The decade of fifties has witnessed a global turmoil on the campuses all over the world. These student turmoils have shaken the existence of Governments, political parties, the established campus culture and above all the unquestioned authority of the policy makers in education. This upsurge in youth has engrossed the attention of world bodies who address themselves to educational planning, youth welfare, intellectual pursuits and above all the political authenticity vis-a-vis the government and the academic freedom.

In the present investigation the investigator has made a modest attempt by way of collecting information in relation to student unrest and the personality correlates of activist as well as non-activist students. A randomly selected sample of 500 post-graduate students was conducted for preliminary analysis with the help of Lidhoo's Delinquency Proneness scale and Maudsley Personality Inventory. These two tests were administered to determine criterion -
behaviour of activist and non-activist students. After
the preliminary analysis and on the basis of criterion
scores the investigator was left with 50 High Scorers
(Activists) and 50 Low Scores (Non-activists). A
comprehensive information schedule ostensibly designed
for the present research was used for the collection of
family information of the activists and non-activists. The
information schedule confirmed the activist group and the
non-activist group in relation to their acting-out
behaviour. An intensive analysis of the two extreme groups
was made with the help of Cattell's 16 PF and Allport,
Vernon and Lindsey's value orientation scale.

The results revealed that:

(i) Student activists as compared to Non-activists
have a high score on deviancy and neuroticism.

(ii) Further it was established that activists as
compared to non-activists are emotionally less
stable and demonstrate a persistent streak of
acting-out behaviour.

(iii) Student activists have also been found to be
happy-go-lucky as compared to non-activists.
who have been found to be sober, socially
dependent and committed to conventional norms.

(iv) As for the value orientation of activist and
non-activist groups, the activist group has a
high value orientation in social and political
areas, whereas non-activists have a pronouncedly
high orientation towards religious, aesthetic,
theoretical and economic value. All the differences
have been found to be significant at 1% level,
P > .01. Besides the test of significance, correlation
analysis, Regression analysis and factor analysis
were used to analyse the data and interpret the
results.

(v) The findings in the correlation analysis have
revealed that there is a high degree of relationship
between degree of deviancy and activism and the
degree of neuroticism and activism. Students who
were found to be high on deviancy and neuroticism
were also found to be pronouncedly aggressive. The
correlation between these variables has been found
to be significant at 1% level, P > .01.
(vi) As for the regression analysis while considering devianoy as a constant variable, the investigator found that the multiple $R$ of criterion variable was found to be $0.94$. which is significant beyond 1% level, $P > .01$. Thus it is established that degree of neuroticism, extroversion, tough mindedness and group dependence also contribute towards devianoy (student activism). In the same vein, when neuroticism was treated as constant variable the factors which were found to be highly contributing towards acting-out behaviour are devianoy, extroversion, tough mindedness assertiveness and group dependent behaviour. The multiple $R$ on the basis of the constant variable i.e. neuroticism vis-a-vis other personality correlates was found to be $0.81$ which is again significant at 1% level, $P > .01$.

(vii) The factorial analysis of all the 25 variables on the basis of 25 x 25 correlation matrix gave a resolution of eleven (11) factors under different constellations. The factors which have been found to be contributing significantly
towards activism, so for the tendency towards deviancy and neuroticism are concerned, are predominance of social-extroversion and political values orientation. These factors have been redesignated as socio-political awakening.

The final analysis of the correlation coefficient reveals a significant relationship on the basis of F ratio and the results have further established that degree of deviancy and degree of neuroticism have been significantly contributing towards acting out behaviour of student activists. The correlation has been found to be .71 which is again significant at 1% level.

The overall analysis of student activists and non-activists in relation to the personality correlates and values has proved that there are significant differences in the emotional behaviour, social orientation, religious beliefs and value patterns of activists and non-activists. Further student activists, because of their emotional instability and social extroversion, are more prone to political exploitation which results in vandalism.