CHAPTER V

RESULTS

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Observations of the Phase I of the investigation

Patterns of human aggressive acts during agitation

TABLE 6

CHARTER OF DEMANDS PUT BY YUVAK NAV NIRMAN SAMITI DURING THE AGITATION

(THE VERBAL PROTEST)

1 The Chief Minister Mr. Chimanbhai Patel should tender his resignation.

2 State Legislature should be dissolved.

3 Probe into corruption charges againgst Chimambhai Patel Ministry should be made.

4 Distribution of 12 kgs of food grains and one kg of edible oil per head, per month, through fair price shops should be done.

5 Proper clothing, shelter, cheap medical aid and free compulsory primary education for the poor should be available.

6 Job oriented education and sports facilities should be made available and there should be rationalisation of college fees.

7   Judicial inquiry into 'Police atrocities' should
    be done.

8   Adequate compensation should be given to the
    families of those who were killed in the police
    firings.

9   'Martyrs urns' of current agitation should be
    constructed.

TABLE 7.1

PROCESSIONS, PARADES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER
ACTIVITIES WHICH INVOLVES PUBLIC DISPLAY

(PROTESTATIONS WITH A TINGE OF HUMOUR)

1 Procession led by a blind girl followed by persons blind-folded symbolizing blind politicians.

2 Broom procession - broom is considered as a weapon of a housewife. Procession reflects their frustration and anger.

3 Procession carrying empty bags and tins.

4 Procession of 161 half naked children.

5 Umbrella procession - symbolising demand for protection against soaring prices and corruption in public life.

6 "Monghwari garba" - folk dance organised against soaring prices.

7 Vehicles passing near Raj Bhavan (Governor's house) were asked to sound their horns,so that "people's voice" may reach the Governor.

8 Procession by doctors carrying human skulls on bamboos.

9. Cartoon exhibition by artists at Nehru Bridge
to depict dissatisfaction with contemporary
state of affairs.

10 Calling a passing by donkey the Chief Minister.

11 Placards with the Chief Minister's sketch,
written on them. 'Boy is lost, his mother is
weeping, whosoever locates will get a prize
of Rs. 5 lakhs".

TABLE 7.2

PROCESSIONS, PARADES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER
ACTIVITIES WHICH INVOLVES PUBLIC DISPLAY

(PROTESTATIONS WITH OTHER ASSERTIVE ACTS)

1   "Black out" for 15 minutes followed by "candle
    lighting" Symbolizing dark and bright period
    in people's life. 'Dark' representing the
    contemporary period whereas 'Bright' represent-
    ing the hope in future.

2   Torch light procession (Mashal Sargash) -
    historical significance of such a procession
    has been indicative of soliders plunging into
    the war.

3   'Cycle cade' to creat an awareness among people.

4   'Delhi Chalo' campaign - to present the grievances
    before the central leaders.

5   Silent march through the street of the capital
    (Delhi) with placards said :

            i)   "We have come from Gujarat to bring
                 about reconstruction"

            ii) "We shall protect national property."

            iii) "In order to bring peace to Gujarat
                 it is necess-ary to dissolve the
                 assemply immediately".

iv) "We asked for bread, we got bullets from the Government "

v) "Stop police repression".

6 Student procession with placards and slogan shouting.

7 Massive morcha taken out to Raj Bhavan by students organised by various ward units of the Navnirman Samiti.

8 Silent march on cycles and scooters to Raj Bhavan and Gandhinagar (seat of State Government).

8 Students, doctors, lawyers, teachers, nurses, housewives, chartered accountants and many other professional organisations in a rally, organised by Navnirman Samiti went to Raj Bhavan with placards and submitted their memorandum to the Governor.

10 Separate processions of many such organisations to create public awarness.

11 Sending mass telegrams to Governor for dissolution of the assembly.

12 Signature campaign in support of the demands.

13 Sending postcards to Governor for the dissolution of the assembly.

14 Pasting labels on vehicles mentioning "dissolve the assembly".

15 Writing slogans on walls, buses, ceilings,
    roads and even on shirts and under-shirts.

16 Greeted All India Congress Committee General
    Secretary Mr. Chandrajit Yadav with black flags
    and "go back" Slogans - who came to review
    the political situation in the State. The
    scene reminds one of Simon Commission's
    opposition during its mission to India, in
    the pre-independence era.

TABLE 8

STRIKES, BUNDHS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIANCE

1   Strike by university and college students.

2   Strike by school boys and girls.

3   Strike by university and school teachers.

4   Complete closure and boycot of educational
     institutions in the State by teachers and
     students - This reminds of 1942 Quit India
     Movement when institutions and organisations
     remained closed for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months in Ahmedabad.

5   Closure of offices and stoppage of work by
     employees of various organisations like Banks,
     Life Insurance Corporation, Textile Mills,
     Municipal Transport Service and by Advocates.

6   Call for 'Bandh' in a part of the city, in the
     whole city and in the whole State.

7   "Janta Curfew" - imposed in a part of the city
     and on main roads by agitators rather than by
     legal authority.

8   Students defied curbs on grains - 102 members of
     student action committee resorted to civil disobedi-
     ence by crossing the border of Madhya Pradesh and
     carrying five kgs of wheat, to defy the zonal

curb on inter state movement of food grains -
incident reminds Gandhi's Dandi march to break
"Salt Law" through civil disobedience movement.

TABLE 9

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SYMBOLIC ACTS OF EXTREME AGGRESSION

1 One evening at 8 P.M. whole city was alarmed by
   the ringing of death knells (Mritue ghant) -
   a symbolic announcement of the death of the
   Chief Minister.

2 Funeral procession and burning the affigies of
   Chief Minister and legislators and chanting of
   "Ram Nam Satya Hai.....".

3 Burning of caps at river bank.

4 Mass bathing in the river after effigy burning.

5 Changing of Yagopavit (Sacred thread) after
   bathing.

6 Gathering at a common place to have condolence
   meeting.

7 Thirteenth day ceremony after the symbolic
   death of Chief Minister.

8 A group of Navnirman Samiti volunteers shaved
   their heads and cleaned their faces in support of
   demand for dissolution of the State Assembly.
   Ritual also symbolised death of State Legis-
   lature.

9 Putting on black strips on the arms.

10 Hoisting black flags on roof tops.

11 Navnirman Samiti organised a "Trial" at Azad
Chowk in Ahmedabad and hanged an effigy of
"Police Atrocities".

12 Residents of Shardarnagar cooperative housing
society burnt the effigy of 'Tridoshatmak Rakshash'
which represented the three demons - high prices,
corruption and police repression.

13 Subdued holi - Holi revelries in Ahmedabad and
other parts of Gujarat lacked usual gaiety because
it fell during the period of agitation and as a
mark of respect to those who were killed during
the agitation. It was observed as mourning day.

TABLE 10

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF THE ACTS IN WHICH AGGRESSION
IS DIRECTED TOWARDS SELF TO PRESSURISE GOVERNMENT

1   Self immolation threat by a 20 year old youth
    who planned to bury himself in a specially
    dugout pit.

2   "Threat to burn self" by a youth.

3   Resorting to an indefinite fast by Mr. Morarji
    Desai the former Deputy Prime Minister and
    Finance Minister.

4   Volunteers of the Navnirman Samiti started
    their indefinite fast in front of the residence
    of a M.L.A. to demand his resignation from the
    Legislative Assembly.

5   Men, Women, students, teachers, and even small
    boys and girls of Navnirman Samiti observed fast
    in batches at different places in the city.

TABLE 11

PERSUASION, THREAT AND ULTIMATUM

1   Demanding the resignation of the Chief
    Minister.

2   Demand for dissolution of State Assembly.

3   Issuing 48 hours ultimatum to those MLA's
    who had not resigned or else face more
    stringent action.

4   Samiti volunteers and others took out a
    procession to the office of a congress
    M.L.A. and demanded his resignation.

5   Persuaded many other M.L.A.'s to resign.

6   Threat of armed revolution if demands were
    not fulfilled.

TABLE 12.1

PUBLIC VIOLENCE AND DISTRUCTIONS
(VIOLENCE AGAINST PROPERTY)

1   Lootings of the ration shops and godowns by
    violent mob.

2   Arson and looting by violent mobs who raided
    shops dealing in cloth, grain, groceries,
    jwellery, utensils and many other commodities.

3   Raiding Nira Centres, Milk Booths, Hotels and
    setting them on fire.

4   Setting on fire public transport buses and
    police vans.

5   Burning Post Offices, Banks School buildings and
    Telephone booths.

6   Hijacking public transport and seizing private
    trucks, cars, scooters, carts etc.

7   Uprooting the electric and telephone poles,
    traffic signal poles, traffic drums, sapling
    protector bars and road side benches and putting
    them as road barriers.

8   Breaking the street lights.

9   Burning the advertisement boards.

10 Attempting to delay trains, buses and aeroplanes.

11 Setting fire to private houses, shops and vehicles.

TABLE 12.2

PUBLIC VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTIONS
(VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS)

1   Stone and bricks showered on the police, military personnel and public and private transport carrying passengers.

2   On road crossings, group of students wrote slogans abusing and accusing Chief Minister with filthy language. They intercepted the pedestrains and passers by and asked them to read it loudly, then to put the shoe and spit on the name written.

3   An unruly mob manhandled a congress M.L.A., shaved his head, blackned his face and attempted to parade him on donkey.

4   Another M.L.A. and former minister was taken out with his cot from a hospital ward and procession was taken within the hospital boundary until police rescued him.

RESULTS OF THE PHASE II OF THE INVESTIGATION

TABLE 13

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF EXTRAGGRESSIVE RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL
(GUJARATI) AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF
SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	48.60	51.25	17.00	3.12
Cont.	50	59.00	55.50	14.10	

t = 3.33 ; df = 98; $p < .01$ (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati and non-Gujarati
groups of subjects differ significantly in mean
percentage of extraggression responses on Picture-
Frustration Study (t = 3.33; $p < .01$).

The Mean percentage of extraggression
response is significantly less (48.60) in Gujarati
subjects than in non-Gujarati subjects (59.00).
This is in expectation with first hypothesis formed on
the basis of observation conducted in the First
Phase of the Investigation.

TABLE 14

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF INTROGRESSIVE RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	20.10	20.00	8.85	1.67
Cont.	50	15.10	16.07	7.90	

t = 2.99 ; df = 98 ; p < .01 (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ signifi-
cantly in mean percentage of introgressive responses
on Picture-Frustration Study. (t = 2.99; p < .01).

The Mean percentage of introgressive
response is significantly more (20.10) in Gujarati
subjects than in non-Gujarati subjects (15.10). This
is in expectation with second hypothesis formed on the
basis of observation conducted in the First Phase of
the Investigation.

TABLE 15

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF IMGRESSIVE RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	33.00	30.00	14.15	2.54
Cont.	50	27.30	28.61	11.11	

t = 2.24 ; df = 98 p< .05 (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati and
non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ significantly
in mean percentage of imgressive responses on Picture-
Frustration Study (t = 2.24 ; p< .05).

The mean percentage of imgressive response
is significantly more (33.00) in Gujarati subjects
than in non-Gujarati subjects (27.30). This is in
expectation with third hypothesis formed on the basis
of observation conducted in the First Phase of the
investigation.

TABLE 16

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE

OF OBSTACLE - DOMINANT RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTL

(GUJARATI) AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF

SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	31.70	29.23	13.95	2.64
Cont.	50	21.70	21.25	12.45	

t = 3.78; df ≠ 98;   p<.01 (Significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ signifi-
cantly in mean percentage of obstacle-dominant
responses on Picture-Frustration Study (t = 3.78;
p<.01).

The Mean percentage of obstacle-dominant
responses is significantly more (31.70) in Gujarati
subjects than in non-Gujarati subjects (21.70).
This is in expectation with fourth hypothesis formed
on the basis of observation conducted in the First
Phase of the investigation.

TABLE 17

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF EGO-DEFENSIVE RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN.	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	46.20	45.00	12.80	2.86
Cont.	50	61.00	58.30	15.70	

t = 5.17; df = 98; p< .01 (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ signi-
ficantly in mean percentage of ego-defensive respon-
ses on Picture-Frustration Study (t = 5.17; p<.01).

The mean percentage of ego-defensive
responses is significantly less (46.20) in Gujarati
subjects than in non-Gujarati subjects (61.00). This
is in expectation with fifth hypothesis formed on the
basis of observation conducted in the First Phase of
the investigation.

TABLE 18

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF NEED-PERSISTENCE RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL
(GUJARATI) AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF
SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN.	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	22.00	21.87	9.45	1.89
Cont.	50	17.70	18.12	9.45	

t = 2.27; df = 98;   p < .05 (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ signi-
ficantly in mean percentage of need-persistence
responses on Picture-Frustration Study (t = 2.27;
p <.05).

The mean percentage of need-persis-
tence response is significantly more (22.00) in Gujarati
subjects than in non-Gujarati subjects (17.70). This
is in expectation with sixth hypothesis formed on
the basis of observation conducted in the First
Phase of the investigation.

TABLE 19

MEAN, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE
OF GROUP CONFORMITY RATINGS OF EXPERIMENTAL
(GUJARATI) AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF
SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	MDN	S.D.	SEdm
Expt.	50	52.90	52.72	9.75	2.18
Cont.	50	49.70	52.08	12.00	

$t = 1.46$; df $= 98$; $p > .05$ (not significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects do not differ
significantly in mean percentage of Groups Conformity
Ratings, the t ratio being not significant ($t = 1.46$
$p > .05$).

TABLE 20

APPLICATION OF THE MEDIAN TEST TO THE PERCENTAGE OF
E RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI) AND CONTROL
(NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-
FRUSTRATION STUDY.

CONTINGENCY TABLE

Mdn.	Expt.	Cont.	Total
5 +	20	8	28
4 -	30	42	72
Total	50	50	100

Comb Mdn = 4.24 ; $p < .05$ (significant)

The Mdn. of the above Table is 4.24.
Value of 5 and above easily segregated from those of
4 and below, as shown in four-fold Table. Reference
to Table 'N' of Guilford (1965) indicated that Chi-
square is significant, with a $p < .05$.

There is significant difference between
Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects in median
of the percentage of E responses, significantly
more. Gujarati people (defensively) aggressively
denies that they are responsible for same offense
with which they are charged.

TABLE 21

APPLICATION OF THE MEDIAN TEST TO THE PERCENTAGE OF
I RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI) AND CONTROL
(NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON PICTURE-
FRUSTRATION STUDY.

CONTINGENCY TABLE

Mdn.	Expt.	Cont.	Total
1 +	16	10	26
1 -	34	40	74
Total	50	50	100

Comb. Mdn. 1 $p > .05$ (Not significant)

The Median of the above Table is less
than 1. One and above easily segregated than those
of less than one as shown in four-fold Table.
Reference to Table "N" of Guilford (1965) indicated
that Chi-Square is not sifnificant, with a $p > .05$.
Hence, Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects
are not significantly different in median I response
percentage.

TABLE 22

APPLICATION OF THE MEDIAN TEST TO THE PERCENTAGE
OF $\underline{E} + \underline{I}$ RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

CONTINGENCY TABLE

Mdn.	Expt.	Cont.	Total
5 +	25	14	39
4 -	25	36	61
Total	50	50	100

Comb. Mdn. 4.58; $p < .05$ (significant)

The Mdn. of the above Table is 4.58.
Value of 5 and above easily segregated from those of
4 and below, as shown in four fold Table. Reference
to Table 'N' of Guilford (1965) indicated that Chi-
Square is significant with a $p < .05$.

There is significant difference between
Gujarati and non-Gujarati groups of subjects in median of
the percentage of $\underline{E} + \underline{I}$ responses, significantly more
number of Gujarati people (defensively) denies the
commission of a wrong or in repudiating the reprehen-
sive motivation connected with such behavior.

TABLE 23

APPLICATION OF THE MEDIAN TEST TO THE PERCENTAGE
OF I - I RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

CONTINGENCY TABLE

Mdn.	Expt.	Cont.	Total
5 +	25	24	49
4 -	25	26	51
Total	50	50	100

Comb. Mdn. = 4.97; $p > .05$ (Not significant)

The Median of the above Table is 4.97.
Five and above easily segregated than those of four and
below as shown in four-fold table. Reference to
Table 'N' of Guilford (1965) indicated that Chi-square
is not significant with a $p > .05$. Hence, Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects are not signifi-
cantly different in median I-I response percentage.

TABLE 24

MEAN, AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE OF
E - E RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI) AND
CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ON
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	S.D.	SEdm.
Expt.	50	23.00	15.50	3.89
Cont.	50	44.20	22.78	

t = 5.45; df = 98 P < .01 (Significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati and
Non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ significantly
in mean percentage of E-E responses on Picture-
Frustration Study (t = 5.45; P<.01).

The Mean percentage of E-E responses is
significantly less (23.00) in Gujarati subjects than
in non-Gujarati subjects (44.20). Thus significantly
less number of Gujarati people turn their hostility
or put blame on some persons or thing in the environ-
ment compared to non-Gujarati people.

TABLE 25

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PERCENTAGE OF
M-A + I RESPONSES OF EXPERIMENTAL (GUJARATI)
AND CONTROL (NON-GUJARATI) GROUPS OF SUBJECTS
ON PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.

GROUPS	N	MEAN	SD	SEdm
Expt.	50	33.60	13.50	2.22
Cont.	50	28.30	8.00	

t = 2.38; df = 98   P < .05 (significant)

The above table shows that Gujarati
and non-Gujarati groups of subjects differ signifi-
cantly in mean percentage of M-A + I responses on
Picture-Frustration Study (t = 2.38; P < .05).

The Mean percentage of M-A + I responses
is significantly more (33.60) in Gujarati subjects
than in non-Gujarati subjects (28.30). Since M-A +I
both involve absolution from blame - by either excusing
one self or someoneelse, henceforth, Gujarati people
are significantly better on this dimention.