SUMMARY

An attitude scale was constructed to measure post-graduate students' attitudes towards social change, i.e. conservatism-radicalism. The scale covered six areas of social change, i.e. marriage, technology, education, women's place in Indian society, religion and tradition. It was constructed on the lines of the Scale Product Method evolved by Eysenck and Crown which combines both Thurstone and Likert methods of scale construction. The sample of the study consisted of post-graduate students (males and females) of various departments of Panjab University, Colleges of Education, Patiala and Chandigarh. Mean age of the sample was 21.7.

The first step was to collect the statements covering the above mentioned six areas. To see the workability of the statements a pilot study was done on a sample of 50 with a small scale of twenty statements and discriminatory power of each statement was computed. The obtained values were satisfactorily high. Six hundred and sixty statements were given to twenty-five judges (judgments of five judges were eliminated) to pile the statements into eleven categories ranging from extreme conservatism to extreme radicalism. The obtained scale values ranged from 1.01 to 10.38 and Q values ranged from .06 to 7.00.
Out of 660 statements, three hundred statements (fifty from each area) with low Q values, and scale values relatively equally spread on the continuum were chosen. The scale was administered to 300 post-graduate students. The scale had six response categories which read as SA, A, MA, MD, D, and SD. Scores assigned in case of radical statements were 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and reversed in case of conservative statements. Weight of each response category was multiplied by the scale value of the statement on the basis of Scale Product Method (Eysenck and Crown, 1949). Item analysis was done by computing point-biserial r.

One hundred and twenty statements with highest values of \( r_{pbi} \) were chosen. The values of \( r_{pbi} \) (.20 to .75) and correlations of subscale scores with total scale score (.69 to .88) showed that the subscales enjoyed high validity as far as internal criterion was concerned.

The final scale of 120 statements was again given to 300 post-graduate students and factor analysis was done by Burt's Simple Summation Method. The results revealed that there is one common factor running through all the scales, contributing 49% to the total variance.

The test-retest reliability of the total scale (.92), and the six subscales (.89 to .94), and split half reliability (.96) showed that the scale enjoyed a high reliability.
The C-R scale was administered to 1116 postgraduate students. Out of the sample of 1116 students, the uppermost 10%, i.e. extreme conservatives and lowermost 10%, i.e. extreme radicals, were chosen for the study of personality correlates of conservatism-radicalism. To the chosen extreme sample consisting of 112 conservatives and 112 radicals, Standard Progressive Matrices, BPI, and ten scales of CPI were administered.

Relationship between radicalism and the seventeen chosen personality traits was found by the method of point-biserial r, phi coefficient and Pearson r (as derived from phi), and t test for the difference between means. The positive values of point-biserial r ranged from .24 to .55, phi coefficient ranged from .23 to .49 and Pearson r (as derived from phi) ranged from .36 to .77. The negative values of point-biserial r ranged from -.15 to -.47, phi coefficient ranged from -.16 to -.49 and Pearson r derived from phi ranged from -.25 to -.77. t values ranged from 2.12 to 15.10. All the values were found to be statistically significant.

All the obtained correlation values i.e. r, phi coefficient, Pearson r as derived from phi, revealed that Radicalism is positively correlated with fourteen of the seventeen chosen traits i.e. Intelligence, Capacity for Status, Tolerance, Responsibility, Flexibility,
Achievement via Conformance, Achievement via Independence, Social Presence, Self Acceptance, Self-Sufficiency, Dominance, Good Impression, Psychological mindedness, and Confidence. The obtained values reveal a negative correlation of Radicalism with Neuroticism, Introversion, and Sociability. t test too reveals that mean of the radicals is higher on the former traits and lower on the latter traits as compared to the mean of conservatives. Statistical analysis was done in order to see the predictive power of personality traits and attitudes. Results show that personality traits are better predictors of attitudes than vice versa. Forecasting efficiency of all the traits is very high, of course differing from one trait to another. Cell-square. Contingency method too was applied. All the components of chi square in the four categories are statistically significant and prove that all the four categories i.e. radicals, conservatives, below and above median on all the personality traits make statistically significant contribution. Phi coefficients which are a measure of overall efficacy of prediction are statistically significant. Location of critical points through graphical method was done to find out the point or score on a personality trait above and below which radicals and conservatives lie.