



## PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITH THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL ORDERS DIMENSIONS

Dr. Jadal M. M.

S.S.B. College of Education, Shirampur, Dist.:- Ahmednagar.



### ABSTRACT

Personality in the present context denotes the real as well as phenomenal nature of a man. It implies the organization and pattern of everything which an individual possesses. The personality dynamics such as need for food, water, oxygen, defecation, earning money, prestige, academic achievements, affiliation, grabbing etc. to the overall development of an individual. The dimensions of a person's personality development are determined by these traits. It shows how a person interacts with other in individual and social situation in the society such as friendliness, sociability, honesty, dominance, cooperation, aggressiveness, shyness etc. They push an individual to keep himself always active, moving and dynamic. The social traits are necessary for physical survival as well as psychological (real) survival. The social traits enable a person to become free from emotional worries, stability in thoughts and actions.

**KEYWORDS:** Social traits, social order, dimensions, friendliness, sociability, honesty, dominance, aggressiveness, shyness, personality development.

### INTRODUCTION

**Meaning of personality:-** The word personality has been derived from the Latin word Persona. Persona at the time meant the mask which the Greek actors commonly used to wear on their faces before coming to the stage for acting. These masks would hide the real faces of actors before the audience. Thus, in the olden days, personality was meant the outward appearance of a person on the others. Later on, the word personality came to be known the real nature of a man. Definitions of Personality:- Today personality is defined as a distinct feature of the individual, a stimulus, & stimulation of qualities, an integration of abilities and as an adjustment to environment.

**a) Jung's Classification:-** According to him human personality is of two types-

**I) Introvert:-** These people tend to withdraw into themselves especially when they face emotional disturbance. They are loving people of shy nature. They generally avoid the company of others.

**II) Extrovert:-** These deal with social situation very efficiently. They are conventional, social and friendly. They are generally free from worries and take the surcharged atmosphere very lightly.

Jung further stated that a person may be introvert for one function such as feeling but he may be extrovert in another function such as intuition. Thus, all human can be divided into eight types on the basis of dominance of any one factor of the eight factors mentioned by him.

In between these two extremes of personalities, modern psychologists have introduced a third type of people. They are neither introvert nor extrovert. They are rather ambivert.

**b) Freud's Classification:-** Sigmund Freud has classified human personalities into three categories on the basis of fixation of sexual energy at a particular stage of sex development. Thus, personalities are of three types according to him.

**I) Oral Erotic:-** According to him sex in infancy is located in mouth . There is a membrane in the mouth which when irritated gives pleasure to child. Sexual gratification at this stage is acquired through the mouth related activities such as sucking of milk from the breast of the mother or putting any object in the mouth. If fixation of sexual energy takes place at this stage, it will result in two types of personalities at the later stage of life.

Passive i.e. the person will be dependent , optimistic and immature in his thinking. He will always behave like a child.

Sadistic:- i.e. the person will be aggressive, suspicious and pessimistic . He is likely to deal the others high handedly.

**II) Anal:-** At this stage obtains gratification Through anus related activities. Here child enjoys defecation or touching the anus. If fixation of sexual energy takes place at this stage , the child will become obstinate, miserly or orderly in the later stage of his life.

**III) Phallic:-** This is the third stage of sexual development of a child and it starts with the signs of puberty in him. If fixation of sexual energy takes place at this stage, the child will become showy in the later stage of his life. He will try to draw the attention of others by making himself attractive. He will be the extreme lover of beauty in whatsoever form it is.

#### GENERAL PROPERTIES OF TRAITS:-

- I) They can be measured and scaled quantitatively . So, statistical analysis of traits in researches is possible
- II) Traits are not directly observable unlike physical characteristics of a person. They are manifested through activities or verbal expressions in a number of situations persistently. So, inferring a trait from the behavior of an individual may take time.
- III) Traits are not static or rigid. They are rather flexible . They may become stable with the maturity of the person in age but some variability will always be there. For example, a person may manifest his honesty trait in a number of situations but he may be dishonest in some situations too.
- IV) There are certain traits which are universal such as height and weight.
- V) Traits are high order habits which recur in the behaviors frequently.
- VI) Traits are mental sets. They are nothing but readiness to responds to different situations in a consistent way.
- VII) Traits are organized frames of references. Whatever beliefs or emotions an individual has about the environment, he responds to the environment by his traits.
- VIII) Traits are not genetically determined. They are rather acquired with interaction of the environment. Thus, personality of a person is determined by environment in which he lives.

#### SEVERAL OTHER DETERMINANTS OF PERSONALITY:-

According to Adler are given below.

**1) Fictional Finalism:-** Fictional finalism means that man's action is governed by fictional ideas. These ideas are not necessarily to confirm reality. When such fictions are found in a man , he is expected to cope with life more successfully. Thus, future goals of man affect his present behavior very much and he can be motivated by these goals.

**2) Style of Life:-** It is a unique quality of personality that differentiates a person form other . Style of life includes everything related to living such as goals of life. For example, some persons seek these goals through social relation, other persons through educational achievement many other persons through business or politics. These different ways represent a person's style of living and hence his personality.

Formulation of style starts from the age of four or five and later experience of the individual are assimilated into his life style. It is very difficult to change this life style in the later period of life. Thus, style is formed on the basis of childhood experiences. That is why every child tackles his problems of life in his own way depending on his hereditary capabilities and life experiences of the individual.

**3) Social Interest:-** Social interests determine the social relation of an individual. Social relation includes cooperation, sympathy and interpersonal identification with a group. Social relation of man means to help the society to attain perfection. Adler says that social interest is latent and inborn characteristics of man. This innate capacity experiences in social context. These healthy social interests are subordinated or suppressed by selfish power goals in neurotics.

#### Stages of personality of Development

Sr. No.	Stages	Age	Conflicts
1	Oral	0-2 years	Trust/ Mistrust
2	Anal	2-3 years	Autonomy/ Shame
3	Genital	3-6 years	Initiative /Guilt
4	Latency	6-12 years	Intensity / Confusion
5	Adolescence	12-18 years	Intensity/ Confusion
6	Young	18-21 years	Intensity/ Isolation
7	Adulthood	21-50 years	Creativity/ Stagnation
8	Maturity	Above 50 years	Integrity/Despair

Thus, we see that individual faces conflicts in every stage of his personality development. These conflicts are resolved by accepting and adapting to the change of the social situations. Erikson recognizes three factors representing the personality.

- I) Somatic Factors
- II) Ego or self
- III) Social and Culture factors

The personality of a person will develop by the relative influences of these three factors. Concluded from his experiments that partial reinforcement leads to greater resistance to extinction than continuous one i.e. continuous reinforcement is not very much effective.

Reinforcement becomes more important in situation where a person observes the actions of other persons who is reinforced for his action. This vicarious reinforcement modifies the behavior of the observer also. For example, when a player is rewarded for his achievement, the audience are also reinforced to do that job. This process of learning through imitation is influenced by the nature of the reinforcement given to the models or actual performers.

**a) Real life models:-** Under these models we include parents, teachers, friends, film stars, sportsmen and most successful persons in the society, in business or in any other profession.

**b) Symbolic models:-** Under these models we include verbal, written or pictorial materials, books, paintings etc.

Both types of models are equally effective in learning. It is a common experience that whatever children see in films and T.V., they try to imitate them in real life. Hair style, dress, delinquency, style of conversation etc. are imitated by adults on the grounds that these things are accepted by the people in films.

Thus positive reinforcement and reward play an important role in social learning i.e. in shaping the personality. They strengthen our responses and develop a tendency to repeat the same responses in future.

#### FACTORS OPERATING IN SOCIAL LEARNING :-

**1) Stimulus properties of the model:-** Model's age, sex, social status etc. affect the observer very much. That is why we see that high status models are more imitated by the people than common people.

**2) Model's similarity to the observer:-** The observer imitates those models more which are somewhat similar to him.

**3) Types of behavior exemplified by the model:-** These types of behavior of the model are imitated more  
 Novel skills  
 Hostile or aggressive behavior

Touching behavior

Phenomenological Concepts:-

**There are two basis concepts underlying his theory**

**1) Organism:-** Organism is the centre of all experiences which take place within the individual at a particular field. It develops a person's unique outlook.

**2) Self:-** It is a part of phenomenal field and is related to "I" or "me". There is an ideal self also which determines what we would like to be. Each of us has a potential for self-actualization, but many of us are not aware of it. So we must become aware of it first. Personal Construct is only element in his structure of personality. Personal construct is the way of interpreting the event or world based on his own evaluation and thinking. The development of personal construct will depend on the relationship of the person with other significant persons in the society. These constructs will determine the present and future behavior of the person.

**SOCIAL BEHAVIORIST THEORY OF BANDURA AND WATE:-**

It is also called social learned theory of assumption that behavior is learned and personality can be explained in terms of cumulative effects of a series learning experiences.

This theory differs from S-R learning theory in the development of personality.

- 1) It emphasizes the role of observation (cognitive) learning in the development of personality.
- 2) It rejects the psycho analytic theory of Freud and his followers altogether.
- 3) It is based on the experiments conducted on children directly rather than findings based on lower animals. Thus, it is based on real life situation.
- 4) It synthesizes the cognitive learning with the principles of behavior modification given by behaviorists and says that cognitive functioning are more important in acquiring new behavior.

**CONCLUSION:-** The personality of a person reflects the society or the environment he resides in. Today personality is the sum total of all the qualities of a person, unlike the olden times when one's outlook was his personality. Great personalities like Jung Adler Erikson and Fend have viewed personality in their own way. These conflicts are resolved by accepting and adapting to the change of the social situations. The process of learning is influenced by Real life models and symbolic important role in social learning i.e. in shaping the personality. They strengthen our responses and develop a tendency to repeat the same responses in future.

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