



A STUDY ON PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

A child's family is the single most important influence in their development. Children put their trust in their parents and other adult caretakers from the moment they are born, and they do not let them down. First relationships are shaped by a child's caregivers and relatives. They set the tone for appropriate behaviour and show children how to interact with the world around them as the child's first teachers. Families play a crucial role in preparing children for academic success in school by providing care and guidance to children in their formative years. When parents or caregivers are able to actively encourage their children's growth and development, the results are beneficial. Every parent knows it may be challenging to raise a child on their own without support, encouragement, and resources.

KEYWORDS:Personality Traits, Children, Family, development

INTRODUCTION

The historical roots of the English word "family" from Latin familia "family workers, domestics all in all, the hirelings in a family unit," and thus also "individuals from a family unit, the domain, property; the family, including relatives and hireli" suggest that in human culture, a family is a gathering of people related either by connection (i.e. perceived birth), liking (i.e. marriage or other relationship), or co-living arrangement. Members of the immediate family might include friends, guardians, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, children, and young women. Grandparents, great-grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and in-laws are all examples of members of the extended family. Sometimes, depending on one's relationship with them, these are also considered members of the immediate family.



To achieve greatness, we must go no further than our own families, where we will find both our greatest successes and our worst flaws. Many believe the family is divine and that God intends it to be the central social unit across all of time and space. As a result, it becomes a safe refuge for people and a center for human progress. They learn the etiquette of commitment, active engagement, and trust there. It's where kids learn to value and support one another, to find meaning for them and to give meaning to others, and to reap the rewards of contributing to something bigger than themselves.

People are searching for a sense of belonging and community. It's the reason we build cities and towns and why we support common causes, root for sports teams, and feel patriotic. For the lucky among us, that need began with the nurturing of caretakers and family in a setting that served as both a safe haven and a testing ground for developing our skills, beliefs, and character. Those who did not benefit as much as others from such a favourable upbringing might nonetheless create their own families. You and I can create communities in which children feel loved and supported, in which they are taught that the world is a reflection of the paradise we once knew, and in which we assure them that their families will be ours forever.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN FAMILY SYSTEM

Universal:The family unit is the fundamental building block of all societies. The importance of family and the types of families that are valued vary greatly from one culture to the next. Case in point: India has incredibly strong familial ties.

Identity:The "classification" of families is commonplace. There's a name history behind every family.

Smallest possible social group: In popular opinion, the family is the smallest social unit. A network is a collection of families, and a public is the collection of at least two networks.

Antiquity:It's tough to duplicate the magic of starting a family. It has, nevertheless, existed for an unimaginably long period. One of the earliest and most advanced human cultures, the Indus Valley Civilization, discusses the importance of a strong family unit.

Primary Group:Intimate connections characterize the small group that make up a family. Members of a family will likely recognize each other.



Family dynamics are dependent on the head of the household. It's possible to have a matriarchal or patriarchal family. In a male-dominated household, the father is the head of the household. In a matriarchal household, the mother takes the reins as the primary decision maker.

JOB OF INDIAN FAMILY SYSTEM

The role of family in a person's life is essential. Family ties are particularly strong in India. The influence of family on a person may be broken down as follows:

Identity to individuals:One's family provides them with a sense of mental character. Almost everyone in a family blends in together. A person with such traits may find fame and success very easily.

Agency for socialization:To become a functional member of society, one must undergo a process of learning known as socialization. The mother is often regarded as the primary educator, and it is often said that the "home" serves as the primary school. A young child learns norms from the adults in his life, such as cleanliness, healthy eating habits, and so on.

Cherishment of qualities:A person's upbringing is crucial in forming his character. People's convictions about a certain quality serve as useful shorthand for describing it. Respect for elders, youth mentoring, mutual affection, and a strong sense of community are all taught within the context of a loving family.

Moulding the personality:The role that one's family plays in shaping one's identity is significant. The way people act is a reflection of their personalities. Example: Children that are pampered to excess may have a stubborn and self-centered personality. But, if the adults in the home show concern for others, the child will likely exhibit the same behaviour.

PRESENCE IN THE MODERN ERA

The public as a whole shifts and evolves to meet the requirements of the present. With the contemporary upheaval, the nuclear family model became increasingly mainstream. After the industrial revolution and in the years leading up to both World Wars, the notion was widely accepted across European society. As the population of the United States continued to grow,



there was a pressing need to take this concept nationwide. This European and American phenomenon was strengthened by a number of scholarly scandals, convictions, societies, and subcultures. The rise in popularity of nuclear families may also be attributed to the aforementioned freedom, financial opportunity, equality, and sound dynamic factors, such as the emancipation of women and the possibility of moving up in the social hierarchy. Today, there are other factors to consider, such as same-sex marriages, cohabitation, and open relationships. In the years surrounding the cold war, nuclear families emerged and grew fast throughout all Afro-Asian countries, especially former European colonies.

The modernisation and progress of these countries at the time was the primary reason that propelled them to prominence. Again, since the dawn of humanity, nuclear families have played a crucial role in society. The forerunners of modern nuclear families may be traced back to groups as diverse as clans, small towns, networks, and similar units of human advancement. In some parts of the world, such as India, China, Africa, and the Middle East, they are still the rule.

PERSONALITY: -

Everyone who has been in school for any length of time may guess the topic of the term's primary address. What is theory? says the rationality instructor. One of the first things discussed in a correspondence course's first meeting is, naturally enough, correspondence itself. Comparative addresses are used by those who teach geology, history, and mathematics. Given these realities, it is only natural for teachers of psychology to begin with the most fundamental question: What is personality?

There is no unanimous agreement among clinicians about how to answer this question. In reality, personality doctors are involved in a continuing and maybe eternal dialogue over how to portray the human personality and what themes belong within this branch of psychology (Mayer, 1998; McAdams and Emmons, 1995; Sarason, Sarason, and Pierce, 1996). Different personality researchers have different ideas about what fields of study therapists should prioritize. Some researchers look at oblivious systems, others at learning accounts, and yet others at how people organize their thoughts. Although some students may find this lack of knowledge frustrating, it is



emphasized from the outset that the many points of view provide a stimulating framework within which the complexity of the human being may be explored.

Personality may be defined as an individual's consistent norms of behavior and the patterns of interaction that emerge from within them. There are a few unclear points in this otherwise simple description. They are sometimes referred to as "individual contrasts" by those who study personalities. The essential idea here is that one may trust one's own personality. These norms of personal behaviour may be identified reliably throughout time and across contexts. Someone who is busy now will likely leave the house tomorrow. A person who is aggressive on the job is also inclined to be intense when playing video games. When someone's actions are consistent with their personality, we say things like, "That was quite typical of her to do that" or "He was just being himself." Obviously, these characteristics do not imply that an extraverted person is always boisterous and jovial, even in solemn situations or in social settings. That people can't develop in other ways is not a logical conclusion, either. Yet if personality really exist and behavior isn't only a reflection of our current environment, we should see some regularity in how people act Burger. J. M. (2004). (2004).

Most people know deep down the value of who they are as an individual. But, officially defining this multidimensional concept is remarkably more difficult. Exposing one's outward and social personality, or how they come across to those around them, is one possibility (forceful, modest, cordial, youthful, and so forward). In fact, there are some academics who insist on reducing the study of personality to its relationship indicators. Yet, there are important considerations that this approach leaves out: an individual's personality can exist apart from other people, and it might include facets that aren't immediately apparent. So, one of the most common approaches is to define an individual's personality in terms of their traits and quirks. Such descriptions typically include just about every conceivable aspect of a person (mental, enthusiastic, social, and physical). Some of these definitions place more emphasis on the characteristics that, in a practical sense, all people share, while others highlight the uniqueness of each person's character.

BIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT



Biological Factors

The study of the biological foundations of character might be broken down into three categories:

Heredity: Heredity refers to characteristics that were set in stone at the time of creation. One's parents are considered responsible for one's physical build, face attractiveness, sex, temperament, muscular development and reflexes, vitality level, and biological rhythms. According to proponents of the heredity theory, a person's innate characteristics may be traced back to the molecular structure of their chromosomes. Studies on animals have shown that both physical and mental traits may be passed on from generation to generation. Yet, there is not enough research on humans to support this notion. Nonetheless, both medical professionals and geneticists recognise the significant role that genes play in shaping an individual's character.

Brain: The second approach that arises naturally is to investigate the part played by the brain in shaping an individual's character. Researchers have made some promising advancements, but they have yet to provide any observable evidence of the human brain's influence on character. Electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB) and split-mind psychology are at the forefront of cutting-edge research with exciting potential applications. Initial findings from electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB) research suggest that insights into human character and behaviour may be gleaned by studying the brain. Human subject research using ESB is just getting rolling. The human mind appears to be divided into several pleasant and challenging regions. If this is true, then manipulating someone's personality via ESB could be physically possible.

Biofeedback: Some inherent capacities, such as brainwave patterns, gastrointestinal emissions, and fluctuations in blood pressure and skin temperature, were thought to be beyond conscious control by physiologists and physicians until recently. Several scientists today think that using biofeedback; these innate abilities might be manipulated on purpose. In BFT, the individual receives feedback on electronic indicators from apparatus that is linked to the body region, allowing them to get insight into the inner workings of a selected bodily activity. Using this information as biofeedback, the person can learn how to regulate the underlying bodily function.



Before definitive conclusions can be made on biofeedback, more study is needed. Nonetheless, its future impact has the potential to be quite intriguing.

Physical highlights:The way a person appears on the exterior is intrinsically determined. One's sense of who they are and how they are perceived by the world is shaped by their physical characteristics, such as their height, weight, and skin colour. Practically everyone would agree that one's appearance influences one's character in some way. Paul H. Mussen says that "A child's outward appearance may be linked to how he handles social pressure, others' expectations, and their reactions to him. As a result, these factors might contribute to enhanced character development".

Social Factors

A person's character is shaped in part by their upbringing, the people they spend the most time with, the values they are exposed to, and the experiences they have. It is commonly held that one's social environment contributes more significantly to their personality than their biological make-up.

Freedom, enmity, competition, and cooperation are all largely determined by one's way of life. Paul H. Mussen's research suggests that "Every society has norms for how its members should behave in social situations, and they educate its members to fulfil those roles. A child's social circle sets the stage for the kinds of people he'll meet, the kinds of situations he'll be exposed to, and the kinds of character traits he'll develop as a result". Culture calls on its members to share commonalities and to recognise one another. There are a number of methods that may be used to ensure that people adhere to the guidelines of the lifestyle. A person's upbringing exerts a significant amount of influence over the person's eventual personality. It suggests that a person's character develops differently in the context of a western upbringing compared to an Indian upbringing.



Family Factors

Children benefit from having parents and siblings. After investing in one's genetic makeup, one's family is the most important aspect in developing one's personality. The identities of the wealthy and the identities of the impoverished are clearly different. Children who grow up in a safe and loving environment are more confident and active than their counterparts who are ignored by their parents. This is yet another crucial set of factors that contributes to bettering one's character. The positive effect of family on one's development is greatest throughout life.

Directly or indirectly, the family affects a person's growth and development. The family's collective influence on an individual's character is seen in the sharing of interests, attitudes, and traits among members and the use of a variety of methods for shaping a child's character during their early development. Parents who are overbearing in their demands, corrections, and restrictions often encourage their children to look to others to guide their behaviour. So, children will typically exhibit irresponsible behaviour when they are not under the direct supervision of their parents or watchman.

Children unconsciously mimic their parents' character traits through shared experiences and cues. Experiments have shown that imitation may also develop a distinct character trait. Children of tense, worried, or otherwise humourless adults, for instance, are more likely to experience anxiety and emotional turmoil. Furthermore, having kind, loving, attentive, and curious parents tends to result in a more sociable and outgoing population. These people also develop a concern for the wellbeing and affection of others beyond their immediate family.

It is the family, and then the community, that selects, interprets, and distributes the way of life, even as the way of life generally accepts and limits what an individual may be taught. On this measure, the family unit is among the most significant influences on children's early development. There is a wealth of data showing that the parents' overall home environment is crucial to character development, regardless of the parents' direct influence. For instance, studies have shown that children whose carers maintain a cold, uninspiring environment are more likely



to develop social and emotional problems than those whose parents provide an environment that is warm, loving, and energising.

Social Factors

There is growing recognition of the role of other influential persons, groups, and organisations in shaping an individual's character. The term "socialisation" is commonly used to describe this practise. The process of socialisation involves a person benefiting from the vast array of potential courses of action open to them. The bond between a mother and her newborn is the first stage of socialisation. After the first phases, other members of the near family, such as the father, siblings, and close relatives or friends, take on persuasive roles, followed by classmates, schoolmates, and coworkers. The significance of the socialisation process to hierarchical behaviour is heightened by the fact that it extends far beyond the formative years of childhood. In particular, more and more evidence suggests that socialisation may be a primary reason for employees' current attitudes and behaviours in the workplace.

Situational Factors

The human personality is also affected by external circumstances. The conditional effect is substantial. Acquired knowledge, jargon, and vernacular all make explicit references to pivotal shifts in behaviour. Personality, while usually stable and dependable, can shift depending on the circumstances. The pressures of different situations bring out different sides in people. A crucial pressure is applied to the individual by their circumstances. It's a pushy creature that uses imperatives. It's not so much a man's personality but his environment that determines his behaviour in certain situations. So, it shouldn't consider personality designs to be independent entities.

CONCLUSION

Family is the oldest and most common human institution, and for many people it will always be the most significant group to which they will ever belong. Everyone is born into a family consisting of a father, a mother, and sometimes extended relatives such as grandparents, uncles,



and cousins. We feel safe, loved, and appreciated in their company. When we're surrounded by family, we feel cared for and safe. Learning these social skills at home helps us learn to get along with others, respect authority figures, and live peacefully in a community. It's a great tool for absorbing the values and customs that have been passed down from one generation to the next. This analysis will include in more realistic assumptions regarding family structure (i.e., joint vs nuclear) and gender (i.e., male versus female) in order to better understand how to foster positive characteristics in adolescents.

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