

Monica Kimbrough

Professor Stephen Maret

PSY441 Theories of Personality

21, February 2015

There are some factors that influences neurotic behaviors in early family experiences. Out of this unbelievable confusion of family experience and the persons understanding of it, surfaces a guiding goal and unique style of life. There are three major sets of environmental factors that I will discuss here, which may give rise to harshly damaging or obsessed life goals. Which are organ inferiority; neglect or rejection; and pampering.

A damaging life goal can be customary in families where either parent but especially the mother is expressively detached from the children or have an authoritarian, harsh or rejecting disciplinary practices. But it can also occur where parents excessively indulge their children in gifts and give them everything they want. Adler believed that spoiling children is damaging. Spoiling occurs whenever parents overindulge their children by insistently satisfying every wish a child has devoid of wanting them to make any effort to give back.

Research shows that such children are expected to grow into young adulthood with outlooks of entitlement and arrogance. They have little sense of social interest and at base feel hopeless and inferior. Neurotic individuals who grow up in destructive family environments are those who feel deeply, their own weakness when exposed and who reward these feelings by forming unrealistically high goals, which they believe will enable them to prove personal ability over others. Neurotics are totally mistaken in their self-evaluations. They are continually tense and fearful, especially of decisions, tests and defeats. In the final analysis, they are scared of being exposed and seen by others as substandard. Such people do not act in accordance with social

interest; they are not courageous. Instead, they continually adopt defense or apologetic strategies to protect themselves.