

“Impact of Gender on Group Conformity and Social Loafing among Post Graduate Students”

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Abstract

Objective of the study: To investigate the effect of Gender on group conformity and social loafing among Post Graduate Students. Hypotheses: There was no significant difference between systematic cognitive styles and intuitive cognitive styles on group conformity among Post Graduate Students. There was no significant difference between systematic cognitive styles and intuitive cognitive styles on social loafing among Post Graduate Students. Methods: Sample: For the present study 40 Sample were belongings to Aurangabad, 20 subjects were male Post Graduate Students. And 20 subjects female Post Graduate Students. The age range of subjects was 18-26 years (Mean = 23.45, SD = 3.65). Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used. Tools Group Conformity Scale: This test is developed and standardized by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava. Social Loafing: Social Loafing scale by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava (1990). Conclusion Male post graduate students had significantly high group conformity than the female post graduate students. Female post graduate students had significantly high social loafing than the male post graduate students.

Keywords: Gender, Group Conformity, Social Loafing, Post Graduate Students.

Introduction

Conformity is the demonstration of coordinating frames of mind, convictions, and practices to what people see is typical of their general public or social group. This impact happens in little

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groups and society in general, and may result from unpretentious oblivious impacts, or immediate and clear social weight. Conformity can happen within the sight of others, or when an individual is distant from everyone else. For instance, individuals will in general pursue social standards when eating or sitting in front of the TV, in any event, when alone.

Individuals regularly adjust from a craving for security inside a group ordinarily a group of a comparable age, culture, religion, or instructive status. Reluctance to adjust conveys the danger of social dismissal. In this regard, conformity can be a methods for abstaining from harassing or avoiding analysis from peers, however it can likewise reflect concealment of character. Conformity is frequently connected with puberty and youth culture, yet emphatically influences people everything being equal.

In spite of the fact that companion weight may show contrarily, conformity can have positive or negative impacts relying upon the circumstance. Driving on the right half of the street could be viewed as valuable conformity. Conformity impacts development and support of social standards, and assists social orders with working typically through the self-disposal of practices seen as in opposition to unwritten guidelines. In this sense it very well may be seen as if (not demonstrated to be) a positive power that avoids demonstrations that are perceptually troublesome or hazardous.

In the social brain research of groups, social loafing is the wonder of individuals purposely applying less exertion to accomplish an objective when they work in a group than when they work alone. This is viewed as one of the principle reasons groups are once in a while less gainful than the joined exhibition of their individuals functioning as people, yet ought to be recognized from the unintentional coordination issues that groups at some point understanding. Social loafing is likewise connected with two ideas that are normally used to clarify why it happens: The "free-rider" hypothesis and the subsequent "sucker impact", which is a person's decrease in exertion so as to abstain from pulling the heaviness of an individual group part. Has additionally demonstrated clear proof of social loafing. Huge numbers of the reasons for social loafing stem from an individual inclination that their exertion won't make any difference to the group.

Objective of the study:

To investigate the effect of Gender on group conformity and social loafing among Post Graduate Students.

Hypotheses:

- 1) There was no significant difference between systematic cognitive styles and intuitive cognitive styles on group conformity among Post Graduate Students.
- 2) There was no significant difference between systematic cognitive styles and intuitive cognitive styles on social loafing among Post Graduate Students.

Methods:**Sample:**

For the present study 40 Sample were belongings to Aurangabad, 20 subjects were male Post Graduate Students. And 20 subjects female Post Graduate Students. The age range of subjects was 18-26 years (Mean = 23.45, SD = 3.65). Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used.

Tools**1) Group Conformity Scale:**

This test is developed and standardized by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava. All the 40 items of the scale are presented in simple and brisk style. Each of the 40 item has two answer (multiple Choice) 'YES' and 'NO' This is well known test having high reliability and validity coefficients.

2) Social Loafing:

Social Loafing scale by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Srivastava (1990). The responses obtained on a three point scale were scored as 0, 1, and 2. An individual subject could secure a minimum of zero and a maximum of 30 marks in either of the conditions individual or group a – 0 mark, b – 1 mark, c – 2 mark. The reliability and validity of social loafing scale was determined. The test-retest reliability was .74 which means sufficient reliance can be placed on it.

Procedures of data collection

Social loafing scale and social conformity were administered individuals as well as a small group. While collecting the data for the study the later approaches was adopted.

Variable**Independent variable-**

Gender

- 1) Male
- 2) Female

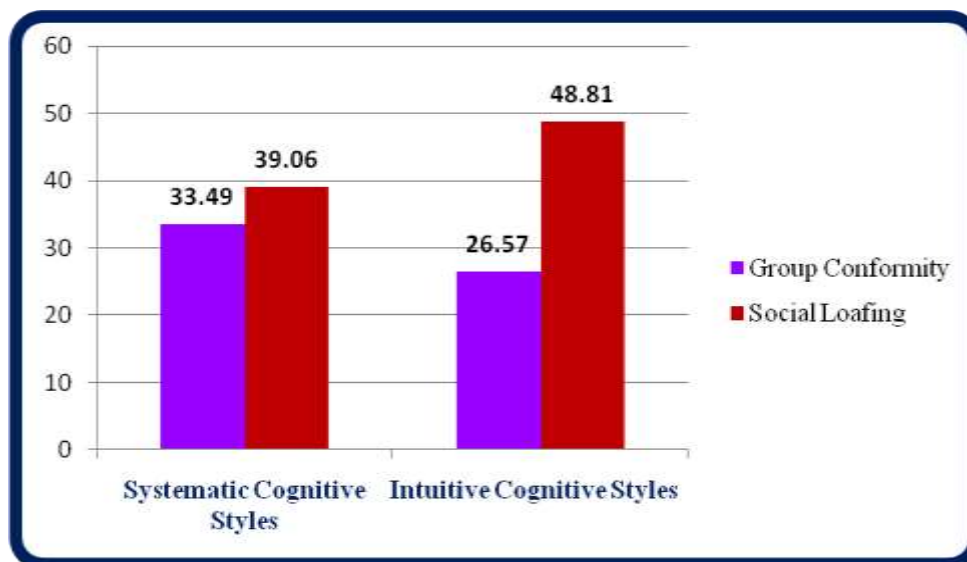
Dependent Variable

- a) Group Conformity
- b) Social Loafing

Statistical Analysis and Discussion

Mean Std. Deviation and t values of male and female on dimension Group Conformity and Social Loafing

Dimension	Male (N=20)		Female (N=20)		't'	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Group Conformity	33.49	4.63	26.57	4.21	3.49**	38	< .01
Social Loafing	39.06	5.69	48.81	6.28	3.63**	38	< .01



Result showed that the Mean of male on dimension group conformity was 33.49 and mean of female on dimension group conformity was 26.57, the difference between the two mean was highly significant $t(38) = 3.49$, $p < .01$.

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Second Result showed that the Mean of male on dimension group conformity was 39.06 and mean of female on dimension social loafing was 48.81, the difference between the two mean was highly significant $t(38) = 3.63$, $p < .01$.

Conclusion:

- 1) Male post graduate students had significantly high group conformity than the female post graduate students.
- 2) Female post graduate students had significantly high social loafing than the male post graduate students.

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