

DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY PART 2

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Development of Personality is studied in two ways

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- *How the personality develops* (theories)
- Freud 's Stages of psycho sexual development.
- *What affects the development of personality* (factors)
- Effect of learning and cognitive factors
- Effect of psycho dynamic factors
- Effect of Biological Factors .

Development of Personality : *Determinants*

There are three main influences on personality development that we are going to look at . Those are :

Biological factors and Heredity,

Environment

and Situation

Biological factors include

Heredity

Body Chemistry,

Nervous System,

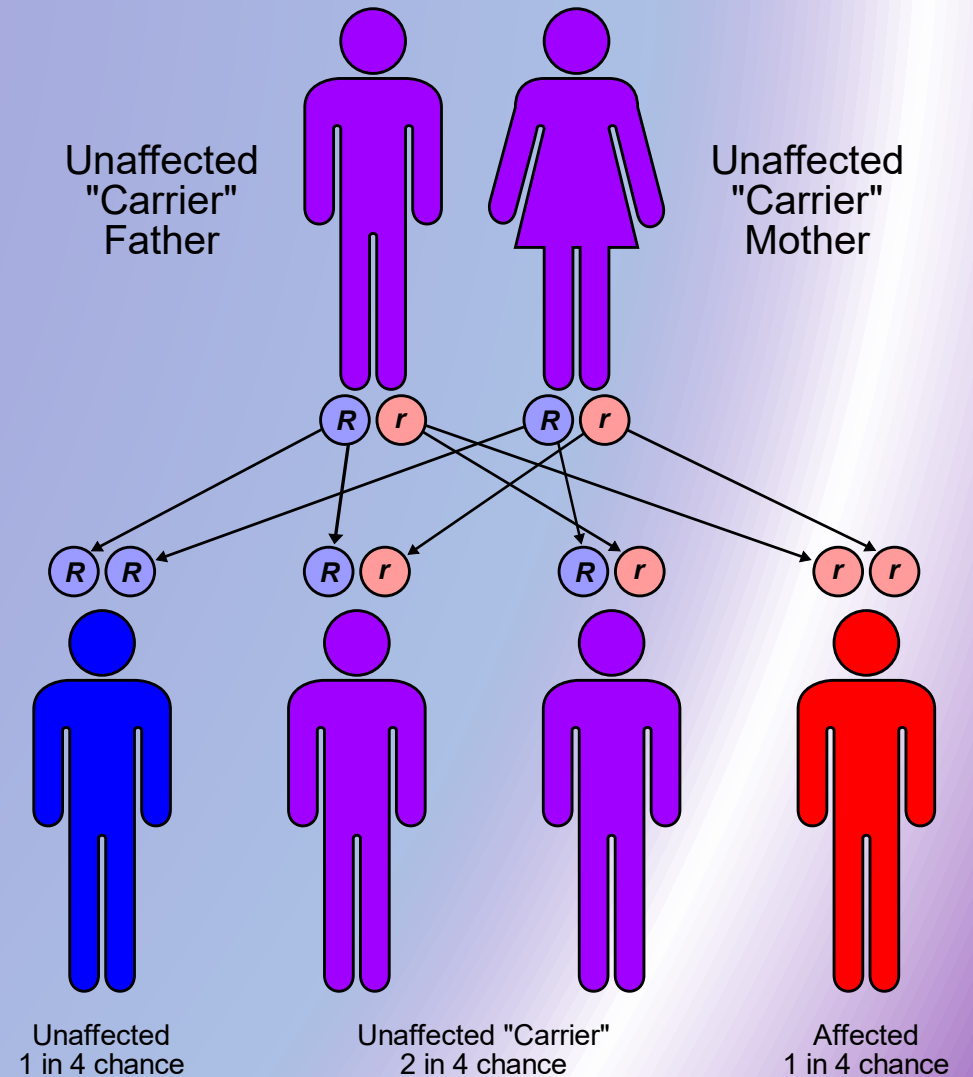
Glands And Their
Secretions

Heredity:

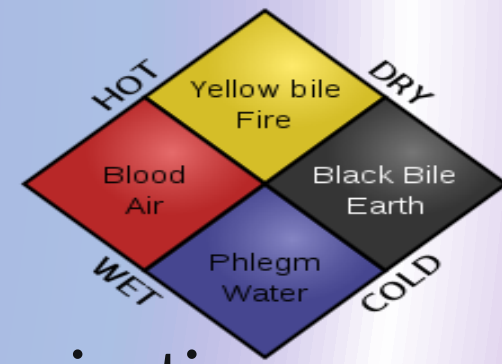
This refers to the influences on your personality that you are born with. They are in your genes and there is **not much you can do to change these** traits.

Almost every form of personality has been attributed to heredity. **According to Mendel**, genes are the carriers of hereditary traits in the sense that they maintain integrity, particular constitution and properties in unaltered form from one generation to the next.

For instance, the child inherits complexion, physique, intelligence, etc. from his parents



Body Chemistry:

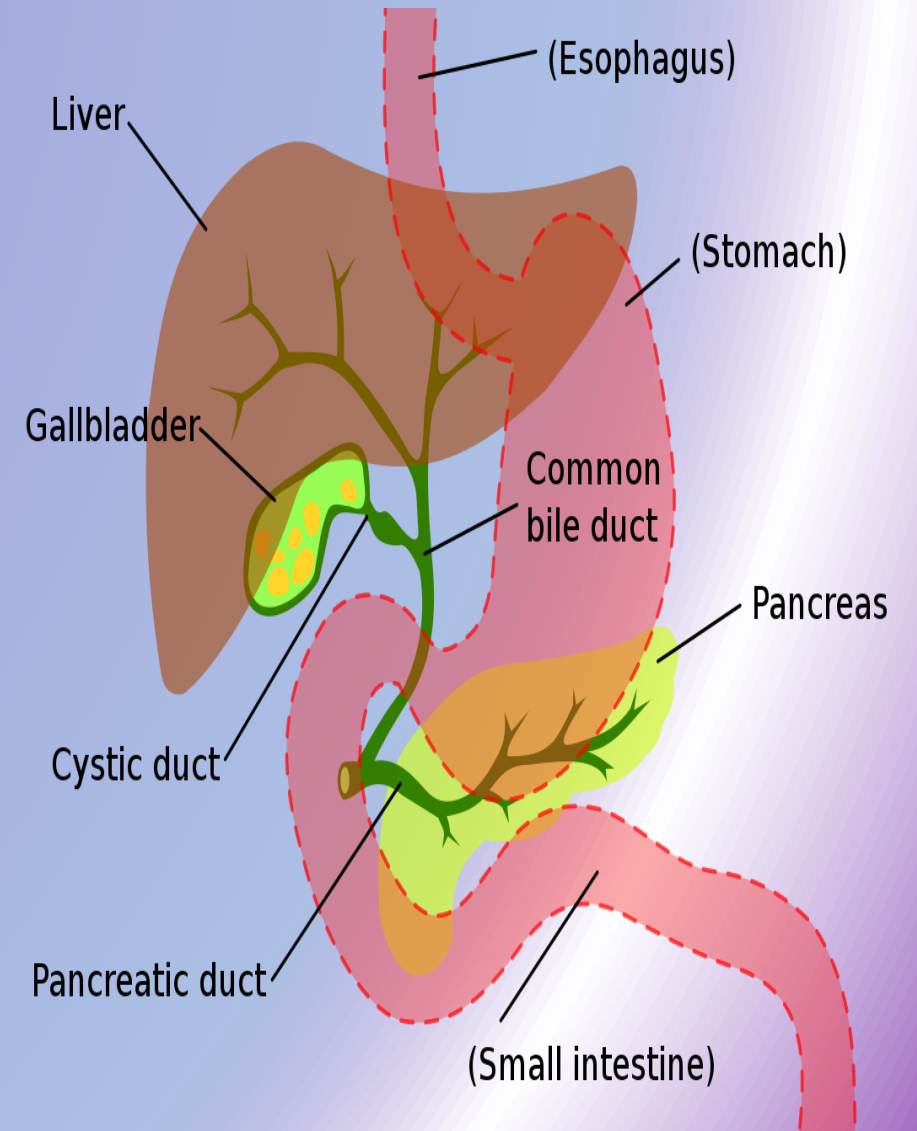


- **Hippocrates :**

- **Sanguine:** Highly talkative, social, extroverted and enthusiastic
- रक्त की अधिकता से व्यक्ति आशावादी और उत्साही होता है
- **Phlegmatic:** Quiet, easy-going, and reserved
- जिस व्यक्ति में कफ अथवा श्लेष्मा की प्रधानता होती है वे शान्त व आलसी होते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति को श्लेष्मिक प्रकृति का कहते हैं
- **Melancholic:** Deep thinkers and analytical minds
- जिस व्यक्ति में तिल्ली द्रव्य या श्याम पित्त की प्रधानता होती है। ऐसे व्यक्ति उदास रहने वाले होते
- **Choleric:** More extroverted and ambitious
- पित्त की अधिकता वाले व्यक्ति चिड़चिड़े या कोपशील प्रकृति के होते हैं।

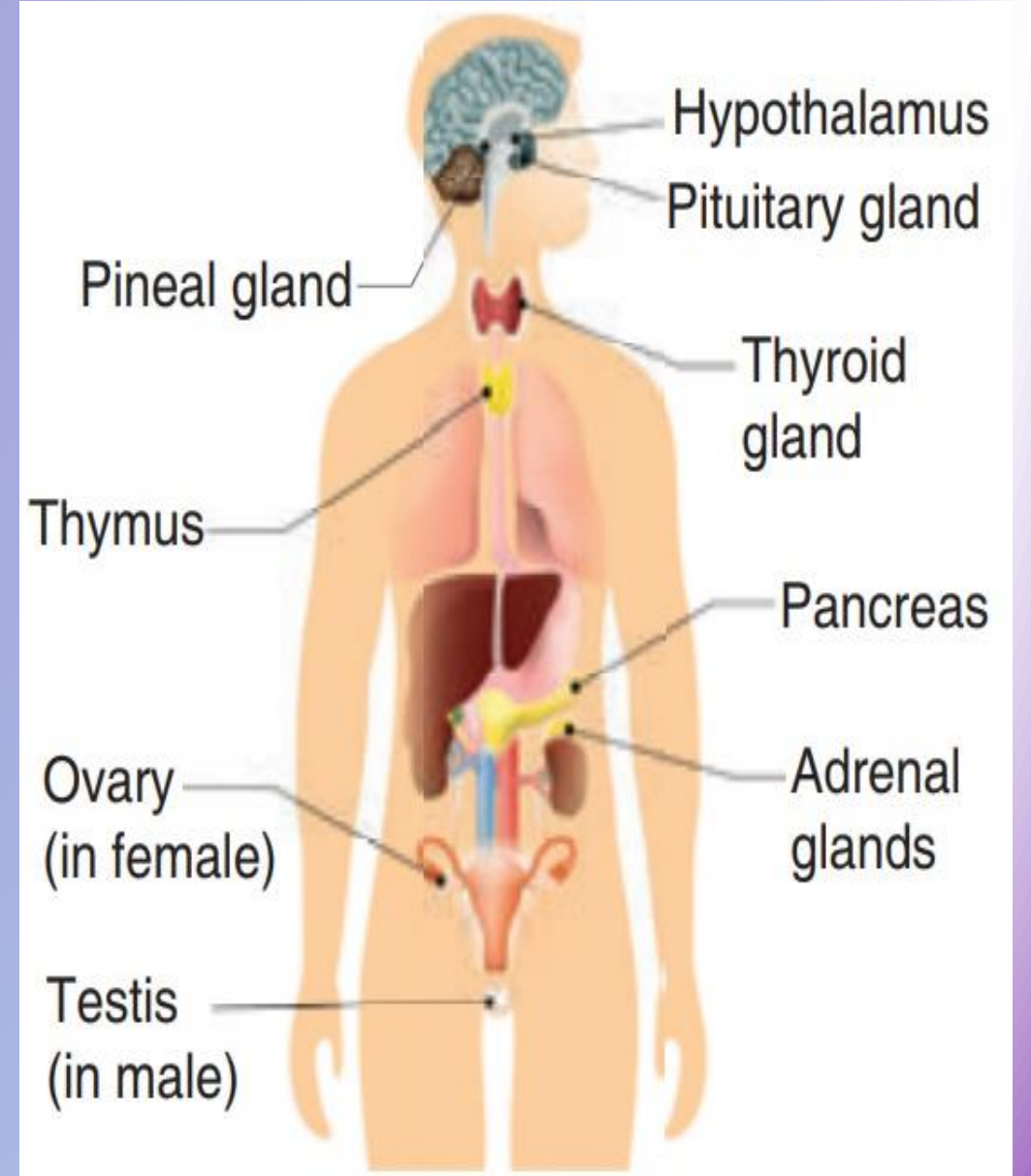
Glands

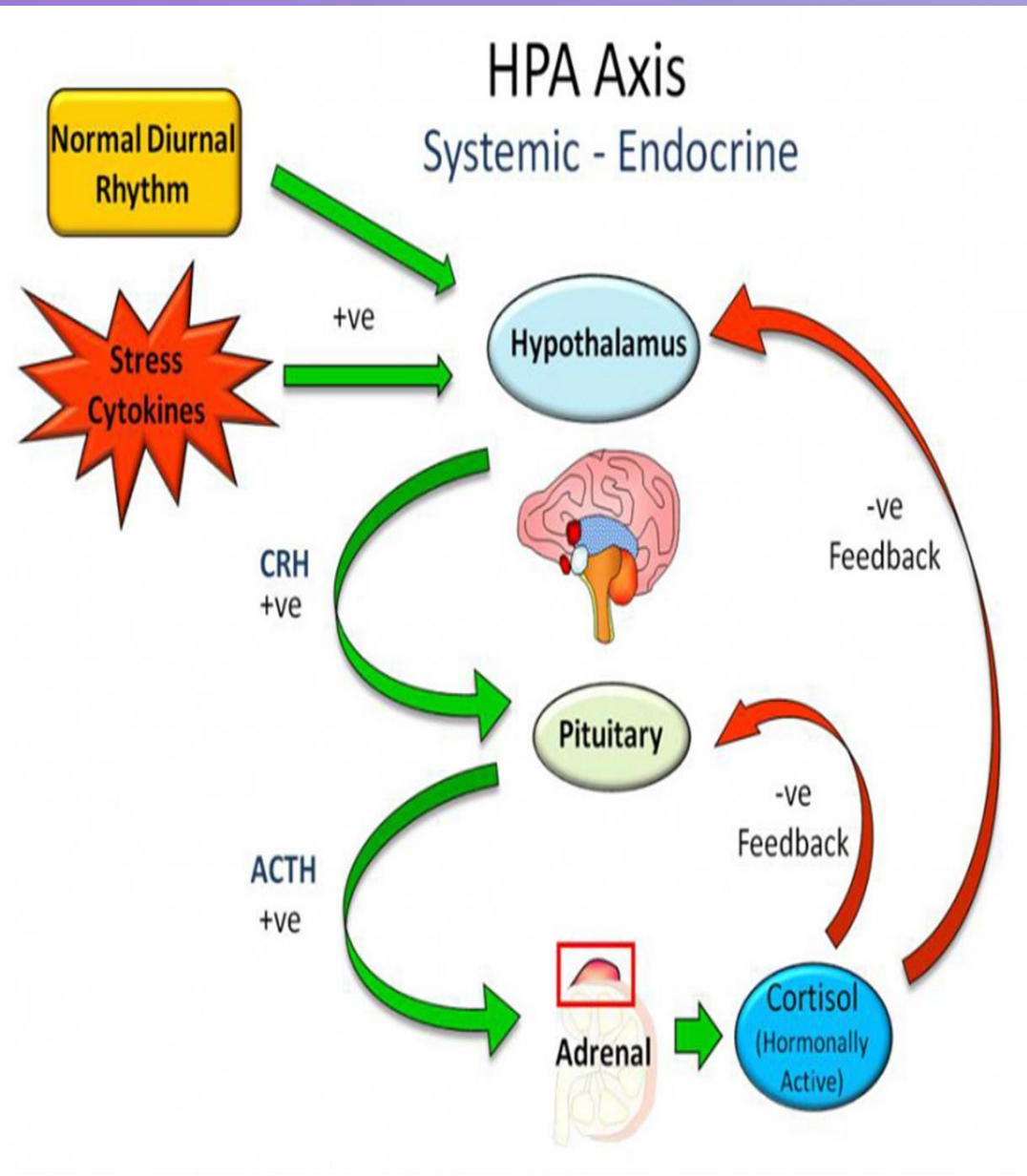
- **Ducted glands** secrete their products through well defined ducts like liver, salivary, sweat glands etc.
- Whereas **Ductless glands** which are also known as internally secreting glands or endocrine glands secrete their products or hormones directly into the blood stream in response to instructions from the brain.



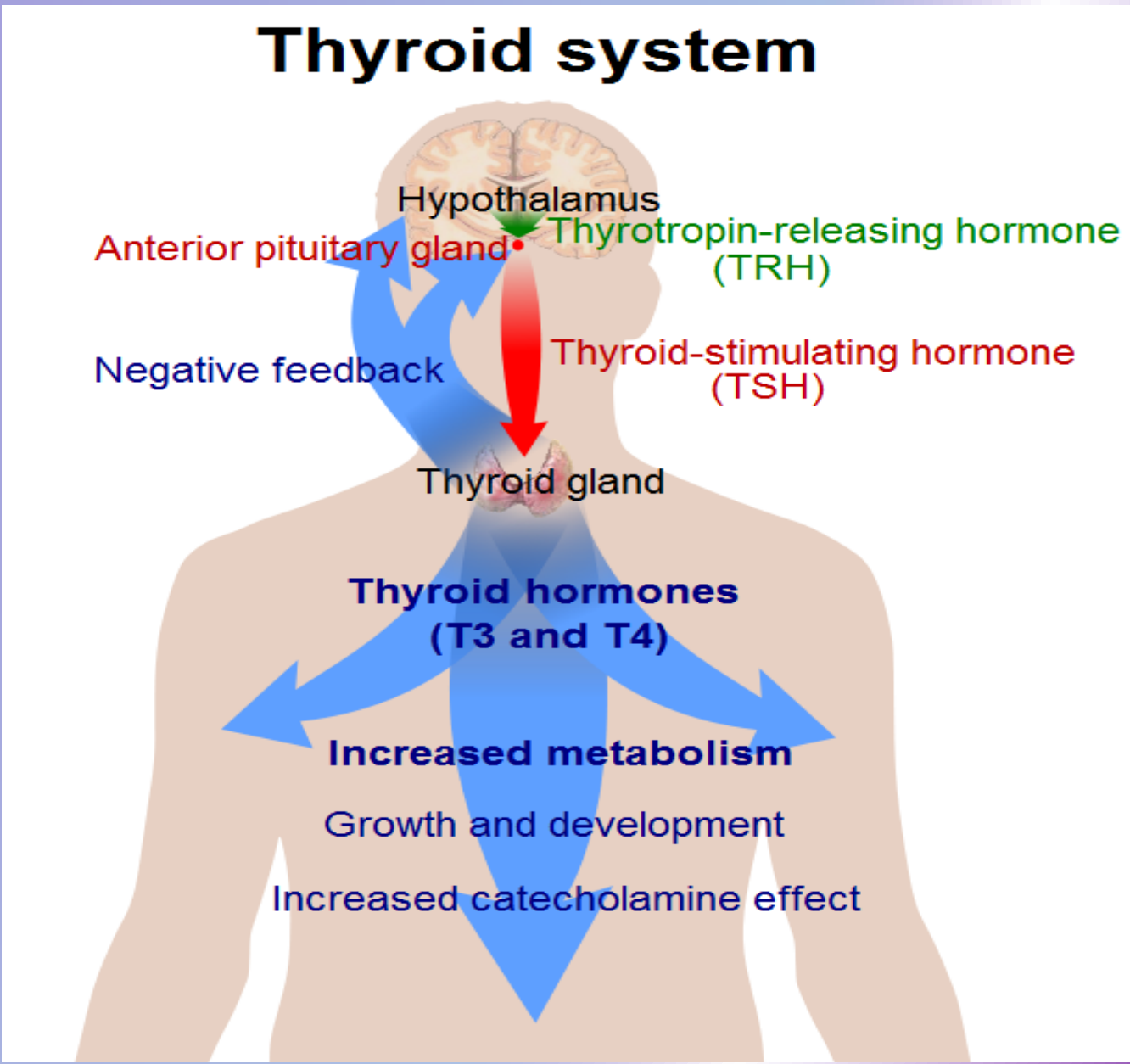
Glands

- Ductless glands or Hormonal glands
- 1. पीयूष ग्रंथि (Pituitary Gland)
- 2. पीनियल ग्रंथि (Pineal Gland)
- 3. गल ग्रंथि (Thyroid Gland)
- 4. उपगल ग्रंथि (Parathyroid Gland)
- 5. थाइमस ग्रंथि (Thymus Gland)
- 6. अधिवृक्क ग्रंथि (Adrenal Gland)
- 7. अग्न्याशय ग्रंथि (Pancreas Gland)
- 8. जनन ग्रंथि (Gonad Gland)





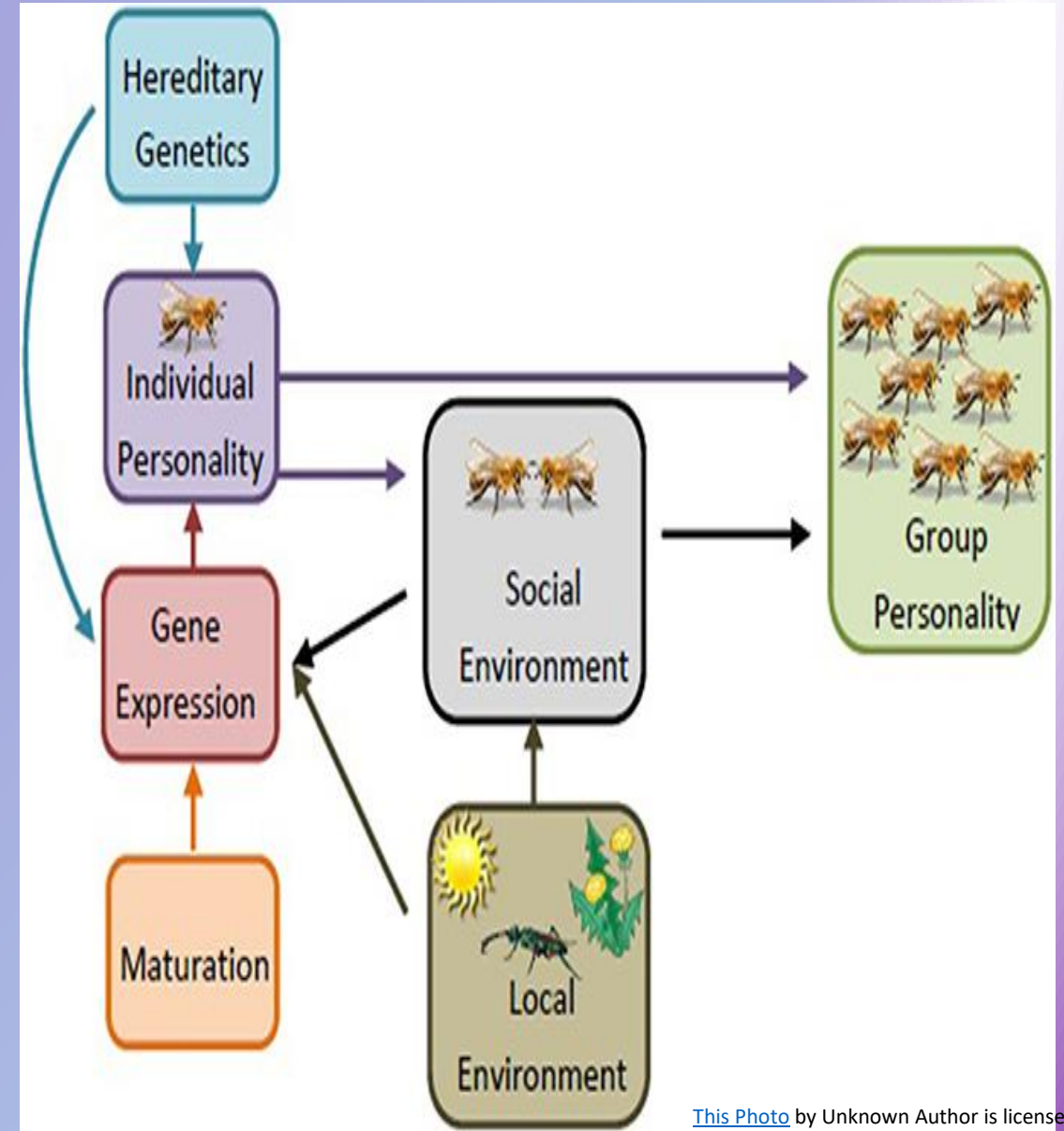
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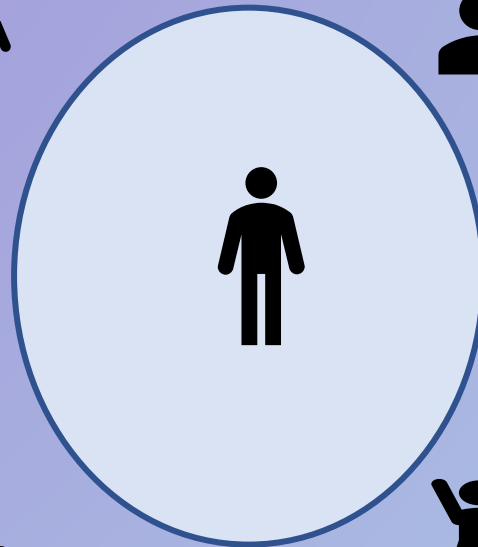
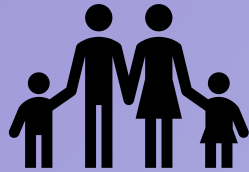
Heridity....

- *Heridity only furnishes the materials out of which experience will mould the personality.*



Environment

- Our environment is the nurturing aspect of our lives. It is the type of environment in which we live and grow up. Environment would include **home**, **school**, **work**, or **other places** that you spend a lot of time.



Environment

- As a determinant of personality environment has two aspects
- **Physical Environment**
- **Social Environment**



Environment: Physical

- Man comes to form ideas and attitudes according to the physical environment he lives in.
- Aristotle claimed that people living in Northern Europe were owing to a cold climate, full of spirit but lacking in intelligence and skill. The natives of Asia, on the other hand, are intelligent and inventive but lack in spirit, and are, therefore, slaves.
- The physical conditions are **more permissive and limiting factors** than causative factors. They **set the limits within** which personality can develop.

Some More Examples :

The people of mountains as well as deserts are usually bold, hard and powerful.

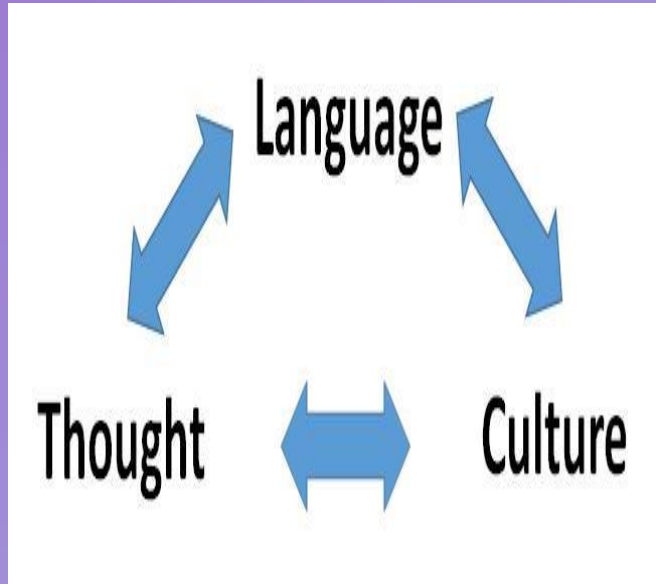
Montesquieu, in the eighteenth century, claimed that the bravery of those blessed by a cold climate enables them to maintain their liberties. Great heat enervates courage while cold causes a certain vigour of body and mind. At high temperatures, it is said there is disinclination to work and so civilizations have grown up where the temperatures have been average near or below the optimum.

Social Environment

- Social factors also play a vital role in determining one's personality. The things that revolve and evolve around us on a regular basis determine our personality. The **society** that we live in, the **cultural environment** that we face daily, the **community** we get interacted to, all are included in this factor.
- **“A man is known by the company he keeps”**
- Relationships, **co-ordination**, **co-operation**, **interaction**, environment in the family, organizations, workplaces, communities, societies all contribute in way or another as personality determinants.

Culture :

- The culture in which one lives in, that may involve **traditional practices, norms, customs, language , procedures, rules and regulations, precedents and values**, all are important determinants of personality.
- Moreover, the creed, religion and believes are also very important factors of personality determinants.
- Spiro has observed, “The development of personality and the acquisition of culture are not different processes, but one and the same learning process.”
- Personality is an individual aspect of culture, while culture is a collective aspect of personality.”
- Each culture produces its special type or types of personality.



Culture and Personality : example

- The influence of culture on personality is the relationship of men and women. In the earlier period when farming was the principal business, women generally had no occupations outside the home, and naturally, therefore, they were economically dependent upon their fathers or husbands. **Obedience** was a natural consequence of such conditions. But today hundreds of women work outside the homes and earn salaries.



Examples:

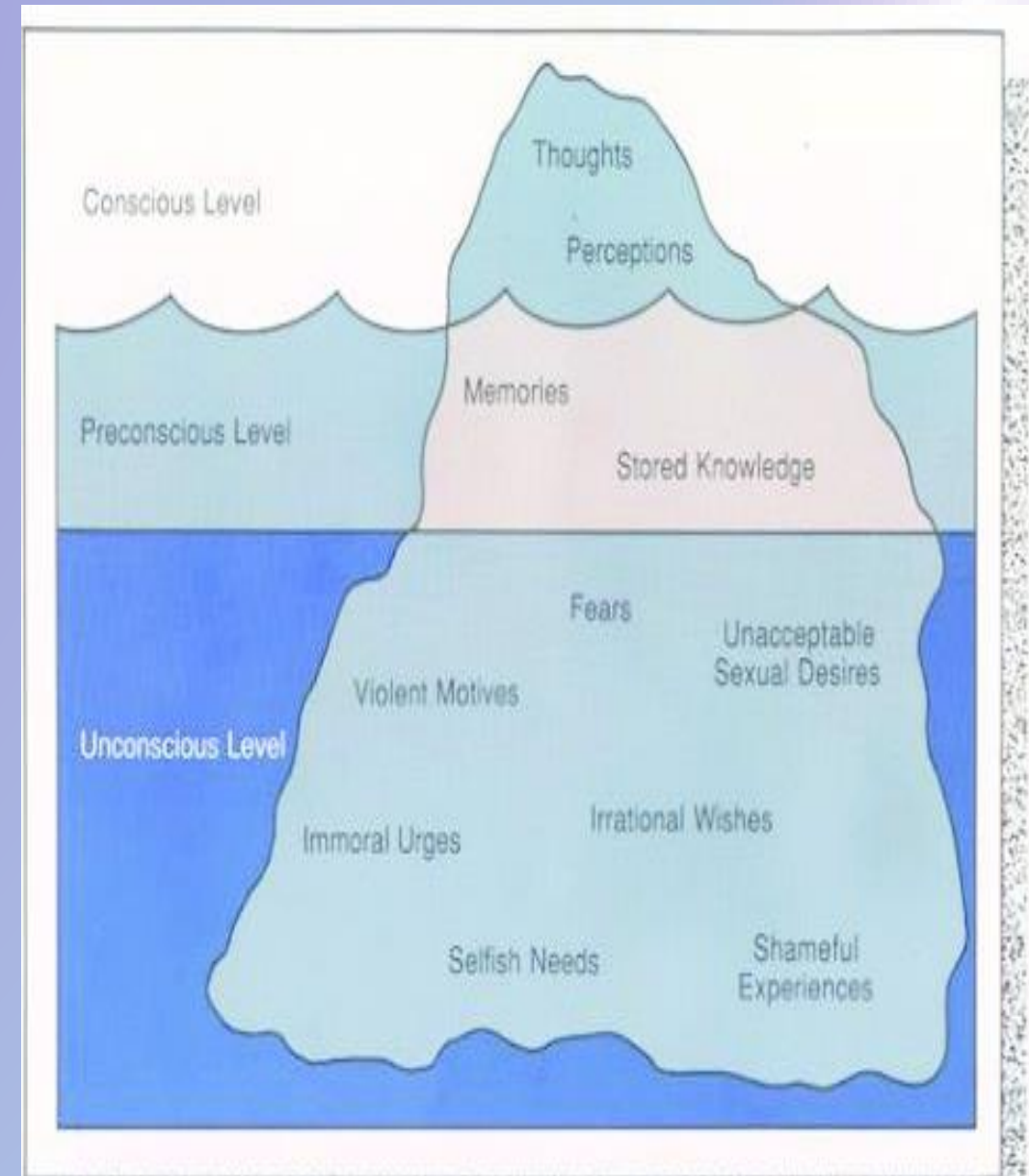
- **Triandis (1989)** argued that people in individualist cultures, such as those of North and Western Europe and North America, sample with high probability elements of the personal self (e.g., “I am busy, I am kind”). People from collectivist cultures, such as those of Asia, Africa, and South America, tend to sample mostly elements of the collective self (e.g., “my family thinks I am too busy, my co-workers think I am kind”) (Triandis et al. 1990, Trafimow et al 1991)
- **Iyengar & Lepper (1999)** found that children of European-American backgrounds were more motivated when they had a choice and showed less motivation when authorities or peers made the choice for them. Conversely, Asian-American children were less motivated when given a personal choice, whereas having choices made for them by trusted authority figures and peers actually produced the highest levels of intrinsic motivation and performance

Examples

- Rohner (1986, 1999) has shown reliable links between socialization practices and personality. Both within and between cultures when parents accept their children (*there is much hugging, comforting*), the children become sociable, emotionally stable, have high self-esteem, feel self-adequate, and have a positive world view. When parents are rejecting (**hitting, using sarcastic language, humiliating, neglecting**), their children become adults who are hostile, unresponsive, unstable, immaturely dependent, and have impaired self-esteem and a negative world view

Situations

- These are the experiences that each individual person goes through. The various things that people experience will leave imprints on and help to develop his or her personality.
- Everything from divorce, death, trauma, and even happy times fit into the "situations" category of shaping one's personality.



Situations:

- Although these factors do not literally create and shape up an individual's personality, situational factors do alter a person's behavior and response from time to time.
- The situational factors can be commonly observed when a person behaves contrastingly and exhibits different traits and characteristics. For example, a person's behavior will be totally different when he is in his office, in front of his boss, when compared to his hangout with old friends in a bar. In this way, situational factors impact a personality in a significant way. They often bring out the traits of a person that are not commonly seen.

Biology × Physical × Social Environment

- Ecology, among other factors, shapes the culture, which in turn shapes the socialization patterns, which shape some of the variance of personality (Maccoby 2000).
- **Barkow et al.(1992)** argue that “psychology underlies culture and society, and biological evolution underlies psychology”
- Hence personality is determined by an interaction of **B × P × S**

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