

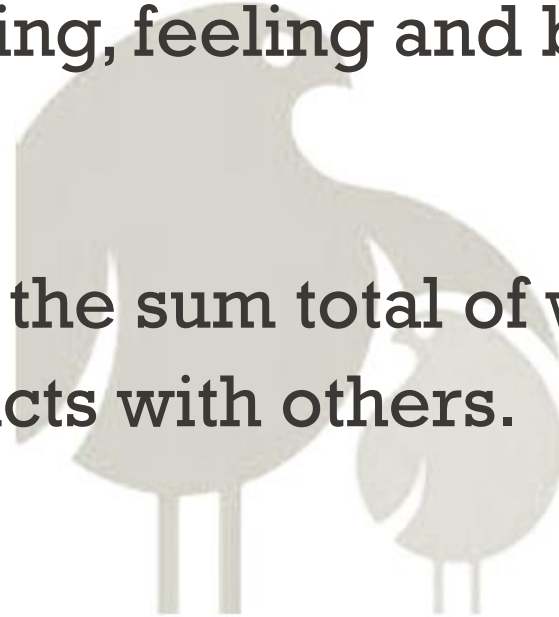


Big five Model of Personality

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What is Personality?

- ❑ Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving.
- ❑ In other words the sum total of ways in which an individual reacts and interacts with others.



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How to measure personality

- ❑ The Myers-Briggs type indicator
- ❑ The Big Five personality model-
- ❑ The Big Five The initial model was advanced by Ernest Tupes and Raymond Christal in 1961, but failed to reach an academic audience until the 1980s.
- ❑ In 1990, **J.M. Digman** advanced his five-factor model of personality, which Lewis Goldberg extended to the highest level of organization

The Big Five Model

- ❑ Personality psychologists were interested in what differentiates one person from another and why we behave the way that we do.
- ❑ Asking thousands of people hundreds of questions and then analyzing the data.
- ❑ Using Big Five to study personality in terms of how it changes over time and how it relates to other variables.

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Components of Big five

- ☐ The Big Five personality model Personality is usually broken into components called the Big Five, which are-
- ☐ Openness to experience
- ☐ Conscientiousness
- ☐ Agreeableness
- ☐ Extroversion
- ☐ Neuroticism (or emotionality)



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1. Openness to Experience

- ❑ It is one of the "Big Five" personality factors which means being creative and open to new ideas.
- ❑ This factor indicates how open mind a person is.
- ❑ They have creative thinking and have Flexible attitude.



1. Openness to Experience

HIGH ON OPENNESS

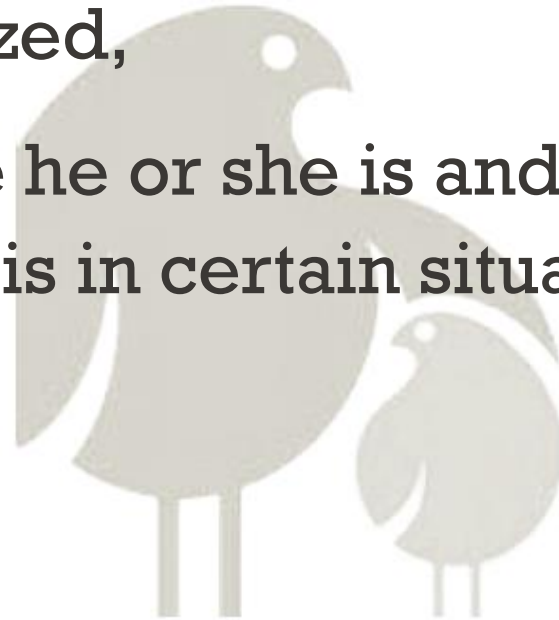
- ✓ Having unusual ideas and art
- ✓ Imaginative
- ✓ Creative
- ✓ Curious
- ✓ Daring and take risk
- ✓ Open to new and different ideas
- ✓ Flexible Attitude

LOW ON OPENNESS

- ✓ Conventional
- ✓ Enjoy having routines
- ✓ less creative
- ✓ less curious
- Down to earth
- ✓ No flexibility

2. Conscientiousness

- ❑ Conscientiousness is used to describe the degree to which person is organized,
- ❑ How discipline he or she is and can also describe how careful a person is in certain situation.



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2. Conscientiousness

HIGH ON CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

- ✓ Hard working
- ✓ Deliberated
- ✓ Neat and systematic
- ✓ Perfectionists
- ✓ Highly dependable

LOW ON CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

- ✓ Less goal oriented
- ✓ Antisocial
- ✓ Criminal behavior
- ✓ Not very dependable

3. Agreeableness

- ❑ A personality dimension that describe the individual's propensity. Someone with agreeableness factor is good natured cooperative and trusting

Persons high in agreeableness:

- ✓ Warm and Helpful
- ✓ Friendly
- ✓ Put aside their own interests
- ✓ Cooperative and Generous
- ✓ Control their negative emotions

High vs Low

Persons low in agreeableness:

- ✓ Suspicious
- ✓ Unfriendly
- ✓ Self centered
- ✓ Uncooperative
- ✓ Manipulate their social relations

4. Extraversion

- ❑ Extraversion is defined as a behavior where someone enjoys being around people more than being alone.
- ❑ An example of extraversion is when someone always likes to be around people and enjoys being the center of attention.



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4. Extraversion

HIGH ON EXTRAVERSION

People high in Extraversion:

- ✓ Highly involved in social situation
- ✓ Talkative
- ✓ Assertive
- ✓ Active
- ✓ Energetic

LOW ON EXTRAVERSION

People low in Extraversion

- ✓ Less involve in social situations
- ✓ Quite
- ✓ Reserved
- ✓ Shy
- ✓ Silent

5. Neuroticism

- ❑ is the tendency to experience negative emotions, such as anger, anxiety, or depression.
- ❑ It is sometimes called emotional instability.



5. Neuroticism

HIGH ON _NEUROTICISM

People high in Neuroticism:

- ✓ Anxiety
- ✓ Self consciousness
- ✓ Depression
- ✓ Impulsiveness
- ✓ Angry hostility

LOW ON _NEUROTICISM

People low in Neuroticism:

- ✓ Calm
- ✓ Even tempered
- ✓ Hardy
- ✓ Unemotional

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