Neo-Freudian theorists

The prominent Neo-Freudian theorists include Adler, Erikson and Jung. Adler stressed on the significance of social connections and conscious thoughts. He explained that personality is the product of social determinants. This means that an individual will develop a personality according to the social environment in which he is living. Adler was against Freud’s idea of unconscious thoughts and the role of inner sexual drive. The psychological theory of Alder explained that unconsciousness alone is not adequate for driving behaviors. Unconscious motivation is not strong enough for provoking negative attitudes. His analysis of libido explains that human beings are striving for perfection that create feelings of inferiority. The desire for perfection provokes aggressive drive.

Erikson claimed that the social and historical forces drive certain behavior in human beings. This indicates that the libido never moves while social forces influence one’s creation of identity. This also explains the reason of identify crisis because children who are dissatisfied with their ethnicities or cultural background struggles to change them. Erikson has also identified identify crisis experienced by humans at different ages. Such as when the child is two years old he struggles to trust others. This is due to the mistrust towards others. On reaching age of three the child struggles to attain autonomy. During the age of 6-12 years the child face challenge of inferiority.

Jung explained that libido represents the natural urge of life. He focused on manifestation of energy for explaining the role of personality. Individuals are motivated by the desire of hunger, sleep and sex. He claimed that a self-regulated system is responsible for initiating behaviors and formation of personalities. Individuals are motivated by their inner most urge and desire. He rejected the concept of unconscious thoughts explained by Freud.