"To explain all nature is too difficult a task for any one man or even for any one age. It is much better to do a little with certainty and leave the rest for others that come after you, than to explain all things."

— I. Newton.

Memory is an important aspect of human behaviour and cognition. Our knowledge of the world is represented by memory. The researchers in memory have apparently divided themselves into two groups. There are some psychologists who are interested in the processes of memory, while the others are interested in individual differences in it. There has been a little if any, attempt for an integration of the two approaches, which is essential for building up a practically useful theory of memory. The present research is a fruitful combination of the two approaches, since it attempts to investigate the effects of individual differences in extraversion-introversion dimension of personality and elaboration of encoding, along with time delay, on retention. Certainly, the present investigation will contribute to building up of a practically useful scientific theory of memory.

Moreover, the present research has viewed memory as processing of information and the most acceptable theoretical framework for memory research, i.e., revised model of levels of processing (Craik & Tulving, 1975) and the most important dimension of personality, i.e., extraversion-introversion,
which Eysenck (1931) suggests as "a model for personality" are further explored together along with time delay in a 2x2x2 factorial design.

The sampling of the subjects in the present study was carried out with the help of Hindi version of the world famous and most reliable inventory in this regard, the W.R.I. For the retention testing, a list of similes was prepared on the pattern of Stein (1977), which was used differently for encoding strategies.

Another feature of the present investigation is its detailed analysis of data in which relevances and assumptions underlying these applications were considered before their use. Furthermore, the 'simple main effects' 'simple interaction effects' and 'simple, simple main effects' were analysed to determine the locus of interaction effects.

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