SURVEY OF RELATED WORK
CHAPTER II

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The individual need for psychological services and their utility have been fully realized abroad. Their significance has now been recognized in India too. The need for psychological help for the normal as well as abnormal, adolescents as well as adults has been gradually realized by the government, educationists, social workers and the community at large. At central, state and local level efforts are now being made in the direction of making available those services. Generally every important hospital has its own psychiatric department. Private practitioners in this area are proliferating. People have realized the gains accruing from these services.

To make psychological help effective to the larger number of people requires several well-developed psychological tests for quick and accurate estimation of personality, to locate the areas of difficulties, and to draw effective plan for psychotherapy for an individual or the groups of individuals. In this section the author has attempted to review various
Relatively, very few personality tests have been developed in India and especially in Gujrat. A majority of the scales are finds are for measuring either intelligence or achievement and to some extent aptitude of an individual or individuals. Chronologically speaking intelligence scales were the first to be developed (2,1).

Along with other developments, treatment of the mentally ill has undergone tremendous changes. The band of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and clinical psychologists have produced convincing amount of information which has almost revolutionized the treatment. Several movements, either at a private level or at governmental level have been launched. Systematic efforts have been made to provide psychiatric help to the individuals in need of such help. Gradually, the psychological counselling began to gain popularity and has now been given official place in the educational set-up. (2,1)

But the growth of tests for assessing
personality tests has remained slow. In Gujarati such scales are few in numbers. In this section the author has made an attempt to examine briefly existing tests and inventory.

The tests and inventories which could be used for diagnostic purposes are constructed by Bhatt, M.C. (2.10) Patel, A.S. (2.17, 2.18), Mongalji (3.17), Badami M.B. (2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6) Kohli (2.16), Reval P.F. (2.28) Bhotiacharya, Reval P.S. (2.28) and Jetwani J.S. (2.15).

Patel A.S. (2.17, 2.18) has developed different self-report scales for measuring different personality traits such as conservatism-reformist scale, anxiety scale, introversion-extroversion scale. In this scale subjects are asked to tick mark against the statement given in each scale applicable to the respondent. The scoring consists of counting one for the statement marked. Mainly, the reliability coefficients are calculated by test-retest method. The norms are based on inadequate sample. They have been developed to serve limited purposes of particular projects.
Bengali (2.7) has developed youth adjustment analysis. Mainly, it is for school and college population. It consists of 240 items. The procedures for scoring and instruction for administration are standardized in detail. It is available in several Indian languages—Hindi, Marathi, and Gujarati.

It is standardized on a randomly selected sample of 1002 subjects of either sex of 16 years and above. Its procedures for reliability and validity are quite satisfactory. Mainly, it is used for guidance purposes.

Sedani has constructed student problem inventory for college and post graduate students in Gujarati (2.3). It yields nine different scores and a total composite score. It may be used for guidance purposes. It helps in identifying various needs of students. It was not standardized like other psychological tests. So it did not utilize traditional approach.

Sedani have developed personality inventories to measure family and social adjustment (2.3). They have been standardized on a sample selected from
2.5 Various parts of gujrat state. The variability and validity procedures followed are fairly satisfactory. It gives a table for converting raw score into normalized T scores. The separate norm-tables are given in terms of standard deviation. Mainly, they are used for researches utilizing sample for normal school going population.

Self-analysis questionnaires developed by the same authors, gives a measure of anxiety. The scale could be used as a self-administering for individual or individuals. Its reliability and validating procedures are traditional. It is also mainly used for normal school, college population (2,4).

Marital adjustment inventory developed by Mehta 3,K. is used to measure marital adjustment of a woman (2,16). Its validity was determined on contrasted groups of 60 happily married and 60 unhappily married couples from the city of Ahmedabad. It does not give norms in the strictest term. Relatively, it may be used for classifying individuals into different categories of marital adjustment. It is not available
Raval P.T. has developed 'youth inventory' intended to be used with adolescents. It consists of 140 items. Its test-retest reliability is 0.65. It does not give any norms. Mainly, it was developed for individual research purposes (2.20).

A social maturity scale is developed by Raval P.T. intended to be used for children under 10 years of age and of either sex. It is applicable for Gujarati children and those reared in similar cultures. It utilizes median age values for each item for its total maturation range. The author has provided three types of scoring sheets for rural, urban and rural urban population. The norms are given in terms of socio-economic and educational levels. This scale is meant for children between the age of 3 to 10 years and for studying only social maturity (2.19).

Shattacharya has developed adjustment inventory for adolescents. It is in Gujarati as well as in English. The subject is asked to tick mark.
statement and the total scoring is the sum of total tick marks in the inventory. It does not give norms (2.6).

Short K.F. has devised an incomplete sentence blank for high school and college students for diagnostic purposes. It is developed on the line of Letter's IS0. It is a priced publication (2.9).

Cosai S.P. has constructed and standardized personality adjustment inventory in Gujarati for the use of high school and college students. The sample was drawn from the schools and colleges located in different parts of gujarat. It has followed a fairly detailed procedure for its standardization, but it is not commercially available for use (2.14).

Jatwani J.W. undertook the adaptation and standardization of the three N.I.S. P.I. Scales—Depression, Hysteria and schizophrenia on Gujarati speaking population. The norms were determined on a sample of 1500 of both sexes selected from the colleges located in the city of Ahmedabad. The reliability of the scales was determined through test retest
and split half method. It gives the three profiles for all the three clinical groups. It employs percentile and T scores. The scale could be used for three groups, but it is only an adaptation of partial.

2.6. R.1 (2.15).

The mental health analysis questionnaire developed by Bodani, D. D. and Bodani, J. P. could be used clinically. It gives no positive score indicating the level of mental health of an individual. Further it gives separate scores of positive as well as negative aspects of mental health. The positive as well as negative aspects give five scores each to identify the sub-aspects of mental health of an individual and groups of individuals. Its reliability and validity coefficients are satisfactory. It gives norms in terms of median value (2.5, 2.6).

The review of personality tests and interviews suggest that very few are meant for clinical use, so the present author has attempted to develop a test to assess the neuroticism among the normal and abnormal adolescents and adults, it is hoped that it will be
used by psychiatrists, psychologists and clinicians in the course of their clinical practices.

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