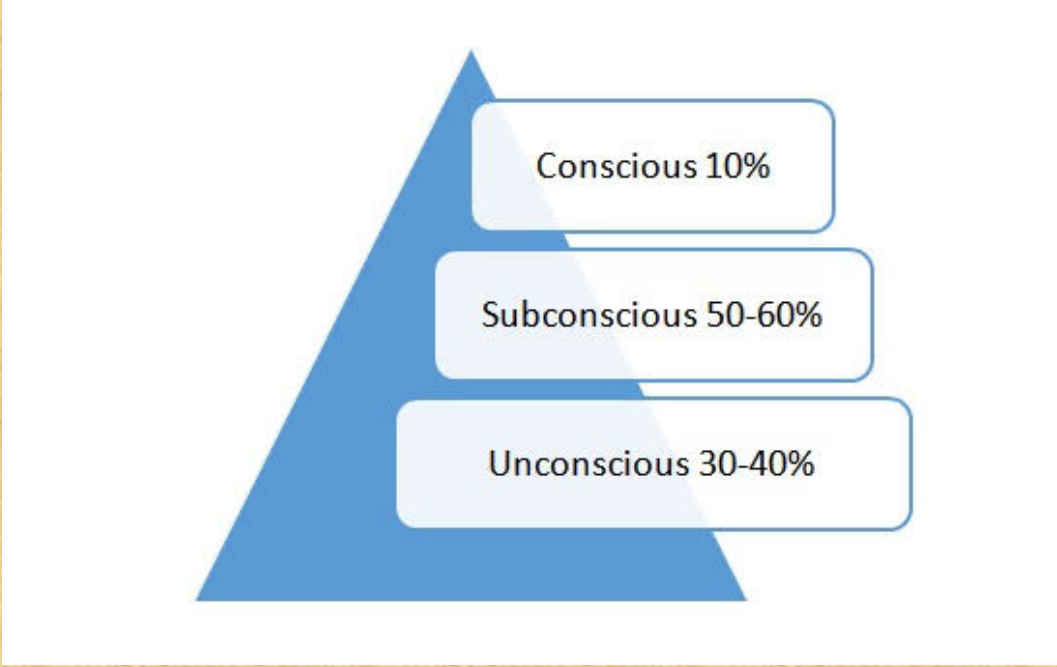
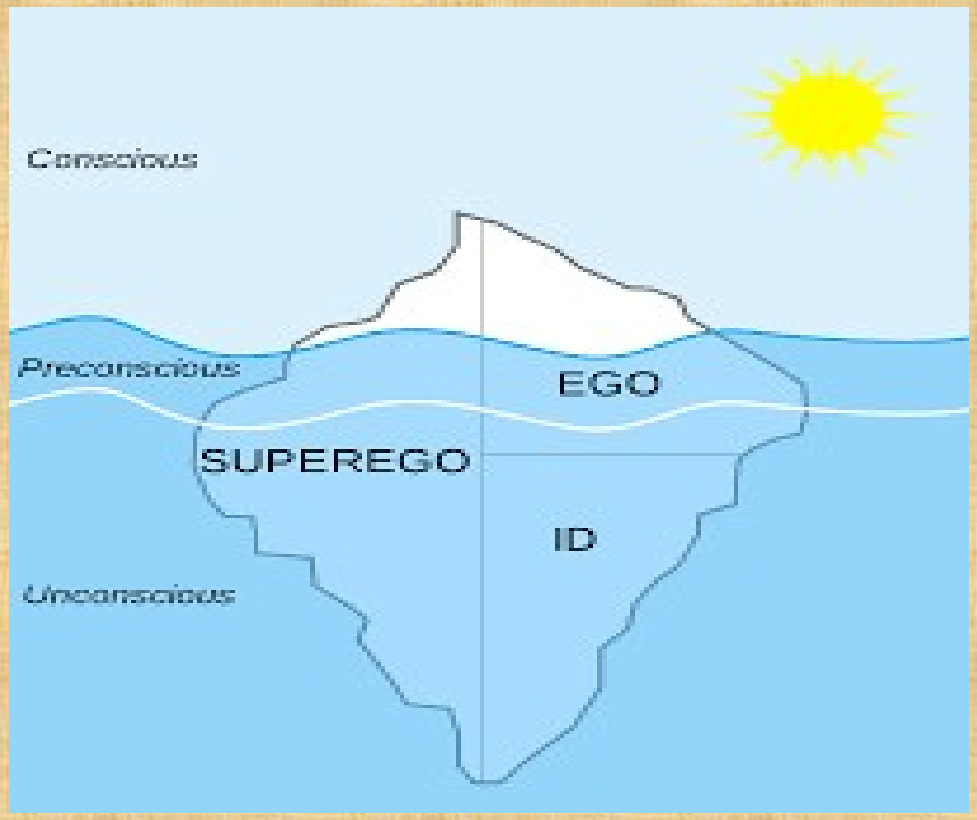
Structure of the mind



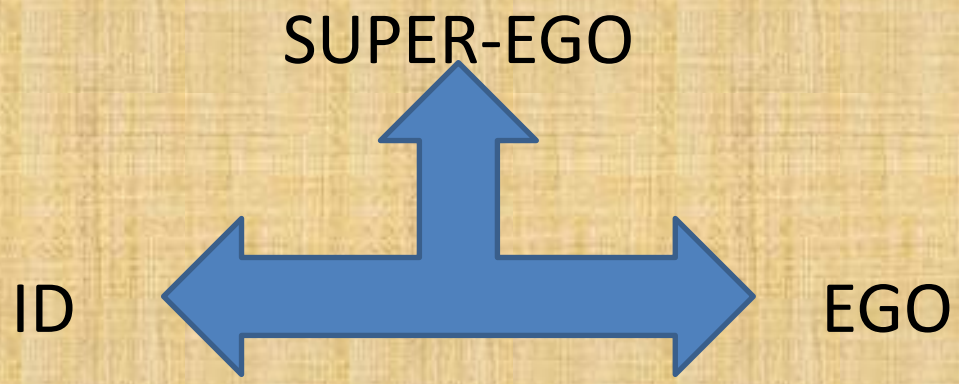
Basics of psychology

- Before 1870 psychology was not a separate discipline, rather it was studied under philosophy.
- APA was established in 1892.
- Wilhelm Wundt in 1879 opened 1st experimental laboratory in psychology at university of Leipzig, Germany.
- In 1896, Sigmund Freud developed the theory of psychoanalysis.

Structure of the mind



Psychic apparatus defined in Sigmund Freud's structural model of mind



They are the three theoretical constructs in terms of whose activity and interaction mental life is described.

According to this model of the psyche,

- The ID is the set of uncoordinated instinctual trends;
- The SUPER-EGO plays the critical and moralizing role;
- The EGO is the organized, realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the super-ego. The super-ego can stop you from doing certain things that your id may want you to do

STRUCTURAL THEORY OF MIND



Id:

Instincts



Ego:

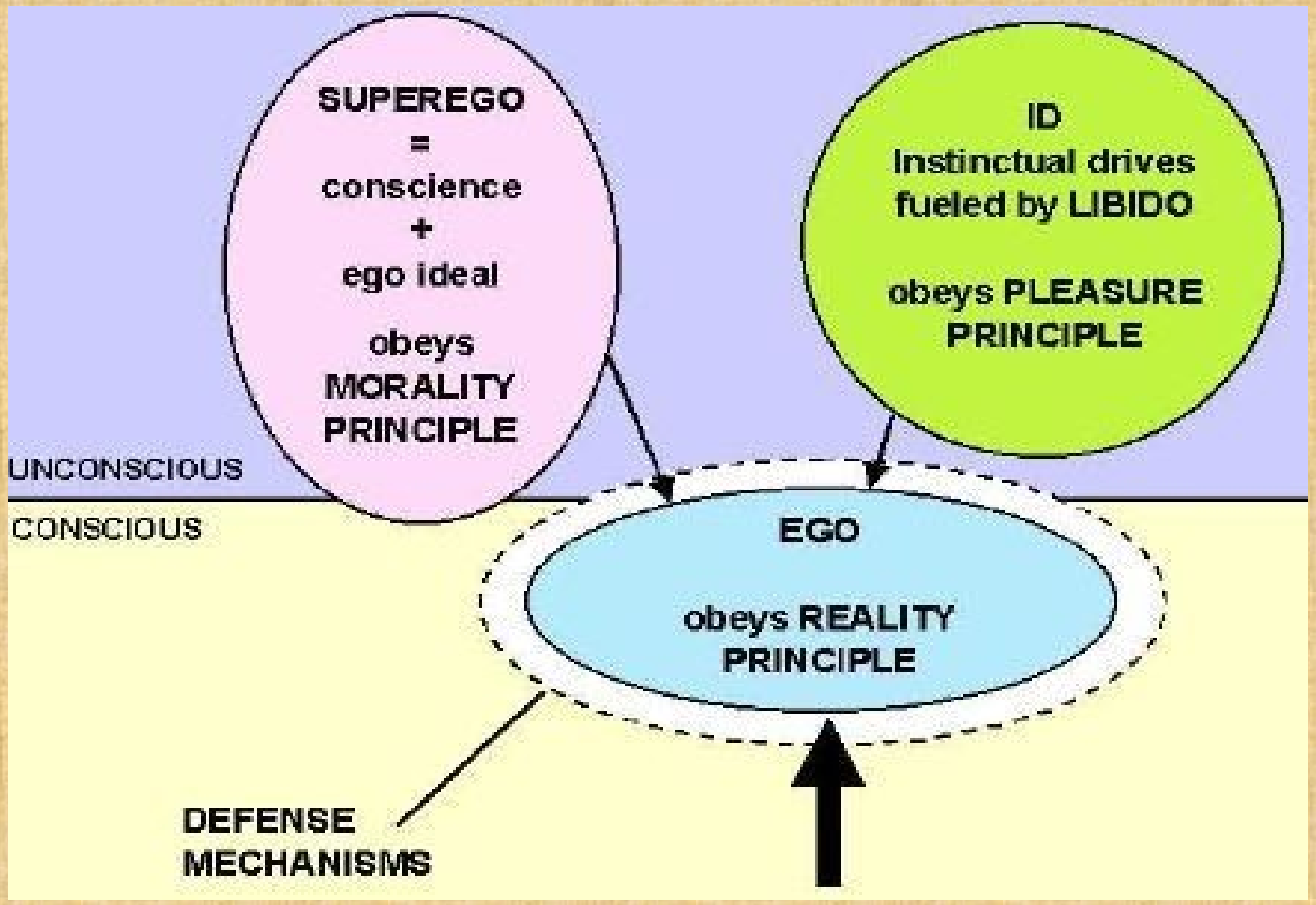
Reality



Superego:

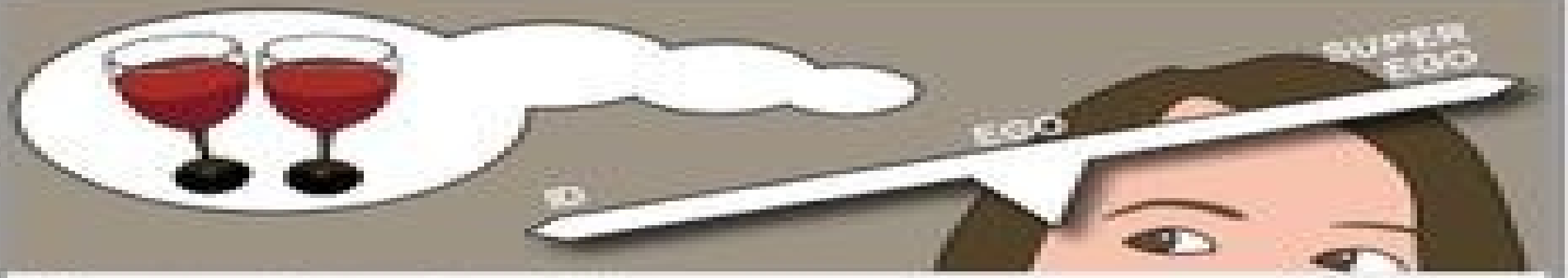
Morality

psychlotron.org.uk

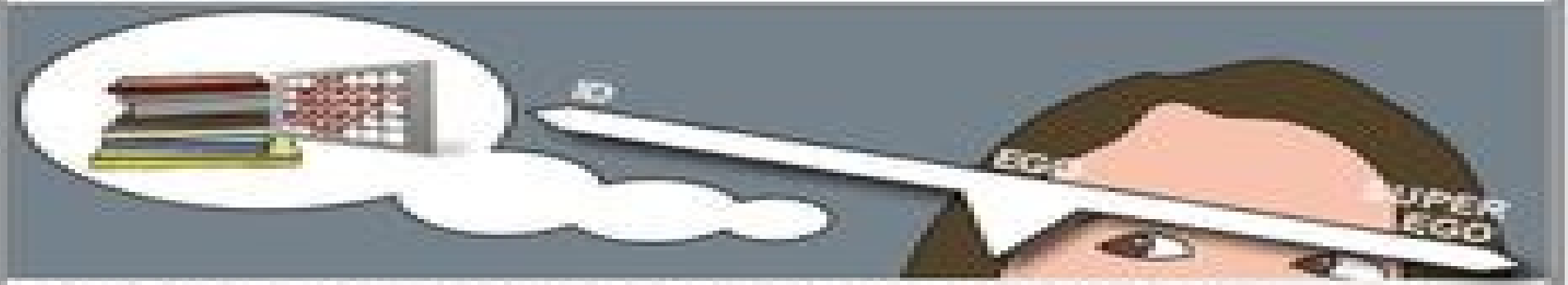

SUPEREGO
=
conscience
+
ego ideal
obeys
MORALITY
PRINCIPLE
ID
Instinctual drives
fueled by LIBIDO
obeys PLEASURE
PRINCIPLE
UNCONSCIOUS
CONSCIOUS
EGO
obeys REALITY
PRINCIPLE
DEFENSE
MECHANISMS

Dynamic equilibrium

Exams are approaching. Should you .....



Do no revision and socialise



Do nothing but revision, having no rest or relaxation



Revise with a realistic revision timetable

Id, Ego, & Superego

Id	The instinctual part of the mind that responds immediately to wants and desires. The id is chaotic and animal-like, seeking pleasure and avoiding pain.
Ego	The ego is the decision-making part of the mind. It uses reason and logic, and tries to get the unrealistic id to cooperate in real life.
Superego	The voice that incorporates the values and morals which are learned from one's parents and society. It tries to persuade the id and ego to turn to moral goals rather than seeking pleasure.

Functions

ID

- Instinctive and primitive
- Entirely unconscious
- Pleasure principle
- Center of wants an primal desires
- Demands immediate satisfaction
- Born with it
- Located in subconscious
- Unconsciously tries to satisfy basic sexual and aggressive drives
- Pleasure Principle

EGO

- Rationality
- Ensure that Ids wants are acceptable in the "real world"
- Mostly located in the conscious part
- Moderator between ID and SuperEGO
- Logical aspect of personality
- Conscious part of the personality with "executive powers"
- Reality Principle

SUPEREGO

- Sense of right and wrong
- Both in conscious and unconscious
- Learned rights and wrongs that control you
- Moral aspects of personality
- Represents internalized ideals and provides standards for judgment
- What we should do
- Right and wrong
- The conscious (prevents us from doing morally bad things)
- Ego ideal (motivates us to do what is morally right)

ID

- The ID is the unorganized part of the personality structure that contains a human's basic, instinctual drives.
- ID is the only component of personality that is present from birth.
- It is the source of our bodily needs, wants, desires, and impulses, particularly our sexual and aggressive drives.
- The ID contains the libido, which is the primary source of instinctual force that is unresponsive to the demands of reality.
- The ID acts according to the "pleasure principle", seeking to avoid pain or unpleasure
- If the mind was solely guided by the ID, individuals would find it difficult to wait patiently at a restaurant, while feeling hungry, and would most likely grab food off of neighbouring tables

According to Freud the ID is unconscious by definition:

"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 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: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations.... 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."

EGO

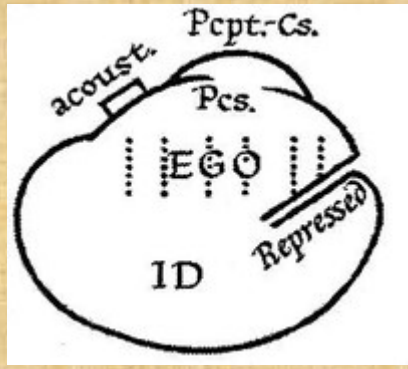
The ego acts according to the reality principle; i.e. it seeks to please the ID's drive in realistic ways that will benefit in the long term rather than bring grief.
At the same time, Freud concedes that as the ego "attempts to mediate between ID and reality, it is often obliged to cloak the *Ucs.* [Unconscious] commands of the ID with its own *Pcs.* [Preconscious] rationalizations, to conceal the ID's conflicts with reality, to profess ... to be taking notice of reality even when the id has remained rigid and unyielding."

The ego comprises the organized part of the personality structure that includes defensive, perceptual, intellectual-cognitive, and executive functions.

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, defence, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory.

Denial, displacement, intellectualisation, fantasy, compensation, projection, rationalization, reaction formation, regression, repression, and sublimation were the defence 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.

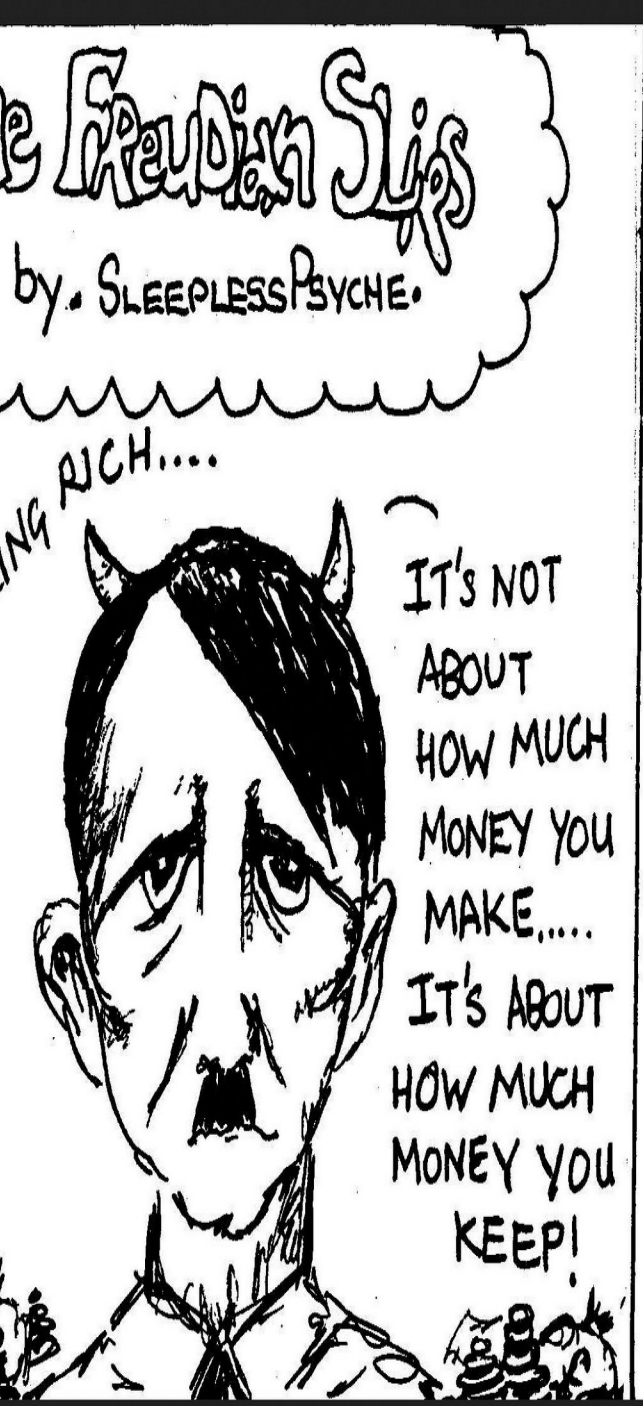


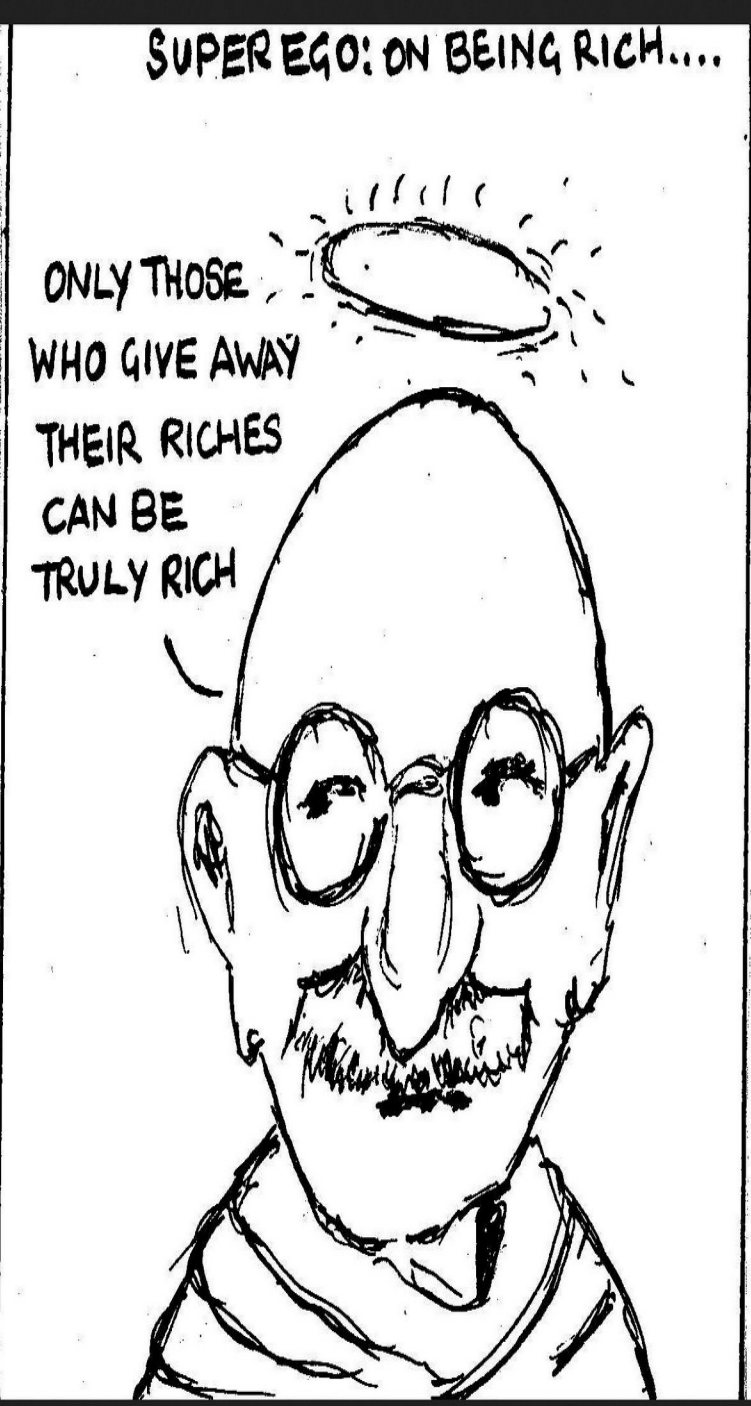
"The ego is not sharply separated from the id; its lower portion merges into it.... But the repressed merges into the id as well, and is merely a part of it."

SUPER-EGO

Freud developed his concept of the super-ego from an earlier combination of the ego ideal and the "special psychical agency which performs the task of seeing that narcissistic satisfaction from the ego ideal is ensured ... what we call our 'conscience'. “The superego reflects the internalization of cultural rules, solely taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. For him "the installation of the super-ego can be described as a successful instance of identification with the parental agency," while as development proceeds "the super-ego also takes on the influence of those who have stepped into the place of parents — educators, teachers, people chosen as ideal models.“ The super-ego aims for perfection.

"The Super-ego can be thought of as a type of conscience that punishes misbehaviour with feelings of guilt. For example, for having extra-marital affairs."[


e Freudian Slips
by. SleeplessPsyche.
ING RICH....
IT's NOT ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY YOU MAKE.....
IT's ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY YOU KEEP!


SUPER EGO: ON BEING RICH....
ONLY THOSE WHO GIVE AWAY THEIR RICHES CAN BE TRULY RICH


EGO: ON BEING RICH...
IT's NOT ROCKET SCIENCE M
JUST MARRY A BILLIONAIRE
PHILANTHROPIST

THANK YOU