

Chapter 1 : Factors of Personality, Biological, Social, Cultural & Situational

Environmental factors play a vital role in the development of personality. According to Louw () it is emphasized that the personality of the individual develops in a social environment. It is in the social environment, that he/she comes to have moral ideas, social attitudes and interests.

Personality is defined by different psychologists. According to Maynard Personality is defined as the sum total of individual traits in which a person expresses him or herself differently, while Farrant defines personality as the projection of us to others. Personality development is affected by various dispositions. Therefore this essay will endeavor to outline factors that affect personality development. Personality development has three factors, namely Heredity factor, Environmental factor and Psychological factor. The first factor to be discussed is heredity. According to Roberts heredity provides the child with certain endowments; hereditary factors may be summed up as constitutional, biological and physiological factors: There can be 3 bodily types of personality which are; short and stout, tall and thin, muscular and well proportioned. We are always impressed by an individual who has a muscular and a well proportioned body. Height, Weight, physical defects, health and strength affect Personality. Biological Factors consist of the nervous system, glands and blood chemistry which determines our characteristics and habitual modes of behavior. These factors form the biological basis of our personality. Adrenal gland, thyroid gland, pituitary gland and endocrine gland affect personality. Personality defects lead to the development of inferiority complex and the mental mechanism of compensation. This aspect also includes the mental ability of the child. Intelligence is another factor, which is mainly hereditary. According to Mangal Persons who are very intelligent can make better adjustment in home, school and society than those who are less intelligent. Sex difference is a factor which plays a vital role in the development of personality of individual. Boys are generally more assertive and vigorous. Girls are quieter and more injured by personal, emotional and social problems. Development of personality is also influenced by the nature of nervous system. Environmental factors play a vital role in the development of personality. According to Louw it is emphasized that the personality of the individual develops in a social environment. This enables him to develop a social self. The important aspects of the environment are as follows: Physical Environment; includes the influence of climatic conditions of a particular area or country on man and his living. Hence, the social environment has an important say in the personality development of the child. Family environment plays a vital role in personality development. Family is the cradle of all social virtues. The first environment the child moves in is his home. Here the child comes in contact with his parents and other family member his likes, dislikes, stereotypes about people, expectancies of security and emotional responses all are shaped in early childhood. The type of training and early childhood experiences received from the family play an important role in the development of personality. Cultural Environment is another factor, the cultural environment refers to certain cultural traditions, ideals, and values which are accepted in a particular society. In the school, the teacher substitutes the parents. The school poses new problems to be solved, new taboos to be accepted into the superego and new models for imitation and identification, all of which contribute their share in molding personality. Language is another factor which influences personality development. Human beings have a distinctive characteristic of communication through language. Language is an important vehicle by which the society is structured and culture of the race transmitted from generation to generation. Identification is an important mechanism by which we try to imitate the physical, social and mental characteristics of our model. It is a very important relationship with others. The Inter- personal Relations is where; among the members of a society are important means which help in the development of certain social personality characteristics like attraction towards others, concept of friendship, love, sympathy, hostility and also isolation which is a negative orientation. According to Woolfolk Psychological Factors include our motives, acquired interests, our attitudes, our will and character, our intellectual capacities such as intelligence. The abilities to perceive, to observe, to imagine, to think and to reason are examples of psychological factors. These factors determine our reactions in various situations and hence affect our personality growth and direction. An individual with a considerable amount of will power will be able to make

decisions more quickly than others. Thus, we see that hereditary, environmental and psychological factors contribute towards the development of personality. S , Educational Psychology: An African Perspective, Durban:

The factors affecting personality can be divided into two classes- (1) Biological and (2) social the biological factors affecting the development of personality are of three types: (1) Ductless Glands, (2) Physique, and (3) Body Chemistry.

Factors affecting the development of personality Posted Date: There are some factors influencing the development of personality. In this article I have given a brief description about personality and factors influencing the development of personality. Introduction Personality is the characteristics or qualities of an individual. Unlike other animals, human beings are unique in nature. The basic personality of an individual may be acquired from his hereditary or genetic factors and it can be influenced by many external factors such as family environment, influence from mass media or social media, friends and siblings. The internal factors can be hereditary, hormonal influence and physiological functions of the body. Heredity plays an important role in the development of personality. Hormone levels in the body also affect physical and emotional development of an individual. The nervous system brain and spinal chord has control over the thoughts and emotions of an individual. External factors affecting personality development There are many external factors affecting personality development. They are family environment, number of children in the family, school atmosphere, teachers and peer groups, relationships with siblings, mass media social media and cultural environment. Family environment It is very important to have a healthy and friendly family atmosphere to develop a good and a strong personality. A child considers his parent as a role model without analyzing whether they are right or wrong. Parents should keep this in mind and guide their children in a positive way. Both father and mother have the role to make their child a good individual. Over discipline and over protection affects our children adversely. Over disciplining or over protected children tend to be dependent always. There should be peaceful and loving environment at home to develop a positive personality. School environment Nowadays schools are giving burdens and stress to students by their heavy syllabus or curriculum. Parents are also competing to get admission for their children in reputed schools without understanding the abilities of their children. The school atmosphere plays a vital role in the development of personality as the children spend most of their time in schools. They make friendship from school and the friends influence their behavior. The school should provide time for play and other group activities, thus the students will be able to act in a group. The school atmosphere should help students to attain good characteristics. Position of the child in the family This is an important factor which influences the personality of an individual. The only child in a family is always depends on others and they cannot make any decision independently. It will be very difficult for them to mingle in a group. They tend to be selfish in nature. All these occur due to over protection of the parents. We can avoid these adverse effects, if the parents treat them as normal child. The older child in a family may be more responsible and intelligent than others. Mass media and social media People and crazy to imitate film stars or other famous personalities, they know through mass media such as television, films and books. It is nice to imitate the good qualities of an individual, but many of us, including children try to imitate the bad characters too. It is very important to understand the advantages and disadvantages of such media. Conclusion Personality can be influenced by many internal and external factors. The external factors are very important in the development of personality, but bringing changes in these factors help us to get a good or positive personality.

Chapter 3 : What Factors Affect Personality Development in Childhood?

Environmental (Social) Factors Affecting Personality Development Other than the individual factors some social factors will also affects the personality of a person. These are factors occurred due to the surrounding of a person.

It can be termed as the combination of qualities mental, physical and moral that set one apart from others. Personality can be termed as the combination of qualities " mental, physical, and moral that sets one part from others. Having a strong personality is the key to success. This is also a key determinant of good leadership. A good personality enables one to establish self control and self direction to discover the reality off freedom of choice. A person with a positive attitude can direct his thoughts, control his emotions and regulate his attitude. In order to have a good personality, self development is needed. Self is something of which he is aware of. The self concept which an executive brings to his job is the amalgamation of many things, his perception towards his parents, the rules he has learnt, the impressions he carries about his peers, the record of success and failure, and the idea of what rewards he deserves. The self development process transforms from dependence to self direction, from impulsiveness to self discipline, from ignorance to knowledge, from incompetence to competence from immorality to morality and from self centered to concern for self and others. Developing and bearing a sound personality is a changing process. The personally can be broadly classified into two groups " sick personality and healthy personality. The sick personality is also known as disturbed or peculiar personality. These factors may or may not be in the control of the person. Some of these factors can be troubled childhood, repeated failures, lack of motivation, rejections, distrust of the parents and peers etc. The person himself has to assume a greater responsibility for following a prescribed pattern and pulling himself out of this situation. Healthy personality is an image of a person who does not feel anxious or hostile, is not self defeated or destructive to others. People with healthy personalities are judged to be well adjusted. Apart from a good physical health, some other characteristics and features are necessary for an individual in order to have a positive, strong, and balanced personality. Such a personality helps an executive to influence other people in his favor. The most important and relevant question related to personality is: How does it originate and develop? The major determinants of personality of an individual can be studied under four broad heads " biological, family, cultural and situational. The foremost determinant of personality is the biological factor, in which are included heredity, the brain and the physical stature. The importance of heredity varies from one personality trait to another. Another factor which influences the personality is the brain of the individual. Perhaps, physical stature of an individual is the most outstanding influence on the personality of an individual. For example, the fact that a person is short or tall, fat or skinny, good looking or not, will influence others and in turn will affect the person himself. It initially starts with contact with the mother and later with other members of the family. The personality of an individual is also influenced by the home environment. There is evidence to indicate that the overall environment at home created by parents is critical to personality development. Apart from the family background, social class also leaves an imprint on the personality of an individual. Situational factors also influence the human personality. The effect of environment on personality is quite strong. Knowledge skill and language are acquired by a person and can be termed as learned modifications of behavior. These learned modifications cannot be passed on to the children. The children in turn must acquire them through their personal effort, experience and the interaction with the environment. Many a times the actions of the person are determined more by the situation, rather than his behavior. Therefore, the situation may potentially have a very big impact on the actions and expressions.

Chapter 4 : Factors Affecting the Personality of a Child

But a caution has to be considered in over-emphasizing the influence of physical characters on personality development. Because, although the rate of maturing and associated factors may affect personality development, the relationship between physical make-up and psychological characteristics is not very rigid and categorical.

Check new design of our homepage! Many factors contribute to this development, making it a complex and gradual process. AptParenting Staff Last Updated: Feb 27, The personality of a person can be defined as a set of qualities, beliefs, feelings, thoughts, attitudes, emotions and ideas that distinguish him from others. For many years social scientists have been trying to find the reasons why people behave the way they do and how the personalities shape up. Social and Personality Development in Children There are some theories which say that the personality of an individual is directly linked to genes. But this cannot explain why siblings have different personalities. Another theory says that it is the environment which a child grows in that shapes him. Lastly, childhood experiences play a major role in determining his future behavior. Parental Influence Out of all the factors responsible for personality development, parental influence is the most important one. Thus, parents should take care to become good role models to their children. Home Environment It is up to the parents to make sure that the child incorporates the positive emotions in his personality and stays away from the negative ones. A child needs both his parents, to develop his personality. An absentee father can be a negative influence on the child. To make a child a confident, positive person, parents should avoid being too authoritative, trying to discipline excessively, criticizing the child, discouraging him, comparing him with others, and being partial. Once a child starts going to school, he learns how to interact and deal with his peers. He comes to know how to engage in "playing" according to the rules and regulations. He gets educated, learns how to read, write and communicate effectively. Culture Influence of culture in personality and social development cannot be ignored. For instance, a child brought up in western countries is taught to be individualistic and competitive, while children brought up in Asian, African and South American countries are taught to be cooperative. Different cultures have different values and a child grows up with them, sub-consciously absorbing the same. According to psychiatrist Erik Erikson, there are various phases that a child passes through such as infancy, toddler-hood, preschool and school age.

Download Our Mobile App So many factors can influence the personality development in individuals. As we know, our personality is all about the way we think, our behaviour and feelings that makes us different from other people.

Describe the significant contributions of parent-child and peer relationships to the development of social skills and personality in childhood. Explain how achievements in social understanding occur in childhood. Moreover, do scientists believe that infants and young children are egocentric? Describe the association of temperament with personality development. The answers that readily come to mind include the influences of parents, peers, temperament, a moral compass, a strong sense of self, and sometimes critical life experiences such as parental divorce. Social and personality development encompasses these and many other influences on the growth of the person. In addition, it addresses questions that are at the heart of understanding how we develop as unique people. How much are we products of nature or nurture? How enduring are the influences of early experiences? The study of social and personality development offers perspective on these and other issues, often by showing how complex and multifaceted are the influences on developing children, and thus the intricate processes that have made you the person you are today Thompson, a. Humans are inherently social creatures. Mostly, we work, play, and live together in groups. The Daring Librarian, <https://www.daringlibrarian.com>: The first is the social context in which each child lives, especially the relationships that provide security, guidance, and knowledge. The second is biological maturation that supports developing social and emotional competencies and underlies temperamental individuality. Social and personality development is best understood as the continuous interaction between these social, biological, and representational aspects of psychological development. Relationships This interaction can be observed in the development of the earliest relationships between infants and their parents in the first year. Virtually all infants living in normal circumstances develop strong emotional attachments to those who care for them. One of the first and most important relationships is between mothers and infants. The quality of this relationship has an effect on later psychological and social development. Such insecure attachments are not necessarily the result of deliberately bad parenting but are often a byproduct of circumstances. For example, an overworked single mother may find herself overstressed and fatigued at the end of the day, making fully-involved childcare very difficult. In other cases, some parents are simply poorly emotionally equipped to take on the responsibility of caring for a child. Infants can be securely or insecurely attached with mothers, fathers, and other regular caregivers, and they can differ in their security with different people. The security of attachment is an important cornerstone of social and personality development, because infants and young children who are securely attached have been found to develop stronger friendships with peers, more advanced emotional understanding and early conscience development, and more positive self-concepts, compared with insecurely attached children Thompson, As children mature, parent-child relationships naturally change. Preschool and grade-school children are more capable, have their own preferences, and sometimes refuse or seek to compromise with parental expectations. This can lead to greater parent-child conflict, and how conflict is managed by parents further shapes the quality of parent-child relationships. This kind of parenting style has been described as authoritative Baumrind, By contrast, some less-constructive parent-child relationships result from authoritarian, uninvolved, or permissive parenting styles see Table 1. Comparison of Four Parenting Styles Parental roles in relation to their children change in other ways, too. Family relationships are significantly affected by conditions outside the home. Within the home, parental marital difficulty or divorce affects more than half the children growing up today in the United States. Divorce is typically associated with economic stresses for children and parents, the renegotiation of parent-child relationships with one parent typically as primary custodian and the other assuming a visiting relationship , and many other significant adjustments for children. Divorce is often regarded by children as a sad turning point in their lives, although for most it is not associated with long-term problems of adjustment Emery, Peer Relationships Peer relationships are particularly important for children. They can be supportive but also challenging. Peer rejection may lead to behavioral problems later in life. Peer relationships are also important. In peer relationships, children learn how to initiate and maintain social interactions with other

children. They learn skills for managing conflict, such as turn-taking, compromise, and bargaining. Play also involves the mutual, sometimes complex, coordination of goals, actions, and understanding. Through these experiences, children develop friendships that provide additional sources of security and support to those provided by their parents. Being accepted by other children is an important source of affirmation and self-esteem, but peer rejection can foreshadow later behavior problems especially when children are rejected due to aggressive behavior. With increasing age, children confront the challenges of bullying, peer victimization, and managing conformity pressures. Social comparison with peers is an important means by which children evaluate their skills, knowledge, and personal qualities, but it may cause them to feel that they do not measure up well against others. For example, a boy who is not athletic may feel unworthy of his football-playing peers and revert to shy behavior, isolating himself and avoiding conversation. Each of these aspects of peer relationships requires developing very different social and emotional skills than those that emerge in parent-child relationships. They also illustrate the many ways that peer relationships influence the growth of personality and self-concept. In these relationships, children develop expectations for specific people leading, for example, to secure or insecure attachments to parents, understanding of how to interact with adults and peers, and developing self-concept based on how others respond to them. These relationships are also significant forums for emotional development. Remarkably, young children begin developing social understanding very early in life. If the mother looks calm and reassuring, the infant responds positively as if the situation is safe. Although developmental scientists used to believe that infants are egocentric—that is, focused on their own perceptions and experience—they now realize that the opposite is true. Infants are aware at an early stage that people have different mental states, and this motivates them to try to figure out what others are feeling, intending, wanting, and thinking, and how these mental states affect their behavior. They are beginning, in other words, to develop a theory of mind, and although their understanding of mental states begins very simply, it rapidly expands. Wellman, For example, if a month-old watches an adult try repeatedly to drop a necklace into a cup but inexplicably fail each time, they will immediately put the necklace into the cup themselves—thus completing what the adult intended, but failed, to do. How do these achievements in social understanding occur? One answer is that young children are remarkably sensitive observers of other people, making connections between their emotional expressions, words, and behavior to derive simple inferences about mental states. This is especially likely to occur in relationships with people whom the child knows well, consistent with the ideas of attachment theory discussed above. Growing language skills give young children words with which to represent these mental states. They are quite right to do so, because temperament is a foundation for personality growth. But temperament defined as early-emerging differences in reactivity and self-regulation is not the whole story. Although temperament is biologically based, it interacts with the influence of experience from the moment of birth if not before to shape personality. Rothbart, Temperamental dispositions are affected, for example, by the support level of parental care. Personality is the result, therefore, of the continuous interplay between biological disposition and experience, as is true for many other aspects of social and personality development. As children mature biologically, temperamental characteristics emerge and change over time. A newborn is not capable of much self-control, but as brain-based capacities for self-control advance, temperamental changes in self-regulation become more apparent. In addition, personality is made up of many other features besides temperament. Indeed, personality development begins with the biological foundations of temperament but becomes increasingly elaborated, extended, and refined over time. The newborn that parents gazed upon thus becomes an adult with a personality of depth and nuance. Social and Emotional Competence Social and personality development is built from the social, biological, and representational influences discussed above. These influences result in important developmental outcomes that matter to children, parents, and society: These are some of the developmental outcomes that denote social and emotional competence. These achievements of social and personality development derive from the interaction of many social, biological, and representational influences. Consider, for example, the development of conscience, which is an early foundation for moral development. Conscience consists of the cognitive, emotional, and social influences that cause young children to create and act consistently with internal standards of conduct. Kochanska, Biologically based temperament

is involved, as some children are temperamentally more capable of motivated self-regulation a quality called effortful control than are others, while some children are dispositionally more prone to the fear and anxiety that parental disapproval can evoke. Conscience development also expands as young children begin to represent moral values and think of themselves as moral beings. In the development of conscience, young children become more socially and emotionally competent in a manner that provides a foundation for later moral conduct Thompson, Young children learn about gender from parents, peers, and others in society, and develop their own conceptions of the attributes associated with maleness or femaleness called gender schemas. They also negotiate biological transitions such as puberty that cause their sense of themselves and their sexual identity to mature. Each of these examples of the growth of social and emotional competence illustrates not only the interaction of social, biological, and representational influences, but also how their development unfolds over an extended period. Early influences are important, but not determinative, because the capabilities required for mature moral conduct, gender identity, and other outcomes continue to develop throughout childhood, adolescence, and even the adult years. Conclusion As the preceding sentence suggests, social and personality development continues through adolescence and the adult years, and it is influenced by the same constellation of social, biological, and representational influences discussed for childhood. Changing social relationships and roles, biological maturation and much later decline, and how the individual represents experience and the self continue to form the bases for development throughout life.

Chapter 6 : Factors affecting the development of personality

A child's personality starts shaping up by witnessing his/her surroundings, people around him/her and lessons learned from them. Many factors contribute to this development, making it a complex and gradual process.

Mention any three importance of adolescence period. An individual is the by-product of the constant interaction of heredity and environmental influences. The factors, which influence the development of the personality of a person, can be broadly classified into two groups: This idea was supported by the fact that personality often does not predict behaviour in specific contexts. However, more extensive research has showed that when behaviour is aggregated across contexts, that personality can be a modest to good predictor of behaviour. Almost all psychologists now acknowledge that both social and individual difference factors influence behaviour. The debate is currently more around the relative importance of each of these factors and how these factors interact. This is what makes people seem so much like other people. There have been different classifications of temperaments offered for thousands of years, but there is a general agreement that there are four basic temperaments - Depressed, Indifferent, Choleric, and Optimistic. Each person has a blend of two temperaments, one inherited from the father and one inherited from the mother. The biological factors affecting the development of personality are of three types: Ductless glands send their secretions directly to the blood without ducts. Their secretions are called hormones. These hormones are responsible for many changes in the personality of an individual. Different glands secrete one or more types of hormones, which affect personality. Some of them are: Another important biological factor affecting personality is physical structure. Recent studies have shown that children begin picking their playmates at a very early age by such standards as facial attractiveness and body form. The relationship of self-opinion to personality has been recorded through many experiments. In one experiment, males had their self-esteem intentionally raised or lowered by receiving false reports on a personality test. The males whose self-esteem was intentionally lowered interpreted a positive evaluation from a female as affection more often than those with the higher self-esteem did. Experimenters interpreted this result by postulating that those people with lower self-esteem are more likely to cling to any positive stimulus, whether real or perceived Kleinke, This interpretation makes it easy to see why people with lower self-esteem are more likely to embrace things like drugs which give a temporary and false positive stimulus Ewen, Body chemistry is based on the features of physiology. In the past, the debate sought to find whether one might be more important than the other. Today most psychologists would concede that both nature and nurture are necessary for personality development. Both help to make us who we are. The study of twins is very useful for studying genetic differences. For example, in order to understand the influence of both nature and nurture, we might study identical twins that share a home environment and have the same genetic makeup and fraternal twins who share a home environment but do not share the exact same genetic makeup. In such studies, researchers have found that genetic differences can account for 40 to 50 percent of differences in personality traits, while environmental influences account for about 30 percent of differences in personality traits Genes may not directly influence personality traits, but genes do govern the development of our nervous and endocrine systems. Hence, to the extent that body chemistry affects our behaviour, we can argue that genetics influences the personality. Men, on average, are more physically aggressive than women. Boys engage in far more roughhouse play than girls. Men also commit 90 percent of all violent crimes. Now let us turn to cultural factors. Culture and environment have positive effects on the development of personality. Personality of an individual is gradually shaped by culture. Every society is characterized by its cultural heritage, which is transmitted from generation to generation in the form of social heredity. Culture refers to the total life activities of a society. What the people think or do and feel represent the culture of a society. Biological inheritance is the same in human beings all over the world but it is the difference in their cultural conditions, which helps in developing unique personality characteristics in the individuals of different cultural groups We can easily identify people reared in different cultures by the personality patterns they possess. India is a big country having many sub-cultures within a broad culture. The personality of the individuals within these sub-cultures is moulded by the customs, beliefs,

rituals and religious faiths. Culture is a great educator of human beings, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly. Research has also shown that personality continues to change as a result of new experiences and modifications in the environment. The home environment plays a role in determining personality. Influences from outside the family are also important to the development of personality. A person who is born to a culture that practices things that would be considered extreme by others—such as head hunting, polygamy, and human sacrifice—will have different values from a person who was not exposed to those things. A culture that rewards aggression and athleticism will shape the personalities of the most gifted athletes to be confident, entitled, and self-centered. Children are born and they live not only in a society but also in a specific part of it. Therefore, they are influenced by particular subcultures of class, race, religion, and region, as well as by specific groups such as family and friends. During their lifetime, they continually encounter new or changing conditions, both personal and social, and must learn to adjust to them. The most important socialization, however, occurs during infancy and childhood, when the foundations of the later personality traits are laid. A variety of factors influence child development. Heredity guides every aspect of physical, cognitive, social, emotional, and personality development. Family members, peer groups, the school environment, and the community influence how children think, socialize, and become self-aware. After a comprehensive research the factors which are identified as important determinants of child personality are:

Chapter 7 : Factors Affecting Personality Development - Unique 2 Brilliance

Download Our Mobile App There are several factors that affect how an individual's personality is developed. Our personality is a combination of the way we think, behave and feel that makes us different from any other person.

Factors Affecting the Personality of a Child Article Shared by This article throws light upon the ten important factors affecting the personality of a child. **Personality of a Child:** As in the growth of vegetation, immense is the importance of the seed and of the soil. The type of seed that is used, and the nature of the soil where the seed is sown, determine very much as to what will be the nature of the growth of the vegetation that is desired to be grown; the same is the importance of the sperm of the father and the ovum of the mother. These chromosomes contain genes; and genes are the carriers of heredity. Aristotle classified personality into three types: Short, fat-built persons fall into this category. Those having long and thin physique have been put in this category. To this third category belong the persons who are muscular and have a well-proportioned body structure. This classification is based on the apparent condition of the physique of a person. The condition of physique is mainly the result of heredity; it, generally, depends on genes. Aristotle in the past, and Stanford and his associates in our times, have linked temperamental and other characteristic traits to the type of body-build as mentioned above. Considering the body-build or physical characteristics, Kretchner and Sheldon have also made a like classification into three types. The psychologists of our age conducted experiments too but they could not come out with conclusive results; at the most, their results may be said to be suggestive. To what they have reached, may be put in brief as under: Genetic factors determine both the physical attributes and the other personality characteristics. A thin, non-muscular, and poorly co-ordinated person in motor development, is less likely to achieve success in physical tasks; or, in athletic games—the activities that the school boys value highly; with the result that he cannot enjoy popularity with his peers. This would make him withdrawn and timid and introvert. The strong, well-muscled, is more likely to become popular with his peers; he would be more involved in group games—all this would make him an extrovert; he may grow aggressive, too. In the above paragraph we have mentioned personality of two types 1. Extrovert—showing their relationship with the physique of a person. Later on, we shall see how many types of personalities the different authors have shown, assessing the same from different angles. The physique of a person is dependent not only on the genetic factor, but there is one more prenatal factor which affects it. It may be called non-genetic or biological factor. It is fed through the umbilical chord, and its feeding depends upon the food of the mother. The malnutrition of the mother, would affect the physique of the unborn baby; and not only its physique but the temperamental or emotional build-up of the child is also affected by it. The mental condition of the mother, though cannot directly affect the emotional conditions of the child yet indirectly it does. If the prospective mother is suffering from a sense of insecurity; is tense because of anxiety, is hot because of anger, it would affect her physiology—the heart-beat would increase, the body temperature may also be affected, there would be more secretion of glands; chemicals, such as acetylcholine and epinephrine, may increase in amount and the same would adversely affect the digestive system. All these constitute the non-genetic or biological factor, the effect of which becomes apparent only when the child is born. The mother feels that the neonate is too much crying, squirming or peevish. Later on, the personality that develops may be of a person who is irritating, short-tempered, aggressive and problematic, if not proper handling in childhood is made. The ailment of parent and the home environment of the prospective mother also have their effect on the physique and emotional build-up of the child to be born. This nature, through genetic and non-genetic factors, affects the physique which led Aristotle to classify personality into three categories:

Chapter 8 : What are the Social Factors That Affects Personality Development?

Environmental factors include land, river, mountains, hills, forests, plain area, atmosphere etc which affect the personality to be good or bad, healthy or weak. All the feelings, emotions, ideas, attitudes, habits and behavior as well as body structure is the result of physical environment of to which an individual belongs.

Sly Definition Personality development is the development of the organized pattern of behaviors and attitudes that makes a person distinctive. Personality development occurs by the ongoing interaction of temperament , character, and environment. Description Personality is what makes a person a unique person, and it is recognizable soon after birth. There are no genes that specify personality traits, but some genes do control the development of the nervous system, which in turn controls behavior. Temperament, with its dependence on genetic factors, is sometimes referred to as "nature," while the environmental factors are called "nurture. When parents understand how their child responds to certain situations, they can anticipate issues that might be problematic for their child. They can prepare the child for the situation or in some cases they may avoid a potentially difficult situation altogether. Finally, the third component of personality is characterâ€”the set of emotional, cognitive, and behavioral patterns learned from experience that determines how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. In , psychiatrist Erik Erikson provided an insightful description as to how personality develops based on his extensive experience in psychotherapy with children and adolescents from low, upper, and middle-class backgrounds. According to Erikson, the socialization process of an individual consists of eight phases, each one accompanied by a "psychosocial crisis" that must be solved if the person is to manage the next and subsequent phases satisfactorily. The stages significantly influence personality development, with five of them occurring during infancy, childhood, and adolescence. **Infancy** During the first two years of life, an infant goes through the first stage: Learning Basic Trust or Mistrust Hope. Well-nurtured and loved, the infant develops trust and security and a basic optimism. Badly handled, the infant becomes insecure and learns "basic mistrust. It deals with Learning Autonomy or Shame Will. Well-parented, the child emerges from this stage with self-confidence, elated with his or her newly found control. **Preschool** The third stage occurs during the "play age," or the later preschool years from about three to entry into formal school. The developing child goes through Learning Initiative or Guilt Purpose. The child learns to use imagination; to broaden skills through active play and fantasy; to cooperate with others; and to lead as well as to follow. If unsuccessful, the child becomes fearful, is unable to join groups, and harbors guilty feelings. The child depends excessively on adults and is restricted both in the development of play skills and in imagination. **School age** The fourth stage, Learning Industry or Inferiority Competence , occurs during school age, up to and possibly including junior high school. The child learns to master more formal skills: The child who, because of his or her successful passage through earlier stages, is trusting, autonomous, and full of initiative, will quickly learn to be industrious. However, the mistrusting child will doubt the future and will feel inferior. **Adolescence** The fifth stage, Learning Identity or Identity Diffusion Fidelity , occurs during adolescence from age 13 or Maturity starts developing during this time; the young person acquires self-certainty as opposed to self-doubt and experiments with different constructive roles rather than adopting a negative identity, such as delinquency. The well-adjusted adolescent actually looks forward to achievement, and, in later adolescence, clear sexual identity is established. The adolescent seeks leadership someone to inspire him or her , and gradually develops a set of ideals to live by. Helping the child through the various stages of emotional and personality development is a complex and difficult task. Searching for the best ways of accomplishing this task accounts for most of the research carried out in the field of child development today. Renowned psychologist Carl Rogers emphasized how childhood experiences affect personality development. Many psychologists believe that there are certain critical periods in personality developmentâ€”periods when the child will be more sensitive to certain environmental factors. For example, children who are toilet trained too early or have their toilet training carried out too strictly may become rebellious. Another example is shown by children who learn appropriate behavior to their sex lives when there is a good relationship with their same-sex parent. Another environmental factor of importance is culture. Researchers comparing cultural groups for specific personality

types have found some important differences. For example, Northern European countries and the United States have individualistic cultures that put more emphasis on individual needs and accomplishments. In contrast, Asian, African, Central American, and South American countries are characterized more by community-centered cultures that focus on belonging to a larger group, such as a family, or nation. In these cultures, cooperation is considered a more important value than competitiveness, which will necessarily affect personality development. Common problems

Infants who are just a few weeks old display differences between each other in how active they are, how responsive they are to change, and how irritable they are. Some infants cry constantly while others seem happy and stay fairly quiet. Later, as the child grows up, parents can help the child to adapt to his or her own world in spite of inborn temperament. Parental concerns

Most children experience healthy personality development. However, some parents worry as to whether their infant, child, or teenager has a personality disorder. Parents are usually the first to recognize that their child has a problem with emotions or behaviors that may point to a personality disorder. Children with personality disorders have great difficulty dealing with other people. They tend to be inflexible, rigid, and unable to respond to the changes and normal stresses of life and find it very difficult to participate in social activities. When these characteristics are present in a child to an extreme, when they are persistent and when they interfere with healthy development, a diagnostic evaluation with a licensed physician or mental health professional is recommended. When to call the doctor

Parents who suspect that their child has a personality disorder should seek professional help. It is a very important first step in knowing for sure whether there is a disorder, and if so, what treatment can best help the child.

Cognition – The act or process of knowing or perceiving. **Cognitive** – The ability or lack of to think, learn, and memorize. **Gene** – A building block of inheritance, which contains the instructions for the production of a particular protein, and is made up of a molecular sequence found on a section of DNA. Each gene is found on a precise location on a chromosome. **Identity** – The condition of being the same with, or possessing, a character that is well described, asserted, or defined. **Maturity** – A state of full development or completed growth. **Personality** – The organized pattern of behaviors and attitudes that makes a human being distinctive. Personality is formed by the ongoing interaction of temperament, character, and environment. **Socialization** – The process by which new members of a social group are integrated in the group. **Development, Growth, and Diversity. Raising Children With Character: Parents, Trust, and the Development of Personal Integrity. The Erik Erikson Reader. Working With Emotional Intelligence. On Becoming a Person. Social and Personality Development. Methodological approaches to the study of short-term and long-term development and change. Shiner, R, and A. Great Ideas in Personality. Other articles you might like:**

Chapter 9 : Basic Factors That Affect Personality Development in Children

Factors Affecting Personality As personality is developed within the social framework, as such, many factors contribute to its development. For an easy understanding, the factors that effect personality are classified into two groups.

Biological Factors of Personality Biological factors of personality are very important for the formation of human personality. Children are born in a family; inherit many traits and features from their parents. Children get physical and psychological characteristics from their parents which becomes a part of their personalities. Some of the inherited traits are courage, coward, intelligence, weakness etc. For example it was experimented on the negro that they are biological inferior. A normal healthy man has some physical similarities such as two hands five senses, two eyes and these biological similarities help to explain some of the similarities in the behavior. It separates individuals from one another and their various physical characteristics except identical twins having the same physical qualities. So, biological factors of personality are responsible for the development of personality. In a society every person plays a specific role and status. For example in our society younger are expected to be respectful for elders.

Cultural Factors of Personality Both material as well as non-material culture affects personality of an individual. A person follows all the social norms of a culture which results in the formation of good personality while non-conformity to the cultural rules develops abnormal or bad personality.

Physical Environment Physical environment also determines the personality of an individual. Environmental factors include land, river, mountains, hills, forests, plain area, atmosphere etc which affect the personality to be good or bad, healthy or weak. All the feelings, emotions, ideas, attitudes, habits and behavior as well as body structure is the result of physical environment of to which an individual belongs. For example, body structure, physique, color and health of the rural people are different from urban people. These people have different environment due to which they develop variety of personalities. The people living in cities have facilities and modern ways of life which creates to develop delicate bodies and minds as compare to the rural people who are deprived of these facilities.

Situational Factors of Personality Situational factors of personality also have a complete share in the formation of personality of an individual. Personality is not the result of only one factor but every factor is responsible to give complete share in its formation. Michael Porters Strategic Tools.