

## Unit-3. Personality

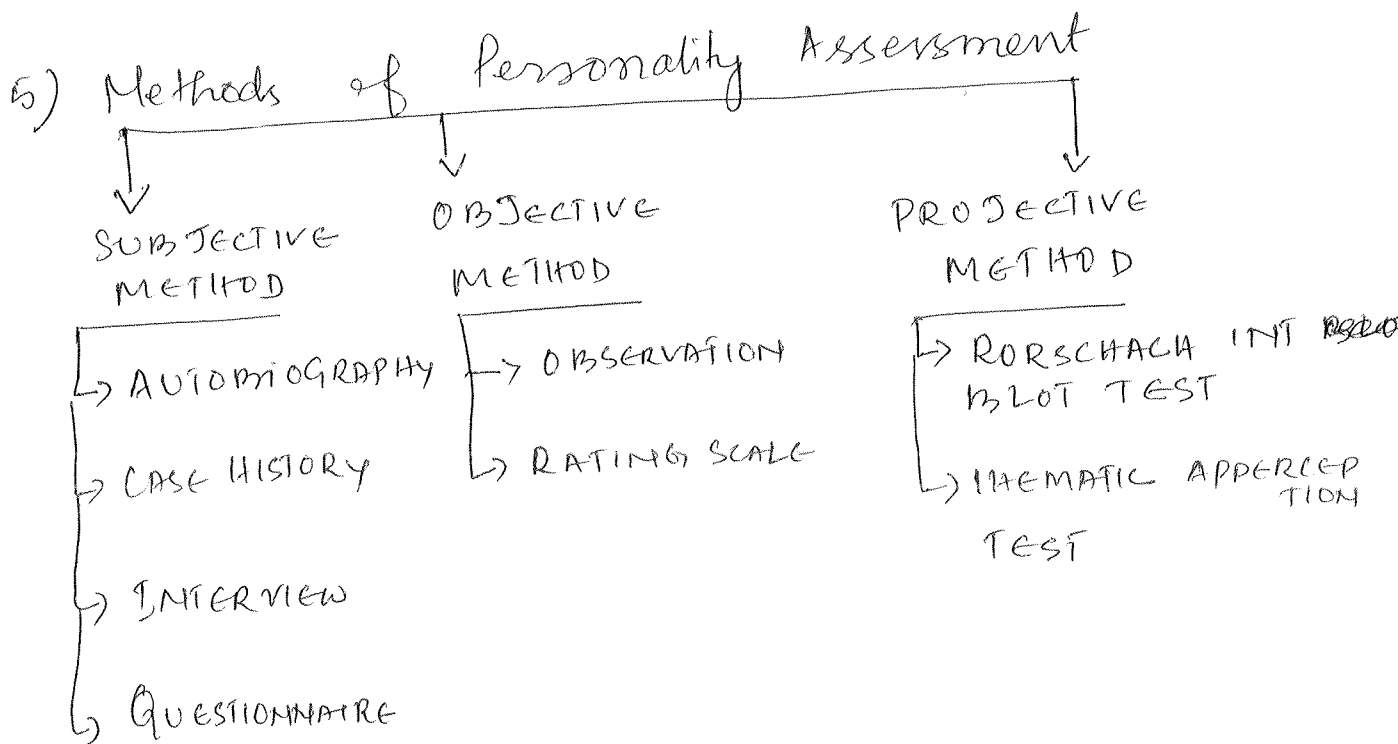
Sub. Unit: Assessment of Personality / Measurement of Personality

Objective: To enable the student classify various methods used for assess Personality Assessment and its procedures and methods.

### Teaching Points

- 1) Meaning of Measurement: Measurement is a term used to measure the quantity of an object, eg length/breadth etc (accuracy)
- 2) Assessment: Assessment is a word use to define in term of quality, eg good, honesty etc
- 3) Personality: Personality is not a thing that can be measure the quantity as how much, or how many.  
Personality is the totality of a human behaviour that can be only assess not to measure. Therefore to find out the personality of an individual the term assessment was used because it is more appropriate and suitable.

4) Personality assessment: it may be defined as the set of processes used by a person or persons for developing impressions and images, making decisions and checking hypothesis about another person's pattern's of characteristics which determine his/her behaviour in interaction with the environment.



For the Purpose of making the students understand the various methods/techniques of Personality assessment, the above ~~selected~~ methods was selected.

Summarization:

\*\* Reading material was provided for references

# Lecture Plan

B.A. 1st Semester, 21/6/16

## Personality

- ① Introducing the topic - Personality
- ② Brief introduction of the topic term personality  
- The word personality is derived from the Latin word 'Persona' which mean 'mask' a mask worn by a player and the character they portray. From this view-point Personality mean the outward behaviour of an individual.  
But the fact is that Personality is not only the physical appearance but it is the totality of → a person  
→ one's behaviour  
- Internal + external.

### ③ Definitions

- ① G.W. Allport, Personality is a dynamic organisation within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.
- ② K.W. Bowers: Personality is the 'integration of all traits which determine the role and status of the person in society'.
- ③ Valentine, Personality is the 'sum total' of innate and acquired dispositions.

### Nature/characteristics

- ① Personality is something unique and specific:
- ② Personality include everything about a person. Personal, mental and emotion.
- ③ Personality is not static but it is dynamic:

- (iv) Every personality is the product of heredity and environment
- (v) Personality is an organised set.
- (vi) Learning and acquisition of experiences contribute toward growth and development of personality.
- (vii) Personality is the sum total of the behaviour of an individual.
- (viii) Personality is the sum-total of all the biological innate dispositions, impulses, tendencies, aptitudes and instincts of the individual.
- (ix) Personality is an individual consistent adjustment to the environment.
- (x) Personality is the integration of all traits which determine his role in the society.

## 2. Nature / characteristics of Personality:

- a) It is unique: -
- b) It is not static  $\Rightarrow$
- c) It is both inborn and acquired  $\Rightarrow$
- d) It is the integration of all traits  $\Rightarrow$

## 3) Conclusion: -

- 4) Seeking feedback: from students
- Q.1. what do you understand by the term personality?
  - Q.2. Give one definition of Personality
  - Q.3. State/Mention some characteristics of Personality.

- 5) Suggestions for references: G.K. Mangal 'Educational Psychology 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition



Lecture Plan

Topic - Personality

Sub-topic - Meaning and Nature

Duration - 50 minutes (Time: 11:30 Am)

Objective -

- ① To enable the students understand the meaning of personality
- ② To enable the students define the term Personality
- ③ To make the students understand the nature/characteristic of personality.

teaching points

1) What is personality? Meaning of Personality.

⇒ General term/<sup>Meaning</sup> of personality: In general Personality implies the totality of one's behaviour, it means everything about an individual, ~~it implies to~~ appearance, its internal and external <sup>eg, physical</sup> behaviours that shape/mould/make one individual as it is.

⇒ Derivative word: It is derive from the Latin word 'Persona' which mean a 'mask', This concept was derived as a description of the outward appearance portrait ~~by~~ <sup>about</sup> the player/actor on the stage ~~on the~~ the life/behaviour/story or we can say the personality of other person, and this was mostly used by the Roman in the theater, therefore during this period the Personality of an individual was defined outwardly or everything that can be seen externally.

Later on with the coming of many Psychologists they tried to conduct researches and studies to find out what is this personality and the outcome of many psychologists was that Personality does not only implies the outward appearance but also include the inward/mental behaviours

of an individual shapes the personality of any individually.

Psychologically Personality also include the psychological traits such as Intelligent, interest, attitude, emotions also define the personality of an individual.

Thus in order to understand the term personality some definitions given by psychologist are:

1) G. W. Allport: Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his ~~life~~ <sup>environment</sup>.

2) Valentine: Personality is the sum total of innate and acquired dispositions.

3) L. W. Burgess: 'is the integration of all traits which determine the role and status of the person in society.'

from the above definitions it is clear that Personality is the ~~sum~~ totality of one's behaviours, ~~the~~ traits, both inborn or acquired psychologically and physiologically that determine the individual.



## Unit-3. Personality

### sub-unit: Approaches to Personality (Type & Trait)

Objective: To make the student understand that Personality has been classified into different approaches according to the psychologists point of view.

#### Teaching points

1) Brief introduction: Approach is the way how the psychologists explain personality according to their observation and studies, some psychologists explain the personality of an individual on the basis of body structure while some on the basis of temperament and traits exhibit by each individual.

#### 2) Classification of Personality

Personality has been classified into two approaches. they are:

- a) Type approach and
- b) Trait approach

9) Type approach : The psychologists that favour with type approach are, Hippocrates, Kretschmer, Sheldon and Karl Jung.

They classify personality on the basis of body structure and body fluid, body humours and temperaments. Each classification was being explain according to their own point of view.

## Unit - 3. Personality

### Subunit: Factors influencing Personality Development

Objective: To enable the students understand that the personality of an individual was influenced by many factors.

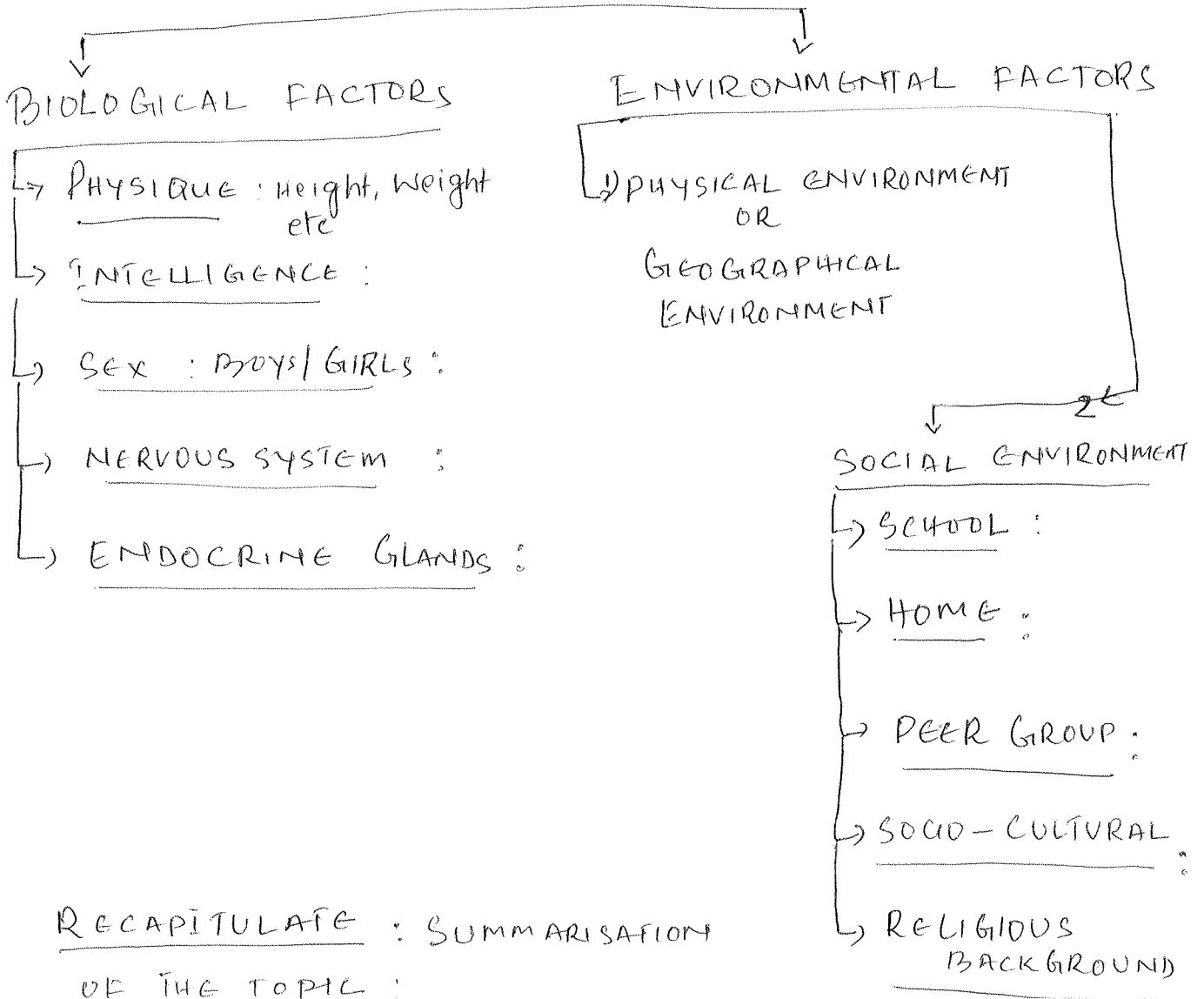
#### Teaching points

a) Factors implies something that shape or make an individual as it is.  
eg. what makes an individual to behave / act / dress, it is because of some factors that influenced him/her to do so, these factors may be internal or external.

b) classification of factors: The factors influencing personality can be classified under the following heads.

c)

# FACTORS



RECAPITULATE : SUMMARISATION OF THE TOPIC :

SEEKING FEEDBACK

Q.1. What are the factors influencing Personality development.

HOME ASSIGNMENT :

Unit- 2 : Personality

Sub unit : Trait Approach

Objective : To make the student understand the meaning of trait and its approach to personality

### Teaching Points

1) Traits may be defined as a relatively permanent and relatively consistent general patterns that an individual exhibit in most situation. These patterns are the basic unit of one's personality that can be discovered through observation in variety of situations.

2) Trait Approach : The trait approach of personality implies that the personality of an individual is viewed in term of various traits. For example, if a person behave honestly in several situation we can generalized honestly to be a behavioural trait of his personality.

3) Classification of Trait Approach :

It is generally classify into

a) Allport's Trait theory

b) Cattell Trait theory

c) ~~Agnew's Trait theory~~

- A) Allport's Trait Theory: This theory was adopted by G.W. Allport. According to him, traits are the basic unit of personality. Allport distinguished three types of traits namely:
- => Cardinal Traits: Primary traits dominated every aspect of our behaviour.
  - => Central Traits: Represent only few characteristic tendencies which can be ordinarily used to describe a person (eg honesty, kindness etc)
  - => Secondary: These <sup>traits</sup> appear only when the individual face a particular situations. (eg (anger, bravery etc)

- B) Cattell's Trait theory: It was developed by R.B. Cattell. He view personality as a complex and differentiated structure of trait. Acc. to him trait is a persistent tendencies present in an individual. He classify into four categories they are:
- => Common traits: These are found widely distributed in general pop<sup>n</sup> (eg (aggressiveness, cooperativeness))
  - => Unique traits: These are temperamental traits such as emotional reaction
  - => Surface traits: These can be recognized by manifestations of behaviours like curiosity, dependability etc
  - => Source traits: These are the permanent / sources that determine behaviours such as dominance, submission, emotionality etc.