CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY
The primary aim of the present study was to standardize Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1978) on Indian students. A sample of 600 Ss was drawn equally from the 12 faculties (Architecture, Arts, Bio-Science, Commerce and Business Management, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Home-Science, Languages, Nursing, Science and Social-Science) i.e. 50 Ss from each faculty. Initial task involved administration of the P.Q. to the students. After an interval of one month, the Commerce and Business Management group were administered the P.Q., E.P.I., P.E.N. Inventory, Vigilance task, Reminiscence (Backward Alphabet writing) and persistence task (Hand dynamometer) to establish the reliability, Validity and norms. The means, SD's, intercorrelations and Analysis of Variance were computed.

Considering the results obtained on P.Q. (Personality Questionnaire) on the dimensions of Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism and social desirability on the total sample and through the administration of P.Q., E.P.I. and P.E.N., the present questionnaire was found to be a good measure of personality.

It may be mentioned that the low and insignificant correlations among various dimensions of personality and the
scores on reminiscence, vigilance and persistence do not permit any definite conclusion.

The Commerce and Business Management Ss scored highest on Extraversion; the Home-Science Ss scored highest on Neuroticism; the Architecture Ss scored highest on the Psychoticism dimension and Education Ss scored highest on Social-desirability. Nursing Ss were found to be oldest amongst the groups and Architecture and had highest score on Socio-economic Status. The mean scores of various groups can be taken as appropriate norms for further work in the measurement of personality and for the purpose of classification of individual subjects.

Extraversion was found to be negatively correlated with Neuroticism. Psychoticism was found to correlate positively with Neuroticism; and negatively with social-desirability. A positive correlation was found between Psychoticism and Socio-economic Status. Neuroticism correlated negatively with social-desirability. Socio-economic status correlated positively with Extraversion and negatively with Age.

Within the constraints of the present endeavour, it could be concluded that the Personality Questionnaire by Eysenck and Eysenck (1978) with minor alterations is worthy of administration to the Indian population with a fair amount of dependability.