characteristics of the child.
- Intensive socialization of the child. Learning to communicate with peers, perfection and differentiation of emotional reactions.
- Character formation.
- Characterized by: insufficient development of will, impulsive behavior, curiosity, gullibility, imitation.
- Development of elements of abstract-logical thinking
- The child's acquisition of "personal independence."



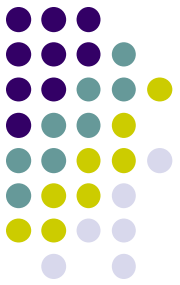
## Stage II:

- Correct gender role behavior of parents is the formation of an adequate gender role in the child.
- Entering school: the emergence of new role models; the expression of masculinity or femininity increases. The chosen gender role is finally fixed.
- Interest in a certain peer group - homosexual segregation.

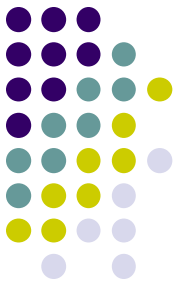


# Stage II

- The sexological significance of the prepubertal period lies primarily in the differentiation of male and female gender stereotypes, which is reflected both in the attractiveness of the communication style for people of the opposite sex, and in the creation of conditions for subsequent adaptation in marriage.



# Stage III: the formation of psychosexual orientations that determine the choice of the object of sexual desire and the forms of its implementation



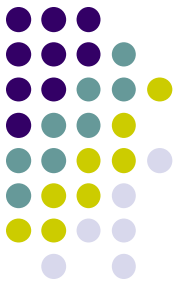
- Age period: up to 18-20 (26) years
- Stage 1: formation of **platonic libido**
  - 1st phase: adoration, platonic dreams, fantasies
  - 2nd phase: courtship, platonic communication
- Stage 2: formation of **erotic libido**
  - 1st phase: erotic fantasies
  - 2nd phase: erotic caresses and games
- Stage 3: formation of **sexual libido**
  - 1st phase: sexual fantasies
  - 2nd phase: the beginning of sexual activity, a combination of sexual excesses with periods of abstinence and masturbation

## Stage III

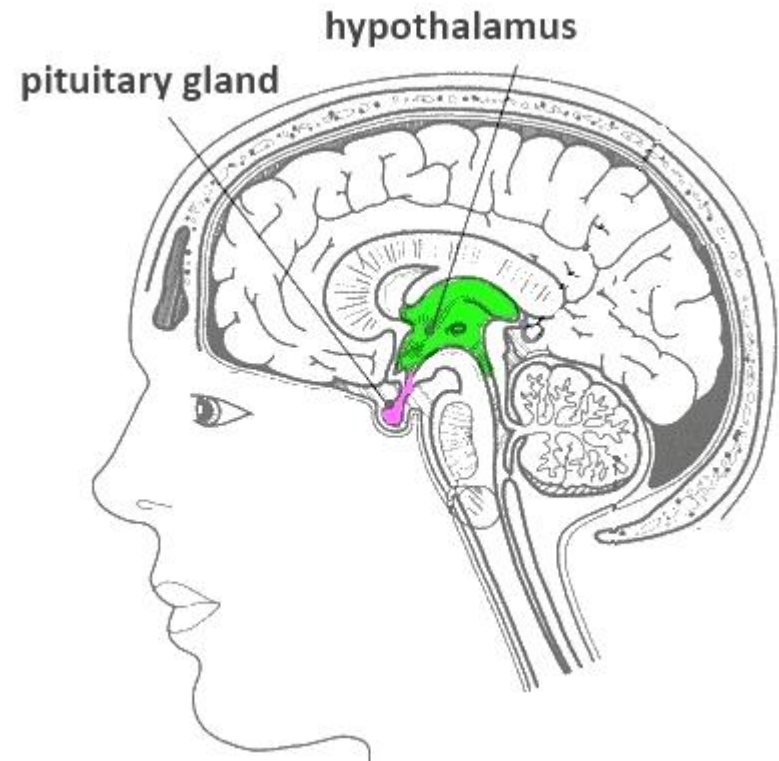


- Characterized by the entry into the period of mature sexuality. Beginning of regular sexual activity with a regular partner (previously promiscuous behavior).
- Maximum functioning of the endocrine system (gonads).
- Personality, social consciousness, and an adequate assessment of one's abilities are formed.
- Emancipation from family; your worldview, higher emotions.





- The process of puberty is controlled by the hypothalamic region of the brain; in this case, first the pituitary gland is involved in it, and then other parts of hormonal regulation, the restructuring of which is accompanied by changes in the physical appearance and mental sphere



- The **pubertal crisis** is of an extremely complex, integral nature, determined by both hormonal and mainly radical restructuring of the mental sphere. It is the psyche during puberty that is most vulnerable. This is determined by the transitional nature of its development; the teenager is no longer internally satisfied with the passive role of a supervised child, and the external environment denies his right to assume responsible adult roles, at every step making him feel both his social immaturity and economic dependence.

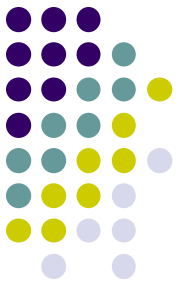






- Against the background of the general vulnerability of the psyche, the sexual sphere is particularly vulnerable: sexual consciousness must make the transition from the romantic stage through the lustful blindness of the sexual phase with its inexorably obsessive fixation of the psyche on the genital sphere to the stage of mature sexual consciousness, harmoniously combining sensuality with the highest ideals of human love.

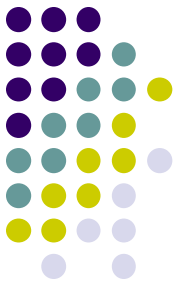


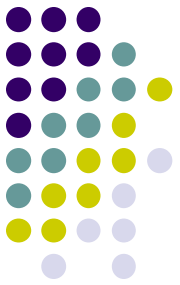


## Stage III

- The formation of psychosexual orientations, which subsequently determine the choice of the object of desire with its individual characteristics (gender, appearance, physique, etc.), the need for the realization of desire in a certain situation and a series of sequential actions.

# Formation of the ability to attract the attention of peers you like and communicate with them.





## Stage III

### Phase 3: formation of sexual libido

- Selection of characteristics that will subsequently include the mechanism of sexual desire (traits such as frivolity, frivolity, changing loves and ideals, having several hobbies).



- The variety of these signs makes it easier to choose a spouse and achieve a harmonious relationship with him.

# Thank you for your attention!

