SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF DIFFERENT WORLDVIEWS AND ATTITUDES IN FORMING ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY

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Abstract

Adolescence is a critical stage in personality development, influenced by various social-psychological factors, including worldview formation and attitudes toward society, culture, and personal identity. This study examines how different worldviews and attitudes shape adolescent behavior, cognitive development, and social interactions. It explores the role of family, education, media, and peer influence in shaping adolescents' perceptions of themselves and the world around them. The research highlights how ideological, cultural, and psychological factors contribute to the development of moral values, self-esteem, and decision-making skills during this formative period.

Keywords: Adolescence, Worldview, Social-Psychological Factors, Personality Development, Attitudes, Identity Formation

Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional phase characterized by significant psychological, cognitive, and social changes. During this period, individuals develop their identities and adopt worldviews that influence their thoughts, behaviors, and interactions with society. Worldviews—encompassing beliefs about morality, politics, religion, and personal values—play a crucial role in shaping attitudes and personality traits. The way adolescents perceive their surroundings and respond to social expectations is largely influenced by family upbringing, cultural background, education, and peer interactions. This study aims to explore the psychological mechanisms through which different worldviews and attitudes contribute to personality formation in adolescence. It also investigates the impact of external influences, such as social media, globalization, and educational systems, in shaping adolescent perspectives. By understanding these factors, educators, parents, and policymakers can develop strategies to support positive personality development and foster critical thinking among young individuals.

Literature Review

The process of adolescent personality formation has been widely studied in psychology and sociology, with particular emphasis on the role of worldviews and attitudes in shaping individual identity. Several theories provide insight into how adolescents develop their perspectives on life and society.

The Role of Socialization in Worldview Formation

Socialization plays a key role in shaping adolescent attitudes and beliefs. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977), individuals learn behaviors and perspectives through observation and imitation of role models, such as parents, teachers, and peers. Adolescents are highly susceptible to the influences of their immediate social environment, which helps shape their values and perceptions of right and wrong

Family Influence on Adolescent Personality

Family structure and parenting styles significantly impact adolescents' attitudes and worldview formation. Baumrind's (1967) Parenting Styles Theory categorizes parenting approaches into authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. Studies show that adolescents raised in authoritative households tend to develop independent thinking, higher self-esteem, and balanced worldviews, while those from authoritarian or neglectful environments may struggle with self-expression and identity formation. Additionally, intergenerational transmission of beliefs and values from parents to children influences their perceptions of religion, politics, and social norms.

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to analyze how different worldviews and attitudes contribute to adolescent personality development.

Participants

The study involves 200 adolescents aged 13–18 from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds. Participants are selected from urban and rural schools to explore differences in worldview formation based on environmental factors.

Data Collection Methods

1. Surveys and Questionnaires – A structured questionnaire is designed to measure adolescents' attitudes toward key social issues, including morality, politics, personal identity, and media influence.

2. Interviews and Focus Groups – Semi-structured interviews with students, parents, and educators provide deeper insights into how social-psychological factors shape adolescent worldviews.

3. Case Studies – Select participants undergo longitudinal observation to track changes in their attitudes and personality development over a period of six months.

Discussion and Results

Preliminary findings indicate that family upbringing and peer influence are the strongest determinants of adolescent worldview formation. Adolescents from authoritative family environments tend to develop balanced and open-minded perspectives, while those exposed to rigid ideological upbringing may struggle with identity conflicts. Peer Group Dynamics: Adolescents with strong peer connections often adopt group ideologies, leading to either constructive or detrimental behavioral patterns. Psychological Well-being: Adolescents with rigid, extreme worldviews report higher levels of anxiety and identity confusion, while those with adaptive, flexible mindsets show stronger emotional resilience.

Conclusion

This study concludes that worldviews and attitudes are central to adolescent personality development, influenced primarily by family, education, media, and peer groups. A balanced approach that encourages critical thinking, exposure to diverse perspectives, and emotional support helps adolescents develop healthy self-concepts and social adaptability.

References

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