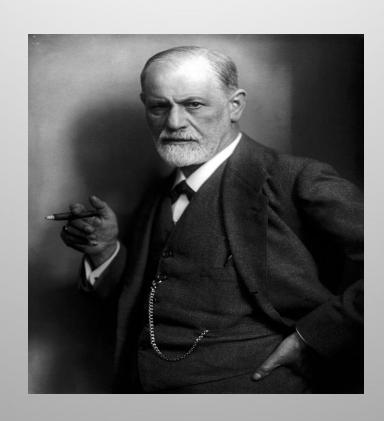
## FREUD: EGO PSYCHOLOGY



#### **OVERVIEW**

- What is ego?
- Important terms
- History of ego psychology
- Evolution of ego
- Structural theory of mind
- Ego
- Super-ego
- Summary
- References

#### WHAT IS EGO?

- Ego- "I" or me of personality
- Executive of personality
- Centre of organization and integration of psyche
- The ego is defined as a coherent system of functions for mediating between instincts and the outside world

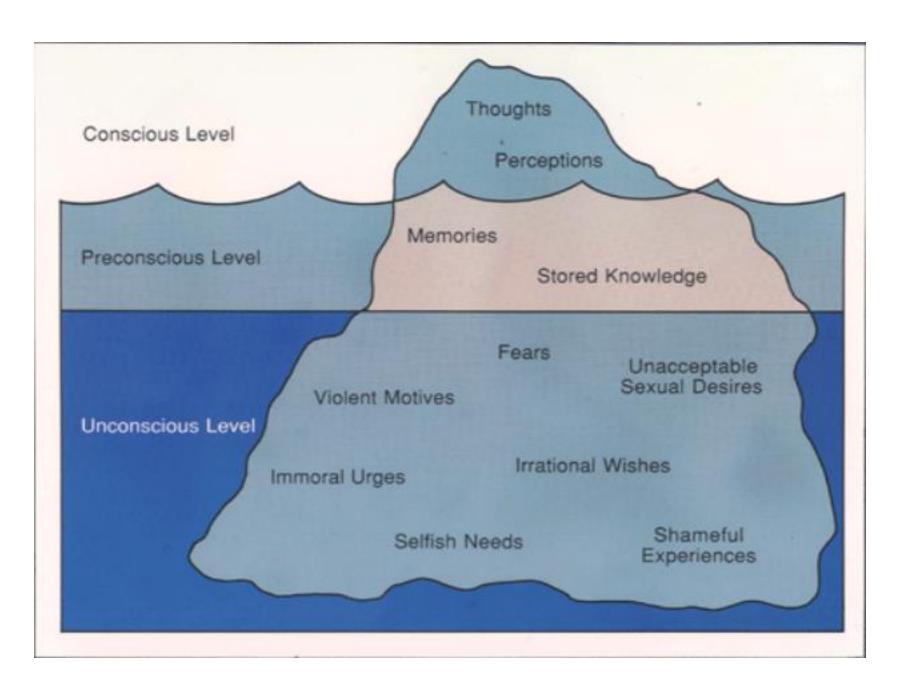
#### **TERMS**

- Instincts- motivating force that drive behaviour. Internal bodily stimuli transformed to mental wish- psychic energy
- Life instincts- libido (psychic energy)
- Death instincts- aggressive drive



#### **TERMS**

- Unconscious- seething cauldron of repressed wishes, memories and instincts that we aren't aware of
- Pre-conscious- storehouse of thoughts, memories and perceptions that can be easily summoned to consciousness
- Conscious- all sensations and perception and thoughts we are aware of at the time



#### **HISTORY**

#### **FREUD**

- 1897- Concept of égo' introduced
- 1923- 'The ego and Id'
- 1926- 'Inhibitions, Symptoms, and Anxiety'

#### **HISTORY**

#### **POST-FREUDIAN ERA**

- 1936- Anna Freud- 'The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defense'
- 1939- Heinz Hartmann- 'Ego Psychology and problems of adaptation'
- 1951- David Rapaport systematized ego psychology

#### **HISTORY**

#### **FALL AND TRANSFORMATION**

- 1970's-
- 'Psychology versus metapsychology'
- Object-relations theory
- Pluralism
- Charles Brenner and modern ego psychology

- > 1st phase (early concept) (till 1897)
- Ego poorly defined
- Dominant mass of conscious ideas and moral values
- Distinct from impulses and wishes of the repressed unconscious.
- Chiefly concerned with defence

- > 2nd phase (historical roots) (1897-1923)
- Shift- neurophysiological- topographicalstructural theory
- Development of psychoanalysis
- Limitations of topographical models- unconscious nature of defence mechanisms and unconscious guilt
- Instinct theory
- Ego- function, organization and relation to reality

- > 3rd phase (Freud's ego psychology) (1923-1937)
- Structural entity
- Coherent organization of mental processes and functions
- Perceptual conscious system
- Structures responsible for resistance and unconscious defense.
- Passive and weak.

- > 3<sup>rd</sup> phase (Freud's ego psychology) (1923-1937)
- Controls apparatuses of motility and perception, contact with reality through defence mechanisms, inhibition and control of primary instinctual drives
- *Inhibitions, symptoms, and anxiety* ego more independent.
- Able to anticipate( autonomous function), mobilize defences and avoid conflict
- Function of adaptation based on reality principle that allowed the ego to curb instinctual drives when action prompted by them would lead into real danger.

- > 3rd phase (Freud's ego psychology) (1923-1937)
- Powerful regulatory force responsible for integration and control of behavioral responses
- Introduction of adaptive function and reality
- Ego had independent roots

- >4th phase (systematization)
- Elaboration of defense mechanisms
- Autonomy of ego- primary and secondary
- Conflict-free sphere of ego functionscontradicts freudian conflict psychoanalysis

- Pleasure Principle: Inborn tendency to avoid pain & to seek pleasure through discharge of tension
- Reality Principle: Ability of mind to assess reality of external world, and to act upon it accordingly, as opposed to acting on the pleasure principle.

#### STRUCTURAL THEORY

- Structure of psychic apparatus
- 1. Id (primal)
- 2. Ego (real and rational)
- 3. Super-ego (ideal)

#### STRUCTURAL THEORY-ID

- Reservoir of instincts and libido
- Energy supply
- Pleasure principle



- Instant gratification
- No awareness of reality
- Primary process

#### STRUCTURAL THEORY-EGO

- Rational master
- Executive- decides whether, how and when to fulfill impulses in accordance with reality
- Postpone, delay or re-direct id satisfaction
- Reality principle
- Secondary process thought
- Tightrope between id, super-ego and reality

## STRUCTURAL THEORY-EGO

- 'In consequence of the pre-established connection between sense and perception and muscular action, the ego has voluntary movement at its command. It has the task of self-preservation.
- As regards external events, it performs that task by becoming aware of stimuli, by storing up experiences about them (in the memory), by avoiding excessively strong stimuli (through flight), by dealing with moderate stimuli (through adaptation) and finally by learning to bring about expedient changes in the external world to its own advantage (through activity).

## STRUCTURAL THEORY-EGO

- As regards internal events, in relation to the id, it performs that task by gaining control over the demands of the instinct, by deciding whether they are to be allowed satisfaction, by postponing that satisfaction to times and circumstances favourable in the external world or by suppressing their excitations entirely.
- It is guided in its activity by consideration of the tension produced by stimuli, whether these tensions are present in it or introduced into it.'

### STRUCTURAL THEORY-SUPER-EGO

- Largely unconscious set of beliefs
- internalized moral values, ideals, prohibitions, and standards of the parental imagoes.
- Conscience- through punishment
- Ego-ideal- through praise
- Thought/action contrary to super-egoguilt/shame
- Severe regression- allies with id (sexualized/permeated with aggression)

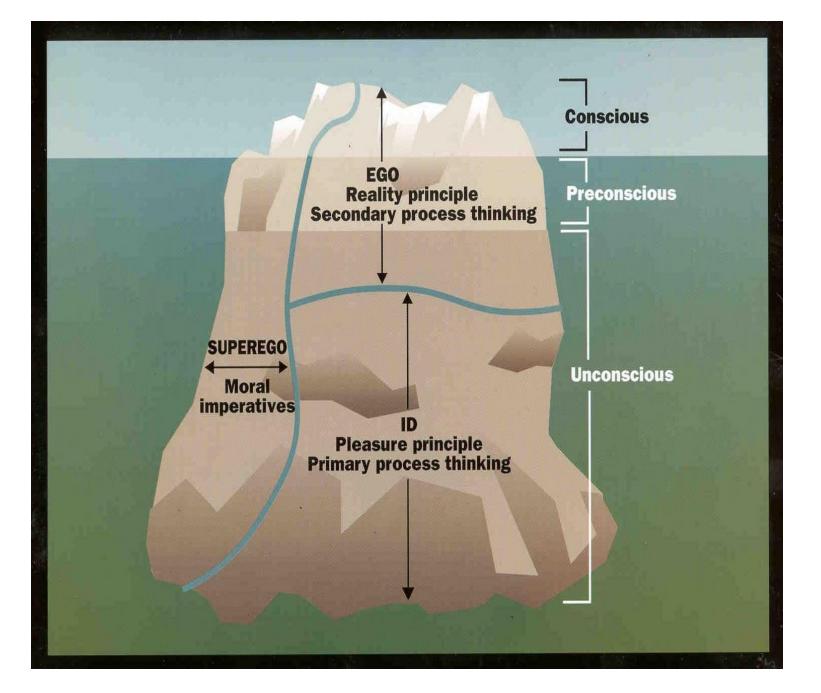
## The Psyche (Personality)



ld: Instincts

**Ego:** Reality

Superego: Morality



### ORIGINS OF EGO

- Freud- ego derived from id- instincts and conflict with external world
- Newly born- no or rudimentary ego
- Contradiction- neonate has intact ego capacities including sensory and motor functions and adaptive capacities to react to and relate with caretaking figures.
- Hartmann- separate roots of ego from id

#### DEVELOPMENT OF EGO

- Maturation of autonomous functions
- Acquiring aspects from external world by internalization
- Internalization-
- 1. Incorporation
- primitive oral wish for union with an object (maternal object). Object distinction not maintained

## DEVELOPMENT OF EGO

#### 2. Introjection

- At close of oedipal phase
- Qualities of the person at centre of gratifying relationship are internalized and reestablished as part of the organization of the self.
- Incomplete integration

#### 3. Identification

 Active structuralizing and alteration of internal structures (ego and super-ego) on the basis of selected elements derived from the model which integrate completely.

### **FUNCTIONS OF EGO**

- 1. Control and regulation of instinctual drives
- 2. Judgement- anticipate consequences of actions
- 3. Object relations- The capacity for mutually satisfying relationships from initial relations with maternal figures to social relationships.
- 4. Defensive functions- resolve conflict between instinctual demands and external reality.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF EGO**

- Relation to reality- mediate between internal world and external reality
- Sense of reality- distinguish what is inside the body from what is outside
- Reality testing- objective evaluation and judgment of the external world and differentiating from internal fantasy
- Adaptation to reality- ability to use resources to deal effectively with changing circumstances based on previously tested judgments of reality.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF EGO**

6. Synthetic function- capacity to organize, and bind together various drives, motives, tendencies, and functions within the personality in overall unity

#### EGO AUTONOMY

- > Primary autonomy-
- functions (perception, memory, intelligence, thought processes, motor activity, reality testing) present at birth
- develop naturally and independently of intrapsychic conflict in average expectable environment
- > Secondary autonomy-
- Functions developed as defence against drives
- Acquire independent structure

# SUPER-EGO:HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

 1914 -Freud suggested another structural component of psychic apparatus – to watch over ego – make sure it measured up to egoideal (Superego)

Narcissistic perfection Criticism- self and others Ego-ideal

# SUPER-EGO:HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1917 conscience- part of ego that judges it critically
- 1923 superego consisted of ego-ideal and conscience; mainly unconscious
- Guilt due to tension between ego and superego – tension expressed by need for punishment

#### ORIGINS OF SUPEREGO

- Oedipal period competing for love of the desired parent
- Hostility and sexual exploration & masturbatory activities unacceptable to parents
- Fear of castration, observation that girls lack penis – reinforces fear
- Turns away from oedipal situation and enters latency period of psychosexual development – renounces sexual impulses of infantile phase

#### ORIGINS OF SUPEREGO

- Fear of loss of the mother's love and disappointment over father's failure to fulfil their wish makes girls give up their Electra complex
- Superego develops with resolution of Oedipus complex

#### **EVOLUTION OF SUPEREGO**

- Beyond oral phase- abandons symbiotic ties with parents; forms initial introjections
- Introjections from both parents get united –
  precipitate & confronts organizes as "superego"
- Struggle to repress instinctual aims toward parents- renouncement of aim- prohibiting character of superego- heir to oedipal complex

#### **EVOLUTION OF SUPEREGO**

- Closely related to id than ego due to repression of instinctual desires
- Conflict internalizes- ego and super-ego
- External control to self control
- Latency period and beyond child continues to build on through contact with teachers, heroic figures and admired persons – forming child's moral standards, values, aspirations and ideals

#### **SUMMARY**

- Id- unconscious drives
- Ego- executive organ and mediator
- Super-ego- moral perfection

#### **EGO**

- Spans all three topographical dimensions
- Origin- autonomous + conflict of id and reality
- Develop through maturation and internalization
- Functions- mediator, judgement, contact to reality, object relations, defense and integration

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## THANK YOU