



## A Study of Social Group Conformity and Social Loafing Among Students

**Kiran Hiranman Chavan**  
Research Scholar (Psychology)

**Dr. Ravindra Ramdas Shinde**  
Head, Department of Psychology,  
Vivekanand Arts Sardar Dalipsingh  
Commerce & Science College,  
Aurangabad – 431001 (MS), India.

### ABSTRACT

Objective of the study: To examine the group conformity and social loafing among College Students. Hypotheses: 1. there was no significant difference between male and female college students on group conformity among College Students. 2. There was no significant difference between male and female college students on social loafing among College Students. Methods: Sample: For the present studies 100 Sample were belongings to Aurangabad City, 50 subjects were male College Students. And 45 subjects female College Students. The age range of subjects was 18-24 years (Mean = 22.45, SD = 2.69). Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used for the present study. Tools 1. Group Conformity Scale: This test is developed and standardized by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava. 2. Social Loafing: Social Loafing scale by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava (1990). Procedures of data collection Group conformity scale and social loafing scale 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 1. Group Conformity 2. Social Loafing Statistical Analysis and Discussion Mean Std. Deviation and t values of male and female college students on dimension Group Conformity and Social Loafing Conclusion: 1. Male college students had significantly high group conformity than the female College Students. 2. Female college students had significantly high social loafing than the male College Students.

**Keywords-** *Group Conformity, Social Loafing, Male, Female.*

### INTRODUCTION:

Conformity is the act of matching attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to what folks discover is regular of their society or social group. This impact happens in small organizations and society as a whole, and may additionally end result from delicate unconscious influences, or direct and overt social pressure. Conformity can manifest in the presence of others, or when an person is alone. For example, human beings have a tendency to observe social norms when ingesting or observing television, even when alone.

People frequently conform from a want for safety inside a team normally a crew of a comparable age, culture, religion, or academic status. Unwillingness to conform contains the chance of social rejection. In this respect, conformity can be a capacity of heading off bullying or deflecting criticism from peers, although it can additionally mirror suppression of personality. Conformity is regularly related with childhood and formative years culture, however strongly influences human beings of all ages.



Although peer stress might also take place negatively, conformity can have appropriate or horrific results relying on the situation. Driving on the right aspect of the street should be viewed as really helpful conformity. Conformity influences formation and preservation of social norms, and helps societies characteristic predictably by using the self-elimination of behaviors viewed as opposite to unwritten rules. In this experience it can be perceived as (though no longer tested to be) a fantastic pressure that prevents acts that are perceptually disruptive or dangerous.

In the social psychology of groups, social loafing is the phenomenon of human beings intentionally exerting much less effort to attain a aim when they work in a crew than when they work alone. This is considered as one of the primary motives businesses are now and again much less productive than the mixed overall performance of their contributors working as individuals, however need to be exotic from the unintended coordination troubles that businesses someday experience. Social loafing is additionally related with two standards that are commonly used to give an explanation for why it occurs: The "free-rider" idea and the ensuing "sucker effect", which is an individual's discount in effort in order to keep away from pulling the weight of a fellow crew member. Has additionally proven clear proof of social loafing. Many of the reasons of social loafing stem from an character feeling that his or her effort will now not count number to the group.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

- To examine the group conformity among Male and Female College Students.
- To examine the social loafing among Male and Female College Students.

#### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

- There was no significant difference between male and female college students on group conformity among College Students.
- There was no significant difference between male and female college students on social loafing among College Students.

#### **METHODS:**

##### **SAMPLE:**

For the present study 100 Sample were belongings to Aurangabad City, 50 subjects were male College Students. And 45 subjects female College Students. The age range of subjects was 18-24 years (Mean = 22.45, SD = 2.69). Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used for the present study.

##### **RESEARCH DESIGN:**

Simple Research Designs used in the present study.

##### **VARIABLE OF THE STUDY**

**Independent variable-** Gender      1) Male      2) Female

**Dependent Variable –** 1) Group Conformity 2) Social Loafing

## RESEARCH TOOLS

### 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 items has two answers (multiple choice) 'YES' and 'NO'. This is a well-known test having high reliability and validity coefficients.

### Social Loafing:

Social Loafing scale by Q.G.Alam and Dr. Ramji Shrivastava (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 the social loafing scale were determined. The test-retest reliability was .74, which means sufficient reliance can be placed on it.

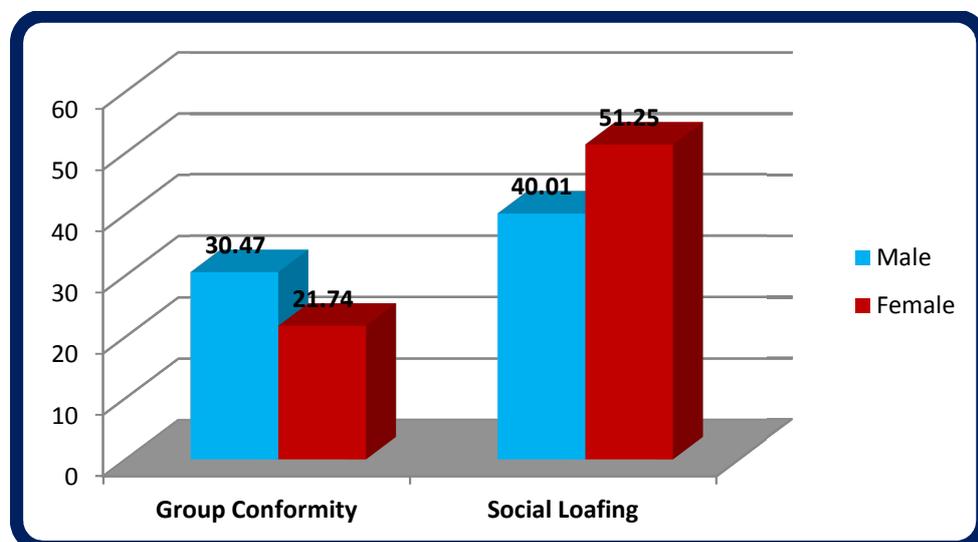
## PROCEDURES OF DATA COLLECTION

Group conformity scale and social loafing scale were administered individually as well as to a small group. While collecting the data for the study, the latter approach was adopted.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

*Mean, Std. Deviation and t values of male and female college students on dimensions Group Conformity and Social Loafing*

Dimension	Male (N=50)		Female (N=50)		t' Value	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Group Conformity	30.47	2.60	21.74	3.27	.77**	98	< .01
Social Loafing	40.01	4.95	51.25	3.78	.76**	98	< .01





Result showed that the group conformity Mean of male college students was 30.47, SD = 2.60 and mean of female college students was 21.74, SD = 3.27 the difference between the two mean was highly significant  $t(98) = 14.77$ ,  $p < .01$ .

Null hypothesis had been rejecting there was no significant difference between male and female college students on group conformity among College Students. And alternative hypothesis was accepted male college students had significantly high group conformity than the female College Students.

Second Result showed that the social loafing Mean of male college students was 40.01, SD = 4.95 and mean of female college students was 51.25, SD = 3.78 the difference between the two mean was highly significant  $t(98) = 12.76$ ,  $p < .01$ .

Research Null hypothesis had been rejecting there was no significant difference between male and female college students on social loafing among College Students. And alternative hypothesis was accepted female college students had significantly high social loafing than the male College Students.

### CONCLUSION:

- 1) Male college students had significantly high group conformity than the female College Students.
- 2) Female college students had significantly high social loafing than the male College Students.

### REFERENCES:

- Applezweig, M. H., & Moeller, G. conforming behavior and personality variables. Tech. Rep. 8, Contract Nonr 996 (02), Connecticut College, New London, 1958
- Aronson, E; Wilson, T. D., Akert, R. M. (2007). *Social Psychology (6th ed.)*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN ISBN 978-0-13-233487-7.
- Asch, S. E. (1955). "Opinions and social pressure". *Scientific American* 193: 31–35.
- Bandura, A. (1982). Self-efficacy mechanism in human agency. *American Psychologist*, 37, 122-147.
- Coleman, J. F.; Blake, R. R.; Mouton, J. S. (1957). "Task difficulty and conformity pressures". *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol* 57: 120–122.
- Fletcher, G.J.O. and Clark, M.S. (eds) (2001) *Blackwell Handbook of Social Psychology: Interpersonal processes*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Karau, Steven J.; Williams, Kipling D. (1993). "Social loafing: A meta-analytic review and theoretical integration". *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 65 (4): 681–706. DOI:10.1037/0022-3514.65.4.681. ISSN 0022-3514.