



Role of Socio Psychology in Personality Development

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Abstract:

The current study aims to highlight the basic ingredients of socialization to impact on personality development as it socializes with the diverse traits to make people capable to adjust with the society and lead a successful life. Socialization is the reflection of the personality that relies on the culture of a nation. Parents, peer groups and other socializing agents assist to socialize a child in order to adopt the particular language, literature, and moral values of a society. The chief driving force of socialization is peer group, family, blood relatives, social institutions, mass media and community that impact the adult to become a perfect individual of the society. Society plays a huge role in molding teens' behavior, character and attitude. It determines how they see other people, their general outlook, and their ethics. You as parents can influence all these things as well, but the things that will stick with the kids for long haul are learned from the society. Now society comprises of a lot of different things that include media, neighborhood, laws, and school. Let's briefly go through how these components influence the mindset and behavior of teens, and shape them into the kind of people that eventually grow up to become.

Keywords: blood relatives, social institutions, human beings, society, personality development, Social psychology

1. Introduction

Man is a social animal and that, he loves to live in society with other human beings, is a general conception about his basic behavioural pattern. Almost all sociological thinkers agree that there is a very close relation between the individual and the society. Whether any particular individual could have been nurtured under conditions in which there did not exist any society is a different question; but the fact remains that without a social environment, be it his home, his community or his state, no stability would be brought to his status as an individual. One would almost conclude from the foregoing statement that the individual is a product of society. Instantly, other thinkers would raise a hue and cry that the truth is just the contrary, that is, the society is the

product of an individual and another. As McIver says, it may be pointless to enter into the controversy as to whether the individual came before the society, or the society came before the individual. We would like rather to concentrate our attention on the causes of the growth of the society and the role of the individual in it.

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. Personality is what makes a person a unique person, and it is recognizable soon after birth. A child's personality has several components: temperament, environment, and character. Temperament is the set of



genetically determined traits that determine the child's approach to the world and how the child learns about the world. There are no genes that specify personality traits, but some genes do control the development of the nervous system, which in turn controls behavior. A second component of personality comes from adaptive patterns related to a child's specific environment. Most psychologists agree that these two factors—temperament and environment— influence the development of a person's personality the most. Temperament, with its dependence on genetic factors, is sometimes referred to as "nature," while the environmental factors are called "nurture." Social psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others (Allport 1998). By this definition, scientific refers to the empirical method of investigation. The terms thoughts, feelings, and behaviors include all of the psychological variables that are measurable in a human being. The statement that others may be imagined or implied suggests that we are prone to social influence even when no other people are present, such as when watching television, or following internalized cultural norms.

Sociobiology is the systematic study of the biological bases of social behavior. Socio-psychological relations between social groups and among group members represent an important part of the study of physical education and other students worldwide. Ethnic attitudes, distances, prejudice and cooperation are some of the aspects of such relations, particularly interesting in B&H due to its specific social situation, burdened by the recent war, and everyday life, shaped by the

ethnic borders. Social-psychological study of intergroup relations entails the study of social perception, feelings and behavior towards members of other groups, in relation to a relevant criterion which serves as a basis for group categorization. One should bear in mind that the study of intergroup relations also includes the study of interpersonal relations within a certain group, due to the very nature of the group, that is, ethnic categorizations which occur in a specific social context and exist in relation to other groups. Processes such as behavior, perception and feelings related to experiences within a group are largely studied within the field of social identity. Social identity processes are inextricably linked to intergroup relations, and the influence is mutual. A textbook definition of intergroup relations is found in Sherif (1962: 5), who claims that intergroup relations 'refer to two or more groups and their respective members. Whenever individuals belonging to a group interact, collectively or individually, with another group or its members in terms of their group identification we have an instance of intergroup behavior.' The psychological study of relations most commonly, as is the case here, does not examine the actual relationships as much as it focuses on imagined relations among imagined members of our own and other groups.

2. Personality Development

An individual's personality refers to his/her appearance, characteristics, attitude, mindset and behavior with others.

Personality development grooms an individual and helps him make a mark of his/her own. Individuals need to have a style of their own for others to follow



them. Do not blindly copy others. You need to set an example for people around. Personality development not only makes you look good and presentable but also helps you face the world with a smile.

Personality development goes a long way in reducing stress and conflicts. It encourages individuals to look at the brighter sides of life. Face even the worst situations with a smile. Trust me, flashing your trillion dollar smile will not only melt half of your problems but also evaporate your stress and worries. There is no point cribbing over minor issues and problems.

Personality development helps you develop a positive attitude in life. An individual with a negative attitude finds a problem in every situation. Rather than cribbing and criticizing people around, analyze the whole situation and try to find an appropriate solution for the same. Remember, if there is a problem, there has to be a solution as well. Never lose your cool. It would make the situation worse.

Personality development plays an essential role not only in an individual's professional but also personal lives. It makes an individual disciplined, punctual and an asset for his/her organization. An in-disciplined individual finds it difficult to survive in the long run. Personality development teaches you to respect not only your Boss and fellow workers but also family members, friends, neighbours, relatives and so on. Never make fun of anyone at the workplace. Avoid criticizing and making fun of your fellow workers.

One should never carry his/her attitude or personal grudges to work. Office is not a place where you can be rude to others

just because you had a fight with your friend last night. Personality development sessions help you differentiate between your personal as well as professional life. It is really essential to keep a balance between both the lives to lead a peaceful and stress free life.

Personality development helps an individual to inculcate positive qualities like punctuality, flexible attitude, willingness to learn, friendly nature, eagerness to help others and so on. Never hesitate to share information with others. Always reach office on time. Some people have a tendency to work till late. Late sittings not only increase your stress levels but also spoil your personal life. Sitting till late at the office indicates that an individual is extremely poor in time management skills.

Social psychologists therefore deal with the factors that lead us to behave in a given way in the presence of others, and look at the conditions under which certain behavior/actions and feelings occur. Social psychology is concerned with the way these feelings, thoughts, beliefs, intentions and goals are constructed and how such psychological factors, in turn, influence our interactions with others. Social psychology is an interdisciplinary domain that bridges the gap between psychology and sociology. During the years immediately following World War II, there was frequent collaboration between psychologists and sociologists. "Sewell, W. H" (1989) However, the two disciplines have become increasingly specialized and isolated from each other in recent years, with sociologists focusing on "macro variables" (e.g., social structure) to a much greater extent.



Nevertheless, sociological approaches to social psychology remain an important counterpart to psychological research in this area.

The fields of social psychology and personality have merged over the years, and social psychologists have developed an interest in self-related phenomena. In contrast with traditional personality theory, however, social psychologists place a greater emphasis on cognitions than on traits. Much research focuses on the self-concept, which is a person's understanding of his or her self. The self-concept is often divided into a cognitive component, known as the self-schema, and an evaluative component, the self-esteem. The need to maintain a healthy self-esteem is recognized as a central human motivation in the field of social psychology.

3. The Process of Socialization:

It has already been noted that a child is not born with social consciousness and that he gradually acquires with his growth a sense of social relationship that leads him to variegated experiences. In this way not only is the child socialized, he is able to maintain a distinct link between the generations; and without a stable link between the different generations, stability of a society is unthinkable. Socialization, therefore, is the process that makes an individual conscious of his 'social self' and of his 'role' in the society. A functional prerequisite of a society is the integration of the activities of individuals and the ordering of social relations. There will be a co-ordination in a society of the different statuses and roles that different individuals will be required to assume. Learning the social role is, therefore, one of the primary obligations of a social

individual and. in this regard, the child begins with the 'self-role'.

4. Social psychology

Social psychology is an empirical science that attempts to answer a variety of questions about human behavior by testing hypotheses, both in the laboratory and in the field. Such approach to the field focuses on the individual, and attempts to explain how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of individuals are influenced by other people. A relatively recent field, social psychology has nonetheless had a significant impact not only on the academic worlds of psychology, sociology, and the social sciences in general, but has also influenced public understanding and expectation of human social behavior. By studying how people behave under extreme social influences, or lack thereof, great advances have been made in understanding human nature. Human beings are essentially social beings, and thus, social interaction is vital to the health of each person. Through investigating the factors that affect social life and how social interactions affect individual psychological development and mental health, a greater understanding of how humankind as a whole can live together in harmony is emerging.

5. Role of Society on personality development

In the growth and development of the individual, the role of the society may be explored by taking into consideration that, though man is a social animal, he is not born as such. In his initial stages, his basic needs determine the course of his living. A child in its early years is not conscious of the culture into which it is



born, but in the later stages he is gradually moulded by his environment and the social institutions around him.

According to the German philosopher, Fichte, man acquires his human qualities only after coming into contact with society. It will be found in the course of our discussion on culture and personality that an individual's personality will be determined mainly by the culture which has been his social environment.

Therefore, it is maintained by several thinkers that the individual is a social product. It is undeniable that the society, even the primitive one, shapes and moulds the course of life of the individual. A child, when it comes to this world, has no sensibility of social relations; but by the time it reaches adulthood it places upon itself the imprint of the ways of its society. Sociologists have studied the cases of certain individuals, who did not have the benefit of society from their childhood and consequently did not develop signs of social consciousness and behaviour.

In Germany, one Kaspar Hauser remained without any social contact till the age of seventeen, and when he happened to wander into the city of Nuremberg in 1828 he could hardly walk; he had the mind of an infant and took, inanimate objects for living beings. He spoke no language but, like an animal, could make certain inarticulate sounds. After his death, a postmortem study revealed that his brain development was subnormal. The wolf girls, Amala and Kamala, discovered from wolf den in India in 1920 were similarly subnormal. Amala died soon after she came into human contact, but Kamala lived for a

few years, walking on all fours, devoid of all human qualities and even apprehensive of human contact. Initially, the child did not have any consciousness of her human self, but gradually a development of a kind of human individuality took place in her. The third example is that of Anna, an illegitimate American child who was kept isolated in a room at the age of six months. She was given a diet of milk and little else for five years and, when after the period »as brought out of confinement, she could not walk or speak and was completely indifferent to people around her.

As she was trained later, she rapidly developed human qualities' establishing the argument that the human being develops his human nature only when he is in society, sharing a life in common with other fallow beings. It must be considered how the child goes through a process of socialization. However, initially we have to come to the inescapable conclusion that the unit-whole relationship of the individual and the society is essential to the growth of the self and the personality of the human being.

In the course of his growth, as the child advances from making a few sounds to uttering articulate language, the individual too replaces his egocentric thoughts by a rational co-ordination, as Jean Piaget calls k. of his ideas with those that are of the society, the individual realizing that, whatever he is, he B a mere part of his society. Every individual is a product of a predetermined social relationship. He is neither the beginning, nor the end; he is a link in the succession of life not only in the biological sense but in the sociological one too. He



is born on the soil of this earth no doubt, but the picture becomes complete when we relate his nature and nurture to his social environment or his social heritage.

Therefore, when Aristotle, says that *man is a social animal*, and we agree with the statement, were merely comprehend the fundamental interdependence of the individual and his social heritage. As Mclver says, an individual personality would have no meaning without society and the support of the social heritage.

Society plays a huge role in molding teens' behavior, character and attitude. It determines how they see other people, their general outlook, and their ethics. You as parents can influence all these things as well, but the things that will stick with the kids for long haul are learned from the society. Now society comprises of a lot of different things that include media, neighborhood, laws, and school. Let's briefly go through how these components influence the mindset and behavior of teens, and shape them into the kind of people that eventually grow up to become.

(1) Media and personality development

Media has really expanded these days. Now it's available in the form of films, TV, video games, social networking platforms, radio, etc. They all play a huge role in shaping up your teens. If the latter see violence all over the news against people of one race, then they might grow sympathetic towards them, or spiteful towards the oppressors. However, if the same news channels start to show those same victims as the bad people, then they will most likely develop a

strong hatred for every individual in that race. That's how racism has managed to stay around for so long. There's a feeling of superiority in some societies and it's generated solely by the media. Teens form their opinions based on what they see on the media, and their behavior is guided by these opinions.

(2) Crime in Society and personality development

The rate of crime and how law enforcement reacts to it also play an important role in affecting the behavior and mindset of teens. If kids find crime to be prevalent around them, then they may accept it as something normal, and might even indulge in it eventually. However, things can be entirely different if the situation of law enforcement is better in the neighborhood. If teens see criminals getting punished for their crimes, then they will know that walking down the wrong path has its consequences, and thus refrain from making a similar choice. Both of these scenarios are triggered by society, while you don't have a huge role to play in this.

(3) The Influence of School and Peers on Teens

Schools also play a huge role in shaping up the mindset and character of teens. They meet all sorts of people there, and in many cases it's their friendships that determine how they turn out. Good, caring, and civil friends will improve the overall behavior of the kids, whereas bad company can ruin them. They can get addicted to drugs, alcohol, and even get involved in petty crimes. Just because society plays a huge role in shaping up the behavior, mindset, and character of your teen doesn't mean that you simply sit idle. You have a responsibility to



nurture the positive effect of society, while discourage any negative impact. At the end of the day, what kind of person your teen grows up to be depends just as much on your parenting as it does on the society.

4. Personality Development and Antecedents of Socialization

Socialization is a process of human culturing in order to integrate an individual to be a member of society. Children socialization refers to the growth of a child personality via learning, acquiring of knowledge and training by diverse socializing agents. There are varied agents of socialization relating to children such as family, peer group, schools, and media that assist a child to become part of a society by means of incorporating its cultural values. Primary socialization is the relation bonding of a child through which a child learns close associations. Moreover, it relies on the earliest year of children's life that he/she learns and understands society and culture. In this way, agents of primary socialization help children to inculcate the cultural ingredients and learn social norms and values.

6. Informal Socialization and Personality Development

The family is the set of the closest members to one's life, and these members have a deep impact in the way of the socialization process in the early stage of life. Primary socialization is learning that comes at our youngest stage while interacting and observing around us. In this perspective, family members like parents (mother, father and other blood relatives) maintain the proximity and assure the provision of an interactive atmosphere for a child to learn, understand and observe the society.

Through the family, the child becomes socialized to bond, generate social interaction, and comprehend significant concepts concerning trust, togetherness, and love (Whitbeck, 1999). Early socialization begins at home that encircles the social norms, and cultural practices. The majority people in the world especially in the developing and under developing countries largely depend on the family from birth to adulthood in order to accomplish their basic needs like social and psychological support, food, shelter, nurturing and moral guidance. In this way, the massive influence of family members becomes an integrating part of one's development and growing personality. A healthy family can ensure the provision of an effective impact on the child's personality development (Denham et al., 2003).

7. Formal Source of Learning and Personality Development

The true essence of socialization is an influential means through which man acquires information about society and culture. Educational institution inculcates the innovative knowledge and awareness among children that makes easy to adjust to society. The cultural values of the society are transformed into a child at schools and it also inculcates the essential ingredients of ethics, religion and other social aspects. School performance and disciplinary problems also impact the children massively. In the learning, institution child acquires an easy and free culturing from the atmosphere and close peer association. Likely, it is argued that at the young age children learn in schools to act in a particular course of conduct-based gender and the close association of peer group (Collins, and Russell, 1991). The socialization process is a continuous



process which is affected by the school, media, and family and peer groups. Parent socialization deeply impacts adolescent behaviors and school achievements.

- Peer Group Mentoring of junior fellows through their experience that can encourage the abilities and confidence of new fellows.
- Guidance-oriented fellowship
- Polite and virtue attitude of the peer group can motivate the child toward high traits of personality.
- Social support and Development can assist in the development of the new generation.
- Ethically and politically stable society can assist the child to develop a personality to lead the success of living.
- Child care in the poor community affects the quality and stability of the child's early learning.
- Social adjustment and personality development in children.
- Sociability or effective social feedback can assist the child to generate a significant response in the society.
- Early child education and proper training
- Provision of effective socialization via online means of transmission to children in order to inculcate the ethical values and cultural values.
- Managing and preventing chronic health problems in children.
- Early precaution of a child through immunization

8. Conclusion

Socialization impacts the children either negative or positive dimension that create the social deviance and development in a

child respectively. In the existing study 200 respondents present their view point regarding the children personality development in which an effective formal and informal institution can be fruitful towards the children's personality development. It makes capable of a child to adjust with society and leads a successful life that allows the child to learn at a wide range from parent lap, culture, media, and peer group. Socialization is an ongoing process of learning of a child which incorporates the social experience and enlightenment to make him perfect individual in the society. In this way, failure of a family by its social and economic stability decline the children development in future and peer groups bad repercussions also leave worsening impacts the child to treat likely as his friends behave. Effective primary socialization encompasses the avoidance of antisocial activities, preserving goal-oriented schooling, misuse of media, flourishing of ethical values and preventing of biological dilemmas to a child can ensure a sound personality of the persons. Positive and a stable role of the formal and informal social institutions can play significant function to stimulate the personality development in this way conducted interview supports the positive significance relationship with children personality development of a stable formal and informal institutions. The hypotheses were designed on the basis of independent and dependent variables relationships. The findings revealed significant positive relationships between independent and the dependent variable. The prevailing study pertains to conceptual framework model tested in empirical means where current conditions of the persons' development rely on the stable social institutions.



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