



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

MUSICIANS AND PERSONALITY

*Joshua .D. Pagare

Jagran Lakecity University Bhopal, (M.P.)

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 09th August 2017
Received in revised form
24th September, 2017
Accepted 16th October, 2017
Published online 29th November, 2017

Key Words:

Musician,
Personality,
Traits,

ABSTRACT

Different musicians have different personalities. Therefore we cannot say that every musician will have similar traits in his personality. Through this paper we are aiming to find out the differences of personality of musicians in different genres of music. An individual's way of thinking, discussing and acting in different situations will be termed as personality. There is a lot of consistency in features of personality in the way people behave. Personality affects our decision making power problem solving capability to handle conflicts. Classical music enthusiast other people who play Indian classical music with different Raga's and taal's. On the other hand Western music enthusiasts are those people who are more into playing Gospel music. The sample for this paper is 30 young adults who are music enthusiasts. 4 PF scale by Dr.(smt) A. Pandey and Dr. Hari Singh Gour was used to find out the difference between the personality of these enthusiasts.

***Corresponding author:**

Copyright © 2017, Joshua .D. Pagare. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Joshua.D. Pagare. 2017. "Musicians and personality", *International Journal of Development Research*, 7, (11), 16931-16933.

INTRODUCTION

Generally people referred personality as good physic, height, weight etc but does personality in reality refer to all such factors? Personality is not just about Physic but it has to do something with the patterns that we apply for our lifestyles.

"Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristics behaviour and though" (Allport, 1961, p. 28). "The characteristics or blend of characteristics which makes a person unique" (Weinberg & Gould, 1999). Personality is the combination patterns and traits which directly influences the way people think, their emotions, that thought processing, their behaviours. A person is driven by these to behave in specific way, search qualities make each individual unique. Over a period of time such patterns influence a person's Expectations values and perceptions of life. In the ideographic view assumption is made that every person has a unique psychological structure and there are specific traits that are possessed by a single individual only. Therefore it becomes impossible to compare one individual to the other individual. It is used for case studies specifically for information gathering.

On the other hand the homothetic view emphasizes likeness among individuals. This approach is straight having similar psychological meaning in every individual. This approach uses self-report personality questions, factor analysis etc.

Music and its effect on personality

It is clear that much of musical behaviour, in general, is mediated by individual characteristics in the domains of cognitive abilities, motivation and structure of personality. The idiosyncratic complex of these features represents a frame of reference through which experiences are processed and outcomes delivered. Its complexity gives a "personal mark" to the processes of perception, cognition and emotional arousal which take place during different musical activities, such as listening, performing, creating and learning music. Knowing more about musical and personal potentials and skills broadens the understanding of the processes of music perception and cognition, giving them the place and the time "in person". Indian classical music is one of the oldest forms of music in the world.

It has its roots in diverse areas such as the ancient religious vedic hymns, tribal chants, devotional temple music, and folk music. "Father of Gospel Music," "gospel songs" in the mid-1920s, for a new kind of religious music. Association with gospel music was so strong began using the phrase blues and jazz. Many churches rejected this bounce and rhythm of early blues and jazz. His Gospel songs combine religious lyrics new integration of religious conviction and of champions, but Dorsey's commitment place in a house of worship lead him to success. Eventually, popular song as devil's music that had no simply called "Dorsey's" that for decades, songs in this style were songs of worship, with this style of music gospel grew to become one of the melodies and rhythms inspired by early people that would give rise to a gospel movement in most popular genres of music.

Review of Literature

Professor Adrian North conducted a study in the year 2008 in which he found out the following.

"I was struck by how similar fans of heavy metal and classical music really are," he said. "Apart from the age differences, they were virtually identical. Both were not terribly outgoing and they were also quite at ease. The finding was part of an online study into the link between people's musical tastes and their personalities. "All the jazz fans, for example, had a lot more in common with another jazz fan in another continent than they would with a fan of a different musical style in their own country." But he said a number of musical stereotypes were confirmed. "Fans of country and western tend to be more hard-working, fans of reggae were more at ease and fans of jazz were more creative. "It's as though they're choosing the music to tell the world something about themselves."

He is an expert on music psychology and has carried out extensive research on the social and applied psychology of music, in particular the relationship between pop music culture and deviant behaviour in adolescence, music and consumer behaviour, and the role of musical preference in everyday life. "People do actually define themselves through music and relate to other people through it but we haven't known in detail how music is connected to identity," he said. "We have always suspected a link between music taste and personality. This is the first time that we've been able to look at it in real detail. No one has ever done this on this scale before."

Problems

- Is there a difference between classical music enthusiasts and gospel music enthusiasts?

Hypothesis

- There will be no significant difference in the personality of classical music enthusiasts and gospel music enthusiasts.

Sample

The total sample of the study done consisted of 30 adults. The total sample was further divided into 2 equal groups on the basis of their musical preferences:

- Group 1 consisting of 15 classical music enthusiasts.

- Group 2 consisting of 15 gospel music enthusiasts.

Tools

We have used the 4 pf scale by Dr.(smt) A. Pandey. and Dr. Hari Singh Gour. The 4pf scale uses majorly 4 characteristics which are:-

- Superiority Complex
- Inferiority Complex
- Adventurousness
- Self Confidence.

This scale has 80 questions which are divided into above mentioned category. All the questions are either in negative statement or positive statement. The marking scheme and the answering procedure are very simple for the interviewer and the interviewee. The test is standardized on 1250 adolescent boys and girls of age group 13 to 20. The sample was drawn from schools and universities by random selection method. Therefore the test is valid and reliable.

Procedure

Classical and gospel are very different traits and their enthusiasts were called into a solitary place where the enthusiasts can focus on the test and not get disturbed. All the enthusiasts were given proper instructions about the test. They were also told that the test has no time limit. The enthusiasts can take their own time to fulfil the test sheet. General guidelines about the answering the questionnaire was also given so that they can fairly understand how to respond all the mentioned questions. Most of the enthusiasts completed their test within 10 minutes, from the time they began the test. After the completion of the test they were thanked for their voluntary support and help for the research work.

DISCUSSION

The results display that the superiority complex at $t=0.05$ is insignificant but at 0.01 level of significance it is significant. Which means that even if the test is repeated 95 times again the score would remain the same. Chances of alteration in the score would be 5 times only. If the enthusiasts have low superiority complex it means that the enthusiasts may have less social stability and social adaptability. While interviewing most of the musicians it was known that they like to stay alone, it simply represents their introvert behaviour. That is why they always have a fear of social stability and adaptability. Usually people with low superiority complex like to stay alone and like to live life unto extremes of everything. They have their own culture which they follow. The enthusiasts also approve that they are not very much interested in social welfare and development of others. The enthusiasts are not very social but they do not consider others inferior to them. Although the enthusiasts have a different set of creativity and skill from other people still they believe in equality of every individual. The enthusiasts as per the result also do not think very highly of them and don't concentrate on impressing others too. The second category talks about the inferiority complex of people. As per the t test score there is significance found at $t=0.01$. which means that at least 99 times there will be significance in the scores of classical music enthusiasts and gospel music enthusiasts.

The enthusiasts may feel that they are inadequate to achieve their goals in life. They are very self critical. Usually it is found that music enthusiast's critic their own work before other people do it and try to bring their work in perfection. But they never consider their work to be perfect. They are also prone to the feeling of helplessness and loneliness at times. They also are very sensitive towards critical comments made by others on them and their work. They may feel bad or get hurt easily if people do negative criticism on their work or efforts. They also fear competitions and also have a very unsportsmanlike reaction to failures in their life. Inferiority complex is much higher in people with high abilities and so is the case with our enthusiasts. The simple reason behind this is that they set higher goals in front of themselves which require hard work and if they fail in it they may feel inferior to others. It may also be that there are some people who set low and target goals in front of themselves which they are able to achieve therefore they may not feel inferior about themselves. The third trait in our test is adventurousness. The scores in t test show insignificance at $t_{0.05}=2.03$ level of significance. It means that the enthusiasts are not very adventurous. The enthusiasts are very interested in doing exited and unexpected events in life. They even fear to take risk when it comes. They believe to live on the safer side rather than taking risks in situations of their lives. The enthusiasts do not entertain fast driving, hiking and tracking. Although they are interested in going to new places and travelling but on the other hand they ignore snowing, horse racing, solo rowing in river etc. They possess a misbalance in their personalities not because of their abilities but because of their fear from several other factors such as height, diving, ski-ing and other risky events. As per the scores our enthusiasts show significance at $t_{0.01}$ level of significance i.e. $t_{0.01}=4.35$.

Self-confidence is commonly defined as the sureness of feeling that you are equal to the task at hand. This sureness is characterised by absolute belief in ability. You may well know someone whose self-belief has this unshakeable quality, whose ego resists even the biggest setbacks. A self confident person is active and ready to grab opportunities in life. In the same way our enthusiasts are very active when they start a new work and they enthusiastically do it in full spirit. The work which is difficult of other people is easy for people who are self confident as they find new ways to reach the desired goal. People with high self confidence are hardworking and free from aversions. Our enthusiasts are very hard working in the areas of music. They are very creative and apply their creativity with a lot of efforts in their works. A confident person is also a great achiever. In the same way our enthusiasts have bigger plans in life. They are not holding onto small things that may affect other people but they set high goals and want to achieve them at any cost. Our enthusiasts also show great leadership qualities. As most of the enthusiasts have worked with a lot of other music enthusiasts they possess better leadership qualities than other people of their age and ability. They are dominant when it comes to their field of work and they also show great interest in taking responsibilities which others may feel are a heavy burden.

REFERENCES

- <https://psychcentral.com/lib/preferredmusic-style-is-tied-to-personality/> (18/09/2017)
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology_of_music_preference (18/09/2017)
- <https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/personality> (18/09/2017)
