

PERSONALITY and SOCIALIZATION

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WHAT IS PERSONALITY?

- IT IS A COMBINATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTE, OF EVERY ACTION OR MODE OF THINKING AND FEELING WHICH ARE EXPRESSIONS OF HIS PERSONALITY
- PERSONALITY IS A PRODUCT OF SOCIALIZATION AND ARISES AS A RESULT OF THE INTERPLAY OF VARIOUS FACTORS WHICH INCLUDE: BIOLOGICAL INHERITANCE, GEOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS. THESE ARE CALLED DETERMINANTS OF PERSONALITY.
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DETERMINANTS of Personality:

1. BIOLOGICAL INHERITANCE

THE CHARACTERISTICS ARE TRANSFERRED FROM PARENTS TO CHILDREN THROUGH THE MECHANISM OF THE GENES FOUND IN THE CHROMOSOMES OF THE SEX CELLS.



Determinants-2

2. GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

IT REFERS TO LOCATION, CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES THAT ARE DETERMINANTS OF PERSONALITY

THE QUESTION WHETHER PEOPLE

IN THE TROPICAL REGIONS

AND THE TEMPERATE ZONES

DIFFER IN PERSONALITY

BECAUSE OF CLIMATE.



Determinants-3

3. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

REFERS TO THE VARIOUS GROUPS AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS GOING ON IN THE GROUPS OF WHICH ONE IS A MEMBER.



Determinants-4

- 4. CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

ALTHOUGH INTERTWINE WITH THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, IT IS EXPLAINED SEPARATELY. IT REFERS TO THE LEARNED WAYS OF LIVING; THE NORMS OF BEHAVIORS LIKE FOLKWAYS, MORES, LAWS, VALUES, AND PATTERNED WAYS OF THE GROUP. CULTURAL NORMS ARE PRESENT ONCE THE CHILD IS BORN.



OTHER VIEWS ON PERSONALITY FORMATION:

- CULTURAL DETERMINISM- THAT CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT IS THE MAIN FACTOR THAT DETERMINES HUMAN BEHAVIOR. PROPONENTS OF THIS THEORY ARE: FRANZ BOAS, MARGARET MEAD AND RUTH BENEDICT.
- FRANZ BOAZ VIEWS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AS A RESULT OF LEARNING WHAT IS FOUND IN CULTURE AND THAT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY ARE LEARNED.

Other views-2

- SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM – THE VIEW IS BASED PRIMARILY ON GEORGE H. MEAD AND C. HORTON COOLEY’S THEORY WHICH EXPOUNDS THAT PERSONALITY IS THE RESULT OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND MEDIATED BY SYMBOLS PARTICULARLY, LANGUAGE. LANGUAGE IS THE CRUCIAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE “SOCIAL SELF”.

Other determinants

- DIFFERENT CONCEPTS OF THE SELF
- THE LOOKING GLASS SELF
- THE ABILITY OF CHILDREN TO VISUALIZE THEMSELVES THROUGH THE EYES OF OTHERS (JOHARI WINDOW) FAMILY, FRIENDS, CLASSMATES AND PEER GROUPS EXERT A GREAT INFLUENCE

- THE GENERALIZED OTHERS
- CHILDREN ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE GROUP AND INTEGRATE THE VARIOUS RULES OR SET OF NORMS OF THE GROUP AROUND THE AGE OF 8 OR 9 CHILDREN ENGAGE IN GAMES WHERE THEY ARE ABLE TO TAKE THE ATTITUDES AND REPOSES OF OTHERS IN SOCIAL ACTIVITY
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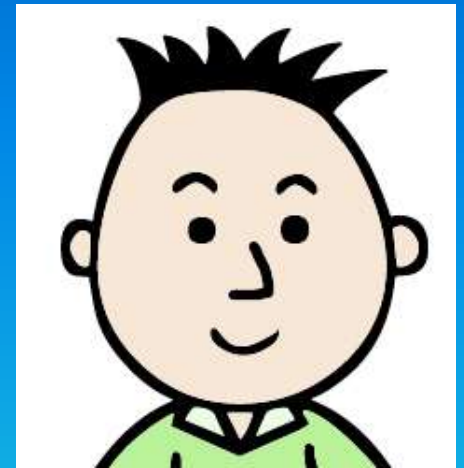
FREUD'S THEORY OF SOCIALIZATION

- SEIGMUND FREUD- THE FATHER OF MODERN SOCIOLOGY

THE FATHER OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY CAME UP WITH HIS OWN CONCEPT ON HOW THE SELF IS DEVELOPED BASED ON HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY ON SOCIALIZATION. THEORY HOLDS THAT PERSONALITY CONSISTED OF **THREE MAJOR SYSTEMS** THAT OPERATE SEPARATELY OR IN COMBINATION WITH ONE ANOTHER:

THE ID (PLEASURE PRINCIPLE)

IT IS THE BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT AND THE SOURCE OF A NUMBER OF DRIVES CENTERING AROUND THE SATISFACTION OF THE BASIC NEEDS LIKE FOOD AND SEX AND OPERATES ON THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE.



Child



THE EGO (Rational mind)

IT IS THE MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE WORLD OF REALITY AND STRIVES TO DELAY TENSION UNTIL THE SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT EXISTS. THE COGNITIVE AND INTELLECTUAL PROCESSES ARE CONTROLLED BY THE EGO. IT MEDIATES BETWEEN THE ID AND THE SUPER EGO (THE RATIONAL REALM).



adult

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- **SUPER EGO** (Moral arm/the conscience)

IT IS THE MORAL ARM OF
PERSONALITY REPRESENTING
TRADITIONAL RULES



(CULTURAL NORMS), VALUES AND **Parent**
IDEALS OF SOCIETY. IT IS CONTINUALLY IN
CONFLICT WITH THE EGO. THE FIRST FIVE (5) YEARS
OF THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT PLAYS A DECISIVE
ROLE IN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AS IT IS WHERE
THE BASIC PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IS FORMED.

- THE ID – IS THE **CHILD'S PERSONALITY** – ALREADY MATURE BUT MOST OFTEN BEHAVES LIKE A CHILD
- THE EGO – THE **ADULT PERSONALITY** – MORE REALITY GROUNDED
- THE SUPER-EGO – **PARENT PERSONALITY** – ALWAYS JUDGING AND CRITICIZING



- **THE FIVE (5) DIFFERENT STAGES IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO FREUD**

1. ORAL STAGE (0-1 Y.O.)

EATING IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF SATISFACTION. FRUSTRATION OR OVERINDULGENCE CAN LEAD TO OVEREATING OR ALCOHOLISM IN ADULTHOOD

- **ANAL STAGE (1-3 Y.O.)**

THE INFLUENCING FACTOR IS TOILET TRAINING. THE RESULT OF FIXATION AT THIS STAGE ARE PERSONALITIES THAT ARE GRASPING AND STINGY

PHALLIC STAGE (3-6 Y.O.)

THE GREATEST SOURCE OF PLEASURE COMES FROM **THE SEX ORGAN**. THIS IS THE TIME THAT THE CHILD DESIRES PARENTS OF THE OPPOSITE SEX. FIXATION AT THIS STAGE CAN RESULT INTO THE FOLLOWING:

- **OEDIPUS COMPLEX** – WHEN THE SON SEXUALLY FIXATED ON THE MOTHER
- **ELEKTRA COMPLEX** – WHEN THE DAUGHTER DESIRES THE FATHER

4. LATENCY PERIOD (6-ADOLESCENCE)

CHILDREN TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THEIR FAMILIES LIKE TO TEACHERS, FRIENDS, AND THE EROTIC IMPULSES ARE DORMANT

5. GENITAL STAGE (ADOLESCENCE AND BEYOND)

THE SEXUAL IMPULSES BECOME ACTIVE AGAIN AND THE INDIVIDUAL FOCUSES ON THE OPPOSITE SEX TO LOOK AROUND FOR POSSIBLE LONG TERM RELATIONSHIP OR MARRIAGE