



---

---

**PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN INTERCULTURAL****Dr. Krishna Punjaram Bhadane****Rajarshi Shahu College of Education, Tathawade, Pune.****Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune.****ABSTRACT :**

*Personality continues to change throughout the life course due to both genetic and environmental factors, including the cultural context. more conscientious, agreeable, and emotionally stable throughout childhood and adulthood cultures. We first define culture and the cultural framework that can be adopted to study personality, and then review cultural findings of personality development. Findings provide support for the notion of genetic and environmental influences on personality development at different ages. Finally, we provide suggestions for future research on personality development across cultural groups.*



**KEYWORDS :** *environmental factors, notion of genetic and environmental influences.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

The study of personality development in adolescence is a relatively new enterprise, with most of the research in this field having been conducted in the last five years. Reasons for the delayed interest in personality changes during adolescence are in the early views on personality development.

There are two broad views on the Big-Five personality development in adolescence: Regarding the changes in personality dimensions, research findings are mixed; but there are indications that after adolescence Extraversion decreases, Openness (Intellect) increases, while Agreeableness and Conscientiousness follow a curvilinear trend, decreasing in adolescence and increasing in early adulthood. The direction of change for Emotional Stability is still unclear.

Personality in adolescence is related to important life outcomes; however, cross-cultural studies are still scarce. Research is a purposeful activity of learning; Research is the most essential and powerful tool for progress of Nation. Development in various spheres of life has taken place because of research, as it has increased the quality of our life. The importance of research is attested by various experts in all fields. Hence, research is dynamic, progressive and multidimensional concept in the modern world. Research has philosophical, sociological, psychological, technological and scientific bases. Research is a learning activity, so it can be related to the domains of learning as cognitive, affective and psychomotor which leads to acquisition of knowledge, skills and the attitude, which forms the bases of personality development.

Personality changes throughout the life course and change is often caused by environmental influences, such as critical life events. In the present study, we investigate personality trait development in emerging adulthood as a result of experiencing two major life events: graduating from school and

moving away from home. Thereby, we examined the occurrence of the two life events *per se* and the subjective perception of the critical life event in terms of valence. In addition, we postulate a moderation effect of the construct of mindset, which emphasizes that beliefs over the malleability of global attributes can be seen as predictors of resilience to challenges.

Individual has his own characteristic way of behaving, responding to emotions, perceiving things and looking at the world. No two individuals are similar. You might like going out for parties but your friend might prefer staying back at home reading his/her favorite book. It is really not necessary that if you like partying around, your friend will also like the same. Here comes the role of personality. What an individual sees in his childhood days and most importantly his/her growing days from his personality. How an individual is raised plays an important role in shaping his/her personality. How an individual behaves depends on his family background, upbringing, social status and so on. An individual with a troubled childhood would not open up easily

He/she would always hesitate to open his heart in front of others. Some kind of fear would always be there within him. An individual who never had any major problems in life would be an extrovert and would never have issues interacting and socializing with others. You really can't blame an individual for not being an extrovert. It is essential to check his/her background or past life. It is quite possible that as a child, he was not allowed to go out of his home, play and freak out with friends. These individuals start believing that their home is their only world and they are not safe outside. Such a mindset soon becomes their personality.

Personality development is about building our capacities, nurturing our talent, enhancing new skill sets, working on our weaknesses, and transforming them into strengths. We, as an individual, have unique skill sets. Our potential is multi-faceted, and investing in personality development enables us to harness our strengths. Focusing on individual personality development adds to our capabilities and helps our dreams and aspirations turn into a reality. To be a more charismatic person, we have to develop our inner self as well as our outer self. The importance of personality development is undisputed in personal and professional life.

## REFERENCES:

1. McCrae, R. R., & Costa, P. T. (2008). The five-factor theory of personality. In O. P. John, R. W. Robins, & L. A. Pervin (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (3rd ed., pp. 159–181). Guilford Press.
2. Roberts, B. W., Walton, K. E., & Viechtbauer, W. (2006). Patterns of mean-level change in personality traits across the life course: A meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. *Psychological Bulletin*, 132(1), 1–25. [<https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.1.1>](<https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.132.1.1>)
3. Takahashi, Y., Edmonds, G. W., Jackson, J. J., & Roberts, B. W. (2013). Longitudinal correlated changes in conscientiousness, self-concept, and mental health. *Journal of Personality*, 81(4), 417–427. [<https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12004>](<https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12004>)
4. Triandis, H. C. (1995). *Individualism and collectivism*. Westview Press.
5. Twenge, J. M., & Campbell, S. M. (2018). *Personality development across the lifespan*. Springer.
6. Zuckerman, M. (2019). *Personality: Theories and research* (5th ed.). Routledge.