CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY

** LIMITATION AND CAUTION
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SUMMARY

Modern Philosophy of education at various strata, emphasizes the understanding of the 'whole' individual. This is advocated for the satisfaction and development of the individual in particular and for the benefit of the society at large. In this reference, the educational and vocational guidance movements have been started in India. Guidance Programmes at various levels of education have been made an integral part of the educational systems.

It was experienced by the people connected with this movement that the functional implementation of various guidance programmes have been suffocated due to scarcity of good psychological tests.

The survey of different tests and inventories developed by several professional workers in Gujarat has shown that they are largely meant for research purposes only. Many of them were developed as a part of the research project(s) undertaken by several people. So they have very limited scope. They do not contain the norms based on larger sample drawn from representative districts of Gujarat. In view of this the attempt is made to develop a personality inventory in Gujarati for the use of college and university subjects for measuring adjustment in general and specific life areas - Health, Emotional, Family, Social and Educational - on the line of Bell adjustment inventory (14).

Mainly, various items indicating different degrees of adjustment were called from all the possible sources such as - subjects freewriting, Experts opinion, group discussion with subjects, personal interviews of the selected and relevant studies conducted in Gujarat to have an adequate
coverage to different experiences in various conflicting situations of the subjects under consideration i.e. adolescent to adulthood. All the items were classified into five different broad categories – health, emotional, family, social and education. First items were individually considered by the present author in consultation with his co-students and were classified into appropriate areas. The list of items, thus prepared for each area was given to a panel of five experts having sufficient training in clinical psychology for editing purposes, as per prescribed proforma.

The experts were asked to give their comments regarding structure, content, expression, relevance to the purpose, and scoring for maladjustment. These items were also discussed with small groups of subjects of both the sexes under consideration with a view to finding out ambiguity and removing them.

For preliminary tryout, five forms with separate instructions and necessary illustrations for filling them were prepared separately. Each form of the inventory was administered to an independently drawn sample of two hundred college subjects. On the basis of the index of internal consistency and the 135 items from each form were selected for further analysis. Various opinions expressed by the Ss. were incorporated in the final form of the inventory. All the items falling into several areas were randomly arranged in the form prepared for item analysis purpose. Item analysis of the inventory was carried out on a sample of 400 subjects of both sexes drawn from colleges and post-graduate departments of the Gujarat University. The criterion accepted for the selection of items to be included in the final form were index of discrimination and criterion of applicability.
Simultaneously, a parallel form of the inventory was also developed. The layout of the final form of the inventory was kept simple. It was printed on a single sheet of foolscap paper in the form of a four page folder. Items in this form were arranged randomly.

The reliability of the present inventory was calculated through different methods—equivalent forms, test-retest method, split-half method, Kuder-Richardson Formula and Hoyt's method. The obtained coefficient correlations have demonstrated fairly good reliability of the present inventory. The attempt was made to find out various validity—face validity, content validity, construct validity, concurrent validity using contrasted groups, ratings by teachers, interview data, and correlation with other similar available tests of the present inventory. The various procedures adopted for validating this inventory have revealed satisfactory validity. As the major purpose of the present inventory was to diagnose the degree of adjustment in general and in specific areas, the questions of the predictive validity was thought to be irrelevant.

The scoring and administration of the inventory is very simple. It can be administered to an individual or a group of individuals. It can be scored within two minutes with hand scoring key. It yields the total score as well as five different scores for each area. For facilitating the comparative interpretation of the scores in general and in specific areas, raw score may be converted into T score with the help of conversion table.

The norms of this inventory are based on a sample of 4,966 subjects of both the sexes selected from various colleges and universities located in the different parts of the Gujarat. The sample was drawn from the colleges in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Education and Pharmacy.
The norms are given in five point categories based on 30 units for the entire sample and sub-samples.

LIMITATIONS AND CAUTION

In self-report personality questionnaires, inventories, and check lists, generally subject(s) does manage to get some insight into what its purpose is. As such there is always the factors, like 'social desirability' and 'faking' the response entering into it. Though, the present author did not make any systematic attempt with this inventory to study the nature and extent to which these factors enter into and distort the results. But the experience has shown that by enlarge, majority of individuals likely to give frank and truthful replies. Though the inventory by its very nature is a measure of adjustment in general and specific to the extent to which an individual is willing to cooperate in admitting the instances of conflict in certain situations and relations in general as well as specific - and thereby possesses certain limitations. It can legitimately be claimed that the present inventory does successfully measure adjustment of an individual and can indicate areas of adjustment difficulties for an individual.

The inventory is purported to assess adjustment of which the subject is conscious, and is willing to give frank and truthful replies regarding it. It does not attempt to assess adjustment difficulties which the subject himself has no knowledge or of which the subject is not prepared to admit. Though the present inventory does differentiate successfully the normal subjects from the prisoners and psychiatric patients, it is to be borne in mind that no important decisions may be taken only on the results of this inventory.
The inventory will be extremely useful for group administration. It should be used as a tool for individual diagnosis along with other evidences. The inventory could be successfully used as a clinical instrument, but it cannot work as a substitute for the sound judgement by the clinician. In no case the present inventory could be considered as a good substitute for direct clinical observation of the individual.

Since the subject is likely to get some insight into the purpose of this inventory it should be used with great caution, especially where any great advantage occurs to the individual for making a high or low score.

Finally, though the various reliability and validity estimates of this inventory are satisfactory, the results of this inventory should be interpreted with great care especially in taking crucial decisions either for an individual or a group. It should be preferably used for any individual or individuals belonging to adolescence to adulthood especially studying in colleges and universities of Gujarat.

Like group tests of this type, the primary and proper usefulness of this inventory lies with work on large groups, whether it is for research, survey or comparison purposes.

**SUGGESTIONS**

1. As no systematic effort was made to study the nature and extent of influence of factors like 'social desirability' with this inventory, an empirical research work may be undertaken for the same.

2. The present study attempted to estimate the various reliability and validity of the total inventory. So well organized work could be planned to estimate reliability and validity for the separate areas.
3. An attempt could be made to develop projective tests for measuring various personality aspects.