Psychodynamic aspect.

ID is the selfish / greedy part. The child wants warmth, cuddles, food etc. Which it gets from the mother, or ‘wet nurse.’

This is the basis according to Freud about the experiences the child will have later on in life. The biological mother is the prototype for love – relations in the future. No prototype – unable to form bonds with other people – very deterministic.

Evaluation of cupboard love

STUDY!! SHAFFER & EMERSON (1964)

Found that attachments seem to be formed to responsive individuals, rather than the individuals who provide the care.

STUDY!! HARLOW (1959)

The rhesus monkeys formed an attachment with the “comforting” dummy, rather than the one who fed them.

Bowlby

MATERNAL DEPRIVATION HYPOTHESIS

Based on a theory by stating that “children should have a warm, intimate and continuous relationship with this mother / mother substitute which both finds satisfaction and enjoyment.”

Also believed that this is in intimate and variation selected via evolution for survival of young.

“Children who experience maternal deprivation might suffer permanent long – term emotional maladjustment.”

This hypothesis was developed into an attachment theory after the research of Lorenz and the goslings. Lorenz was an ethologist and his research noted that as a survival mechanism, goslings bond with the 1st moveable object they see.

BABY FACE HYPOTHESIS

Deliberate way of showing vulnerability. This is a successful variation and the two hypotheses have been used as a way to trigger parenting, so that the you survive.

This is deliberate as it is to make sure they are being looked after. Malformed babies are left to die.
**Evolutionary theory - Bowlby**

As mentioned in the maternal deprivation hypothesis, Bowlby used Lorenz’s research to develop attachment hypothesis.

He seen humans as being like animals and therefore have an innate tendency to form attachments with a caregiver. Thus, an *adaptive advantage* - that we will survive.

Also adopted **critical period** from ethologists also.

**ASCMI**

A = Adaptive

This is giving the species a more likely chance to survive. This is due to the caregiver having an attachment to a caregiver, they are kept safe, given food and kept warm.

S = Social Releasers

Babies have these social releasers as they “unlock the innate tendency of adults to care for them.”

Physical - the ‘baby face’ features and body proportions.

Behavioural – crying, cooing.

C = Critical Period

Babies have to form the attachment with their caregiver during a critical phase, which is between birth and 2 ½ years.

Bowlby said if this didn’t happen, the child would be damaged for life as they would have social, emotional, intellectual and physical problems.

M = Monotropy

Bowlby believes that an infant form ONE very special attachment with their mother. This special, intense relationship is termed monotropy.

If the mother isn’t available, the infant could bond with another ever present, adult, mother – substitute.

I = Internal Working Model

Through having the monotropic attachment, the infant would form the internal working model – which is special mental schema for relationships.