

Personality types



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PAP: Assessment and learning techniques The personality profile derived from the Myers - Briggs Type Indicator was d as INTJ - standing for Introverted, iNtuitive, Thinking and Judgemental. The score attained on the factor of introversion was 19; on intuition was 23, on thinking it was 22 and on Judgement also it was 22. An INTJ personality is characterised by a strong need for understanding and accomplishment; and a desire to view all things from a logical and objective standpoint. They prefer to interact with a few close persons than a number of acquaintances; as social interaction wears them out. They are abstract thinkers who love to understand events and objects as much as possible, and are frustrated by any hindrance in this quest. They prefer to focus on the larger picture and think in the long term, making them ideal candidates for development work. They trust facts and believe that they are capable of holding all facts in objective thought. Most INTJ individuals have complex inner processes, but find it difficult to interpret these to another person. The INTJ are perfectionists, and believe that everything and everyone has a capacity for improvement. They often focus on achieving this improvement in their own functioning and in the tasks they take up. They also expect improvement from the people in their lives - a characteristic that can lead to strife. The INTJ also trust their own instincts and decisions completely, and can be put off by non-constructive criticism and non-responsiveness of others. But while this may be perceived as rigidity, they can in fact be very open to any input that would help improve an end result. Methods of study for an INTJ Since the INTJ are introverted and find social situations difficult, they study better when alone or with very few similar minded peers. They should try and find a location with the least interference if studying in a common study room. The student should also be

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encouraged to identify techniques that would reduce the effect of people, like facing a corner, using blank noise or music as a means of blocking out voices or studying at times when fewer people are around. This will enable the student to study effectively without getting stressed out over human interaction. They are intuitive, and find it easy to pick up concepts and ideas, but may get lost on the details. In order to improve their learning, they could use mnemonic devices like graphs and charts that hold all the key elements of the study material. Creating summaries of the material would also help them focus on the important details. The objective thinking of the INTJ can help when the study material is precise and systematic - material that they take to naturally, and are able to study efficiently. But it could create trouble when it goes into the territory of feelings and fantasy. Wherever possible, the INTJ should try and derive the logical structure in such matter, which will help them focus on the relevant points. These individuals are very judgemental, especially of their own work. They strive for perfection in every part of each task. Such effort, while admirable, is often unnecessary. It can also be counter-productive, so that the individual spends a lot of time perfecting their study of one topic, while others are neglected. One way to counter this would be to create a time-table that includes all the matter to be studied, and to stick to it. Another possibility is to help them pre-set criteria for each topic, so that they know where they need to stop and move on to the next topic. This will also help them develop a more realistic understanding of what they are expected to achieve. Another concern about the INTJ student is that they may not do their best if they feel restricted. It is advisable that in such situations they be encouraged to discuss their concerns with the teacher, and can thus feel motivated to work. References:

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