

PSYCHOLOGY OF BEHAVIORAL MODELS AND PERSONALITY THEORY

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(1). For thinking use of concepts :-

Ancient Greek philosophers defined man as a rational animal. Thinking is possible only through language and concepts. Hence, it is possible that though the process of concept formation and use of concept do not occupy a central place in human brain mechanism, yet when men began to reflect on human psychology, it was through concept. Without the use of concepts the whole psychology is barren.

(2). Five fold philosophical Bases of the World :-

Philosophers have tried to understand the world in many ways. Whatever philosophers found existent, valuable, governed by law, or eternal— they painstakingly defined as constituent of the world. On this basis, they came up with several individual philosophies. If Plato propounded his theory is ideas and ideals, Leibnitz proposed his theory of monads. Spinoza considered the whole world to be per mediated by a single element; similarly other philosophers also come up with different other theories. The famous physicist Albert Einstein sees the universe to be a chain of events in Time-Space continuum. When one reviews the ideas of these philosophers and scientists, he comes to know that they classify world *Reality* on four or five bases. First of these are those events that flow in the Time-Space dimension as their adjuncts. The second aspects of *Reality* are those ‘General Laws’, which Vaishesika philosophy of India calls “*Samanaya*”. Thirdly, what we have is Plato’s concept of *Ideas and ideals*. Fourthly, there are cause effect relationship between events. Lastly, we have human values, that we apprehend through intuition, and which have been identified by some philosophers with platonic *Ideas and ideals*.

(3). Personality Theory and the Five Or Four fold Classification of the World :-

On the basis of this four or five fold analysis of the world, who human personality is can be understood. This is possible because *personality* is a part of world things. While studying personality, one tries to find answers to three queries— (i) what about personality (ii) How about personality (iii) why about personality.

‘What about personality’ is related to the question what the ‘traits and characteristics’ of personality are, and how these are organized with one another. ‘How about personality’ deals with such problems as how hereditary determinants interact with environmental determinants, and get organized in personality pattern. ‘Why’ about ‘personality’ is concerned with reasons of individual behavior.

(4). **Areas of Personality Study :-**

One should ponder over these three questions seriously. A bit of reflecting thinking shall reveal a complete theory of personality can be divided into following areas;

- (i). Structure of Personality
- (ii). Process of Personality
- (iii). Growth and Development of Personality
- (iv). Psychotherapy of Personality
- (v). Change in Personality

(5). **Definition of Personality :-**

Some definitions of “Personality” are as follows :-

“Personality may be defined as the most characteristic integration of an individuals structure, modes of behavior, interests, attitudes, capacities abilities and aptitudes” – Munn N.L. Psychology.

“Personality is at he dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment”- Alport, G.W. Personality.

J.F. Dashiell defines individual Personality as “His system of reactions and reaction possibilities into all as viewed by fellow members of society fit is the sum total of behavior trends manifested in his social adjustment”.

- (6). We give a name to an object, place, person or thing, on four bases: First, being its cause; second, its substance; third, its structure; and fourth, its effect or functions. As is noted above, the bases on which we interpret the world, on the same bases, we shall explain ‘personality’. The first interpretation of the world is according to the theory of Einstein. According to this theory every existent object in the universe, is nothing but a succession or chain of events, in time-space continuum. The term behavior is used both in generic and specific senses. Hence, every behavioral model is an event.

The second in interpretation of the ‘would is in terms of Samanaya or Generality or isolating or abstracting common features of object. This is the criterion, used by Vaishesika philosophy of India. This view visualizes human person or behavior or behavioral model as recurrent regularities. The classification of ‘personality’ in terms of typology such as ‘Schizoid’ and

cycloid; Aisthenic, Athletic, Pyknic and displastic, endomorphic, mesomorphic, ectomorphic, extrovertive, ambient and introvertive are based on this logic.

Thirdly, some psychologists have propounded the view that human behavior must be based on cause-effect relationship. This view is best exemplified in the psycho-analytical literature of Feud, Jung etc.

The fourth interpretation of world and 'Personality' are that society and human individuals apprehend "values" through intuition. Cognitive re-organization of patients during psychotherapy is based on this view.

(7). **Psychology of Behavioral Models :-**

In the generic sense, one uses the term, behavior and in the specific sense "Behavioral Model".

(8). **Murray proposes the following propositions :-**

- (i). An individuals personality is an abstraction formulated by the theorist and not merely a description of the individual behavior.
- (ii). An individual's personality refers to a series of events that ideally is span the person's life time. The history of personality is personality.
- (iii). A definition of personality should reflect enduring and recurring elements of behavior as well as the novel and unique.
- (iv). Personality is the organizing or governing agent of the individual. The functions are to integrate, the conflicts and constraints to which the individual is exposed to satisfy the individuals needs, and to make plans for the attainments of future goals.

"Personality is located in the brain "No brain No personality".