AIMS AND HYPOTHESES
Aims and Relevance of the present study

One of the major aims of the present investigation will be to study reminiscence in children (boys and girls) at three age levels, 10, 12 and 14 years. Sex differences, if any, in the developmental pattern of reminiscence will be investigated. The effect of verbally induced motivation on reminiscence will also be measured.

The most important feature of the study is that Extraversion and Neuroticism are being studied, independent of each other, as determiners of reminiscence, i.e., when two extreme groups of subjects on Extraversion will be taken ($E^+, E^-$), they would be controlled on Neuroticism and when two extreme groups of subjects on Neuroticism will be taken ($N^+, N^-$), they would be controlled on Extraversion. This was done because review of literature indicated that both Extraversion and Neuroticism are independent determiners of reminiscence.

The outcome of this undertaking is expected to be socially relevant and psychologically meaningful in more than one way. There are many practical consequences which may follow from it. If reminiscence is found to improve with high motivation then better methods of motivating children at school, students at work, adults in any situation requiring learning must obviously be found to improve learning skills. If personality variables of Extraversion and Neuroticism will be
found related to reminiscence, then it seems reasonable that different methods of teaching may be applicable to different personality groups. The present study will throw some light on these aspects of reminiscence.
Hypotheses

On the basis of review of literature, the following hypotheses were proposed:

Extraversion and Reminiscence

Most of the studies clearly and consistently establish a positive relationship between Extraversion and reminiscence. According to Eysenck (1956) massed practice produces $l_R$, which is generated more quickly in extraverts. Reminiscence is produced by the dissipation of the accumulated $l_R$ during rest period, as extraverts have accumulated more $l_R$ therefore they will have more $l_R$ to dissipate and will consequently show greater reminiscence effects. Experimental evidence in support of Eysenck's contention was provided by studies of Eysenck (1960 a, b, 1962, 1964), Eysenck and Eysenck (1960), Claridge (1960), Becker (1960), Lynn (1960), Germain and Pinillos (1962), Star (1963), Child (1964, 1966), Mohan (1965, 1966, 1968, 1978, 1979), Mohan and Neelam (1969), Shambarg et al., (1969), Farley (1971) Mohan and Shashi (1972), Born (1975 a) and Schroeder and Koenig (1978). Hence it was hypothesized that—

"Extraversion is expected to be positively related with reminiscence!"
Neuroticism and Reminiscence

Neuroticism is considered as an autonomic drive and is thought to have motivational potentials equivalent to drive (Dollard and Miller, 1950; Mowrer, 1950; Spence and Taylor, 1951; Purneaux, 1961; Hall and Lindsey, 1962; and Eysenck, 1964, 1967, 1971) therefore it is expected to be positively related with reminiscence. Eysenck suggested that the higher the drive one worked under, the greater the amount of L_R he would be able to tolerate and accumulate. Thus two groups differing in Neuroticism would be expected to differ in reminiscence with the high-Neuroticism group showing greater reminiscence. Eysenck (1956, 1962), Lynn (1960), Child (1966), Mohan (1968), Mohan and Seelam (1969) Shambarg et al. (1969), Mohan and Shaahi (1972), Horn (1975 a) found Neuroticism to be a significant determiner of reminiscence.

In the light of above it was hypothesized that-

"Neuroticism is expected to have a positive relationship with reminiscence".

Drive and Reminiscence

Kimble (1950) predicted that high-drive levels should give rise to greater reminiscence scores than low-drive levels, because subjects working under high-drive would be able to tolerate a high degree of L_R and would thus be able to

Hence, it was hypothesized that—

"Subjects working under the condition of high-drive will show greater reminiscence as compared to those working under the condition of low-drive".

Age and Reminiscence

Reminiscence appears to increase and then decrease as a function of increasing chronological age. For the chronological ages that yield most reminiscence (late childhood and early adulthood) amount of reminiscence appears to be an increasing function of mental age (Thurstone, 1962). Ammons et al. (1955), Lele et al. (1956), Mohan and Mohan (1967), and Horn (1975 b) reported reminiscence to increase with age. Therefore, it was hypothesized that—

"Reminiscence in children will improve with age".

Sex and Reminiscence

Literature available on sex differences in reminiscence does not yield any consistent and definite
pattern of superiority of either sex. Ammons et al. (1955), Mohan and Neelam (1969), Horn (1975, 1976), Kumar (1976) reported boys to be superior in reminiscence. However, studies by Geblewiesova (1973), Jain (1976), Kumar (1976) and Payne and Huang (1977) indicated that girls were superior to boys in magnitude of reminiscence.

In view of the available literature indicating an absence of consistent pattern in terms of reminiscence of boys and girls, at best it could be hypothesized that—

"Reminiscence scores of boys and girls will differ from each other".