

Family and Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status & Temperament Development from Childhood through Adolescence

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Abstract

The different personalities of children have an impact on their mental health, the quality of their interactions with their peers, and their level of academic achievement. Although the causal direction of the association between drug use and personality in adults is unclear due to the fact that substance use may alter personality, there is some evidence that drug use is connected to adult personality. Children who were more patient were less likely to start smoking cigarettes or using marijuana, while kids who were more responsive were more likely to start smoking cigarettes or using marijuana. The findings of this interpretive study demonstrate that early individual differences in psychological function have an impact on the drug usage is expected to further propel. Temperament among youngsters may vary widely. This could have an effect on a kid's mental health, peer relationships, drug usage, academic performance and a fully formed personality as they grow into adults. A child's temperament can change over time in response to a variety of environmental factors, including their family's socioeconomic status.

people's (SES). However, little research was done on the relationship between a person's personality and the socioeconomic quality of their area.

Keywords: *Adolescents; Children; Longitudinal; Substance use; Temperament.*

Introduction

The term "socioeconomic status" (SES) describes the degree of the an individual's financial and social standing within a community. Your parents are to blame who are fiscally liable for you and your early growth, thus they are the ones who will have the most influence on your socioeconomic standing from the time before your birth until the early years. The socioeconomic status of your parents will have a significant impact on many aspects of your early development, including the way in which you perceive things; what, how much, and how commonly you eat; the type of early childhood education you receive; your general health; and the way where other people view you. It also influences how successful or unsuccessful you become later in life. It's possible that the experiences we see between the ages of two and five, while we're still figuring out the world surrounding, have a massive effect on how the rest of your lives will unfold.

Influence on the Growth of Cognitive Abilities

First, let's take a look at how economic status affects linguistic and cognitive development. The term "intellectual" refers to our capacity to think and comprehend a wide variety of ideas, topics, and procedures. When we were young, we are exposed to ideas that were easier to comprehend; this laid the foundation for our later capacity to grasp more complex

concepts. Participating inside a high-quality early childhood program is perhaps the most convenient approach to broaden one's understanding of a variety of ideas. Because of the high cost and the fact that all these programmes are typically privately held, persons with a better economic factors are typically the only people who can afford to engage in it. Because of what a young child is able to pick up of his or her parents, the child's socioeconomic status has an effect both on his or her linguistic and cognitive capacities. (Sen & T. Mukherjee, , 2020)

Because the majority of a words we acquire as children originate from our parents, they play a significant role in our development as speakers of language. People with lower economic factors often have lower education than those with greater socioeconomic status. It's likely that they won't be able to teach your kids the ideas and subjects that are necessary for higher importance of complexity thinking. They also could not utilise words correctly, which can impede the children's ability to develop their language skills in the appropriate way. Kids often mimic the speech patterns of their parents, which means that if one of the parents uses foul language, then the other parent's children may as well. (Ubianka & S. Filipiak, 2020)

Children who are in good health are able to think clearly, which is another manner in which socioeconomic status has a positive effect on children's cognitive skills. If your socioeconomic status is lower, you could find it difficult to eat decent food on a regular basis, whereas if your socioeconomic status is higher, you might find it simpler to get nutritious food on a daily basis. When a child's primary thought is on food, it is going to be very hard for them to focus with something as important as learning to read and write. After all, the majority of grownups who are aware of what is going with are not able to think very clearly when they are hungry! The inability to consume nutritious foods may result in malnutrition, which prevents the brain from receiving the energy it needs to function at its best. (Barcellos & G. Hirata, May 2020)

Poor Children and the Analysis of Their Psychological Development

Political economy, finance, sociology, and other fields have long studied the "poor" phenomenon. Currently, China is in the middle of a significant social shift. Students from poor families, such as impoverished primary school pupils, children who are abandoned, and children from urban slums, have all gained the attention of society as a whole. Poverty is becoming increasingly well known as research on the subject keeps growing. Since its inception, a more consistent definition of "poor" has still not been established, however, the definition has expanded from a single lack of material goods or money to a lack of ability. (J. Newman & H. Gozu, 2020)

Due in part to the idea of poverty's historical as well as relative foundations, this has affected popular attitudes. Poverty may be defined in terms of national contexts, racial background, and the level of growth of productive capacity, which represents the features of different stages in development. Relativity suggests that poverty is relative to people or groups in same environment. Differences in standard of living across socioeconomic strata reflect the widening divide between the wealthy and the impoverished that has resulted from differing rates of productivity. As a result, the way various fields view poverty differs

noticeably. Poor as a reality and criteria for deciding if it is "poverty" are often studied from an economic perspective in the extant literature. Poverty is often defined as a situation in which a individual or a family's level of life falls below what is deemed socially acceptable. (Slobodskaya & O. S. Kornienko, 2021)

The Concept of Poor Children

It's difficult to come up with a valid scientific description of "poor children" because of the wide disparities in poverty rates and real standards that exist across urban and rural locations and regions. This report examines poor children as all kids whose family income is much less than the local minimal level of living safety, based on the research topic and the real condition of children in misery..(M. L. Sandu, M. Rus, & C. V. Rus, 2020)

Children are a unique thing when it comes to their physical and psychological development and maturity. Their physically and psychologically well-being is threatened by variables such as poverty in the home and a lack of exposure to good early experiences. India's poverty reduction initiatives have been significantly hampered by a lack of conceptualization as well as discussion about particularity of children's poverty. Success in poverty alleviation policies in India has hampered the holistic knowledge of families and children, leading to a fragmented concept of poverty, which is assessed by family income. However, as the field of impoverished research develops, researchers are realising that focusing just on a family's socioeconomic status or money is an inadequate way to assess a child's poverty. Moreover, children may not get their fair part of the family's earnings and thus miss out on the advantages. Adult poverty and child poverty may be seen as being the same. Since the government's initiatives aimed at bettering the lives of the children are heavily reliant on getting a clear understanding of what makes "poor children," it is critical that this notion be defined scientifically (L. J. Rinaldi, R. Smees, & D. A. Carmichael, 2020.)

Just on subject of poor children, there are two schools of thought. The first option is to use monetary information to determine the extent of child's poverty. At the global level, the monetary technique is the most commonly used to detect and measure poverty. Children who have a family income that falls underneath the local minimal living standard are considered poor kids in practise. This means children in urban and rural households, orphans, including children afflicted by AIDS. Poverty, on the other hand, is a social, material, as well as spiritual issue. When just monetary issues are accounted, it is easy to overlook the gender, household composition, age, and other characteristics of poor children. There are two ways of determining the degree of children's poverty: one is to use the technique of rights denial; the other is to include the concept, research, values of human rights into reducing poverty and poverty alleviation debate. An essential foundation for evaluating whether or not children are really poor is given by the India Children's Fund, which measures deprivation of right by looking at eight factors, encompassing adequate food, education, safe drinking water, sanitation, health care, and housing. One-dimensional thinking about poor children is challenged by this viewpoint.. (G. Ahirwar, G. K. Tiwari, & P. K. Rai, 2019)

Children From Low-Income Homes As Well As Their Personality Characteristics And Influences As a Result of Psychological Education

Poor children's mental health is significantly poorer than that of other children because the unusual conditions in which they are raised and This has led people to view themselves as a minority group that is difficult to integrate into mainstream.. The nine-year compulsory education course may be completed faster by poor children, but very few will be prepared to continue their education after high school and attend college.They lack the fundamental conditions and competence needed to compete in today's tough job market. (A. Saleem, I. L. Saifi, & S. Noreen, 2020.)

This is attributable to the fact that impoverished children frequently fail to experience the true warmth of their families when they grow older, resulting to issues like social withdrawal and psychological closure. With others, the bulk of the poorest children get pity and sympathy, but at the same time, often lack basic respect and equality, making it difficult for them to integrate into the general population.A number of factors can affect poor people's health and well-being, and the actual mechanism of these impacts merit further investigation. Some remedies to this problem have been suggested in previous research that have focused on the effects of family and environment factors as well as family education and commitment.(J. M. Serra-Negra, M. H. Abreu, & C. E. Flores-Mendo, 2019)

(1)**Personal factors:**Children's illogical ideas about oneself have a major role in the development of feelings of inadequacy, according to a study and interviews with poor children.. It was pointed that out children's egos and negative emotions might be affected by a series of awful events that occur around them. We'll use cognitive behaviour therapy and the ABC personality to assist underprivileged children overcome their inferiority complex and build their self-esteem.

(2)**Family factors.**Homes with children with special needs, particularly those from low-income or impoverished families, should receive more financial aid. Families with special needs children often have fewer financial means in ethnic communities, which is a major source of stress for parents. A strong and solid economic base also is essential for special needs children's education and rehabilitation. Therefore the govt's financial aid is one of the most important ways to alleviate the stress of parents of children with special needs. stress model, forms a stress experience, and the main functions of susceptibility of reduced persons are the perception of control and helplessness. Students from poor families are more likely than their classmates to grow up in a household that are more disorganised, chaotic, and overcrowded. When a personal financial situation is unstable and the educational atmosphere is bad, it puts a lot of pressure on impoverished children repeatedly, and this pressure pushes them to adapt. As a result, poverty and its lengthy chronic strain will trigger the bodily stress system on a regular basis. Human growth is thought to be altered by early exposure to a bad living situation because of the harm to the human body's ability to respond to stressors. Long-term stress can lead to wear and tear on

the nervous system, which can have a negative effect on the development.(M. P. Pondé, S. C. Oliveira, S. L. Merelles, & G. M. Siquara, 2016)

(3)**Community factors:** Teachers and social workers in the area can help mom and dad of special-needs children feel more more included their children's educational and rehabilitation efforts by increasing participation in activities such as parent mutual aid groups, where they can communicate their own experiences and emotions with one another.

(4)**School factors:** During their time in school, students learn about their world and the rules and customs that govern it. That's why schools are so important in shaping the minds of coming generations. Consequently, individuals acquire a self-consciousness which prevents them from recognizing their genuine selves. As a result, we need to help youngsters develop a positive attitude on life, correct their misunderstandings, as well as teach them to connect with themselves, affirm themselves, as well as believe in themselves; this is because this is the case. (Smith-Adcock, Leite, Kaya, & Amatea, 5 June 2019)

(5) **Social factors:**The social support system depends on the assets that each person has to provide. In addition, it has a direct impact on the lives of individuals, including education, communications, and more. Improve the legislation and regulations governing special needs children and the social service security system. To alleviate the strain on parents of special children, particularly those from low-income families, government rules and legislation may better address the specific and operational needs of these families and their children, guaranteeing that their rights and liberties are safeguarded and protected.(Gnen, M. N. Aker, H. Güven, & O. M. Tekin , 2020)

Conclusion

Certain parents are more involved then others their socioeconomic level. When comparing homes, it has a massive effect on parenting methods and, as a consequence, on children's academic achievement. The demographic characteristics of poverty, racial / cultural identity, familial and parental stress, and the level of education of the parent may frequently stifle a parent's involvement in their child's reading literacy advancement. Studies have shown that child's reading abilities, literacy, passion for reading, and language skills improve if their parents are part in reading-related activities outside of classroom. There is no doubt that level of parental participation in their children's education affects its reading levels, but there is also evidence suggesting that parenting style has a significant influence on a child's overall development. The extent to which a parent, particularly one from a poor economic class, is able to participate in such activities is often decided with their own privilege and also the amount of stress they are under. The widening of these already-present disparities has brought to light the widening disparity of reading comprehension. Reading Literacy may be directly linked to the a child's Family Processes (including parental stress and punishment practises), as well as their Social-

Emotional Readiness. To help their kid improve their reading skills at school, mothers should join in the learning experience with their kids in their own homes.

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