



Development of Personality concept and theories part 1

Dr. Anuradha Rai

Associate Professor (B. Ed)

Harish Chandra P.G. College,
Varanasi

What is *Personality Development*

- **Personality development** refers to how the organized patterns of behavior that make up each person's unique **personality** emerge over time.
- व्यक्तित्व विकास का अर्थ है उन गुणों और विशेषताओं का प्रस्फुटन, संगठन एवं विकास जिनके कारण व्यक्ति एक दूसरे से भिन्न होता है
- Personality development occurs by the **ongoing interaction** of temperament , character, and environment. व्यक्तित्व विकास अनेक कारको अन्तक्रिया का परिणाम है
- **Many factors** go into influencing **personality**, including genetics, environment, parenting, and societal variables. अनुवांशिकता , पर्यावरण, पालन पोषण का प्रभाव और अन्य सामाजिक कारक

Theories of personality development

- Freud's Stages of Psychosexual Development(5 stages)
- Freud's Structural Model of Personality
- Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development(8 stages)
- Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development. (4 stages)
- Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development
- Cattell trait theory(6 stages)
- Rogers theory of self development.

Freud's Stages of Psychosexual Development(5 stages)

- Sigmund Freud suggested that personality develops in stages that are related to specific erogenous zones. (कामोत्तेजक क्षेत्र)
- The zones are specific to the developmental stage .
- Failure to complete these stages, would lead to personality problems in adulthood.
- According to Freud, the basic driving force of personality and behavior is known as the libido. फ्रायड के अनुसार व्यक्तित्व विकास का मुख्य आधार लीबीदो
- This libidinal energy fuels the three components that make up personality: the id, the ego, and the superego.(structural theory)

Freud's Structural Model of Personality

- Freud not only theorized about how personality developed over the course of childhood, but he also developed a framework for how overall personality is structured.
- फ्रायड ने न सिर्फ ब्यक्तित्व के विकास की बात की है बल्कि ब्यक्तित्वा किस प्रकार संघटित होता है इस सन्दर्भ में विचार व्यक्त किया है
- इनके अनुसार ब्यक्तित्व के 3 भाग होते हैं ईद अहम् एवं परा अहम्

Structural Model of Personality.....

- **The id** is the aspect of personality present at birth. It is the most primal part of the personality and drives people to fulfill their most basic needs and urges. जन्म से प्राप्त होने वाला पक्ष जिसका सम्बन्ध आधारभूत इच्छाओं और आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने से है
- **The ego** is the aspect of personality charged with controlling the urges of the id and forcing it to behave in realistic ways. जो ईद के द्वारा जागृत इच्छाओं को नियंत्रित करता है
- **The superego** is the final aspect of personality to develop and contains all of the ideals, morals, and values imbued by our parents and culture. जिसमें समस्त आदर्श मूल्य और संस्कार होते
- This part of personality attempts to make the ego behave according to these ideals. The ego must then moderate between the primal needs of the id, the idealistic standards of the superego and reality. यह ईगो को आदर्शों के चलने को निर्देशित करता है और ईद की इच्छाओं को दबाता है

The Structure of Personality

Id

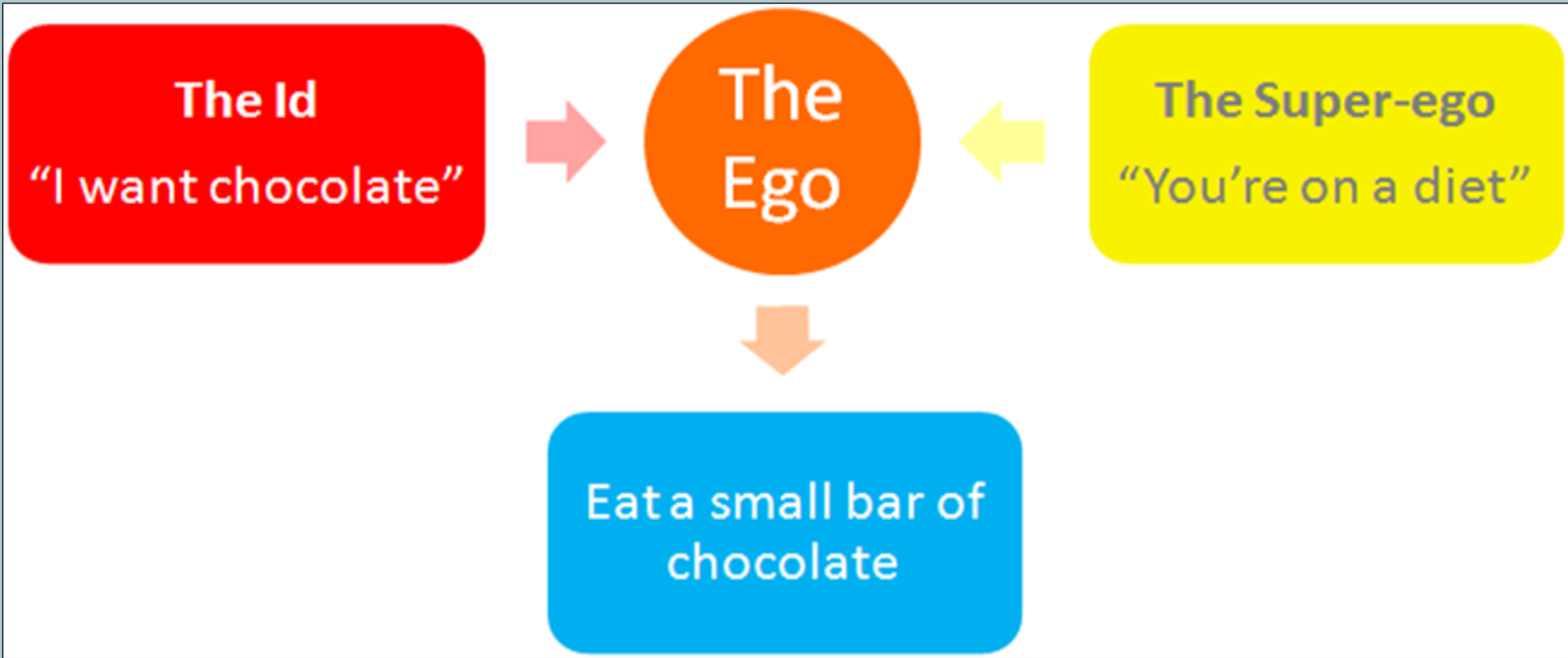
- A raw, unorganized, inborn part of personality.

Ego

- The part of personality that provides a buffer between the id and the outside world.

Super Ego

- The final personality structure to develop, the right and the wrong of the society as taught.



The Structure of Personality

- **Id:** Operates according to the **pleasure principle**
 - Primitive and unconscious, hidden from view
 - Contains basic drives
- Resides completely at the unconscious level
- Acts under the pleasure principle
 - immediate gratification, not willing to compromise
 - Generates all of the personality's energy

Ego

- Resides in all levels of awareness
- Operates under “reality principle”
- Attempts negotiation between Id and Superego to satisfy both realistically
- **Ego:** Operates according to the **reality principle**
 - Mediates the conflict between id and superego



Superego: Consists of ego ideals and conscience

The ego ideal: includes the rules and standards for good behaviors. These behaviors include those which are approved of by parental and other authority figures. Obeying these rules leads to feelings of pride, value and accomplishment.

The conscience: includes information about things that are viewed as bad by parents and society. These behaviors are often forbidden and lead to bad consequences, punishments or feelings of guilt

Superego

- The moralist and idealistic part of the personality
- Resides in **preconscious**
- Operates on “**ideal principle**”
 - Begins forming at 4-5 yrs of age
 - initially formed from environment and others (society, family etc)
 - Internalized conventions and morals
- Essentially your “**conscience**”





Development of Personality

For Freud, the sex drive is the most important motivating force. In fact, Freud felt it was the primary motivating force not only for adults but for children and even infants.

It is true that the capacity for orgasm is there neurologically from birth. But Freud was not just talking about orgasm.

Sexuality meant not only intercourse, but all pleasurable sensation from the skin.

It is clear even to the most prudish among us that babies, children, and, of course, adults, enjoy tactile experiences such as caresses, kisses, and so on.

Freud noted that, at different times in our lives, different parts of our skin give us greatest pleasure.

Later theorists would call these areas **erogenous zones**.

Development of Personality

- The personality development in childhood takes place during **five psychosexual stages**, which are:-
- **The Oral**, (the first year of life) - centered on the mouth
- **The Anal**, (ages 2-3) - focus on bowel/bladder elimination
- **The Phallic**(ages 4-6) - focus on genitals/“Oedipus Complex”
(Identification & Gender Identity)
- **The Latency**, (ages 7-12) - sexuality is dormant
- **The Genital Stages**. (starting at puberty) - sexual feelings toward others

Psychosexual Stages

- Oral Stage (0-18 months)
 - Pleasure centering around the mouth (sucking, biting etc)
 - Focus: weaning- becoming less dependent
 - Not resolved? aggression or dependency later in life-- fixation with oral activities (smoking, drinking, nail biting etc.

Psychosexual Stages

- Anal (18-35 months)
 - Fixation on bowel and bladder elimination
 - Focus: search for control
- Not resolved? anal retentive (rigid and obsessive personality) or anal expulsive (messy and disorganized personality)

Psychosexual Stages

- Phallic (3-6 years)
 - Focus: genital area and difference between males and females
 - Electra Complex or Oedipus Complex

Complexes in the Phallic Stage

- Oedipus Complex (boys)

- Unconscious sexual desires towards mother, father is competition
- Simultaneously fears the dad- “castration anxiety”

- Electra Complex (girls)

- Unconscious sexual desires towards father and mother is competition

- Resolution?

- Kid identifies with same sex parent

Psychosexual Stages

- Oral (0-18 months)
- Anal (18-35 months)
- Phallic (3-6 years)
- Latency (6 yrs to puberty)
 - Sexual interest is repressed
 - Kids play with same sex others-- until puberty
- Genital (puberty and beyond)
 - Sexual urges awaken
 - If developed “properly” develop these urges towards opposite sex members with fixation on the genitals

Freud

- Freud's concept of the id, ego, and superego has gained prominence in popular culture, despite a lack of support and considerable skepticism from many researchers.
- According to Freud, it is the three elements of personality that work together to create complex human behavior

■ Table 10.2 Key Freudian Concepts

Anal stage The psychosexual stage corresponding roughly to the period of toilet training (ages 1 to 3).

Anal-expulsive personality A disorderly, destructive, cruel, or messy person.

Anal-retentive personality A person who is obstinate, stingy, or compulsive, and who generally has difficulty “letting go.”

Conscience The part of the superego that causes guilt when its standards are not met.

Conscious Region of the mind that includes all mental contents a person is aware of at any given moment.

Ego The executive part of personality that directs rational behavior.

Ego ideal The part of the superego representing ideal behavior; a source of pride when its standards are met.

Electra conflict A girl's sexual attraction to her father and feelings of rivalry with her mother.

Erogenous zone Any body area that produces pleasurable sensations.

Eros Freud's name for the “life instincts.”

Fixation A lasting conflict developed as a result of frustration or over-indulgence.

Genital stage Period of full psychosexual development, marked by the attainment of mature adult sexuality.

Id The primitive part of personality that remains unconscious, supplies energy, and demands pleasure.

Latency According to Freud, a period in childhood when psychosexual development is more or less interrupted.

Libido In Freudian theory, the force, primarily pleasure oriented, that energizes the personality.

Moral anxiety Apprehension felt when thoughts, impulses, or actions conflict with the superego's standards.

Neurotic anxiety Apprehension felt when the ego struggles to control id impulses.

Oedipus conflict A boy's sexual attraction to his mother, and feelings of rivalry with his father.

Oral stage The period when infants are preoccupied with the mouth as a source of pleasure and means of expression.

Oral-aggressive personality A person who uses the mouth to express hostility by shouting, cursing, biting, and so forth. Also, one who actively exploits others.

Oral-dependent personality A person who wants to passively receive attention, gifts, love, and so forth.

Phallic personality A person who is vain, exhibitionistic, sensitive, and narcissistic.

Phallic stage The psychosexual stage (roughly ages 3 to 6) when a child is preoccupied with the genitals.

Pleasure principle A desire for immediate satisfaction of wishes, desires, or needs.

Preconscious An area of the mind containing information that can be voluntarily brought to awareness.

Psyche The mind, mental life, and personality as a whole.

Psychosexual stages The oral, anal, phallic, and genital stages, during which various personality traits are formed.

Reality principle Delaying action (or pleasure) until it is appropriate.

Superego A judge or censor for thoughts and actions.

Thanatos The death instinct postulated by Freud.

Unconscious The region of the mind that is beyond awareness, especially impulses and desires not directly known to a person.

*Thank
you*

