CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The study of the adaptation of Cattell's Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire was undertaken by the present investigator for the following reasons:

(a) There was no such standardised personality questionnaire in Gujarati.

(b) The 16 PFQ constitutes the quickest way of measuring personality dimensions and it has demonstrated comprehensiveness and good predictive capacity.

The questionnaire was first translated and necessary modifications were made during different tryouts. The standardization sample of about 1890 subjects was taken from higher secondary schools and colleges of five urban places and six semi-urban places selected from ten districts of Gujarat State. These subjects were administered the 16 PFQ by investigator herself. After meticulous scoring each answersheet, factorwise as well as formwise scores on both the forms were tabulated so as to use directly for computerisation.
The EXPL0RE programme developed by Skinner, was applied before establishing the norms. The results clearly showed that -

1. The two age groups i.e., 16 - 18 and 19 - 21 years were significantly different from each other.

2. The means of the subjects of urban area and semi-urban area were significantly different.

3. There was significant sex difference.

4. The results on Form A was significantly different from those on Form B.

The reliability coefficients were found, as usual with personality inventories, very moderate. But the correlation between Form A and Form B as very low. Cattell considered Form A and Form B as parallel forms but the result in the present study was opposite to Cattell. Even the review of Thomas Bouchard (mentioned in Chapter-6) in Buros Seventh Mental Measurement Year Book strengthens this point that the correlation between the pairs of forms was very low.

Cattell, nowhere, gave the correlation between different questionnaires i.e. ESPQ, CPQ and HSPQ. But the present investigator found out validity by correlating 16 PFQ with
with HSPQ. Out of 12 common factors between these two
questionnaires, five were found very low.

This doctoral work is just an opening gate of the rese-
search work that can now be undertaken:

1. In this study, rural population has not been included
at all. Hence, it will be in the fitness of things
to undertake a study to establish norms on rural
population.

2. In this study, as already mentioned under "limitations"
in Chapter-1, only primary personality factor were
studied. Now the second stratum and the third stratum
factors can be worked out on this adapted 16 PFQ.

3. The need for forms applicable to both sexes has greatly
increased in recent years. More and more situations
arise in which individuals have to be appraised with-
out regard to sex, such as - admission to various
college departments, award of scholarships, selection
and allocation of employees to different job openings
etc. So for such situations, combined sex norms can
be established.

4. The other forms of 16 PFQ, namely, Forms C, D, £ and F
may be adapted and standardized on the specific popu-
lation they are to be made use of.
5. In this study, profiles of student-nurses and C.P. Ed. students are presented. Following Cattell, many other occupational profiles can be developed and be made use of. It will be very interesting comparative study on groups like academic professions, industrial personnel, medical personnel, technical personnel etc.

6. The relationship between different factors on 16 PFQ and other variables such as educational achievement, achievement motivation, self-concept, socio-economic conditions, delinquency etc. can be studied systematically.

7. In the field of clinical psychology, psychiatrists can use the adapted 16 PFQ on the neurotic as well as psychotic patients, can analyse the scores factorwise and thus throw light on validation of different factors.