Life Story, Sanchez

Student’s Name

Institution

Abstract

This paper examines psychological development of a boy named Sanchez who was born weighing less than normal birth weights. The boy experiences various psychological distress following traumatic conditions surrounding facing his life. His family at birth belonged to the average class though after eight years their social status droped due to unavoidable circumstances. Both parents agreed on a divorce when Sanchez was at his childhood only on his 8th birthday. Soon after the divorce the Sanchez father died and his ex-wife who turned into drugs and prostitution neglecting Sanchez adolescent development. The paper also tries to determine the major concerns, needs and challenges faced by Sanchez and how they can be handled to ensure positive outcomes using life stories of child’s psychological development. The paper briefs the research and beliefs of relating issues and concerns towards adolescent psychological development.

Life Story, Sanchez

Introduction

As the poetry of the Englishman Robert Browning goes, ‘*A man’s reach should expand his gasp*’. At birth, Sanchez weighed lesser as compared to normal birth weights. Both of his parents took dearly care of the boy and devoted much of their time and effort to ensure Sanchez was provided with the best aid. This formed a powerful base for his development due to increased attention reducing any degree of behavior disturbance. His parents created a good environment for his further development growth through their already average social class. His mother provided good mother- child interaction that resulted to his developmental competence. At the age of four, Sanchez mental ability and growing social skills were evident and this can be greatly attributed to the proximal process. The proximal process gave him a better environment required for his knowledge development and personal skills at his early childhood (Bronfenbrenner, 1999).

**Results**

When Sanchez was around seven years, some misfortunes happened to his parents. His dad was demoted and his mum lost her job. Her mother being exposed to high luxury life and heavy spendings, she could not at first accept their new financial position. Financial distress at times gave her a parental stress due to Sanchez undiminishing demands. Surprisingly, before Sanchez used to be offered everything he demanded even if it was not necessary. Now when his mother was under the parenting stress, Sanchez demands were belittled to include only what was necessary under their current financial ability. Sanchez was stripped most of his luxury frequent shopping and expensive travels due to the financial stress his family experienced. Surprisingly, this became a source of his mother positive parenting. Sanchez was taught how to be disciplined and his mother became more sensitive to Sanchez change in behavior both at home and in school. This became a good intervention on his behavior in the multiple setting he was exposed to.

Sanchez at his early age became obedient, but thing turned sour when he was nine. His parents could no longer agree on many issues and this was so bad that, it resulted to a divorce. This separation was very much for Sanchez to handle though his father was mandated by the court to provide child upkeep because his mother had secured his custody. Sanchez’ world reached a crossroad. His mother’s condition worsened as she had no source of stable livelihood. Unfortunately, she mother turned to drugs and prostitution due to high levels of stress. She spared no time for her son. At this age, lacking mother’s care, Sanchez did not recover from the divorce stress. This formed a base of poor parenting and no sooner did Sanchez behavior changed. Sanchez increased financial deprivation deteriorated, as even most of his basic needs could not be catered for. His mother squandered everuthing to buy drugs. This disrupted Sanchez studies and to make the matter worse, it negatively affected his antisocial behaviors. These multiple environment affected his psychological development both at school and at home (Swanger-Gagne, 2009).

When the boy was at the age of eleven, his father had a lethal accident. Sanchez was left now with nowhere to seek advice or comfort as his mother was hardly available. Then he turned towards his peers of bad influence. He developed a bad attitude about life. His company gambled and often engaged in frequent troubles. His teachers tried all means to give him guidance that landed into deaf years. The mother was alerted about Sanchez change of behavior but took no actions to counter this negative influence (Heilbron, 2008).

**Sanchez major concerns and what can one do as a caregiver to facilitate positive outcomes**

A caregiver can assume full responsibility by picking up the failed roles of a father which revealed Sanchez main concerns of poor parenting, lack of a mentor figure and failure to self-realization. Thus, it is vital for a caregiver to ensure that Sanchez realizes his self-efficacy. If he could well understand what he would be able to achieve while focusing on his abilities, this could form his defining moments that would enhance the development of positive desired outcomes. The belief of self-efficacy to Sanchez would be the base to influence personal choice through motivation and emotional reaction. Instead of threatening his bad behavior, a caregiver should influence the level of his efforts to change his behavior and concentrate on positive life. Thus, a caregiver should use gift incentives to ensure Sanchez focuses on the goals agreed. This would change his psychological reasoning in different modes of treatment modes. (Banduras A, 2010).

Sanchez behavior problem and his mother turning into drugs and prostitution is also a valid reason to worry, since a childhood behavior problem can be predicted to dire the outcomes of drug abuse or juvenile delinquency if exposed to poor parenting at his early stage of adolescent development. A caregiver should personally counsel Sanchez to obtain the main reasons why he is behaving inappropriate. This would establish trust relations between the two and enable the teenager to open to his caregiver on concerns of lacking somebody who he could share his shortcomings with. His level of opening will definitely require both emotional and maybe financial support which a caregiver should be ready to provide so as to give Sanchez a chance to rediscover his wasted potential in a simpler logic manner. Self-awareness now becomes the key facilitator towards his positive adolescent growth despite being ready to adapt at glance (Swanger-Gagne, 2009).

**What Sanchez needs in his adolescent growth development and what can one do to facilitate positive outcomes?**

Sanchez seems to be in need of emotional care outside his family setting. As a young person, he has been deprived his identity and moral development. Providing emotional feelings to a child during adolescent growth will give him a chance to good moral action. Sanchez, in this case, is seen deprived of his basic emotional needs as his mother is rarely available while the death of his father subjected him to a negative peer influence. Creating inherent good sense in Sanchez will increase the goodness and positive emotional responses to his moral action. This, in turn, would elevate Sanchez moral development in his adolescent stage towards the desired outcomes (Goldstein, 2012).

Sanchez also needs to understand his early adolescent self-identity realization. When he was born, he was well brought up with a sense of good identity. Following those previous shortcomings and negligence from his mother, Sanchez identity seems lost. Cognitive behavioral changes must have occurred making him loose the sense of direction. He has now started showing anxiety over his present failures through feeling ashamed, envy and guilt. Sanchez developmental model of his self-understanding slows down calling for an immediate intervention. His physical aspects have become relatively less important than his emerging psychological life aspects. This has fluctuated his levels of self-evaluation making him engage in negative aspects due to family stress. The situation is worsened by the fact his mother is drugs addicted.

**Challenges of Sanchez adolescent growth development**

A social change is among the main problems Sanchez is exposed to. Children are said to respond to older adults’ reactions which are primarily concerned with meeting external standards of others. The lifestyle of Sanchez mother has directly attributed to his behavior change. Teachers noted the changes of which the mother did not even have noted and took no action after being informed. Sanchez is left to think for himself due to lack of social comparison skills. He lacks self- identity and ventures into gambling and negative influence of his peers. As a care giver, one should ensure that Sanchez regains his interpersonal domain to reduce the peer intensity in regard to assess personal concerns. This will bridge a caregiver and the teenager towards a closer relationship which is the main key to positive behavior change outcome. One should try to influence his popularity, friends and social status towards an inclusion in a good social relation. This will raise his self-esteem towards positive development growth and result to positive outcomes in adolescent stage (M. Brinthaupt and P. Lipka, 2010). .

Social rejection is also a stumbling block and a challenge towards Sanchez adolescent development growth, because early adolescents are strongly attached to their social relationships. This implies that the only way for Sanchez to recover will be by approving positive social concerns that will automatically conflict with his peers. This means that there will be a relationship discrepancy created between him and his current negative influence peers. As a caregiver to Sanchez, one should build a relationship with him that will be aimed at easing this burden of social rejection. Therefore, Sanchez would formulate more realistic standards of self-identity through a mutual consent to facilitate planning and self-regulation and exclude the concerns which may hinder positive outcomes (M. Brinthaupt and P. Lipka, 2010).

References

Banduras, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change,

*Psychological Review* *84*(2), 191-215.

Brinthaupt, T., and Lipka, R. (2010), *Understanding early adolescent; Self and Identity.*SUNY Press.

Bronfenbrenner, U. (1999), Environments in developmental perspective: Theoretical and operational models*. Measuring environment across lifespan: Emerging methods and concepts* (pp. 2-28). Washington DC: American Pyschological Association Press.

Heilbron, N., & Mitchell, J. P.(2008). Peer influence and adolescent nonsuicidal self-injury: A theoretical review of mechanism and moderators. *Applied and Preventive Psychology.* University of California, Psychology Department, USA.

Goldstein, J. W.. (2012). *Gaining insights into human development*. Concordia University.

Swanger-Gagne, M. (2009). *The influence of the family context and intervention implementation integrity on child behavior during conjoint behavioral consultation*. University of Nebraska-Lincoln.