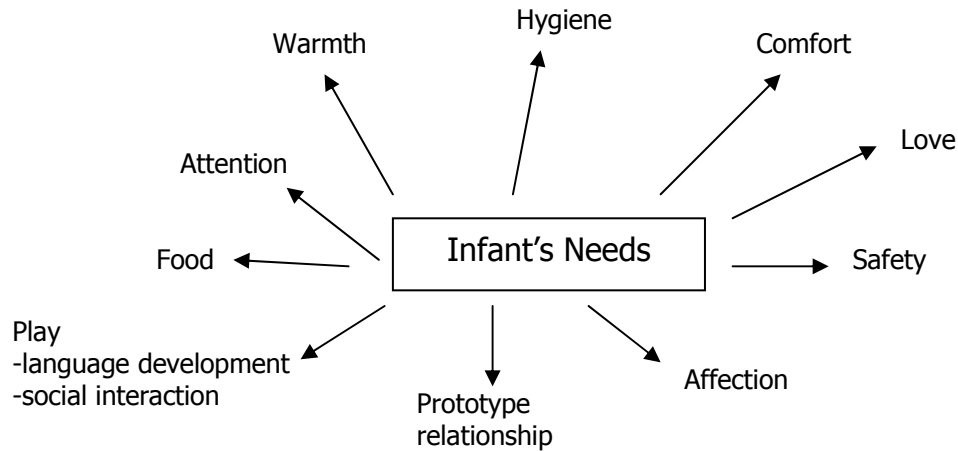


## Developmental Psychology – Deprivation and Privation



### **Deprivation**

*Definition* To take away something an infant previously had  
*Situations* PCG dies  
Divorce  
PCG goes out to work  
Child placed into children's home  
Hospitalisation

### **Privation**

*Definition* When a child has never had something (i.e. not that it had it taken away)  
*Situations* Mother dies at birth, child is put into children's home  
Child abandoned, put into children's home  
Neglect  
PCG has mental disorder  
Foster care (where attachment may not develop)

### **Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Hypothesis**

Separation of an infant from its PCG results in separation protest and distress. Deprivation of the PCG means that during separation no other person gives the care, responsiveness and sensitivity (characteristics of the attachment relationship) to the infant. It is under the latter conditions that the adverse effects of deprivation may occur.

*"Mother-love in infancy and childhood is as important for mental health as are vitamins and proteins for physical health."* **Bowlby, 1953**

Bowlby says that if infants are deprived during the social development stage, they are more likely to develop affectionless psychopathy, whereby the child will lack shame or a sense of responsibility.