

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

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In Gujarat during 1st January 1974 to 15th March 1974 an agitation got momentum which started with college students of Ahmedabad protesting against high mess bills. It soon turned into a general protest and violence, ultimately leading to the resignation of the then Chief Minister and dissolution of the State Assembly.

The main purpose of the present investigation is to study 'some aspects of patterns and determinants of human aggression' centering around this agitation within the cultural context of Gujarat.

It is a small attempt in the direction of studying the aggressive responses of a real world (rather than of a laboratory) and a better understanding of patterns and determinants of aggressive responses may be used to lessen the problem of aggression in this culture or elsewhere.

The present investigation is carried out in two phases. The first phase of the investigation is aimed at recording various patterns of human aggressive

acts, which took place during the agitation of 1974 in Gujarat. Using direct observations and news paper reports as a source of information, the events were classified under different sub-headings ranging from mild patterns of social aggression to the extreme social violence.

The second phase of the investigation is concerned with testing of certain hypotheses formed on the basis of observations made in the first phase of the investigation. It was done through administration of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study (Adult form 1968) on a selected sample of 50 Gujarati individuals (experimental group) and 50 non-Gujarati (North Indians, Control Group) individuals who were well matched in terms of age, sex, education, occupation and marital status. Later on P-F Study protocols were scored and t test, Median Test and  $X^2$  were used to know if real difference exists between experimental and control groups of individuals. Two levels of significance at .05 and .01 were taken for a difference to be considered statistically significant.

In the present investigation patterns of human aggressive acts during the 1974 agitation of Gujarat and patterns of responses on Picture-Frustration

Study are dependent variables or outcome of frustrating situations. Factors concerned with provocation of such responses are independent variables and they are the determinants of human aggression. Here frustration may be called independent variable. However, in a community setting or in a cultural milieu frustration may be due to several complex factors, a few of these were deduced from the observations made and an attempt has been made to establish relationships between independent and dependent variables both on conceptual as well as empirical grounds. Following are the independent and dependent variables in the present investigation :

<u>Independent Variables</u>	<u>Dependent Variables</u>
Frustration	Directions and types of aggression
(Which is due to )	(which are identified as)
a. Physical environment	a. Extraggression
b. Economic Condition	b. Intraggression
c. Political environment	c. Imaggression
d. Socialization process	d. Obstacle Dominance
e. Communication block	e. Ego-Defence
	f. Need Persistence

The following conclusions were drawn from the present study. For convenience these are divided into two parts :

- a) Patterns of human aggression; and
- b) Determinants of human aggression

A) Patterns of human aggression

1           It was found that in the direction of aggression on extraggression there was significant difference between Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects. Gujarati people have significantly better control over externalisation or overt exhibition of their aggressiveness compared with non-Gujarati people. It was also ~~born~~ out by day to day observations that common men in Gujarat are usually law binding.

2           Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects were found to differ significantly on introgressive responses under the direction of aggression. Gujarati people significantly turn their aggression, inwardly compared with non-Gujarati people. Observations also reveal that 'self-punitive' behavior prevails to a great extent in Gujarat. These behavioral patterns have been valued and internalized by this culture.

3 Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects were found to differ significantly on imaggressive responses under the direction of aggression. Gujarati people significantly evade their aggression in an attempt to gloss over the frustration compared with non-Gujarati people.

4 Gujarati people had significantly verbalized the obstacles which stands out in their way compared with non-Gujarati people. Situations and individuals causing frustration to them were clearly pointed out.

5 It was found that ego-defensive responses were significantly less in Gujarati people than in non-Gujarati people. Ego-defensive responses are frequently destructive and they were significantly minimum in this culture.

6 It was found significantly that Gujarati people persue the goal for solution of the problem despite the obstacles compared with non-Gujarati people. This need persistence behavior like persistence, renewed striving and continued efforts in over coming obstacles to one's success are regarded as desirable traits. In fact it is more creative type of aggression than others.

Extraggessive responses attribute frustration to external world and is more 'primitive' type of aggression which does not imply reality testing to the same extent as does intro-punitive responses. Results reveal that Gujarati culture have significantly better control over externalisation to their aggressiveness and consequently are more mature and near to the realities of life. Significant tendency to self blame and introspection in Gujarati culture imply an evaluation of the self against external culture standards, which in turn, imply object relationships are better maintained. More imaggessive responses in this culture also reveal the tendency to minimise the frustration and tendency to evade aggression as far as possible. This culture also has a keen perception about the obstacles which came in the way to achieve the desired goal. Less ego dominated responses and more need persistent responses in this culture are indicative of an achievement oriented society. These are the few patterns of aggressive behavior indicated by the present investigation.

#### B) Determinants of human aggression :

As far as determinants of aggressive behavior are concerned, it was found that the dynamic interplay of physical, economic, political and social

forces in this culture alongwith immediate situational factors influenced the group sensitivity to its current environment. 'Mood' of the public was product of all these forces. Communication block and alineation aggravated the situation. Within the broad framework of frustration-aggression hypothesis each factor contributed for the accute erruption of aggression and violence in this culture.

1           Most of the schools and colleges in Ahmedabad are constricted as far as physical space is concerned and many do not have any playground. More and more physical space in the city is getting converted for commercial exploitation. Thus when human being remains physically restricted for pretty long time, he needs to become over active at least sometime which was transisted into agitation and violence on slightest provocation. Severely disturbed areas in the agitation were those which were densely populated.

2           Unprecedented price rise of groundnut oil and of grains, inflation and scarcity of essential commodities brought a new economic change which was so sudden that people become massively non-adaptive and reacted sharply in the form of agitation.



3                    People's distress with State Government during the Chief Ministership of Mr. Chimanbhai Patel reached to its climax. This uncomfortable and instable political situation worked as a catalytic agent to trigger the agitation.

4                    In Gujarat people are law binding and meticulous but at the same time very much assertive and conscious about their rights. The Gujarati parents have inculcated an awareness of social problems in their children through socialization process. The agitating youths were only attempting to 'act out' those expectations their parents have installed in them. Thus conditions prevailing before the agitation eventually disturbed them much and they reacted sharply towards those conditions.

5                    Participants in the upsurge were middle class in origin and university students who were feeling alienated and powerless to change their position and when normal channels of communication became ineffective and totally done away with, they desperately resorted to abnormal means of communication in the form of agitation.

Implications of the present study:

An attempt has been made in the present investigation to give meaning to the patterns and determinants of human aggressive acts in the context of culture and contemporary state of affairs in Gujarat. This may be <sup>of</sup>immense utility to social scientist, administrators and others like law enforcing authorities who are concerned with the problem of aggression in the region; ~~for~~ cross-cultural comparison and for developing a 'Warning system' of violent behavior in this culture. The clinical and social implications of this study cannot be overlooked, as aggression and feeling of hostility are most pertinent phenomena in the pathogenesis of deviant behavior in a 'mass population'.

Limitations of the present study :

1) Actual participants of 1974 agitations could not be studied individually, as it was difficult to ascertain and locate them, however, individuals resembled closely with them were taken as the subjects of the present study.

2) Female subjects could not be studied in the present investigation, though, they are also the major agent of social change in the region. *By Mrs. J. K. Joshi*

3) Some of the important personality variables could not be attempted to correlate with dimension of aggressiveness, though it would have been a fruitful exercise.

Suggestions for Further research:

Every research opens up new avenues for further research on the basis of limitations faced during the investigation and on the basis of conclusions drawn.

1 A comparative study could be done of Male and Female subjects of Gujarati and non-Gujarati individuals.

2 Future researches could also investigate some of the personality variables of Gujarati and non-Gujarati people in relation to the dimensions of their aggressiveness.

3 A comparative study could be done of Gujarati and non-Gujarati people in relation to their childhood, adolescent and adulthood development.

4 A comparative study of psycho sexual development and aggressiveness could be a good area of future research in this culture.

5           A comparative study of the youths of Gujarat and Bihar, Gujarat and Assam and Gujarat and Punjab could be a very fruitful area of research.

6           Another important area of research could be the level of achievement and dimension of aggressiveness in different castes.

7           Lastly the dimension of aggressiveness in relation to migration and non-migration could be another area of fruitful research in Gujarati culture.