

Freudian Theory of Drive

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Introduction

The concept of the Freudian theory of drive is a significant component of psychoanalysis. The theory faced resistance from the scientific community and patients. According to Lantz and Ray (2020), the psychosexual development of Freudian theory categorized psychology using the same methodology and scientific structure as biology and medicine. The theory focuses on aggression and desire in human beings. The Freudian theory of drive enhances our understanding of the relationship between neurology and human desires.

Analysis of the Freudian Theory of Drive

Freud's desire theory states that the internal fulfillment of necessity and external self-preservation constitutes human beings' nature. Individuals tend to avoid un-pleasurable stimuli and try to achieve gratification. Pleasurable feelings serve the human emotional apparatus in a better way. According to Kli (2018), the pleasure principle of the Freudian theory of desire eliminates the instinctive stimulation in an organism or individuals. The drives of life instinct in humans and other organisms maintain the regressive energy that can either preserve or destroy life's kinetics. Moreover, the human emotions in Freud's psychoanalysis tend to conflict with the recollection of the internal gratification to those of self-maintenance or reality. The contradiction tends to generate the human feeling of repression or lack of strategy to attain satisfaction. Arguably, an organism's tendency to reduce its desires is deemed necessary for its social life's survival and progression.

Freud's theory of drives describes the influence of erotic and death desires on the emotional life of individuals. The erotic drive is demonstrated in the sexual urge to extend and unify the different forms of life units. This drive not only establishes a relationship that holds individuals in mutual bonds but also the development of human inspiration and intellect (Kli,

2018). In contrast, death desires tend to dissolve or destroy life. The desires tend to promote aggressive behaviors, apathy, mental dullness, general absenteeism, and passive personality in individuals. Therefore, individuals are advised to refrain from death drives since they promote negative aspects of life disorders.

Freudian theory of drive asserts that stimulation of the physical and somatic sexual apparatus tends to yield sexual excitement in an individual. Observation indicates that stimuli impinge sexual urge from three sections. The external erogenic zones, the organic interior, and the mental life of external impressions. According to Stoleru (2014), the three kinds of stimulation yield the same effect of sexual excitement demonstrated in an individual somatic and mental state. Moreover, the theory attributes a distinctive mixture of pleasurable and un-pleasurable feelings to sexual excitement. The fear of sexual excitement among individuals contributes to both un-pleasurable and pleasurable feelings. Therefore, motivating people to shift from a low to a high level of sexual organism or excitement generate two different incentives. For instance, the ease of tension yields additional pleasure by individuals and the pleasure caused due to increased sexual excitement.

The erogenic zones are the basic concept of the Freudian theory of drive. The excitation of somatic organs depends on the chemical nature of the stimulant in the erogenic zone. For example, the human eye tends to rely on exhibition and scopophilia's visual stimuli to generate sexual excitement in people. Stoleru (2014) asserts that the latency period of an individual's growth occurs between the age of 10-11 and 6-7. Mental forces that determine moral ideas, sexual instincts, and personal feelings tend to occur at this development age. Therefore, Freud proposed concepts to inhibit the theory of sexual drive at the latency period of individuals' growth.

The Freudian drive theory confirms that the human Id is the primary ground to generate different urges or excitements. The conscious layer is the least explored, mysterious, and darkest part of a human being. According to Kli (2018), the human Id is the layer that experiences libido energy due to the death or sexuality drive. The conscious layer tends to interfere with the human body's systems of self-preservation to attain pleasurable or sexual urge feelings. It does not consider rules, ethical precepts, and social constraints. From the Freudian perspective, the Id is the ideal place for individuals to express physical, instinctual, and organic forces. Therefore, the ability of the conscious layer to allow inherency enables its understanding beyond the biological context. The Id shapes a child's personality through physiological processes that bring the biological instincts linked to anal or oral erogenous zones under genital jurisdiction.

Freud claims that life instincts concentrate on the conservation of species or individual life aspects. The survival instinct tends to compel individuals to participate in actions that minimize or reduce the ability to lose a life. For example, people observe the healthy and safe mode of living to fulfill their desire to live. According to Kli (2018), the life instinct drives tend to motivate individuals to nurture and create new life units through the sexual drive. Moreover, the urge for survival among individuals is reflected in their positive emotions of affection, prosocial action, social cooperation, and love. These social behaviors support individual harmonious existence, healthy lifestyles, and well-being. Therefore, the desire to live promotes the preservation of different environmental species and life forms in society.

Freud linked the aggressive behaviors of individuals to sexual desires. He asserts that cruelty, sexuality, and scopophilia development are mutual subjects of desire instincts. According to Giacolini and Sabatello (2018), the sexuality of male individuals contains a component of aggressiveness, the desire to dominate. Moreover, aggressive behaviors tend to yield problems in

the pre-genital organization during the libidinal stage of sexual development. Freud confirms that in the libidinal stage of development, the gender of an individual can be determined based on active or passive goal traits. The theory also claims that the male and female choice of objects is impossible due to the pre-genital organization at the stage of sexual development. Conversely, the Freudian theory of drive adopts the instinct of mastery and physical pain to elaborate on the act of aggressiveness on sexuality.

Freud's theory attributes infant pleasures to oral desires. The early bonding between mothers and a child provides satisfaction to their oral needs. According to Lantz and Ray (2020), a reduced amount of stimulant tends to fix the child's libidinal energy from the oral mode of satisfaction. Minimal stimulation makes children orally passive or aggressive. From a psychological perspective, these passive and aggressive behaviors may lead to the development of the immature personality traits of gullibility, manipulation, and passiveness in children. Essentially, chemical stimulation among newborns is significant in the gratification of their oral needs to facilitate the normal stages of development.

Freud's desire theory elaborates that specific conditions and processes determine individual emotional stability. Psychoanalysis of the desire theory asserts that particular conditions have to be attained for an individual to maintain a good and balanced life. According to Kli (2018), human desire can be attained in solid form or fluid condition based on the individual psyche's desire. For instance, human desire can be achieved by an increase or repression of renewable or constant demands. Therefore, to prevent the development of health or mental disorders, individuals must fulfill the desires of human anatomy to promote healthy living.

Freudian theory believes individuals typically narrow their death desires externally. For example, they adopt aggressive behaviors generated by death instincts. However, these destructive desires sometimes tend to be generated internally, promoting suicidal thoughts or inducing self-harm (Lantz & Ray, 2020). Freud claimed that individuals' unconscious urge to die is usually compelled by the desire to live. Conversely, human beings are required to refrain from an aggressive act that may cause harm or death.

Conclusion

Freudian theory of drive provides a detailed understanding of the relationship between neurology and human desires. The theory asserts that particular conditions and processes determine individual emotional stability. Failure to deliver the desired condition leads to the development of health disorders, such as mental dullness. Freudian desire theory confirms that the internal fulfillment of necessity and external self-preservation constitutes human beings' nature. The emotions of individuals tend to avoid un-pleasurable stimuli to achieve gratification. Also, the theory asserts that infants tend to derive pleasure from oral desires. The gratification of infant desires originates from the attachment they develop with their mothers. Failure to satisfy newborn desires leads to the development of personality disorders such as passiveness and aggression. Freudian theory confirms that death desires negatively affect human life. They promote the development of mental disorders, aggressive behaviors, and passive personality. Therefore, human beings and organisms need to minimize or reduce their death desires to enhance their survival.

References

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