CHAPTER V

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Summary

Problem:
The problem of the present investigation was an attempt to develop or construct a self-report type ordinal, 5-point scale to assess the level of normality for the educated adult population. In the present research study an attempt is made to define the area of normality rather than the term. The normality is described in the test in terms of adjectives related to personality description. The normality would be assessed in terms of personality traits in certain degree. For the operational purpose attempt is made to consider the clinical as well as the statistical criteria in scale construction.

Objective:

a) To develop an instrument to define normality in general.
b) To provide the frame of reference to place the individual in the group on the dimensions of normality.
c) To provide the instrument to judge the psychological normality of the candidate, in selection of personnel, business-partners, mate etc.
d) To provide an instrument for evaluation of the patients in hospital and health center.
e) To provide an instrument for community screening to evaluate effective social change, community modification programme.
To provide the tool for comparison, evaluation research and to identify the controlled group in research design.

Sample and Variables:

In this study sample is obtained based on incidental within the frame of urbanized area of Ahmedabad city. It consists of both male and female, minimum graduates and working adult population, age group of 20 years to 45 years from middle-middle and upper-middle class family.

It was aimed to take 200 males and 150 females from the specified strata, but availability of the sample with the complete and concrete data comes into total 310, inclusive of 191 male and 119 female, with the consideration particularly such as educated level proportionately.

Within this frame work the sample has been taken through a house to house visit. No special sampling procedure was adopted. On analysis of the personal data gathered from the subjects, the sample was classified into seven groups with two to four sub-groups. Such as: 1st sex-wise group, 191 male and 119 female, 2nd marital status-wise group, 192 married and 118 unmarrieds, 3rd age wise groups, 73 subjects are in 20-25 years group, 26-30 years group consists 82 individuals, 31-40 years group consist of 114 personal and 41 subjects are there in age group of 41-45 years of age. Fourth, birthorder wise classification of the
subjects consist of 63 individuals are in 1st born subgroup, 87 subjects are in 2nd born subgroup. 3rd and other siblings are 125 in numbers and only child sub-group consist of only 35 individuals.

The fifth group is based on educational level and subgroups are, graduates and P. G. and above. The sixth group is based on co-education and nonco-education wise classification, co-education subgroup consist of 223 subject and nonco-educated sub-group consists of 223 subjects and nonco-educated sub-group consists of 87 subjects. The seventh group is classified on the basis of self-perception of adjustment on 5 point scale of normality test, those who rated themselves as highly adjusted or scored 16 to 20 and other subgroup are those who rated them as low adjusted person or scored 15 or less than that.

The norms for adult literate, urban cosmopolitan middle-middle and upper-middle socio-economic class of Ahmedabad city, has been given in terms of average positive 332.23 negative 27.88 & absolute 304.35 (positive - negative) the mean is 4 and standard deviation is 37.84

Sources of item collection:

The items were collecte from various sources

a) Literature survey — normality, mental health maturity.
b) Survey of Psychological test material.
c) Empirical survey based on direct interview of the leading persons and people from literate population.

d) Statistical Procedure:

The score obtained on the normality scale were processed in terms of central tendency measure mean (\( \bar{x} \)). The "t" test was used for testing the significance of mean difference between groups.

To study the level of normality in relation to four different adult age group and four different birth order groups, the "F" analysis of variance was used.

Range of Application:

The scale is standardized on the educated urban population of Ahmedabad city. Hence the norms are applicable to the educated urban and the same type of socio-economic cultural adult population.

Final Selection Of Items.

Description value of item has been calculated and were arranged from highest to lowest discrimination value and out of many items 100 items were selected from the higher end.

Reliability:

Test - Retest reliability was calculated at the interval of six months which is 0.44.
Split-Half Reliability was estimated by using even and odd splitting technique and the result is 0.89.

Validity:

For validation, co-relation co-efficient was calculated on the basis of norm-scale score and other clinical instrument’s score for the same group. This co-relation coefficients are mostly significant and co-relation co-efficient ranges from .63 to .97.

Observation:

1. There is no significant difference in the level of normality among male and female.

2. There is no difference in the level of normality between married and unmarried group.

3. There is no significant difference in the level of normality among the four different age group.

4. There is significant difference in the level of normality in the lowest age group which is highest in normality score and the higher age group which is lowest in normality score. So with the increasing age, normality decreases.

5. There is no difference in the level of normality among different siblings.
6. There is significant difference in the level of normality between 1st born and 2nd born individuals.

7. There is significant difference in the level of normality between 1st born and only child.

8. There is significant difference in the level of normality in graduates which are higher than the post graduates & above educated. With the increasing education, normality score decreases.

9. There is no significant difference in the level of normality among co-educated group and non co-educated group. In our society or culture co-education does not have any effect on the individuals.

10. There is significant difference in the level of normality among self perceived highly adjusted group and self-perceived lower adjusted group. The higher group showed more in normality score than the lower group.

Limitations & Suggestions

(a) Each adjective does not have the equal importance as an indicator of normality, still all the items are given equal range of scoring.

(b) It would have been more meaningful to cover the entire range of population by demographically, stratified sample,
but that was not possible within the limited scope of the study. Hence only educated adult population of urban area is covered which has proved to be very consistent and homogenous group.

(c) The present scale is tried out on single homogeneous socio-economic strata, middle-middle and upper middle, highly educated and cosmopolitan group. The researcher has not claimed on perfect standardization and testing sophistication in this study. It is like a basic model which needs further empirical and statistical sophistication.

(d) Any single test is not sufficient for conformed diagnosis. The same way this test is not free from this limitation. The test result should be considered along with the other test result and the criteria used in evaluation and diagnostic procedure.

(e) To study Normality scale it was given only to the highly urbanised and highly educated working people of cosmopolitan area of Ahmedabad city. So nothing can be said about non-working people holding same level of educational qualifications or working but less educated or not educated.

(f) Due to limitation of time and other resources, only specified urban population had been taken for this study. So for the rural or other population nothing can be predicted.
(g) In this research study only adult age between 20 yrs to 45 yrs had been studied. So less than, 20 yrs or more than 45 yrs populations normality can not be predicted.

(h) To study this scale only middle-middle and upper-middle socio-economic class had been studied. So nothing can be said for the lower or higher socio-economic population.

(i) This scale gives the actual normality of the individual, if the individual is properly motivated and honest in rating. The test is not free from any limitations related to direct and not projective testing.

(j) Since the test in standardized on single homogenous stratified sample, it needs further study inclusive of complete stratification and standardization covering the entire population range.

(k) Further research is suggested to supplement the limitation and the extension in any related direction as well as methodological and statistical sophistication appear in the advancement of scientific technology.

**Applicability of the Scale**

Normality will affect every individual the one way or the other. The normality scale will be applicable to various places with variety of purposes. It has a wide range of applicability. Each individual wants to have the evidence of normality though every one claims to be a normal.
(a) It is an instrument which will define normality for the adult 20 yrs to 45 years of age by which many kind of comparision becomes possible.

(b) The scale will provide the opportunity to assess the individual differences among the group of individuals with desired variables. It allows us to know the trait differences in personality of an individual as well as the development of the individual. It will provide the frame of reference to place the individual in the group on the dimensions of normality.

(c) This inventory is an instrument which will judge the psychological normality of the candidate, in selection of personnel, business partner, mate etc.

(d) This inventory will provide an opportunity for the evaluation of the patients in clinic, health centres and hospital.

(e) It will help in identifying the border line cases as well, as clinical aspect of individual personality. And he can be advised or trained for desired normal behaviour.

(f) It is an instrument for community screening which will evaluate effective social change, community modification programme.
This instrument will be the tool for comparison, evaluation, research and to identify the controlled group in research design.