CHAPTER NO-2

SCOPE OF PRESENT STUDY
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2.1 Need for the Study.
2.2 Definition of Relevant Concepts.
2.3 Target Problems.
2.4 Derivation of Hypothesis.
2.5 Delimitation's of the Study
2.1 NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY: India is the classical heart of the globe. Modernised, civilised and sanskritized values are affecting different corners of Indian Society. City planners and demographers are facing a lot of challenges. Crowding behaviour is one of them, and it is attracting psychologists also.

Many studies have shown a number of problems associated with excessive population growth. The 1991 census records the total population around 843 million. Now it is nearly 91 crores. The United Nations Report on Urbanisation (1968) has observed that in India 34% of the rural families, 44% in Urban areas and 67% in big cities live in one room houses. The figures are much higher for Calcutta where 79% of the families live in one room (Chaubey, 1992).

Frankly speaking, the mere presence of large number of people in small space creates of feeling of crowding which may in turn lead to mental tension and irritation. This may result in broken homes, increased social distance, and less care for children, etc. In an overcrowded home parents may be forced to ignore their wards. Apart from physical space, Stokols (1978) has studied human spatial behaviour on the basis of four proxemics—personal space,
territorality, crowding and privacy. According to him, crowding is "the experience of spatial and social interference by others." Encyclopaedia Britannica (1985) elaborates that the compression of individuals into a restricted area so that the personal space or individual distance normal for a particular species is violated, the result is abnormal behaviour, often hostility among animals and decline of the weaker among plants. Psychologists have defined crowding as a need for more space resulting from a combination of personal and environmental factors. Apart from physical density on the amount of space per person in a given setting, crowding is a psychological experience. In more general terms, they have defined crowding as a syndrome of stress resulting from personal, social, cultural and spatial factors (Stokols, Rall, Pinner And Schopler, 1973).

Theoretically, size and density characteristics of population in a limited space stratify a society in various segments and dentate the economic and social relations among the members. However, density behaviour relationship will also be a function of the type of the density being investigated. A given level of population density in a community area may be achieved by any one or different combinations of the following
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four components of density—number of persons per room, number of rooms per housing unit, number of houses per residential structures and number of residential structures per residential ward. Viewing from this angle, family-type, viz. Nuclear and joint, has been selected for proper investigation in case of crowing behaviour. Who feels more crowding. A person in joint family or a person in nuclear family? Though fancy institution is also facing a lot of challenges yet to scrutinise its relationship to crowding behaviour it needs further investigation.

Sex is a very classic variable studied by psychologists, sociologists, demographers and anthropologists. Sex differences in the area of crowding behaviour has been neglected by researcher till now. So, it should be investigated properly. As well as space and group size were manipulated in a laboratory study in order to see their effects on interpersonal attraction, liking for the group as a whole and feeling in general (Marshall and Heslin, 1975) The result showed that mixed sex groups exposed to high density reported positive emotions. The finding did not support the expected negative effects. Tucker and Friedman (1972) have suggested that with increasing population density males tend to gather in similar and thus limited groups than females. It appears that as density rises the amount of
interaction between person decreases. Rohe and Paterson (1974) found a very high degree of aggression in the high density. Even under high density situations, the aggressive responses differ in males and females (Strokols, Rall, Pinner and Schopler, 1973). They concluded that males rated themselves more aggressive in large rooms. Apart from this dimension, there are so may corners where both differ. Their rearing practices, position and status in family, family. Responsibilities, and social interaction, degree of co-operation and competition differs among both. So, to answer the sex-wise-differences in case of crowding behaviour researcher has selected this variable for the said purpose.

Social psychologist Milgram (1970) was one of the first to investigate the experience of urban life. While the varied, stimulating environment of the city is one of its great appeals, Milgram contends that this high amount of stimulation leads to overload. People simply can not process all the input so they develop a variety of coping.

It is clear that some of us who are in the large city may be playing a price for doing so we reduce our affiliation with strangers. But, at the same time, the advantages of city life remain
excitement, variety, challenge, and so on.

Hult and Vaizey, (1966); Loo (1972); Price, (1971); and Wolfe, (1975) have showed that high density associated with lower frequencies of interaction. Even the debilitating affect on non-verbal behaviours such as eye contact, facial regard, and compensatory gestures have been observed (Argyle and Dean, 1965; Paterson, 1973; Subdstorm, 1975)

Munroe and Munroe (1972) investigated the effects of very high and rapidly increasing population density on effective relationship and attitudes in three tribal societies of East Africa. The dependent measures applied were holding of hands, short-term memory of affiliative words, and semantic differential evaluation of family-roles. It was noted that the residents of high density hold hands less often. It was found that tribal under high density evaluated their family members some what negatively as compared to the tribal residents of low density areas.

Recent studies on college dormitories have observed adverse effects on social behaviour, particularly in relationship with room mates, and interaction with neighbours (Aiello and Capringtione, 1975; Aiello and Bauml 1979; baron, Mendal and Griffen,
1976; Iavin, 1983). Aiello, Baum and Gormley, 1981 further noted that in a college dormitory situation students living in triple rooms felt more crowded, showed lesser attraction to room mates, greater social tensions, and negative emotions than residents of double room.

High dense urban setting has been conceptualized as a condition of stimulus overload (Milgram, 1970) which is supposed to create psychological stress associated with crowding. In view of the distinction between population density and crowding the inconsistent results of some studies (Freedom et. al; 1971; Griffitt and Veitch, 1971) can be argued that all types of population density, even in urban areas, may not associated with the feeling of crowding and negative social behaviour. They found that it is associated with certain positive effects, but it still nil picture, specially in context of Indian scenario. To select locale as a research variable in case of crowding variable, this is main reason. Frankly speaking, none can answer scientifically about the relationship between locale and crowding behaviour in context of India.

Perhaps no study so far has been conducted to see the effect of crowding, locale and family type as affecting variables of conformity behaviour. Viewing this aspect of
problem, a genuine need was felt to analyse a comprehensive study on these variables that will yield valuable information’s in field of social psychology, psychology of personality and organisational psychology. Recent nature of modern society and its basic living inputs (Organisms) will achieve fruitful informative inputs.

2.2 DEFINITIONS OF RELEVANT CONCEPTS: There are two aspects to explain a concept-theoretical and operational. Operational and theoretical approaches indicate two rather different but inclusive horizons of concept. Scientifically speaking, where theoretical definitions elaborate the terms there operational definitions negotiate confusions in language transaction, to precept original information in communication and to understand real message of the researcher. To maintain this basic need of the science the main concepts of present study are being defined under following lines:

A. Crowding Behaviour (CB): The concept of crowding refers us a need for more space, resulting from a combination of psychological and situational factors.

B. Locale Background (LB): It is situational variable that indicates
about locality of a person where he lives.

C. Family Type (FT): It is a Psycho-social variable that indicates about the structure of a person that has dichotomous division-nuclear and joint.

A1. High Crowding Behaviour (HCB): Scores above Q3 on crowding behaviour scale indicate about this level

A2. Middle Crowding Behaviour (MCB): Scores between Q1 and Q3 indicate this range of crowding behaviour on that scale.

A3. Low Crowding Behaviour (LCB): Scores below Q1 on crowding behaviour scale indicate low level of crowding behaviour of measured persons.

B1. Rural Locale Background (RLB): A residents of gram panchayats refers such background where agricultural activities are main tasks for them.

B2. Urban Locale Background (RLB): It indicates mixed type of locality where a person lives - a new trend of society where mixed features of rural and urban settings can be seen, specially blocks level market and small level municipalities residents are examples of such category.
B2 Urban Locale Background (ULB):
A residents of tehsil and district headquarters where multi activities related to vivid business are performed.

C1. Joint Family (JF):
Where three generations live together-grand parents, parents and their kids.

C2 Nuclear Family (NC):
is a micro form of family institution where husband-wife and their kids live together.

2.4 TARGET PROBLEMS:

Operationally and statistically, crowding, locale and family-type are varied into 3-2-and 3 categories. For crowding, high-middle- and low categories were applied. Crowding is a very newly challenge for human being that affects social behaviour of them. Locale is highly related with crowd and crowding behaviour and vice versa. A person’s living situation (locality) determines his socio-physical parameter of crowding. Family-type is a classic variable for sociologists and social psychologists. By division of larger (joint) families, new trend of home, Management has emerged in the society. In beginning, people had to justified psychologically more space, freedom and justice for themselves. On contrary, where space per person in a family increased there space per
family decreased because of division of families space shrieked. To deal social dynamics it needs to answer different problems at a very corner so it is significant to study social behaviour inform of conformity in context of crowding, locale and family in India.

The research problems of the proposed study may be stated as:

1. To study the effect of crowding on conformity.

2. To study the effect of locale on conformity.

3. To study the effect of family on conformity.

4. To study the first order and second order interactions between crowding, locale and family type on conformity.
2.5 DERIVATION OF HYPOTHESIS:

Though this piece of research/investigation reveals new horizons of effects of crowing, locale and family types on conformity of Faizabad (U. P.) districts residents. On the basis of relevant literature of conformity present investigator has tried to derive hypothesis of this study. So, it is necessary to summarise them here:

Keeping need of the study in mind, the following alternative hypothesis (Ha) are to be tested:

H1: There is significant effect of crowding on conformity scores.

H2: There is significant effect of locale on conformity scores.

H3: There is significant effect of family type on conformity scores.

H4: There is significant interaction effect of crowding and locale on conformity scores.

H5: There is significant interaction effect of crowding and family-type on conformity scores.

H6: There is significant interaction effect of locale and family-type on conformity scores.
H7: There is significant interaction effect of crowding, locale and family type on conformity scores.
2.6 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Limitations and delimitation's are high positive constructs. To maintain clearness and to nulify ambiguity, it is necessary to define boundary lines of present research. So, to delimit the scope of this study, its boundary-lines are stated below:

1. Social conformity (SC) has been measured by Dhapola and Singh's Social Conformity Scale (SCS) (1982)

2. For the measurement of crowding, a scale developed by Chaubey (1982) has been used.

3. Independent variables are crowding, locale and family-types and dependent variable is conformity-behaviour.

4. This is 3x3x2 factor factorial design based investigation.

5. To analyse data, analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistical technique has been used.

6. For comparisons, C.R. and bar diagrams have been used.