



Subject - Foundation

SYLLABUS

Unit	Topics
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personality development (Physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual development) meaning, concept, factors of personality development.• Character building (personal and national character): Meaning, concept, factors of character and means of character building.• Panchkosha, Annamaya Kosha, Pranamaya Kosha, Manomaya Kosha, Vigyanmaya Kosha and Anandamaya Kosha general introduction meaning purpose and importance. Benefits of Panchkosh development and means of developing Panchkosh.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical and mental development• Meaning, concept of physical and mental development• Ideal daily routine, balanced diet, routine, subtle exercise• Ashtanga Yoga-Yama Niyam, Ishwar Pranidhan, self-study, contentment, patience, virtue, practice of discipline.• Past glory, social and citizenship awareness, equal respect to all sects and scientific outlook Nation, Nationality, Democracy, Independence, Suraj, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, Coexistence.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moral and mental development• Difference among happiness, joy and pleasure.• Ashtanga Yoga, Pranayama, Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi.• Continuity of Karmayoga, Bhaktiyoga, Jnanayoga in life according to one's own will• Indian time calculation.• Self-respect and contemplation of mother tongue and Indian knowledge tradition.• Biographies of Legends. Practice of service, tolerance, charity, dedication and self-examination. Self reliance



UNIT 1

What Is Personality Development?

Personality development refers to the process by which the organized thought and behavior patterns that make up a person's unique personality emerge over time.

While personality is relatively stable, Colella notes that it isn't entirely fixed.

"People can undergo changes in their attitudes, behaviors, and thought patterns in response to new experiences or personal growth," she explains.

Perhaps most importantly, the ongoing interaction of all these influences continues to shape personality. Personality involves both inborn traits and the development of cognitive and behavioural patterns that influence how we think and act.

Personality development has been a major topic of interest for some of the most prominent thinkers in psychology. Since the inception of psychology as a separate science, researchers have proposed a variety of ideas to explain how and why personality develops.

Factors affecting Personality Development

a) Heredity

Heredity is something that passes from generation to generation. You may possess some skills your father or your mother have. It is transferred to you as an inborn character from your parents. Traits, skills that is passed to you from your parents in the form of genetic transfer can determine your personality.

b) Physique

You may be a short person, you may be a tall person, like that each people have different physical appearances. Physique of a person affects his personality. That is biological makeup or body type of a person is a factor that determine personality of that person.

c) Biological Factors



Difference in biological factors like gender, hormone level, functioning of endocrine glands like thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, gonads etc. will affect personality of a person. This determines how an individual behaves in certain situations. These biological factors enable a person to mold the social environment according to his requirements.

d) Nervous System

Central nervous system which includes brain and the spinal cord has a fundamental and important role in determining behavior of a person. The brain and the spinal cord play an important role in a person's reaction and adjustments to a situation. Thus, growth and functioning of nervous system affects personality of a person.

e) Intelligence

Persons with different intelligence behaves or adjust differently in social environments surrounding them. They are different in dealing with society, have different habits, etc. Thus, it is considered as a factor that determine personality of a person.

Environmental or Social Factors Affecting Personality Development

Environment has its own impact on the development of an individual's personality. Social factors or environmental factors are those factors which surrounds a person. Some social factors affect the personality of a person are as follows:

a) Family

First and the foremost important factor that influence personality development of a person is family. A child spends more time with his family so, home atmosphere influences personality development of a child. Parent's behavior and attitude, their expectations from the child, their education and attention to the child, all make an influence in child's personality development. The type of experiences received from family in early childhood will play an important role in the development of personality. Economic and social conditions of the family will also influence child's personality development.

b) School

Next social factor that affect child's personal development is school. School atmosphere and discipline affects personality development of a child. Teacher's personality and character, peer students' attitude and character, all influences child's personality development.



c) Maturation

Maturation is the process of learning to cope and react in an emotionally appropriate way. Social surroundings around them helps to understand how to react to various situation. It is part of growth, but not always happen with aging or physical growth. Maturation improves the coordination of numerous relationships and thus in personality development of a person.

d) Early Experience

Development of brain and personality has a clear influence with the early experience of a person. Good experience and interaction from surrounding can help child to

develop positive attitude, while bitter experience can affect negatively. So, creating positive experience at the early stage is important for personality development.

e) Success and Failures

Success and failures are part of life and it is only how we perceive it. That is, it depends on where we fix our frame of reference in life. When it comes to personality development, it can consider as a factor as it has the power to motivate and demotivate a person.

f) Cultural

Cultural traditions, environment and values in a society can influence personality of a person. This can contribute greatly to the development of believes, and moral values in a person. Along with that culture can also influence the way people behave and develop social interaction.

g) Geography

Many studies show that geography plays an important role in personality development of a person. Place of birth and living influences people's lifestyle and the way they live. This, determines their behavior and reactions to various situations.

CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT:

The concept of Personality Development Personality is defined as the form of characteristic thoughts, feelings and behavior that differentiate one individual from the other and it persists



over time. It is the integration of biological and experienced behaviours of an individual that forms responses to environmental stimuli.

To build a good personality, following traits are listed to be most crucial

1. Character traits
2. Behavioural traits
3. Attitude traits

Personality traits are different to each other and could be a mixture of both good and bad. It's always an individual's choice to choose change of traits provided; we need to endure the desire to make changes in life. Personality Development is a step towards improvement and development of talents and potentials, enhancing quality of life, realization of dreams and aspirations and facilitating employability. The stages include formal and informal activities and the leaders and program managers may realize the full potential of each individual in an existing group. Hence, this process of improving or transforming the personality is called personality development.

Significance of Personality Development:

It is essential to understand that, pleasing personality is admiring, but this thought is not readily accepted by most of the individuals. Personality development is perceived only as training towards improving ones' outlooks. This is a void statement and it is must to realize that personality development is a quite broader topic and it includes how one-self can educate them to have clean and neat social personality with grace and groom. It also instructs them to enhance one's communication and interpersonal skills. Objectives of life without these important skills will be futile to head towards success. Benefits of personality development include the following keys:

- Self-Confidence
- Credibility
- Leadership qualities
- Interpersonal skills

CHARACTER

BUILDING



Meaning of Character Building:

Character building is an activity that helps us build the certain good qualities in us such as self-confidence, courage, discipline, leadership qualities etc which makes us a better human being. Character building should be a planned activity within your home and school, college or society like this you will build a true character with positive emotions and thoughts.

Importance of Character Building: Character building is playing a very important role in our day-to-day life. It helps us in maintaining peace of mind which is needed very much to take a correct decision. It helps us to develop leadership quality which even increases our level of confidence. leadership quality is needed to lead group or guide someone into the right path. character building is important as it also develops many other good qualities.

Character building refers to the process of developing and shaping the traits, qualities, and attributes of a fictional or real individual, often within the context of storytelling, literature, or personal development. This concept is commonly associated with fictional characters in literature, film, or other forms of media, but it can also be applied to individuals in real life.

Aspects of character building:

Personality Traits:

Defining the personality of a character involves determining their unique set of traits, such as honesty, courage, kindness, or arrogance.

Background and History:

A character's past experiences, upbringing, and history contribute to shaping who they are. This includes events that have influenced their beliefs, values, and behaviours.

A well-developed background helps create a more realistic and relatable character.

Motivations and Goals:

Characters often have specific motivations or goals that drive their actions and decisions. Understanding what a character wants and why adds depth to their personality.

Conflicts and challenges can arise when characters pursue conflicting goals.

Internal and External Conflicts:

Characters should face both internal struggles, such as inner conflicts or moral dilemmas, and external challenges, like obstacles, adversaries, or societal pressures.

Overcoming these conflicts contributes to character growth and development.

Arcs and Development:



Characters should undergo changes and development throughout a story. This can involve personal growth, learning from experiences, or overcoming flaws.

The character arc often follows a trajectory of change, revealing a different person by the story's end.

Relationships:

Interactions with other characters can reveal different facets of a character's personality. Relationships contribute significantly to character development. Friendships, romances, and conflicts with other characters shape and showcase various aspects of a character's identity.

Consistency:

Consistency is essential to character building. A character's actions, dialogue, and decisions should align with their established traits and history. However, characters can also surprise the audience with unexpected choices, adding complexity.

Symbolism and Themes:

Characters can represent larger themes or ideas within a story. Their traits and experiences may serve symbolic purposes, contributing to the overall message or theme of the narrative.

The concept of Pancha Koshas (five sheaths) is a part of Vedantic philosophy, specifically mentioned in the Taittiriya Upanishad. These Koshas represent different layers or dimensions of the human experience, from the physical to the more subtle aspects of existence. Here's a general introduction to each of the Pancha Koshas:

Annamaya Kosha (Physical Sheath):

Meaning: "Anna" means food, and Annamaya Kosha refers to the physical body, which is sustained and formed by the food we consume.

Purpose: It represents the gross, physical aspect of human existence. This sheath is concerned with the tangible, material aspects of life, including the body's health and well-being.

Importance: Maintaining the health and well-being of the physical body is crucial for overall balance and functioning.

Pranayama Kosha (Vital Sheath):



Meaning: "Prana" refers to vital life force or energy, and Pranayama Kosha is associated with the energy and breath that sustain the physical body.

Purpose: It encompasses the vital functions and energy flow within the body. Pranayama Kosha is linked to the breath and the life force that animates the physical form.

Importance: Balancing and harmonizing the flow of prana is essential for physical health, mental clarity, and overall vitality.

Mano maya Kosha (Mental Sheath):

Meaning: "Mano" pertains to the mind, and Mano maya Kosha refers to the mental and emotional aspects of the individual.

Purpose: It includes thoughts, emotions, and the cognitive functions of the mind. Mano maya Kosha is associated with the processing of sensory information and the generation of thoughts and feelings.

Importance: Understanding and managing the mental and emotional dimensions are crucial for mental well-being, self-awareness, and personal growth.

Vijnanamaya Kosha (Intellectual Sheath):

Meaning: "Vijnana" means intellect or wisdom, and Vijnanamaya Kosha is associated with higher intelligence and discernment.

Purpose: This sheath involves the higher mental faculties, including reasoning, discrimination, and decision-making. It represents the intellect and the ability to make choices based on understanding.

Importance: Developing intellectual capabilities is essential for making informed decisions, pursuing knowledge, and gaining insights into the nature of existence.

Ananda maya Kosha (Bliss Sheath):

Meaning: "Ananda" means bliss, and Anandamaya Kosha represents the deepest layer associated with pure bliss and joy.



Purpose: It transcends the limitations of the individual self and is connected to the universal consciousness. This sheath reflects the innate happiness that exists beyond the fluctuations of the mind.

Importance: Recognizing the connection to universal consciousness and experiencing inner bliss is considered a state of profound spiritual realization.

The Pancha Kosha model provides a holistic understanding of the human being, encompassing physical, energetic, mental, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions. It serves as a framework for exploring the different layers of human existence and the path toward self-realization and spiritual awakening.

PANCH KOSH

The development of the Pancha Koshas (five sheaths) is often associated with holistic well-being, self-awareness, and spiritual growth. Each Kosha represents a different layer of the human experience, and nurturing these layers contributes to a more balanced and harmonious life. Here are some potential benefits of Pancha Kosha development and means of nurturing each Kosha:

Physical Well-being (Annamaya Kosha):

Benefits:

- Improved health and vitality.
- Increased energy levels.
- Enhanced physical resilience.
- Means of Development:
- Regular exercise and yoga.
- Balanced and nutritious diet.
- Adequate rest and sleep.

Emotional and Mental Well-being (Manomaya Kosha):

Benefits:

- Increased emotional intelligence.
- Enhanced mental clarity and focus.
- Improved stress resilience.



- Means of Development:
- Mindfulness and meditation practices.
- Emotional self-awareness and expression.

Benefits:

- Improved critical thinking.
- Enhanced problem-solving skills.
- Increased wisdom and understanding.

Means of Development:

- Lifelong learning and education.
- Contemplative practices.
- Engaging in activities that stimulate the intellect.

Spiritual Awareness and Bliss (Anandamaya Kosha):

Benefits:

- Deep inner peace and contentment.
- Connection to a higher purpose.
- Spiritual awakening and realization.
- Means of Development:
- Meditation and contemplative practices.
- Spiritual study and exploration.
- Acts of selfless service (seva) and compassion.

Holistic Integration:

Benefits:

- Overall well-being and balance.
- Enhanced self-awareness.
- Greater resilience in facing life's challenges.
- Means of Development:
- Holistic practices that address multiple Koshas simultaneously, such as yoga.
- Mind-body-spirit integration through intentional living.
- Cultivating a sense of purpose and meaning in life.

It's important to note that the development of the Pancha Koshas is not a linear process, and individuals may find that they resonate more with certain practices or aspects of each Kosha.



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Additionally, personal exploration and adaptation of practices to one's unique needs and circumstances play a crucial role in effective development. The integration of these practices into daily life can contribute to a more holistic and fulfilling existence.

Some Important Questions:

1. Explain Personality Development with meaning and concept.
2. How character building will help to build National and Personal Growth.
3. Explain factors of Character Building.
4. Write a brief note on Panchkosha, Annamaya Kosha, Pranamaya Kosha, Manomaya Kosha, Vigyanmaya Kosha and Anandamaya Kosha.
5. Explain any five importance of Panchkosha Development.



UNIT II

Physical and Mental Development

Physical Development- Physical development (PD) is the growth and development of both the brain and body in infancy and early childhood. PD is the growth and development of both brain and body and involves developing control of muscles and physical coordination. The physical growth and maturing of the body, there are stages like puberty for example.

Mental Development- How you are processing and perceiving the world around you, growth of the brain, thought processes, mental schemas, neuronal growth. For example, children cannot conceptualize object permanence until a certain age. Teenagers actually feel as though they are under a spotlight all the time- developmentally appropriate.

Social development- How you learn and grow in your social environment, often influenced by those you are around or by social exposure. Young children often play alongside each other or mirror each other, as they get older, they learn to play together. This is an example of social development.

Emotional development- Children becoming teenagers actually feel and experience emotions at a deeper and more intense level. This is an example of emotional development. How you grow and how your emotions change over time.

Creating an ideal daily routine involves considering various aspects of life, including work, personal development, relaxation, and health. Here's a general guide that incorporates a balanced diet, routine, and subtle exercise:

Ideal Daily Routine:

1. Morning Routine:

Early Wake-up: Start the day with enough time to avoid rushing.

Hydration: Begin with a glass of water to rehydrate the body.

Mindfulness or Meditation: Set a positive tone for the day with a few minutes of mindfulness or meditation.



Nutritious Breakfast: Include a balanced breakfast with protein, fiber, and healthy fats.

2. **Work/Study Periods:**

Structured Work Hours: Set specific times for work or study to maintain productivity.

Breaks: Take short breaks to stretch and refresh the mind.

Hydration and Snacks: Stay hydrated and have healthy snacks.

3. **Lunch Break:**

Balanced Lunch: Include a variety of nutrients, such as lean proteins, vegetables, whole grains, and healthy fats.

Short Walk: If possible, take a short walk after lunch for digestion.

4. **Afternoon Period:**

Focused Work/Study: Continue with focused work or study tasks.

Snack: Have a small, nutritious snack to maintain energy levels.

5. **Subtle Exercise:**

Incorporate Movement: Include subtle exercises throughout the day, such as stretching, short walks, or desk exercises.

Posture Awareness: Pay attention to posture, especially if working at a desk for extended periods.

6. **Evening Routine:**

Dinner: Opt for a balanced dinner with a mix of nutrients.

Wind Down: Engage in relaxing activities such as reading, listening to calming music, or a warm bath.

Screen Time Reduction: Minimize screen time before bedtime to improve sleep quality.



7. Before Bed:

Sleep Hygiene: Follow good sleep hygiene practices, including a consistent sleep schedule and a comfortable sleep environment.

Mindfulness or Relaxation: Practice mindfulness or relaxation exercises to ease into sleep.

Balanced Diet:

1. Proteins:

Include sources like lean meats, fish, eggs, dairy, legumes, and plant-based proteins.

2. Carbohydrates:

Opt for whole grains, fruits, vegetables, and legumes for sustained energy.

3. Fats:

Incorporate healthy fats from sources like avocados, nuts, seeds, and olive oil.

4. Fruits and Vegetables:

Aim for a variety of colourful fruits and vegetables to ensure a range of vitamins and minerals.

5. Hydration:

Drink an adequate amount of water throughout the day.

6. Portion Control:

Be mindful of portion sizes to avoid overeating.

Subtle Exercise:

1. Stretching:

Perform simple stretching exercises to improve flexibility and reduce muscle tension.

2. Desk Exercises:

Incorporate desk exercises, such as seated leg lifts or shoulder stretches, to counteract sedentary periods.



3. Walking Breaks:

Take short walks or stand up and move around every hour to promote circulation.

4. Stairs:

opt for stairs instead of elevators when possible.

5. Deep Breathing:

Practice deep breathing exercises to reduce stress and increase oxygen intake.

Yama (Social Ethics):

1. Ahimsa (Non-Violence):

- Practicing kindness and non-harm in thought, word, and action.
- Cultivating compassion and understanding towards all living beings.

2. Satya (Truthfulness):

- Committing to truthfulness in speech and actions.
- Living authentically and avoiding deceit.

3. Asteya (Non-Stealing):

- Respecting the belongings, ideas, and creations of others.
- Avoiding theft in all its forms.

4. Brahmacharya (Moderation):

- Practicing moderation and channelling one's energy in a focused way.
- Cultivating control over sensual and material desires.

5. Aparigraha (Non-Possessiveness):

- Cultivating non-attachment to material possessions.
- Letting go of excessive desires and embracing contentment.

Niyama (Individual Ethics):

1. Saucha (Purity and Cleanliness):

- Maintaining cleanliness in body, mind, and surroundings.



- Cultivating purity in thoughts, actions, and lifestyle.
2. Santosha (Contentment):
- Cultivating contentment and gratitude for the present moment.
 - Appreciating what one has without craving for more.
3. Tapas (Discipline and Austerity):
- Practicing self-discipline and dedication to spiritual practices.
 - Embracing challenges as opportunities for growth.
4. Svadhyaya (Self-Study):
- Engaging in self-reflection and self-study.
 - Learning from experiences and understanding one's own nature.
5. Ishwar Pranidhan (Surrender to the Divine):
- Surrendering the ego and individual will to a higher power or divine force.
 - Recognizing a higher purpose beyond individual desires.

Incorporating Yama and Niyama into daily life forms the foundation for the deeper practices of yoga, including Asana (physical postures), Pranayama (breath control), Pratyahara (withdrawal of senses), Dharana (concentration), Dhyana (meditation), and Samadhi (absorption or enlightenment). These ethical principles guide practitioners toward a more conscious, compassionate, and purposeful existence, fostering both personal and spiritual growth.

The concepts of past glory, social and citizenship awareness, equal respect to all sects, and a scientific outlook are multifaceted and important aspects of individual and societal development. Let's explore each of these ideas:

Past Glory:

Definition:

"Past glory" refers to the achievements, accomplishments, and positive aspects of a community, culture, or civilization in times gone by.

Significance:



Understanding and appreciating past glory can instill a sense of pride, identity, and continuity among individuals. It can serve as a source of inspiration, motivating people to build on the achievements of their predecessors.

Caution:

While acknowledging past achievements is important, it's crucial to avoid idealizing or romanticizing the past. An honest appraisal is essential to learn from both successes and failures.

Social and Citizenship Awareness:

Definition:

Social and citizenship awareness involves understanding one's role and responsibilities as a member of society and a citizen of a particular country.

Key Aspects:

Recognizing and respecting the diversity of society.

Being aware of social issues, inequalities, and injustices.

Participating actively in civic duties and community activities.

Significance:

Promotes social cohesion and harmony by fostering understanding and empathy among diverse groups.

Encourages individuals to actively engage in civic processes, contributing to the well-being of the community and nation.

Equal Respect to All Sects:

Definition:

Equal respect to all sects involves treating individuals from different religious, cultural, or sectarian backgrounds with fairness, dignity, and impartiality.

Key Aspects:

Embracing religious and cultural diversity.

Avoiding discrimination or bias based on sectarian affiliations.

Encouraging dialogue and understanding among different sects.

Significance:



Promotes social harmony and unity.

Fosters an inclusive society where individuals feel valued and respected regardless of their sectarian identity.

Scientific Outlook:

Definition:

A scientific outlook involves approaching the world with curiosity, critical thinking, and a reliance on evidence-based reasoning.

Key Aspects:

Valuing the scientific method and empirical evidence.

Promoting open-mindedness and a willingness to revise beliefs based on new information.

Encouraging scientific literacy and education.

Significance:

Advances knowledge and innovation by relying on systematic inquiry.

Fosters a culture of rationality, questioning, and continuous learning.

Enhances problem-solving skills and encourages a sceptical but open-minded approach.

Nation:

Definition:

A nation typically refers to a large group of people who share a common culture, history, language, or territory. It is often associated with a political entity, usually a sovereign state.

Significance:

Nations serve as a basis for political organization, where people with shared characteristics come together to form a collective identity.

Nationalism, a sense of pride and loyalty to one's nation, often plays a crucial role in shaping individual and collective identities.

Nationality:

Definition:

Nationality refers to the legal relationship between an individual and a state, typically determined by citizenship.



Significance:

Nationality carries legal rights and responsibilities, including voting, protection by the state, and adherence to the laws of the country. It is an aspect of individual identity tied to one's affiliation with a specific nation.

Democracy:

Definition:

Democracy is a form of government where power is vested in the hands of the people, either directly or through elected representatives.

Key Aspects:

In a democratic system, citizens have the right to participate in decision-making processes, typically through voting.

Democracy values individual freedoms, the rule of law, and protection of minority rights.

Independence:

Definition:

Independence refers to the state of being free from external control, governance, or influence.

Significance:

Independence is often associated with the autonomy of a nation, symbolizing the ability to determine its own political, economic, and social course.

National Independence Day commemorates the freedom and sovereignty of a nation.

Suraj (Good Governance):

Definition:

Suraj, in the context of governance, refers to the concept of good governance and effective administration.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The World is One Family):

Definition:

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is a Sanskrit phrase from ancient Indian scriptures, conveying the idea that the entire world is a single family.

Some Important Questions:



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1. Write difference between Physical and Mental development.
2. “Mental Health is more important than Physical Health.” Write your comments to support your reason.
3. What should be an ideal daily routine according to you please explain with involvement of balance diet and exercise.
4. How one can remember past Glory, What is its scientific outlook.
5. Write a note on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

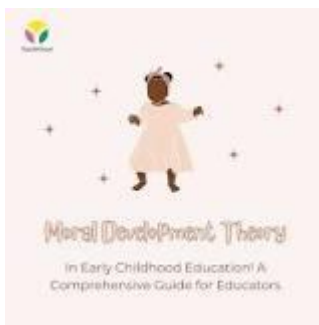


UNIT- III

Moral and Mental Development

Moral development :Moral development can be defined as thoughts, behaviors, and feelings regarding standards of right and wrong. There have been numerous theories of adolescent moral development, but one of the most influential theories was created by Lawrence Kohlberg. It involves the cultivation of ethical values, principles, and virtues.

What is the definition of moral development in education?



In summary, moral development in early childhood education means understanding and integrating key concepts of fairness, respect, empathy, and compassion. It's about enhancing a child's cognitive capacity to discern between right and wrong, and fostering an innate sense of responsibility and fairness.

Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development, a comprehensive stage theory of moral development based on Jean Piaget's theory of moral judgment for children (1932) and developed by Lawrence Kohlberg in 1958. Cognitive in nature, Kohlberg's theory focuses on the thinking process that occurs when one decides whether a behaviour is right or wrong. Thus, the theoretical emphasis is on how one decides to respond to a moral dilemma, not what one decides or what one actually does.

Kohlberg's theory, though extremely influential, was based on research that used only boys as subjects. In the 1980s the theory was criticized by the American psychologist Carol Gilligan for universalizing patterns of moral development exhibited by boys and ignoring the distinct patterns characteristic of girls.

Theoretical framework

The framework of Kohlberg's theory consists of six stages arranged sequentially in successive tiers of complexity. He organized his six stages into three general levels of moral development.

Level 1: Preconventional level

At the preconventional level, morality is externally controlled. Rules imposed by authority figures are conformed to in order to avoid punishment or receive rewards. This perspective



involves the idea that what is right is what one can get away with or what is personally satisfying. Level 1 has two stages.

Stage 1: Punishment/obedience orientation

Behaviour is determined by consequences. The individual will obey in order to avoid punishment.

Stage 2: Instrumental purpose orientation

Behaviour is determined again by consequences. The individual focuses on receiving rewards or satisfying personal needs.

Level 2: Conventional level

At the conventional level, [conformity](#) to social rules remains important to the individual. However, the emphasis shifts from self-interest to relationships with other people and social systems. The individual strives to support rules that are set forth by others such as parents, peers, and the government in order to win their approval or to maintain social order.

Stage 3: Good Boy/Nice Girl orientation

Behaviour is determined by social approval. The individual wants to maintain or win the affection and approval of others by being a “good person.”

Stage 4: Law and order orientation

Social rules and laws determine behaviour. The individual now takes into consideration a larger perspective, that of societal laws. Moral [decision making](#) becomes more than consideration of close ties to others. The individual believes that rules and laws maintain social order that is worth preserving.

Level 3: Postconventional or principled level

At the postconventional level, the individual moves beyond the perspective of his or her own society. [Morality](#) is defined in terms of abstract principles and values that apply to all situations and societies. The individual attempts to take the perspective of all individuals.

Stage 5: Social contract orientation

Individual rights determine behaviour. The individual views laws and rules as flexible tools for improving human purposes. That is, given the right situation, there are exceptions to rules. When laws are not consistent with individual rights and the interests of the majority, they do not bring about good for people and [alternatives](#) should be considered.



Stage 6: Universal ethical principle orientation

According to Kohlberg, this is the highest stage of functioning. However, he claimed that some individuals will never reach this level. At this stage, the appropriate action is determined by one's self-chosen [ethical](#) principles of [conscience](#). These principles are abstract and universal in application. This type of [reasoning](#) involves taking the perspective of every person or group that could potentially be affected by the decision.

Basic tenets of Kohlberg's theory

The numerous studies investigating moral reasoning based on Kohlberg's theory have confirmed basic tenets regarding the topic area. Cross-sectional data have shown that older individuals tend to use higher stages of moral reasoning when compared with younger individuals, while longitudinal studies report "upward" progression, in accordance with Kohlberg's theoretical order of stages. In addition, studies have revealed that comprehension of the stages is [cumulative](#) (e.g., if a person understands stage 3, he or she understands the lower stages but not necessarily the higher stages), and comprehension of higher stages is increasingly difficult. Moreover, age trends in moral development have received cross-cultural support. Lastly, data support the claim that every individual progresses through the same sequence of development; however, the rates of development will vary.

Mental Development

Mental development refers to the growth and changes in intellectual abilities and cognition across the life-span, including factors such as intelligence, memory, and problem-solving skills.

Mental development encompasses cognitive growth, emotional intelligence, and psychological well-being.

Practices such as mindfulness, self-reflection, and ethical decision-making contribute to both moral and mental development.

1. Difference among Happiness, Joy, and Pleasure:

Happiness is a long-term state of contentment and fulfilment.

Joy is a more profound and spontaneous emotional experience.

Pleasure is a short-term, sensory-based satisfaction.

2. Ashtanga Yoga, Pranayama, Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi:

Ashtanga Yoga is the eight-fold path of yoga outlined by Patanjali in the Yoga Sutras.

Pranayama involves breath control, enhancing life force energy.



Pratyahara is withdrawal of the senses.

Dharana is concentration, focusing the mind.

Dhyana is meditation, maintaining a continuous flow of attention.

Samadhi is a state of profound spiritual absorption or enlightenment.

3. Continuity of Karmayoga, Bhaktiyoga, Jnanayoga in Life:

Karmayoga emphasizes selfless action and duty without attachment to results.

Bhaktiyoga is the path of devotion and surrender to a higher power.

Jnanayoga is the path of knowledge and wisdom.

Integrating these paths allows for a holistic approach to spiritual growth.

4. Indian Time Calculation:

Traditional Indian time calculation is based on the concept of Muhurta, which divides the day and night into specific auspicious or inauspicious periods.

Panchang, a Hindu calendar, considers lunar phases, planetary positions, and other celestial events.

5. Self-respect and Contemplation of Mother Tongue and Indian Knowledge Tradition:

Valuing one's mother tongue preserves cultural identity.

Contemplating Indian knowledge traditions, such as Vedas, Upanishads, and other philosophical texts, fosters a deeper understanding of heritage.

6. Biographies of Legends:

Studying biographies of legendary figures provides inspiration and life lessons.

Learning from the experiences of great personalities can guide personal and moral development.

7. Practice of Service, Tolerance, Charity, Dedication, and Self-examination. Self-reliance:

Service (Seva) involves selfless acts for the welfare of others.

Tolerance fosters harmony and understanding in diverse communities.

Charity reflects generosity and compassion.

Dedication is the commitment to one's goals and values.

Self-examination promotes introspection and self-awareness.



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**Subject- Personality Development &
Character Building**

Self-reliance encourages independence and resilience.

These topics provide a broad overview of moral, mental, and spiritual development, as well as key aspects of Indian philosophy and culture. Further exploration and study in each area can lead to a deeper understanding and personal growth.

Some Important Questions:

1. Write difference between happiness, joy and pleasure.
2. Explain importance of Pranayama,
3. Explain techniques to improve moral and mental development
4. How to calculate Indian Time

Write a short note on Bibliography of any Indian Legend