Summary

The main purpose was to study the difference in Normal and Antisocial respondents regarding certain personality dimensions and socio-economic status. It was the expectation of the investigator that Normal and Antisocial respondents would differ significantly with regard to personality factors under investigation. To study the psychological impact of
Personality Factors and Socio-economic status on behavioural characteristics of normal and antisocial respondents, Hindi version of PEN (Eysenck and Eysenck 1968) constructed and standardized by Dr. D.K. Menon and Dr. S.K. Verma and Socio-economic Status Scale- Bhardwaj, Gupta and Chauhan (1980) were administered over the respondents. The antisocial respondents were selected from the prisons of eastern U.P. mostly from Central Jails like Varanasi and Naini Allahabad.

The present study comprised of 700 respondents - 500 antisocial and 200 normal. Only those antisocial respondents were selected as sample whose crime had been proven.

The findings of the present study as as follows -

1. The mean scores of Normal respondents (M = 5.60 ± 2.59) was lower than that of the Antisocial respondents (M = 8.40 ± 2.98) on Psychoticism dimension. The mean difference was found statistically significant (t = 7.68, p < .01).

2. The mean extraversion scores of Antisocial respondents was higher (M = 11.2 ± 2.83) than the scores of Normal respondents (M = 9.60 ± 2.42). The obtained t ratio (t = 4.29, p < .01) was found statistically significant.

3. Normal respondents have obtained comparatively lower mean scores (M = 7.5 ± 2.39) than Antisocial respondents (M = 9.2 ± 2.89) on Neuroticism dimension of PEN Inventory (t = 4.52, p < .01)

4. Normal (Urban) (M = 112.50 ± 6.34) and Antisocial (Urban) respondents (M = 90.40 ± 8.59) differ significantly on Socio-economic Status Scale.

5. Normal (Rural) (M = 232.50 ± 7.46) and Antisocial (Rural) (M = 213.80 ± 9.76) respondents differ significantly on Socio-economic Status Scale (t = 16.40 ± .01).

Suggestions based on the basis of Obtained Result
The present sections will highlight such suggestions to future researches and practical significance to behavioural and social scientists. Following suggestions can be given on the basis of present investigation when we have a critical look at our methods and findings from a respectful distance, we can see some of the limitations of the study. Their realization has led to some fresh ideas for future research, theoretical as well as empirical.

(1) Results obtained on P, E and N dimensions of PEN Inventory showed beyond doubt that respondents belonging to Normal and Antisocial groups were found significantly different in their respective scores because respondents of Normal group respond to the circumstances or environment in an appropriate and adaptive manner than the respondents of Antisocial group. They aware of the correct time and place to behave and knowing when to act appropriately according to the situation and culture of society one lives in. Therefore, the study of personality dimension would be of great value before any study relating to antisocial behaviour.

(2) Socio-economic Status play an important role in determining the social position of an individual family. Although in modern India, SES is mainly related to continuum of occupation, education, income, caste, culture etc. By virtue of SES, the individual deserves respect and prestige and due to which he exerts influence on others. Therefore, it is further suggested to study SES before any study relating to antisocial behaviour.

**Suggestions based on obtained data for Governmental Agencies**

The obtained data has deep and for reaching implications in the field of educational psychology. The educational agencies ought to give serious thought as educational variables are the spinal cord of the development of any individual/institution/organizations.
The obtained results in the present study suggests that educational administrators should try to reduce the antisocial behaviours of students and to develop favourable attitude towards institution, teaching and society. If mental health of student may be improved, the behaviour and personality characteristics may improve automatically. Student discipline is the sine qua non for the national development, progress and prosperity of not only the institution but of the whole nation also. NCERT and other official bodies should accord more priority to encourage deeper and more broad studies on these variables-student unrest and to offer financial support to gear the researches in India.

The higher education sector in India is considered to be the second largest system in the world. The national goals of establishing higher education institutions are directed towards creating human resource assets capable of generating national wealth and serving as students of social change. Moulding the attitudes and competence of the students during their formative years becomes the key responsibility of academic institutions. Students coming from high quality institutions, become performing assets in the progress of nation. If teachers are not comfortable, not getting job satisfaction, working under various pressures, possessing ill mental health, having low quality of life and low level of life satisfaction, no institution can reduce student unrest and fulfill nations ambition of creating capable human resource assets. Investigator feels that govt. should take care of this matter to the higher authorities from which the institution is attached, should be vigilant that teachers appointed are qualified and paid salary to develop the desirable personality traits, psychological and social maturity among students, and appropriate amount of energy to cope with frustration.
It is valuable for any society, indeed, because it is a great social virtue for well being and progress and society. No country can sustain its democratic institutions unless it offers appropriate socio-emotional and motivational climate of the organizations to the students as well as teachers who are the builders of the nation because these factors are helpful in improving status of mental health and quality of life and reducing student unrest. The present study is very significant in present scenerio when the commercialization of education is under process.

**Suggestions for Further Research**

There is always great scope for further work in any field or research. The investigator had investigated, in this study, the impact of personality dimensions and SES on behavioural characteristics of normal and antisocial respondents. In the light of the above delimitations, the investigator suggest certain topics related to the same area for further study. The above mentioned areas are so wide that numerous researches can be conducted. However, the interest in these area is lively and intelligent. At present time when modern researchers have increased, the type and extent for studying social and educational phenomenon, it is essential to stimulate researches in each of its aspects. Though the 21st century has measured so many aspects through advanced techniques, even though the hunger is not yet satisfied. Many further researchers are needed.

1. It has been emphasized by the pioneer researches of this field that the personality dimensions of the individual significantly depends on the perception of event rather than the event themselves. Hence, the study of the relationship between respondents ASB and their emotional intelligence can lead to certain interesting factor.
2. Present study was limited to only antisocial respondents taken for study. Sample taken from several Central Jails. If respondents will be selected from Reform Houses, the study may lead to some other trends of prevalence of above mentioned variables taken in the study.

3. Studies may also be undertaken to explore the impact of cultural background of antisocial respondents.

4. A study of factors like, institutional climate, level of motivation, future prospects and feeling of insecurity in relation antisocial behaviour among students needs to be done.

5. The study needs to be replicated for further confirmation of the findings.

6. The analysis of results should be done using more sophisticated statistical technique in order to understand the relationships of different operating factors, viz. Personality dimensions, socio-economic status and antisocial behaviour.

7. The findings and conclusions of this research have been taken as tentative and they are meant to remain so until they are proved wholly but beyond any reasonable doubt. Therefore, the investigator welcomes any capable person or group to challenge or verify the findings and the conclusion using the same or similar design and instrument probably using a larger sample drawn from a large number of population, most preferably scattered all over India. If we take more with different parts of India, the result may provide more useful generalization.

8. Although the present investigation helps to get a better understanding of the nature of personality dimension and SES with special reference to ASB. Further studies incorporating more number of psycho-educational variables should be made and
compared before making any fruitful and vide generalization regarding college students.

9. Factors which reduce ASB and other factors related to students needed to be identified and promoted in them by several training programmes.

10. Future research is needed to explore the relationship between personality dimensions and health loss and benefits among antisocial respondents.

11. From the findings of the present study, it is found that personality dimensions is an important variable of psychology affecting not only the normal respondents but increases the problems of antisocial respondents also. If the problems relating to above mentioned variable increases, there are fair chances of increasing stress among respondents. So, this variable may be suggested for further research.

12. In the present study, the entire sample belongs to antisocial groups ranged between 30 to 50 years of age. Other researches may keep it in view and may attempt to include the respondents of other age groups. Without covering them, the meaning of the present investigation would be limited.

13. The Chinese proverb, “If you are planning for one year, plant crop, when planning for decade, plant trees; when planning for life, train people”, aptly indicates how people are important for the society’s and nation’s development. Students having more normal behavioural characteristics are more desirable for nation to maintain social and economic progress and national security. If an individual is normal, the chances are least tendency of alienation towards the authority figures and may provide better understanding and adjustment among citizens.
14. The results have been based on questionnaire and paper pencil socio-psycological tests only. The results should be verified through other method like interview and more sophisticated techniques to study individual cases in depth in order to understand the impact of personality dimensions and socio-economic status over several other variables of psycho-educational importance.

15. More studies should be carried upon the antisocial behaviour to improve other behavioural characteristics and these could be implemented to student respondents to benefit the society as well as the educational administrators.

16. The priorities for research in the area as we now see them concern -
(a) learning more about what other personality traits predicts about ASB.
(b) understanding how antisocial behaviour relates to other intelligence and other personality traits;
(c) understanding the process underlying antisocial behaviour.
(d) determining whether antisocial students has a desirable effect on behavioural outcomes and might change behavioural dimensions itself.
(e) reducing antisocial behaviours to wider range of age group to better understand its developmental course;

Suggestions for Reducting Antisocial behaviour -
* Teachers and parents play an important role in developing emotional intelligence. Therefore, they should be good role models; by observing these role models children gradually learn how to analyze and cope with life.
* Teachers and parents should help the children to express their emotions freely in the classrooms and at homes. This creates self-confidence in children.
* Classes on value education and personality development should be conducted in schools and colleges to inculcate new values and create leadership qualities.

* Curriculum of secondary and higher secondary schools should be modified so that lessons relating to moral values and social skills are given importance in the classroom activities.

* Media programmes can be very informative and educative.

* Participating in group activities like N.S.S., N.C.C. Scouts and Guides and others will ensure the development of leadership qualities.

* Children should be taught to develop and maintain a positive attitude towards life, always.

**Importance of the Study**

The importance of the present study lies in the fact that personality dimensions and socio-economic status are the specially related factors but personality dimension and antisocial behaviour strongly related to these factors has not been given due importance in the country. With increasing metropolitan culture of fast moving and stressful day-to-day life of an individual, with a nuclear family, where almost all the members are equally exposed to one or the other kind of stress; looking for a support system and release of stress is very difficult by improving the level of emotional intelligence.

However, some multinationals entering the market have sufficiently changed the scenario. The employers as well as the professionals themselves are more conscious and they have given due importance to not only student related problems, but to teachers also to improve academic culture and academic climate. Thus, the study of student related phenomenon in this study is very important.
It has been established that the relationship between personality dimensions and antisocial behaviour caused by several factors among students are determined by the perception of events, rather than the events themselves and this perception of events may depend upon a number of psycho-educational factors. Hence, studying the antisocial behaviour in relation to factors, like, Mental Health, Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction is an important study.

The managing or the governing body of any institution can make use of the findings of the present investigation and plan a strategy for the motivation training of their students to reduce the level of antisocial behaviour as well as to reduce the symptoms of ill mental health. This will ensure the faith of the students in their administrator and they actively contribute their talent, calibre and energy in the upliftment of teacher-taught relationship.

The importance of the study lies in the fact that, the focus of the study was, the would-be Human-service professionals. The fate of the society and the nation lies in the well being of these students. It is quite presumable that student respondents having high emotional intelligence can be completely focused and committed towards their educational life. So, reducing the stress causing factors is of utmost importance. Family, society and most importantly the institutions should look for the causal factors and help the teachers and students to overcome these factors i.e. improving moral values, and reducing activistic tendencies and reducing the symptoms of ill mental health. A student with healthy mind and positive outlook only can perform better and contribute in the progress of the nation.

Policy implications of the study

The findings in this study clearly support further research on Eysenck’s ASB hypothesis and suggest that it could be particularly useful for identifying school age
children and youth - at risk for developing serious antisocial behaviour and becoming adult criminals. Previous researchers (Lave 1987, Putins 1982) found that P Scale scores predicted subsequent conviction for delinquent behaviour. Lave also found that the P Scale was significantly correlated with severity, persistence and violence of offenses. The findings of the present study suggest a clear need for preventive and corrective programming to help them in reducing the antisocial behaviour in our public schools and our communities.

The result of this study has implications for educational settings. The fact that personality dimension is a strong predictor of psychological well being demands that educational institutions should begun to develop programmes to faster normal behaviour of respondents. As emotional intelligence is teachable and learnable, teachers should endeavour to teach rudiments of emotional intelligence to students, school counsellor and psychologists could also organize developmental programmes and use them to enhance the psychological well being of students as well as the teachers. The study has deep implications as far as our policy on education is concerned. The study brings to light that offering the ways blindly may not be very conducive to our national interests. Adopting good things of others is good but it must be reformulated and modified in present context. When proper socio-emotional and motivational climate is not available for students and teachers, it is quite natural to develop feeling of inferiority, aggression, hostility and alienation resulting in low emotional intelligence, ill mental health, low quality of life and low life satisfaction. In this situation, the state ought to provide adequate socio-emotional and motivational climate for students to develop mental health and life satisfaction and it should constitute a high power committee to formulate a policy in education suited to the
needs of our students and its recommendations be granted statutory status. The teachers
knowledge along with their feelings become integrated with the students scheme, *when the
teacher loves his profession, the studnets learn to love education.* Above all the new
policy ought to be implemented with sincerity and win political will.

**Delimitation of the Study**

The present study had several limitations. Obtained scores related to personality
dimensions and socio-economic status for the present sample might be biased by cultural
and sex differences. The 700 respondents of the present investigation were the prisoners
who were to be released by the end of 2013, or who were awarded a sentence of less than
a year were not included in the study. The age range of the antisocial respondents were in
the age range of 30-50 years with respondents mean age of 40.5 years.

The antisocial respondents belonging to prisons of eastern U.P. mostly from Central
Jails of Varanasi and Naini (Allhabad and Model Jail Lucknow. The sample is limited to
only these districts for the sake of convenience and data collection. Therefore, 700
respondents from different prisons were properly drawn. Additional limitations included
the fact that we could not disentangle individual and group level effects.