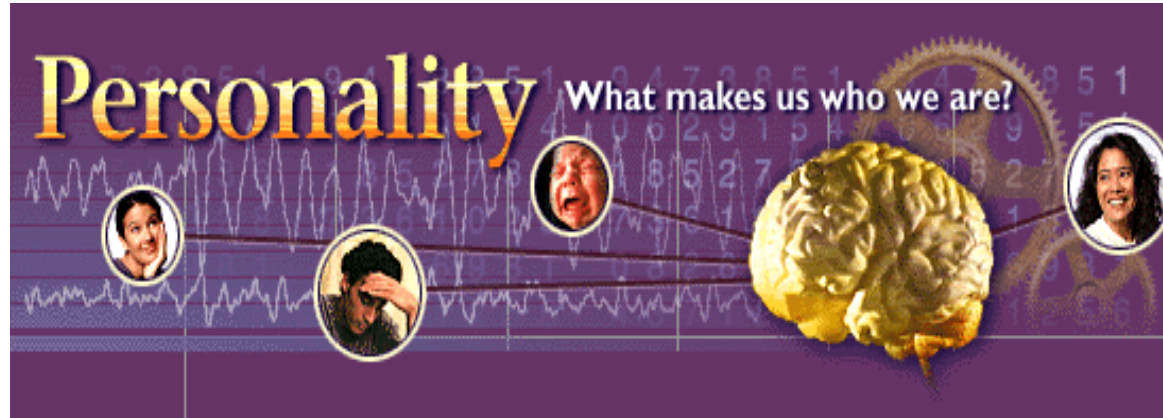


GOVT. COLLEGE OF NURSING, JAIPUR



PRESENTED BY:- PRADEEP SHARMA

TOPIC

PERSONALITY IN PSYCHOLOGY

B.Sc. Nursing part I

SOME QUESTIONS

- **Why we are all different from each other?**
- **Where do these differences come from?**
- **How can we best measure and organize these differences?**
- **What do people want?**
- **How would I be different if I had grown up in a different culture? With a different gender/race/social class?**

PERSONALITY

- **FOUR MAJOR ELEMENTS OF PERSONALITY**
 - Motives, traits, cognitions, context
- **Personality as a *homeostatic system***
 - >traits (default, baseline)
 - >cognitions (information to operate the machine)
 - >motives (directionality, tasks)
 - >context (outside pressures)

MEANING OF PERSONALITY

- **ORIGIN OF THE WORD**

Greek word 'persona' (mask): character represented in a play



DEFINITION OF PERSONALITY

[1]

- Each of us is *unique*
- We are not unique in random ways
- That thread of consistency within each of us is personality!

[2]

- Non-technical definition of personality:
- *A person's general style of interacting with the world*

[3] Gordon Allport

- “Dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysiological systems that determine his/her characteristic pattern of behavior, thoughts, and feelings”
- -Dynamic -->active
- -Organization -->system, rather than an accumulation of character.
- -Psychophysical -->mental and physiological
- -Determine -->causal force (influences what we do)
- -Characteristic -->unique and typical
- -Pattern -->consistent style
- -Behaviors, etc -->multidimensional

What is Personality?

■ Personality

- an individual's characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting
- basic perspectives
 - Psychoanalytic
 - Humanistic

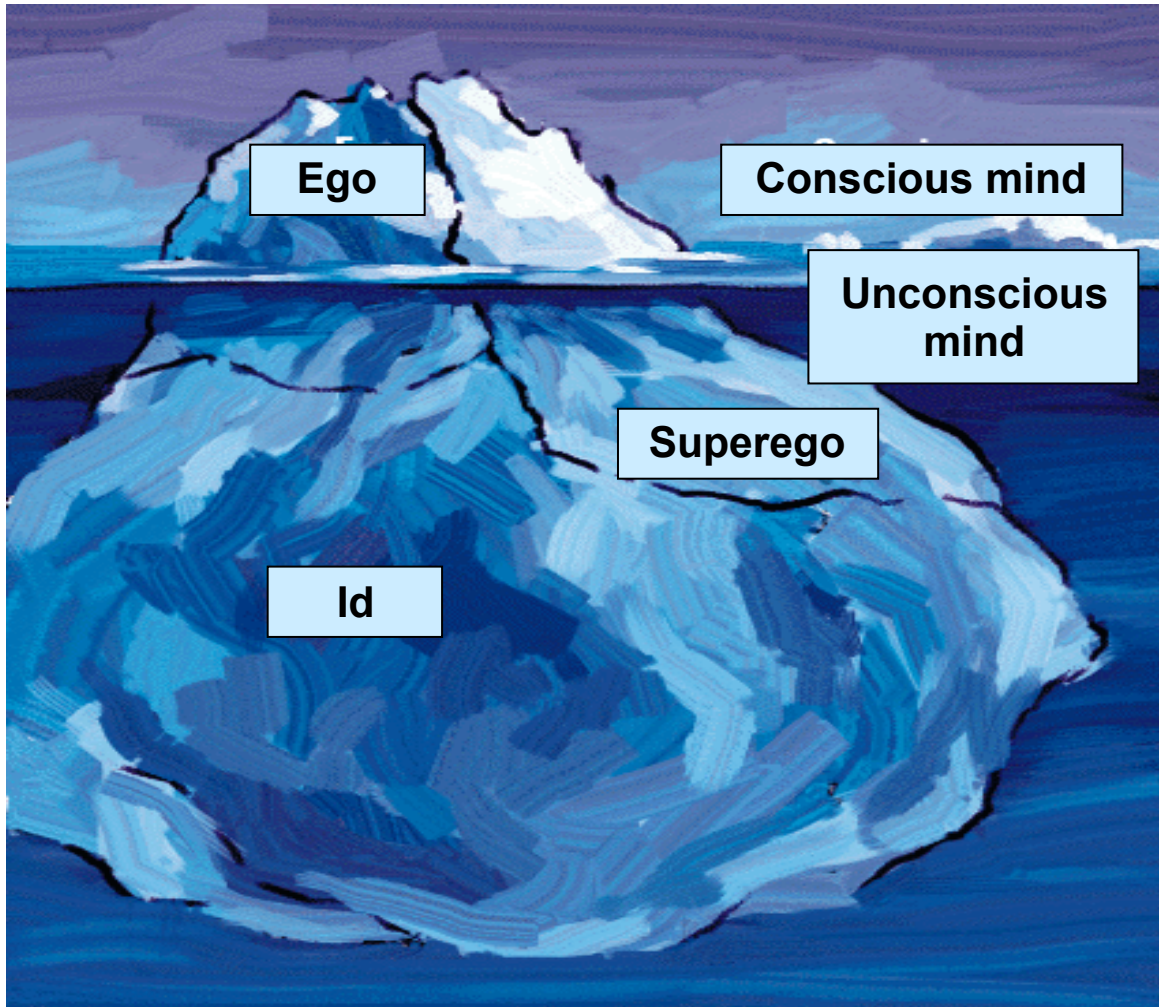
The Psychoanalytic Perspective

TOPOGRAPHY OF MIND



Sigmund Freud's theory
Psychoanalytic theory
which proposes that
childhood sexuality and
unconscious motivations
influence personality .

Personality Structure



- Freud's idea of the mind's structure

LEVEL OF AWARENESS

- Conscious level: The thoughts, feelings, and sensations that one is aware of at the present moment.
- Preconscious level: It contains information of which one is not currently aware, however, they can easily enter conscious mind.
- Unconscious level: It consists of thought, feelings, wishes, drives etc. of which we are not aware. It, however, influences our conscious level of activity.

ID

■ Id

- Id represents the operation of pleasure principle.
- Nature of Id is primitive and it wants immediate gratification.
- It contains a reservoir of unconscious psychic energy
- It strives to satisfy basic sexual and aggressive drives
- If demands of Id are blocked or not satisfied for a long time, frustration occur.
- It is mostly found in childhood age.

EGO

■ Ego

- The Ego is largely conscious, “executive” part of personality.
- It mediates among the demands of the id & superego and provides contact with reality.
- It operates on the reality principle, satisfying the id’s desires in ways that will realistically bring pleasure rather than pain.

SUPER EGO

■ Superego

- Super ego reflects cultural, social, moral & ethical values and rules.
- The part of personality that presents internalized ideals.
- It provides standards for judgment.
- Super ego aim is perfection.
- It punishes misbehavior by feeling of guilt.
- It works in contradiction of Id means it oppose the Id.

Personality development: Freud's Psychosexual Stages

Fixation occurs when the conflicts at a given stage aren't resolved successfully

Freud's Psychosexual Stages

1. Oral (birth – 18 months)
 - Babies learn about the world with their mouths, oral pleasures
 - Oral fixation – preoccupation with oral activities as an adult
2. Anal (18 months – 3 years)
 - Control of eliminating and retaining feces, toilet training issues
 - Anal retentive – obsession with cleanliness, perfection, control
 - Anal expulsive – messy, disorganized
3. Phallic (Oedipal; 3 – 5 or 6 years)
 - Pleasure zone is the genitals
 - Oedipus complex – development of feelings for opposite sex parent and rivalry feelings towards same sex parent
 - Boys – fear of castration; Girls – penis envy
4. Latency (6 – puberty)
 - Sexual urges repressed, play with same sex peers
5. Genital (puberty on)
 - Leads to adult sexuality

Characteristics of Personality

- Personality is unique.
- Personality refers specific qualities.
- Personality provides orientation to organism.
- Personality reflects social interaction.
- Personality represents unique organization.

Development of Personality

Developmental features

- Physical development
- Cognitive development
- Psychological development

Process of development

- Growth & development
- Maturation
- Learning

Personality Development

■ Inherent

- Environment
- Self concept
- Behavior

Types of Personality

According to Jung

- Extrovert personality
- Introvert personality

According to

Kretschmer

- Asthenic
- Athletic
- Pyknic

According to William

Sheldon

- Endomorphic
- Monomorphic
- Ectomorphic

THANKS

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