

(d) Personality Type

Solution: Personality traits provide an understanding of the personality types. Certain personality types identified are described below :

1. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

This is called MBTI framework. Sixteen personality types are identified with the help of answers to 100 questions provided in the test. Some of them are Extroverted vs. introverted, sensing vs. intuitive, thinking vs. feeling, and perceiving vs. judging etc. Qualities of a personality type 'introverted, intuitive, thinking and judging' possess certain qualities. They are:

- Possess vision,
- Thinks with original mind,
- Have original ideas,
- Have great drive,
- Skeptical, critical, independent, determined and stubborn.

2. The Big Five Personality Types

Personality dimension is identified in terms of the big five factors. The types of personality are:

- Extraversion
- Agreeableness
- Conscientiousness
- Emotional stability
- Openness to experience

3. Physiognomy Personality Types

William Sheldon has propounded three types of personality based on the human anatomical or physical structure of persons and psychological characteristics. Physical size of the body influences the human behaviour and temperaments. The personality types are.

Endomorph

Mesomorph

Ectomorph

4. Extrovert-Introvert Personality Types

Personality is developed as a process of creativity. It consists of four phases: thinking, feeling, sensation and intuition. Individual personality is a mixture of these factors. The theory proposed two

personality characteristics on two extreme ends. They are extrovert and introvert type personality. While extrovert persons are more sociable, introvert persons are more self-confident and they are guided by their own individual thinking. Extroverts are sociable and reality oriented individuals. They are performers. On the other hand, introverts are less risk taking and directive oriented. They require strong motivation and specific directions. While extroverts think in terms of objective and interactive relationships, the own philosophy and ideology guide the thinking of introverts.

5. Type A and Type B Personality

Type A personality is defined by Friedman and Rosenman as aggressively involved in a chronic, incessant struggle to achieve more and more in less and less time, and, if required to do so, against the opposing efforts of other things or other persons. They have defined Type B personality as rarely harried by the desire to obtain a wildly increasing number of things or participate in a endless growing series of events in an ever decreasing amount of time.