

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SELECTED VALUE-WORDS
AND CERTAIN HOUSING STATEMENTS, MADE
BY PAKISTANI STUDENTS ENROLLED
IN THE 1961 SPRING SEMESTER
AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

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An expression of appreciation is extended to all the Pakistani students enrolled at Oklahoma State University, Spring 1961, for their cooperation in being the sample for this study.

With firm hopes in the future of housing research in Pakistan, the writer dedicates this initial effort to the College of Home and Social Sciences, Gulberg, Lahore.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The onrush of some nine million displaced persons who came to Pakistan after 1947 has created grave housing problems. According to the Planning Commission of Pakistan,

...urbanization has been accelerated by the rising tempo of economic development. Living conditions in towns and villages have worsened, as the growth of population has rapidly out-paced housing and community services, with highly deleterious effects on health and social conditions.¹

In fast growing urban areas of Pakistan the overcrowding of housing space; the overcrowding of people in limited accommodations and its attendant unhygienic conditions; the uneconomical use of available space; and the use of inappropriate construction materials are some of the forces which call for a concentrated effort to improve housing.

In order to improve housing conditions and provide livable homes under the existing limiting circumstances, however, housing research is essential. It is needed in relation to both the physical and the social-psychological aspects of housing.

¹ The Second Five Year Plan of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan Planning Commission (1960-65) June, 1960, p. 321.

In general, the present planning and construction of a house in Pakistan can be summarized in the following manner:

Whenever any building is to be built, usually a mistry* drafts one large rectangular enclosure with the entrance stuck at some convenient place. A draftsman subdivides it into various compartments and the plinth area comes to his rescue to establish its cost. Incidentally, plinth area rate in our part is considered unchangeable and is the same for every conceivable building, such as a school, hospitals, residence, or stadium. . . .

During the execution of the plan, the architectural details are entirely at the mercy of the construction engineer and the almighty contractor. They leave what they don't like and more than often, superimpose their own taste. There is hardly any coordination between various specialists such as civil engineers, electrical engineers, sanitary engineers and others The columns are unproportional and sometimes superfluous, giving an ugly look. All this is done because the ideas of coordinated planning are not considered the business of the architect.²

It is evident that very little consideration is given to making houses livable in terms of the people for whom houses are built. People are forced instead to adapt themselves, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, to an available accommodation in order to attain the best possible satisfaction from their housing.

*'Mistry' is an Urdu word used for a draftsman; one who is either self-taught or trained for various jobs such as carpentering, electrical work, or planning.

²Murat H. Khan, "Principles of Architectural Design", Symposium on Housing Problems of West-Pakistan, Feb. 1957, West-Pakistan Engineering Congress, pp. 105-106.

In the above mentioned scheme of things the social engineer does not appear on the scene at all. The result is that very little consideration is given to features which should be included to make the housing structure more than just a shelter. In the face of sheer necessity for having a roof overhead, the social-psychological demands are not recognized either by the builder or the inhabitants. As a result, nonfulfillment of the demands for privacy, comfort, beauty, social prestige, family centrism, and other social-psychological factors often leads to unpleasant consequences in the lives of many.

Home economists in Pakistan, in their quest to create "an ideal home life", deem it essential to improve the living environment in terms of people's values and attitudes. They are operating on the assumption that:

...the effectively functioning family is the most important factor in the development of well-adjusted individuals and such individuals and families form the basis of the strength of our society.³

In order to provide housing which can contribute toward an "ideal home life" for individuals and families, it is important to know what values related to various aspects of housing, are held by different individuals and families. A research program directed to obtain knowledge of the Pakistani people's attitudes and values towards housing would likely provide the planner, the architect, and the

³ The Workshop of College Administrators of Home Economics, School of Home Economics, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., July 11-16, 1949, p. 5-6. (Mimeographed.)

builder with certain directions for planning appropriate, livable homes for Pakistani people. In the future then, it is hoped that home economists and social scientists of Pakistan will collaborate in developing much needed housing research and that architects and builders will interpret the findings into better homes for the people of Pakistan. The present study is an attempt to develop a research technique which can be used to discover some of the housing values of the Pakistani people. The writer plans to utilize the techniques developed in this study, to initiate a research program on housing in Pakistan.

Statement of the Problem

In order to have a foundation upon which further research in housing could be built, the writer deemed it highly desirable to study one of the more basic aspects of housing. Because values are basic to people's goals, satisfactions and actions, the problem selected for study was, "What features typical of Pakistani homes are associated with selected housing values by Pakistani students enrolled in the Spring of 1961 at Oklahoma State University?"

Hypothesis

The major hypothesis of the present study is that selected housing values will be associated with some housing feature more frequently than with others.

Purposes

The purposes of this study are:

1. To develop on the basis of the patterns presented an instrument and a research technique which can be used later in Pakistan for:
 - a. Determining which housing values are more important to various groups of people, and for:
 - b. Determining the attitudes Pakistani people have toward their existing housing conditions.
2. To develop research procedures on the basis of this experience which can be carried on satisfactorily in Pakistan.
3. To make suggestions for future research which may stem from this problem.

Procedure

After a review of related literature five value words were selected. An instrument was developed which would show the associations made between the value words and some given housing statements. The instrument was pre-tested and revised for greater clarity. It was then administered to the respondents who comprised the sample of the study. The findings were analyzed and were then used in constructing a second instrument somewhat similar to Cutler's, "Your Values in Choosing a Home" test.⁴

Summary

Home economists in their quest to create an "ideal home life" deem it essential to better the total living

⁴ Virginia F. Cutler, Personal and Family Values in the Choice of a Home, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 840 (Ithaca, 1947), pp. 8-16.

environment. Because of the grave housing problems existing in Pakistan, this study is undertaken to assist home economists, architects, and social scientists in working for better housing through cooperation and research.

The present study is an attempt to develop an instrument and a research technique which could be used in Pakistan as a step toward initiating social-psychological research in housing. It is designed to discover what features typical of Pakistani homes are identified with selected housing values by Pakistani students enrolled in the 1961 Spring semester at Oklahoma State University. The hypothesis of the study is that certain housing features will be associated more frequently with selected housing values than with others.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In Pakistan, research in housing is nearly non-existent. A survey, recently undertaken by the college of Home and Social Sciences at Lahore is probably one of the first research studies concerned with housing. It was conducted to obtain information about how the possession of certain facilities, such as storage spaces, living spaces, conveniences, and furnishings varied according to the educational backgrounds of the respondents. The study was limited in scope as only 262 families in four localities of Lahore were studied. An interview schedule was used for obtaining data which, it was hoped, would serve as a basis for evaluating the livability of the respondents' houses.¹

Because of this dearth of housing research in Pakistan, the writer, in formulating the present study, has referred mainly to literature concerned with housing research conducted in the United States.

To gain insight for developing a research technique which could be used in studying a social-psychological aspect of housing, the writer has concentrated on the methods

¹"Report on Housing Facilities of a Selected Group of Pakistani Families," (1959-1960), College of Home and Social Sciences, Gulberg, Lahore. (Mimeographed.)

and techniques employed in some of the more important housing attitude and value studies.

The review of literature showed that within the short period of about twenty-one years, housing research in the United States has grown in depth and dimensions. Nygren points out that the earlier housing research studies were more:

. . .concerned with actual spatial needs of families in terms of activities carried on by the different family members and the amount and kind of equipment and furnishings owned by the families. . . .²

Studies of this nature were conducted by Wilson, Roberts and Thayer,³ Heiner and McCullough,⁴ Marley and Fitzsimmons,⁵ and others so that facilities ". . . which make possible the performance of the tasks of the household without undue physical and mental fatigue,"⁶ may be provided.

²Maie Anabel Nygren, "The Housing Images of Selected Freshman and Senior Secondary School Students in Certain Communities in Oklahoma," (unpub. Ed.D dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1961), pp. 11-12.

³M. Wilson, E. Roberts, and R. Thayer, Standards for Working Surface Heights and Other Space Units of the Dwelling, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 348 (Corvallis, 1937).

⁴M. K. Heiner and H. E. McCullough, Functional Kitchen Storage, Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 846 (Ithaca, 1948); and Helen E. McCullough, "A Preliminary Report on Space Requirements for the Home Laundry," Journal of Home Economics, XXXIV (June, 1952) pp. 426-429; "A Pilot Study of Space Requirements for Household Activities," Journal of Home Economics, XXXVII (January, 1955), pp. 37-41.

⁵Helen Marley and Cleo Fitzsimmons, "Space Needs for the Family's Clothing," Journal of Home Economics, XXXXI (May, 1949), pp. 247-251.

⁶C. A. Winslow, et al., "Basic Principles of Healthful Housing: Preliminary Report," American Journal of Public Health, XXVIII (March, 1938), p. 351.

New areas of housing research have emerged with the increase of urban population which has accentuated existing housing problems and given rise to new ones. Living space has become less adequate; dissatisfactions have been engendered by the knowledge of better housing made possible by advanced technology; and conflicts have increased between what people have and what they would like to have in the way of housing.

In regard to such conflicts of interests Nolan states that, "The problem individuals face in making decisions concerning housing is one of choosing between various alternatives in terms of their specific situation. . . ." ⁷ Thus, it is important to understand peoples' attitudes and values and their housing choices within the context of their particular situations.

In human life, choosing between alternatives is an "action phenomenon". As expressed by Nickell et al., choice-making and attitudes are related as follows:

With every experience, a person acts favorably or unfavorably to the things and situations confronting him, and from these interactions arise attitudes that have directive force in living. ⁸

To predict a human behavior, such as that of making choices, an understanding of the factors which influence

⁷ Francena L. Nolan. "The Nature of Attitudes, Values, and Preferences And Their Application to Housing Research", Papers on Research Methodology. Northeast Regional Forum Housing Project, Northeast Regional Publication No. 20, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 776, p.19.

⁸ Paulena Nickel et al., Management in Family Living, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., (Third Edition), p. 19.

behavior patterns is prerequisite. Although behavior studies are generally considered to be in the fields of social science, the architect and the housing person need to collaborate with the social scientist if houses are to be provided which will best accommodate the social, psychological, and physical needs of different types of families.

Social scientists and home economists have approached the study of human behavior as it relates to housing in a number of ways, but the ultimate aim of all methods and approaches used has been better housing. Riemer studied the activities of 200 apartment living families for one week in Stockholm, Sweden. His study was aimed toward providing direction for architects on such matters as to whether space or privacy were more desirable, or whether :

. . .the total space available should be used for a limited number of relatively spacious room-units or whether, for example, in order to provide for adequate sleeping arrangements, space should be sacrificed for the sake of a large number of sub-divisions.⁹

Through guided interviews, minute activity records, and observations, Riemer collected data which provided a "factual basis" for studying "behavior patterns" of various social class groups in different types of apartments. As a result, he was able to evaluate the effect of physical environment on behavior patterns and show how the information obtained by sociologists could have value for the architect planning a home. Cooperation between sociologists and architects was thus initiated.

⁹Sevend Riemer. "A Research Note on Sociological Home Planning", American Journal of Sociology, XLVI (July, 1940), p. 866.

The United States Department of Agriculture sponsored several housing studies conducted on regional bases. The regions were identified as North-Western, North-Central, Western and Southern. The first part of each of these studies was concerned with obtaining information about the activities of farm families. The information obtained provided the bases for experimental determinations of the actual spaces needed for carrying on different activities of the families. The second part of these studies was concerned with the respondents' preferences for different aspects of housing.

The objectives identified for the North-Central States are typical of those established for these regional studies. Nickell and her associates, for example, felt that many farm families in the North Central states who wanted to build houses, needed advice; and that the architects, engineers and builders needed direction. In this study 884 farm homemakers were interviewed to discover insofar as was possible:

1. The number and kinds of rooms farm families want in their houses.
2. The features farm families want in their houses.
3. The activities farm families carry on in their houses, and where they would like to carry them on.
4. Some of the ways families would like to change the space they have to fit those activities.
5. In what way, if at all, family characteristics are related to housing needs and preferences.
6. The kinds and amounts of equipment, furnishings and clothing families have, for which space should be provided in the farm house.¹⁰

¹⁰Paulena Nickell et al., Farm Family Housing Needs and Preferences in the North Central Region, Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 378 (Ames, 1951), p. 10.

The analysis of the data disclosed that in building a new house, the housing features that farm families preferred were:

- Five, six, or seven rooms,
- One-story house,
- Sloping roof,
- Central heating,
- One or more porches,
- A separate dining room,
- A first-floor work room.¹¹

Trotter also conducted a study parallel to the North-Central States study. She interviewed 558 Nebraska farm families and found that Nebraska farm women exhibited different preferences from those North-Central farm families. The Nebraska farm women wanted to have:

- A larger living room so they could entertain larger groups.
- Guests to use the back door.
- A one-story house with a glassed in porch.¹²

Similar findings emerged from the other regional studies. Comparing the findings of the four regions, it can be concluded that farm families' activities and preferences vary according to the: (1) general area of the United States, (2) socio-economic status of the family, and (3) homemaker's age.

Cottam studied the attitudes held by different groups of people to determine their feelings toward their existing housing conditions. His purpose was to gain insight into satisfactory and unsatisfactory housing conditions and to determine those related factors which are associated with

¹¹Ibid., p. 19-55.

¹²Virginia Yapp Trotter, "Housing Preferences of Nebraska Farm Families," Journal of Home Economics, XLIII (December, 1951), p. 802.

the attitudes studied. He selected ten areas of rural Pennsylvania for study and interviewed 517 rural homemakers. He expanded his sample by including 1,641 of their children who were in the sixth-to-eighth grades. He elicited attitudes toward home conditions and information about housing facilities and characteristics such as size, value, and age of house, conveniences, sanitation, safety features, and location. He classified part of the data for use as measures of satisfaction.¹³

Nolan, in her concept of "better housing", points out the relationship which exists between values and satisfactions. According to her, besides the provision of improved physical surroundings, better housing also embraces the provision of:

. . . greater satisfaction for the individuals who live in the houses. Both of these factors are measured in terms of values....The satisfaction which any individual derives from a house as a reality approaches the individual's concept of adequacy. The concept of adequacy is a part of the individual's value system.¹⁴

Thus, to fulfill the objective of providing "better housing", it will be important to have knowledge of values that are related to housing. In this respect Nolan raises the following questions:

1. To what extent do people differ in the relative importance placed on various facilities, equipment and furnishings?
2. To what extent do these housing preferences remain?

¹³Howard R. Cottam, Housing and Attitudes Toward Housing in Rural Pennsylvania, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 436, (State College, 1942), pp. 1-23.

¹⁴Nolan, p. 18.

3. To what extent is there agreement among people as to the relative importance of planning for privacy as contrasted to sociality?
4. What is the emphasis placed by people on aesthetic as compared with utilitarian qualities?
5. What are the variables that bring about change in the concept of housing needs? Can these be predicted and provided for by the introduction of flexibility in planning and construction?¹⁵

In the pilot study of a larger project, Beyer, Mackesey and Montgomery attempted to discover the ". . . fundamental human values reflected in patterns of living, so that designers can plan more rational shelter. . . ." ¹⁶ They also tried to discover what motivations families have in buying a house. Their study was based on the conviction that "... houses would be more livable if they were designed to take account of socio-psychological, or 'human', values...." ¹⁷

After reviewing the literature and discussing values with authorities in the field, Beyer and his associates tentatively selected certain values. A series of intensive interviews were then conducted, and a questionnaire was formulated and pretested. Following an analysis of the pretest results, nine values were chosen for intensive study. They were:

- a. Economy
- b. Family centrism
- c. Physical health
- d. Aesthetics

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 19.

¹⁶ G. H. Beyer, T. W. Mackesey, and J. E. Montgomery, Houses are for People: A Study of Home Buyer Motivations, Cornell University Housing Research Center, Publication 3 (Ithaca, New York, 1955), p. iii.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 49.

- e. Leisure
- f. Equality
- g. Freedom
- h. Mental health
- i. Social prestige¹⁸

These values were examined with two sets of questions given to wives and husbands separately. Interviews were held with 1,032 urban families in the Buffalo metropolitan area, which had been selected according to certain criteria. The values were measured by Scale-Analysis Technique, the method developed by Guttman and others.¹⁹ The residents were classed into value groups, such as the "economy" group, the "personal house" group, and the "prestige" group, according to the value identified by their responses. On the basis of these value groupings, four house plans were devised. Although they cannot be taken as "definite", the plans which were developed can be used as patterns since they are based on some basic principles.

In addition to the findings, the study disclosed two important areas for further research:

- (a) the overlappings of the different values that individuals hold, and (b) a determination of the proportions of the population that fall in each housing value group.²⁰

It also indicated that a method still needs to be devised for measuring social prestige, a value which failed to be identified by this study.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 50.

¹⁹In Guttman's scaling technique, qualitative attributes are changed into quantitative variables. This procedure calls for at least twelve to fourteen statements which should cover the entire range of content of an attitude. In this study, however, only 3 to 5 statements representing multi-intensity responses were used for each of the nine values.

²⁰Beyer et al., p. 58.

The earlier study conducted by Cutler is pointed out by Nygren as being ". . . one of the first and one of the most important scientific studies which related value systems to housing".²¹ Cutler focused attention on obtaining information which would show some relationship between family values and housing. The major purpose of her study was to:

. . . provide an instrument that would help all members of the family to clarify their thinking on what contributed to their housing needs, to discover and eliminate false impressions as to what is needed or wanted, and to discover and consider all the values to which attention should be given.²²

As a result of her study, Cutler developed an instrument which would help the family ". . . focus attention on the spot where improvements should be made."²³

Since the development of an instrument was the ultimate end desired for the present study, the method and techniques used by Cutler in achieving the end product had particular relevance for the writer. Cutler applied the technique developed by Woodruff to the home situation in order to get at the basic housing problems of a family. In developing the instrument of the study she made six major assumptions:

1. That a home value is a condition of the home which offers an individual or a family maximum enhancement of home life.

²¹Nygren, p. 27.

²²Rolland M. Stewart, Foreward, V. F. Cutler, Personal and Family Values in the Choice of a Home, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 840 (Ithaca, 1947), p. 3.

²³Ibid. . . .

2. That a home is a compound of various conditions or values.
3. That in any home, various values may be present to a small degree in a pattern unique to each home.
4. That the home values of greatest importance to the individual and family should be allowed for in the structure of the house so it will contribute maximally to the type of living desired.
5. That it is possible, by the use of the paired comparison technique, to determine the relative importance of one's values and to establish a family pattern made up of the patterns of its members.
6. That a knowledge of the relative importance of home values will enable the family to recognize specific features in a home, which yield maximum satisfaction.²⁴

The ten basic home values which provided the core of Cutler's test were beauty, comfort, convenience, location, health, personal interests, privacy, safety, friendship, activities, and economy. Each of these values was described as if it were an ". . . isolated entity in order to facilitate the comparison of that value with every other value."²⁵

According to Cutler, the structure of her test was determined by two objectives:

. . . to ascertain whether a person is able to state verbally the values of functional importance to him, and to provide for a learning experience on the part of the person taking the test.²⁶

To meet the first objective a comparison was made between the "first-thought" rank order placement of values and the value placement which emerged from the preferences in the paired comparison. To achieve the second objective

²⁴ Cutler, p. 6.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 7

of providing the individual with some learning experience about home values, the individual was asked to rank the ten values ". . . in the order of their importance to him."²⁷ to read the description given for them, and, if he felt differently, to change the ranking he had given the values.

According to Cutler, by going through this procedure, the individual is likely to gain a fair understanding of what each value means to him. The ranking which results would represent his: ". . . verbalized value scale, the order in which he thinks they are important to him."²⁸

In order to see if the individual's Functional Value Scale was similar to his Verbalized Value Scale, Cutler had her respondent choose one of each pair of 45 comparisons. She also asked the respondents to evaluate their own homes according to the value terms she used in her study. Furthermore, each respondent was asked to state what each value meant to him. Each step throughout the test was designed to help the individual gain insight concerning the adequacy of his home environment, and to provide clues for improving it.

From the results of her study, Cutler concluded that a majority of people ". . .are not able to state off-hand what housing values are of real importance to them. . ."²⁹ According to her, this suggests a need for a "weighing

²⁷ Cutler, p. 7.

²⁸ Ibid. . . .

²⁹ Ibid., p. 33.

procedure" when making sound decisions with regard to housing.

She reported that:

The participants in the study agreed that the functional pattern more readily represented their true feelings than did the verbalized pattern.³⁰

The results of her study indicate that a device such as a home value test can help ". . . people think more realistically about their housing situation."³¹ Her findings also show that the housing values held by an individual may be related to his age, sex, and social class.

Summary

There is a great dearth of housing research in Pakistan. Probably one of the first research studies concerned with housing was undertaken by the College of Home and Social Sciences at Lahore. In reviewing the literature for this study, housing studies conducted in the United States and elsewhere were given consideration, with special attention being given to the method and technique employed in some of the housing value studies.

In the early housing studies the primary concern was that of securing information to aid in reducing the physical and mental fatigue of homemakers. Later studies conducted by Riemer and others were concerned with social-psychological aspects of housing. These studies helped to initiate

³⁰ Ibid., p. 57.

³¹ Ibid.

cooperation between the architect and the social scientist. Several studies, some sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture and some by individuals, were directed toward obtaining information about preferences, attitudes, and values of farm families in different regions of the country. Beyer, Mackesey, and Montgomery in their motivation study attempted to discover the basic human values that are reflected in attitudes toward certain patterns of living. The study developed by Cutler focused attention on identifying values related to family living and housing. Cutler formulated an instrument according to the technique developed by Woodruff. Through her study she was able to show a relationship between an individual's housing values and certain social cultural factors.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

An instrument was developed which could be used in determining the patterns of association made by Pakistani students between certain given value words and some housing statements which describe features typical of middle-class housing in Pakistan. In future discussion, it is referred to as the "Value-Word Housing Statement Association Instrument."

Development of the Instrument

After a review of the studies which pertained to housing-values, the value words selected were: comfort convenience, privacy, economy, beauty-aesthetic, and social prestige. These were selected for two reasons. They were consistently used in studies made by those who had studied housing in relation to values, and because they seemed to be applicable to the Pakistani way of life.

Seventy-nine statements, which depict some characteristics typical of middle class homes in Pakistan, were formulated. They were based on the findings related to middle-class homes studied in Lahore¹ and the experiences

¹ Report on Housing Facilities of a Selected Group of Pakistani Families, 1959-1960, (Mimeographed.)

of the writer in Pakistan. These housing statements were listed on the right side of the pages of the instrument. Each of the five value words was placed at the head of a column on the left side of the page. A sixth column was headed "none of these".

The respondent was asked to indicate which of the five value-words he associated with each of the given housing statements. If the respondent did not associate one of the value-words with a given housing statement, he was asked to check opposite the statement in the column headed "none of these". The instrument is included in Appendix C, p. 71.

Several supplementary questions were included at the end of the instrument in order to elicit information about the respondent. The questions were concerned with the respondent's sex; age; educational classification; amount of rural and/or urban living experience; length of stay in the United States; type of housing accommodation in Stillwater; the location of his family home in Pakistan; and his parents' social-cultural classification (Appendix C, p. 71).

Pre-testing the Instrument

Seven Muslim students from India responded to the instrument in a pre-test situation. These Indian Muslim students were selected because the living conditions of Indian Muslims are very similar to those of Pakistani Muslims. Following an analysis of the responses and remarks given by the respondents, twenty housing statements were omitted, the value-word "health" was added, and "comfort-convenience" and "beauty-aesthetic" were changed to "comfort" and "beauty".

The Sample

Selection of the Sample

The forty-one Pakistani students (excluding the writer) currently enrolled at Oklahoma State University were selected to be the sample for this study. Of this group, 29 are men and 12 are women. Their names were obtained from the Foreign Students' Office at Oklahoma State University.

Description of the Sample

The average age of the sample is 25.3 years. The youngest respondent is 16 and the oldest is 33. The male respondents are younger than the female. Most of the students are seniors and graduate students. All of the women are studying home economics while most of the men are studying engineering. The largest number of the respondents are from West Pakistan. The main cities represented from that area were Karachi, Lahore, Layalpur and Bhawalpur. The respondents from East Pakistan came from only one city, Dacca.

About 14 respondents had not had some experience of living or visiting in a rural area (Appendix B, p. 70). Some of the respondents have lived in countries such as Afghanistan, Italy, England, France, Burma and Thailand. The length of stay in the United States for the major portion of the respondents has been less than a year. Only in one case has the respondent's stay in the United States exceeded a period of five years. In between, is the group that has been in the United States for more than one year, but less than five years.

The living accommodations of the female sample in Stillwater have one variation, that is, one of the twelve respondents is living in an apartment. The rest of the female respondents live in a dormitory. Nearly two-thirds of the male sample live in apartments. A small fraction of the male sample had lived in two or three types of housing, generally, in a dormitory, in an apartment, or with a family.

The majority of the respondents classify their parents as being between the orthodox and modern social-cultural classification. A few indicate their parents to be modern. Only a very small fraction of the male sample consider their parents to be orthodox. None of the female sample thought their parents were orthodox.

Administering of the Instrument

The instrument was administered to the male and female respondents separately in group situations. Eleven respondents of the female sample, all of whom are living in a graduate dormitory, assembled in a basement room of the dormitory and were given the instrument. The other female respondent, who lives in an apartment, was unable to come. She was given the instrument at another time.

Because it was difficult to get the twenty-nine male respondents together, they were given the instrument in three groupings. They assembled in groups of fourteen, nine, and six respondents, respectively, at different times in a room of a classroom building.

The instrument was presented to the male and female respondents in a similar fashion. They were verbally requested to: (1) read the instructions carefully, (2) not carry on a conversation, (3) not discuss the instrument with any of the Pakistani students who had not yet responded to it, and (4) ask their questions quietly. The time taken by the women respondents ranged from approximately one-half hour to fifty minutes. The time taken by the male respondents ranged from forty to fifty minutes.

After completing the instrument, nearly all the respondents remarked that the most difficult part was that of defining the value-words. Some mentioned that they did not know what was expected, but they had written what had come to their minds. A few of the male respondents were reluctant to explain the value words, saying that they did not know what to say. But, on further request, they agreed to write a definition of the value words.

On the whole, the male respondents exhibited great seriousness while responding to the instrument. One or two of them, however, were hesitant to attempt a response, indicating that housing was not their interest and that the girls should be asked to do this. Their remarks expressed a common notion held by men in Pakistani society, that housekeeping and the house are the concerns of women. These respondents, once convinced of how important their cooperation was to the researcher, did cooperate.

Some of the respondents also offered the suggestion that there should be provision for associating two value-

words with a housing statement instead of only one. This may be due to the fact that the values are "intimately related", and it is not easy for an individual to distinguish between values.

Analysis of Data

The data was not treated statistically for the following reasons:

1. The sample of the study was very small, i.e. 41 respondents only.
2. The sample was not selected at random, and, therefore, could not be considered as representative of a cross section of the Pakistani population.

The frequencies of associations between the value-words and the housing statements made by the males, the females and the total sample were determined and changed into percentages. Although the size of the sample prohibited any statistical analysis, the responses of the men and women students were tabulated separately because the study made by Beyer et al.,² showed that men and women tend to respond differently to some items. Then, too, because all the Pakistani women have been studying home economics, it seemed plausible that there might be some differences in the responses given by men and women students.

Socio-economic class is a factor generally considered to be related to an individual's values. This factor was not considered as a variable in this study because from

² Beyer et al., pp. 37-47.

an informal association with the respondents, the writer presumed that they came largely from one socio-economic class, i.e., the upper middle class.

Development of the Instrument "Which House Would You Choose?"

An instrument was devised for use in Pakistan. Its construction is based on the association patterns which emerged from the Pakistani students' responses to the "Value-Word Housing Statement Association Instrument". It is developed to find out the values which operate when Pakistani families choose a home. In future discussion it is referred to as the "Which House Would You Choose?" instrument.

Summary

An instrument was devised to determine the value-word and housing statement association patterns made by Pakistani students. The instrument was pre-tested on seven Muslim students from India and was revised on the basis of the pre-test experiences and findings. The Pakistani students (except the writer) currently enrolled at Oklahoma State University were selected as the sample for the study. The instrument was administered and the data were tabulated and analyzed. A second instrument was devised which could later be used in Pakistan.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The findings show that some patterns of association emerge between value-words and housing features, which tends to confirm the major hypothesis that "certain housing features will be associated more frequently with selected value-words than with others". The findings of this study can not be generalized for the total Pakistani population because of the basic limitations imposed by the sample group.

The questions to be answered by the findings of this study are:

(1) What are the patterns of association between a selected value word and certain housing statements, which emerge from the responses given by a number of Pakistani students? That is, what value-words do these students associate most frequently with the given housing statements?

(2) Are there any differences between the value-word housing statement associations made by men and those made by women?

To answer these questions, determinations were made for the frequencies of associations of the six value-words, namely,

beauty, social prestige, economy, privacy, comfort, and health, with each of the fifty-nine housing statements. For this study an association is considered present when fifty percent or more of the respondents associate one of the value-words with a given housing statement.

Association Patterns

There were fifty-nine of the housing statements with which the six value-words were to be associated. Of these, the value-word comfort is associated with nineteen, beauty is associated with eight, health with six, economy with three, and privacy with two. A listing of the thirty-eight statements with which the value-words are associated by 50 percent or more of the respondents, is presented in Appendix D, p. 76.

The value-word social prestige* is not associated with any of the housing statements, that is, less than 50 percent of the respondents associate social prestige with any specific housing statement. The highest percentage of association (44 per cent) for this value-word is with the statement "a carpet in every room".

In the presentation of the results of their study, Beyer, et al., stated that social prestige ranked low and, therefore, was not used as the basis for grouping of families. The authors reasoned that ". . . accurate answers concerning the value of social prestige were not obtained

* In further analysis social prestige is not mentioned. Henceforth only five value-words are considered.

because people are reluctant to acknowledge this value in themselves . . ."¹ The authors, however, felt that in the application of human values to the field of housing, it is appropriate to consider the importance of social prestige in house design.

The largest portion of the students giving a "none of these" response did so in connection with the housing statement "no dining room". Twenty of the fifty-nine housing statements failed to be clearly associated with any of the six selected value-words. These twenty housing statements are given in Appendix E, p. 78.

The data in the following tables show the frequencies of association between each of the five value-words and the housing statements with which they are associated.

¹Beyer, et al.: Houses Are For People, p. 55.

TABLE I
HOUSING STATEMENTS WITH WHICH COMFORT WAS ASSOCIATED

Housing Statements	Respondents		Total Per cent
	Male Per cent	Female Per cent	
A ceiling fan in every room.	93.1	91.7	92.7
A two-way light switch on the staircase.	79.3	100.0	85.4
A water tap in the courtyard.	72.4	91.7	78.5
A 'frigidaire'* in the dining room.	69.0	100.0	78.5
A kitchen with a pantry (a small serving room) adjoining the dining room.	69.0	91.7	75.6
Portable electric heaters for warming the rooms during winter.	72.4	83.3	75.6
A wash basin in the back verandah.	75.9	66.7	73.2
'Khas curtains'** during summer.	69.0	83.3	73.2
An electric toaster.	69.0	83.3	73.2
A light on the front porch.	69.0	75.0	70.7
A water tap in the kitchen.	58.6	91.7	68.3
A set of dining table and chairs.	62.1	66.7	63.4
A kitchen with plenty of wall shelves.	55.2	83.3	63.4
Running water and a wash basin in the dining room.	51.7	75.0	58.5
A sideboard in the dining room.	55.2	66.7	58.5
A separate dressing room connecting with the bathroom.	55.2	58.3	56.1
Fixed study areas for children going to school.	44.8	66.7	51.2
A full length mirror in the main bedroom.	37.9	83.3	51.2
A separate godown for storage.	<u>34.5</u>	<u>91.7</u>	<u>51.2</u>
Number of respondents	(29)	(12)	(41)

*'Frigidaire' is the commonly used word to indicate an electric refrigerator.

**'Khas' is a grass which, when wet, gives a natural odor and helps to cool the air. It is woven into thick curtains or removable doors which are put in the opening of the house in the warm months. They are regularly sprinkled with water to keep the cooling process in operation.

Some of the housing features with which comfort is associated, such as the use of an electric heater, "khas"

curtains, and ceiling fans, definitely are related to body comfort. The portable electric heater is used in Pakistan for warming the rooms during winter, and in summer "Khas" curtains and ceiling fans make the high temperatures of the warmer summer season more bearable.

Two factors seem to indicate some harmony between the housing statements associated with comfort and the respondents' understanding of that value-word. One, many of the housing statements with which the value-word "comfort" is associated contain reference to convenience features more than to comfort per se; and two, many of the definitions given for the value-word "comfort" are in terms of convenience. For example, a water tap in the verandah, and one in the dining room are desired features. It is a great convenience to have running water available on the verandah where most of the household chores are conducted. It also helps to have one available in order to wash one's hands and face oftener in the dusty, hot climate of some regions of Pakistan. The water tap in the dining room frequently is used when washing the hands and cleaning the mouth before and after meals. Also, when guests are invited for dinner, this convenience becomes a requirement because it is not customary to have the guest wash his hands in the bathroom or the verandah.

The proportions of women respondents associating the value-word comfort with the statements; "a fixed study area for children going to school", "a full-length mirror in the main bedroom", and "a separate 'godown' for storage", are much higher than the proportions of men making these associations.

TABLE II
HOUSING STATEMENTS WITH WHICH BEAUTY WAS ASSOCIATED

Housing Statements	Respondents		Total Per cent
	Male Per cent	Female Per cent	
Flower pots hanging from the veran- dah arches.	96.6	100.00	97.6
Flower pots placed at the edge of a verandah.	93.1	100.0	95.1
A flower garden in the front.	86.2	100.0	90.2
Walls which have been painted.	82.8	66.7	78.1
A well kept lawn covering the front yard.	75.9	83.3	75.6
Creepers on the pillars of a verandah.	62.1	100.0	73.2
Big framed pictures.	69.0	58.3	65.9
Blue 'white wash' in the rooms.	<u>55.2</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>53.7</u>
Number of respondents	(29)	(12)	(41)

In Pakistan, the value-word "beauty" appears to be associated with the outer environment. Of the eight housing statements with which beauty is associated, five of them pertain to the landscape and only three statements have reference to the interior of the home. Furthermore, the housing statements relating to landscape features such as flowers, a garden, a well-kept lawn, and creepers, are associated with beauty more frequently than are such indoor characteristics as colored 'whitewash', painted walls, or big framed pictures. This may stem from the fact that in the sub-tropical climate of Pakistan, outdoor living is more common than indoor living. It can be deduced, therefore, that this group of Pakistani students exhibited a greater consciousness of the natural flora and fauna which abounds in various regions of Pakistan.

TABLE III
HOUSING STATEMENTS WITH WHICH HEALTH WAS ASSOCIATED

Housing Statements	Respondents		Total Per cent
	Male Per cent	Female Per cent	
Doors and windows placed to permit cross ventilation.	86.2	100.0	90.2
Covered drains in the house.	83.8	100.0	87.8
Doors with wire net.	79.3	83.3	78.5
Floors slanted to permit drainage of water.	62.1	75.0	65.9
A garbage can in the courtyard.	58.6	75.0	63.4
High 'Roshandan'*.	<u>37.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>56.1</u>
	Number of respondents (29)	(12)	(41)

*Roshandan' is a (window) skylight.

The provision of "cross ventilation" and "covered drains" are housing features most definitely associated with healthful conditions in the Pakistani climate. In the above table, the data show a very high association of these conditions with the value-word "health". It is encouraging to note that this group of educated men and women recognize the healthful aspect of "covered drains". Many of these men and women will be educators in Pakistan and, therefore, will be able to help the Pakistani people understand the advantages of having a covered drainage system. It is encouraging also that this group recognizes the healthful aspect of "doors with wire net", which is not a common structural feature in Pakistan. Doors of this type provide a healthier situation where flies and insects are profuse, by keeping the flies away from the people and their food.

"A garbage can in the yard" is associated with health quite frequently by this group. This is an encouraging sign because in many of the urban areas of Pakistan, the garbage is not well taken care of by community services. It becomes all the more important, therefore, for families to recognize the unhealthful aspect of garbage and to make suitable provision for disposing of it. Garbage collected in a container can easily be managed by the sweeper who comes morning and evening, or only once a day, and carries the collected garbage to the dumping ground.

TABLE IV
HOUSING STATEMENTS WITH WHICH ECONOMY WAS ASSOCIATED

Housing Statements	Respondents		Total Per cent
	Male Per cent	Female Per cent	
A small, but compact house.	79.3	75.0	78.0
'Daris'* on the floors instead of carpets.	72.4	75.0	73.1
A combined bed and dressing room.	48.2	66.7	53.7
Number of respondents	(29)	(12)	(41)

*'Dari' is a woven mat of cotton or reeds which is less expensive than carpets.

A small compact house with 'Daris' instead of carpets for floor covering, and one room serving as a bed and dressing room are the features associated with the value-word economy. This latter association is interesting because it reflects a changing concept which is occurring in Pakistan. Traditionally, a big house was considered to be a more economical living unit for an extended family than was several

small houses. Now, when smaller unit families are emerging and a shortage of servants is felt, a small and compact house is becoming more common. There is not sufficient proof to say that the young people who participated in this study would prefer less space (that is one room serving two purposes) for economy, but their above association lends support to the idea that a smaller house is considered by them to be an economical house.

TABLE V
HOUSING STATEMENTS WITH WHICH PRIVACY WAS ASSOCIATED

Housing Statements	Respondents		Total Per cent
	Male Per cent	Female Per cent	
A high wall surrounding the home.	72.4	83.3	75.6
Curtains in every door.	44.8	83.3	56.1
Number of respondents	(29)	(12)	(41)

In the thickly populated areas in the cities and towns of Pakistan, a high wall surrounding the home is more or less a necessity if a family is to have any privacy or protection. This is especially true since most of the homemaking and recreational activities are performed outside on the verandah, or in the courtyard. It is not surprising, therefore, that a large proportion of these Pakistani students associate a high wall with privacy.

Although curtains in every doorway might be associated with health or beauty, this group of Pakistani respondents associate them with privacy. Curtains placed in each doorway

do tend to assure privacy from each other when desired. However, when used on the outer doorways leading to the verandah, or on the open sides of the house, they also safeguard the rooms from flies and insects, and check the direct glare of the sun without interfering with the circulation of air.

Patterns of Association Which Differed for Men and Women Respondents.

For six of the housing statements the patterns of association made by men and women seem to differ considerably. For these six statements, the women exhibited a higher frequency of association than did the men. The difference between the frequencies of male and female associations is 29 per cent or greater.

TABLE VI

MALE AND FEMALE ASSOCIATIONS OF A FEW STATEMENTS

Value Words	Statements	Respondents	
		Male Per cent	Female Per cent
Comfort	A full-length mirror in the main bedroom.	37.9	83.3
Comfort	A 'frigidaire' in the dining room.	68.9	100.0
Comfort	A separate godown for storage.	34.5	91.7
Comfort	A water tap in the kitchen.	58.6	91.7
Beauty	Creepers on the pillars of a verandah.	62.1	100.0
Privacy	Curtains in every door.	44.8	83.3
Health	High 'Roshandan' (skylight).	37.9	100.0

The greatest difference between the male and female associations of value-words with housing characteristics is in relation to comfort and health. From the fact that, in most instances, the associations made by the women are higher in percentage than the associations made by the men, it appears that women respondents are more in agreement than are the men respondents.

The female respondents, who are studying home economics, associate storage features, a frigidaire, a full-length mirror, curtains and creepers more frequently with the value-words of comfort and beauty than do the men. It may be that because the women are studying home economics, they are likely to be more conscious of housing features which provide comfort and a beautiful setting than are the men who do not participate in homemaking tasks in Pakistan.

The writer feels that in any study done in Pakistan, it would be well to see if differences do exist between males and females, or between those who have had home economics education and those who have not had any home economics education. The above mentioned differences might have been caused in the present study by the way the study was set up.

Definitions of the Value -Words

In order to ascertain if the respondents had some common understanding of the value-words, each was asked to give his definitions of the value-words. As a whole most of the respondents gave a definition which indicated they had a fair understanding of the value-word connotations. The definitions which were given for each of the value-words were compiled into two groups. Group I consisted of those definitions which are more completely given in a standard English dictionary.² Group II consisted of those statements in which the respondent expressed an opinion rather than defined the value-word as requested. It is possible that these respondents failed to understand the directions, or perhaps they did not have a clear concept of the value-words. Some of the definitions for the value-words, which are typical of those included in each of the two groups are presented below.

COMFORT*

Group I

Enjoying things with more ease and convenience.
 Those goods which increase the efficiency, but are
 not necessary for life.
 Easy living.
 Convenience.
 Any arrangement that reduces strain -- physical,
 psychological, or social.

²A New English Dictionary, Ed. by Sir James Murray, L.L.D., Oxford At The Clarendon Press, 1888.

*Comfort is defined by New English Dictionary as physical refreshment or sustenance; refreshing or invigorating influences; a state of physical and material well being, with freedom from pain and trouble and satisfaction of bodily needs; the condition of being comfortable, Vol. II, C. p.662.

Things which are not luxury, but a means of better living.
 Anything which reduces physical, mental, and physiological burdens.

Group II

I classify those items as comfort, which help reduce strain and provide pleasure.
 When benefit outweighs burdens, then the system is regarded as comfortable.
 An item which adds to benefit over and above "feudalistic living".
 A kind of idleness, but, unlike idleness, is a necessity.

Nearly all the respondents gave a definition for comfort that is near to the meaning given for this word in the dictionary. In the minds of these Pakistani students, comfort is very much associated with convenience and with things that increase efficiency and provide pleasant situations. Some of the respondents also define comfort to be related to one's satisfactory state of mind.

BEAUTY*

Group I

That indefinable quality which affects the sensory emotions of an observer.
 That which gives satisfaction to the aesthetic sense.
 What gives a feeling of pleasure.
 Which attracts and gives a pleasing effect.
 Attraction of things.
 A thing which is a perpetual source of satisfaction and pleasure.

*Beauty is defined by the New English Dictionary as such combined perfection of form and charm of coloring as affords keen pleasure to the sense of sight. That quality or combination of qualities which affords keen pleasure to other senses (e.g. that of hearing), or which charms the intellectual or moral faculties, through inherent grace, or fitness to a desired end; cf. Beautiful a.3., Vol. 1, A and B, B p. 744.

Group II

In connection with housing, I can say beauty is decoration.

Anything that is pleasing to the eyes; a thing of beauty is a joy forever.

It looks fine. Those who see it will derive some pleasure from its scene.

Quality for appreciation of all.

A non-comfort category of objective from which personal satisfaction is derived pertains to individual viewpoint.

Which is essential for the beauty of the house to enhance the attraction of the house.

Any article that is pleasant for me to look at, and also liked by others.

Beauty means that which makes the house more attractive and well furnished.

Beauty which charms a person and brings enjoyment.

Many explained beauty to be something that is pleasing to the senses, especially that of vision. One respondent defines it in terms of housing and states it to be 'decoration'.

HEALTH*

Group I

A sound mind in a sound body.

Condition of normal living -- physical and psychological well being.

Well being of human organism.

The general upkeep of physical and mental health.

Sanitation in everything; general cleanliness.

Strong physique and constitution.

Be free from disease and be able to live a life actively.

Physical well being.

Such physical condition in which the human being may perform his daily activities without physical discomfort.

To be hygienic.

Absence of disease and discomfort.

Sound physical condition; freedom from disease, etc.

DEFINITION OF HEALTH that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently charged

*Health is defined by the New English Dictionary as soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently charged, Vol. V. H. and K, H p.153.

Group II

By health I understand good health.

Happiness.

One enjoys good health when he is physically fit.
Things which are necessary for the maintenance of
one's health.

Necessary for one's proper living.

For the growth of good health in hygienic way.

Those necessities of life that are necessary to
preserve good health.

To live without mental and physical illness.

All those things which help in maintaining good
physical health.

This means anything used for the protection of health.

Health is 'good health' to many, without any explanation of what it means to them. Physical health is more emphatically worded than mental health. Some respondents, however, have defined mental and psychological well-being as good health. A similar idea is expressed by the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing.³ In formulating the basic health needs which housing should provide, this committee gave equal emphasis to physical, mental and social health.

ECONOMY*

Group I

Economy is minimum expenditure of resources to get maximum results.

When a person tries to gain the greatest possible satisfaction out of the limited money that he spends.

To make the maximum use of existing resources.

Trying to save something; time, energy, space, money, etc.

³ Basic Principles of Healthful Housing, American Public Health Association, Inc. Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, (2nd Ed., Reprinted 1950, 1954)

*Economy is defined by the New English Dictionary as management of a house; management generally. The art or science of managing a household, especially with regard to household expenses. Vol. III, D & E, E p. 35.

Meeting of one's position according to salary earned.
To live within one's means and avoid expense where it
can be avoided.

Which saves money.

Saving some money by curtailing expense.

An act for saving money.

Economy is a compromise between utility and cost.

Any act or method undertaken to keep down the expenses.

Group II

Getting things done at low cost, and yet fulfilling
the needs.

Cheap.

Everything could be done in two ways:

(1) economically, and (2) wastefully.

Things which do not cost much, but fulfill the
requirement to much extent.

The means which give high service at less expense. I
mean a thing which costs less can be used in many
different ways.

To arrange better and more decently with less cost.

Most of the definitions of economy seem to be fairly
near to the dictionary meaning given for the word. Hardly
any of the statements given by the respondents are ambiguous.

PRIVACY*

Group I

Curtailment of foreign interference in order to
achieve a smooth flow of work at home or outside
the home.

Protection from intrusion.

Seclusion from others for the sake of individual and
family enjoyment.

To ward off intrusion of any kind.

Not open to all.

Place in which things can be done without being sub-
jected to public gaze.

Seclusion, solitude.

*Privacy is defined by the New English Dictionary as
private or retired places; private apartments; places of
retreat. Absence or avoidance of publicity or displays; a
condition approaching to secrecy or concealment, Vol. VII,
D and P, P p. 1388.

Surroundings which do not disclose one's doing.
 Where intervention, observation of others is not
 desirable.
 Not open to look at.
 No disturbance from outside.

Group II

It is applicable for both sexes of the family, but it
 has a special significance in the case of ladies
 and girls.
 Certain privacy is needed for each and every family.
 Which can hold the indoor things, unopened to the
 public, or in a Muslim family to keep the ladies in
 purdah (seclusion).
 Not to let anybody know what I want to do or say.
 Seclusion or secrecy, moreover in our country to
 fulfill the needs of purdah or veil system.

Most of the definitions of the value word privacy are
 in keeping with the dictionary meaning. Only a few of the
 respondents did not give a fairly clear meaning of the
 value-word privacy.

SOCIAL PRESTIGE

Group I

Is the inferior imitation to be superior.
 An elevation from the average standards of a par-
 ticular society.
 To some extent it is luxury and the things which we
 are compelled to do according to our positions in
 the society.
 Means of raising one's social status in the eyes of
 the people.
 Socially respectable, having acceptable position in
 the society, etc.
 Something which is appreciated by society, and by
 which your status is raised in the public.
 Anything which is done for social pressure, or for the
 maintenance of social level.
 Which gives a standing or prestige in the society.
 This is related to standard of living; the group and
 society in which the individual lives, and he has
 to do something to keep the prestige.
 A man made exterior of respectability to gain more
 wealth, recognition and acceptance by a society.
 A symbol of status hierarchy.

Group II

There is some prestige for each person in the social life.

Vague word, highly relative. I don't find its existence.

I don't believe in it.

Something which has to be earned through good work.

Which is needed by every person for his honor in his every day life.

So to show one's social comfort; high standard of living.

Luxuries -- Things which are not absolutely necessary, but done for ego satisfaction.

Respected by the society.

The value-word social prestige was not associated with any housing statements (refer Chapter III). The definitions given by the respondents indicate, however, that they had a fair grasp of this value-word as it is generally used. It may be presumed, therefore, that none of the housing statements did present a housing feature which is clearly associated with social prestige by the majority of this socio-economic group. Or possibly these respondents hesitated to indicate that social prestige was a part of their value system.

Summary

The hypothesis of this study that "housing features will be associated more frequently with certain selected housing values than with others", appears to be supported by the findings of the study.

Various patterns of associations between a selected value-word and housing statements do emerge. Also, there are some differences between the value-word housing statement associations made by male and female respondents.

An association was considered to be present when fifty percent or more of the respondents associated one of the value-words with a given housing statement. Out of fifty nine statements, 37 are associated with five of the value-words. The sixth value-word, social prestige, is not associated with any housing statements, and, therefore, is not included in the analysis. The housing statement "no dining room" is the only one of the fifty-nine housing statements which is not associated with any of the value-words. A majority of the Pakistani students gave a "none of these" response for this housing statement. Thus indicating indefinitely that they do not associate it with any of the value-words. Comfort is associated with the largest number of the 59 housing statements, and privacy with the smallest number.

A difference was noticeable between male and female responses in seven of their associations between the value-words and housing statements. It appears that female opinion is more uniform in responses than is the male opinion.

A study of the definitions given by the respondents indicates that the majority have a fair understanding of the value-words, that is, their meaning of the value-words compare favorably with that given in a standard dictionary. In some cases, however, opinions are given instead of definitions.

CHAPTER V

THE "WHICH HOUSE WOULD YOU CHOOSE?" INSTRUMENT

Development of the Instrument

One of the purposes of the present study was to develop, from the findings, some research procedure and techniques which can be used satisfactorily in Pakistan. In keeping with that purpose, an instrument was constructed to be used in Pakistan for determining the housing values of individuals or families. This instrument, based on the paired comparison technique,¹ is somewhat like that devised by Cutler.² The paired comparison technique selected by Cutler in her attempt to understand the basic housing values of families, is that developed by Woodruff. As Cutler mentions, this technique can be used ". . .for determining the relative importance of certain basic values to an individual."³

¹ Jahoda, Deutsch and Cook describe the paired comparison technique as being one which requires a subject to make "comparative judgements" on a list of subjects. Each object on the list is paired with every other and the subject is asked to compare them according to some criterion. His choices will result in his ranking of the objects.

² Virginia F. Cutler, Home Values Test for Family Members, Cornell Extension Bulletin 718 - Supplement (Ithaca, 1947), pp. 1-8; Personal and Family Values in the Choice of a Home, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 840 (Ithaca, 1947), pp. 8-16.

³ Ibid., p. 6.

She argues that:

. . .if an individual has some insight concerning the relative importance to him of the fundamental values in housing, he will be enabled to direct his efforts more intelligently in seeking home satisfactions.⁴

Furthermore, she argues that:

. . .individuals who make up a family, if given an opportunity to know of the housing values important to the different members, will be in a better position to work unitedly in making the home a satisfying place for the whole family.⁵

Both the above mentioned contentions of Cutler are basically true and have great relevance for the present study. In addition to the arguments advanced by Cutler, the writer should like to add that Pakistani girls studying home economics, through identifying their own housing values, would probably gain a broader understanding and a deeper perspective of the relationship between housing and the individual. Thus, they will be in a better position to work toward improving the housing situation in Pakistan.

Because the six assumptions used by Cutler in constructing her home value test have universal applicability, they are used as the basis for constructing the "Which House Would You Choose?" instrument to be used later in Pakistan.

The assumptions are:

1. That a home value is a condition of the home which offers an individual or a family maximum enhancement of life.
2. That a house is a compound of various conditions or values.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

3. That in any home, various values may be present to a large or small degree in a pattern unique to each home.
4. That the home values of greatest importance to the individual and family should be allowed for in the structure of the house, so it will contribute maximally to the type of living desired.
5. That it is possible, by the use of the paired comparison technique, to determine the relative importance of one's values, and to establish a family pattern made up of the patterns of its members.
6. That a knowledge of the relative importance of home values will enable the family to recognize specific features in a home which yields maximum satisfaction.⁶

Fundamentally, the instrument asks the respondent to select which one of five homes, each representing a different value, he considers most desirable. The five home values used in formulating the instrument to be used in Pakistan are those value-words which were associated with one or more of the housing statements by fifty per cent or more of the students who responded to the "Value-Word Housing Statement Association" instrument. The descriptions developed for the houses representing these five values are based on the features contained in the housing statements with which each of the value-words was associated.

Description of the Instrument

The instrument which was devised for use in Pakistan has five parts and a brief questionnaire. The first part of the instrument asks the respondent to rank the five value-words which are given. These five value-words are

⁶
Ibid.

the ones included in the "Value-Word Housing Statement Association Instrument".

In the second part of the instrument, the respondent is asked to rank five homes according to his preference. These homes are described in terms of those housing statements with which a given value-word was associated. For example, beauty was associated with the housing statements, "flower pots hanging from the verandah arches", "flower pots placed at the edge of a verandah", "a flower garden in the front", "walls which have been painted", "a well-kept lawn covering the front yard", "creepers on the pillars of a verandah", "big framed pictures", and "blue 'white wash' in the rooms". Similarly for the instrument to be used in Pakistan, a beautiful home is described in the following manner: "This is a beautiful home. It has big green lawns, trees, flowers, and painted walls. . . ." The same pattern is followed in formulating the descriptions of the other four types of homes.

In the third part of the instrument, each of the statements describing the five different kinds of homes -- the comfortable home, the beautiful home, the economical home, the healthful home, and the home which offers privacy is paired with each other. This results in the formulation of ten pairs. The respondent is asked to select one house from each of the pairs. After the respondent has completed this part, he is asked to count the number of times he has selected each of the different houses and to indicate which home is more frequently preferred than the others.

In the fourth part of the instrument, the respondent is asked to indicate how he feels toward his present house. In the fifth part, he is asked to define briefly what three qualities he relates with each of the five types of homes that are listed.

A questionnaire for obtaining some pertinent information about the respondent is also included so that a general framework of the families and the type of homes in which they live can be established. The questions, which are placed at the end of the test, are concerned mainly with personal information related to the home situation, such as: type of the house, whether owned or rented, space accommodations, rent expenditure, degree of satisfaction of the respondent, the socio-economic and socio-cultural grouping of the family and the number of servants employed.

The "Which House Would You Choose?" Instrument

The instrument "Which House Would You Choose?" is presented on the following pages.

WHICH HOUSE WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

What kind of home would you really like to have? What type of home would make you happy? Maybe you can find an answer by doing this exercise.

Read the directions carefully in the following pages and do exactly what you are asked to do. When you get to page 5 you will have an answer.

There are five parts (that you are asked to attend) in this instrument. Please do not change any of your answers in a part you have already completed. Refer back only when you are asked to do so.

PART I

Below is given a list of homes. Number these homes in the order in which you would like best to live. Place 1 in the blank for the home you would like best. Place 2 in the blank you like next best, and so on, until you come to number 5. Although most homes would have some of each, or all, of the characteristics listed below, each of the houses described is especially outstanding for a given characteristic. You are asked to select on the basis of the given outstanding characteristic.

_____ A comfortable home.

_____ A beautiful home.

_____ A home with provision for healthful conditions.

_____ A home which is economical

_____ A home where there is privacy.

PART II

You have just ranked the five homes according to the order of preference of your choice. Below you will find descriptions of five types of homes. Read these carefully and do as asked at the end of these descriptions.

COMFORT 1

This is a comfortable home. It has a conveniently placed water tap, electric lighting, "Khas" curtains and ceiling fans to lessen the heat during summer. It has an electric heater to warm the rooms during winter. It has two verandahs and

lots of storage space. It is an expensive home to maintain, but you will have real comfort in this house.

BEAUTY 2

This is a beautiful home. It has big, green lawns, trees, flowers and painted walls, but there is no provision for tap water and it may not have a wall surrounding the home, but it is a beautiful home.

HEALTH 3

This house is built for good health. It has covered drains and garbage cans. Its floors are slanted to permit drainage of water. It has good ventilation, and the presence of 'Sahan' and the verandahs allow lots of sunshine, light and fresh air. This may not have much storage space, and may be more expensive than you want, but it is a home good for health.

ECONOMY 4

This is a modest home. It does not cost too much to operate for one's income. It is not a beautiful home. It does not have a green lawn, flowers and a garden, but it suits the family income.

PRIVACY 5

This is a home which has walls surrounding the home. There are curtains in every door. It has a back verandah and a 'Sahan' for women folk to carry on the household chores. The outside rooms are for the men and boys. It might not have good drainage or storage arrangement, but it provides for privacy from outside, and if desired, men and women can entertain their friends separately.

Out of the five houses described, indicate in the order of your preference the house you would like best to live in; and the one which you would like least.

Number___ is my first choice, the house I like best.

Number___ is my second choice, the house I like next to the best.

Number___ is my third choice, the house I like next to the second best.

Number___ is my fourth choice, the house I like next to the least.

Number___ is my last choice, the house I like the least.

PART III

Following are a series of descriptions which summarize each of the five types of homes. They are grouped in pairs. Please make a choice in each case. Read both descriptions in each pair carefully before you make a choice. Draw a circle around the number of the home you prefer in each pair.

2 - A beautiful home. It has big green lawns, trees and flowers. It has creepers on the pillars of the verandah.

1 - A comfortable home. It has a conveniently placed water tap, and there is electric lighting in the 'sahan'. It also has 'khas' curtains for summer use and an electric heater for winter.

3 - A home built for good health. It has covered drains and garbage cans. Its floors are slanted to permit drainage.

4 - An inexpensive home. It does not cost much to operate this home. It suits the family income.

1 - A comfortable home. It has a conveniently placed water tap, and there is electric lighting in the 'sahan'. It also has 'khas' curtains for summer use and an electric heater for winter.

5 - A home which will give much privacy. It has walls surrounding the home. There are curtains in every door. There are separate rooms for boys and girls.

2 - A beautiful home. It has big green lawns, trees and flowers. It has creepers on the pillars of the verandah.

3 - A home built for good health. It has covered drains and garbage cans. Its floors are slanted to permit drainage.

1 - A comfortable home. It has a conveniently placed water tap, and there is electric lighting in the 'sahan'. It also has 'khas' curtains for summer use and an electric heater for winter.

3 - A home built for good health. It has covered drains and garbage cans. Its floors are slanted to permit drainage.

2 - A beautiful home. It has big green lawns, trees and flowers. It has creepers on the pillars of the verandah.

5 - A home which will give much privacy. It has walls surrounding the home. There are curtains in every door. There are separate rooms for boys and girls.

1 - A comfortable home. It has a conveniently placed water tap, and there is electric lighting in the 'sahan'. It also has 'khas' curtains for summer use and an electric heater for winter.

4 - An inexpensive home. It does not cost much to operate this home. It suits the family income.

3 - A home built for good health. It has covered drains and garbage cans. Its floors are slanted to permit drainage.

5. A home which will give much privacy. It has walls surrounding the home. There are curtains in every door. There are separate rooms for boys and girls.

1 - A beautiful home. It has big green lawns, trees and flowers. It has creepers on the pillars of the verandah.

4 - An inexpensive home. It does not cost much to operate this house. It suits the family income.

- 5 - A home which will give much privacy. It has walls surrounding the home. There are curtains in every door. There are separate rooms for boys and girls.
- 4 - An inexpensive home. It does not cost much to operate this home. It suits the family income.
-

Here you will find the answer to the question given on page one.

Look through the choices you have just made. Count all the 1's you have circled and write the total in the space by the number in the list below. Then count the 2's, and place the total in the space by number 2. Continue by counting each of the remaining numbers and placing each total in the space provided each number.

- _____ 1. Comfortable Home
- _____ 2. Beautiful Home
- _____ 3. Healthful Home
- _____ 4. Economical Home
- _____ 5. Home where there is Privacy

Write the name of the house with the highest total here _____ . This is the house that will make you the happiest.

PART IV

Indicate how you feel about your present home by putting a cross (X) on each line above the words which describe it best. For example, if you think your home is beautiful, put a cross at "very beautiful", or if it is not beautiful, put a cross at "not beautiful". Do the same with each line.

My home is:

Very beautiful Of average beauty Not beautiful

Very comfortable Of average comfort Not comfortable

Very economical Of average economy Not economical

Very healthful Of average health Not healthful

Provides much privacy Provides just enough privacy Does not provide privacy

PART V

Describe briefly what the following kind of homes means to you:

Comfortable home: --

Beautiful home: -

Healthful home: --

Economical home: -

Home where there is Privacy: -

PERSONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO YOUR HOUSE PROBLEMS

Note: Indicate your answer by making a checkmark.

1. Is your home a: One family house _____? Two family house _____? Flat _____?
2. Do you: Own your home _____? Rent _____?
3. How many rooms does your home have? _____
4. How many verandahs does your home have? _____
5. Do you have a "Sahan" in your home? Yes _____ No _____
6. Do you feel the rent of the house is: Low _____? Average _____? High _____?
7. Do you feel the house needs repairs: Very badly _____? Badly _____? Not at all _____?
8. What proportion of your income is spent for the rent and upkeep of the house? $1/8$ _____, $1/4$ _____, $1/3$ _____.
9. Do you have many relatives coming to stay with you for three or four weeks or more? Yes _____ No _____.
10. How well satisfied are you with your home? Well satisfied _____, Moderately satisfied _____, not satisfied _____.
11. If you had enough money to do only one of the following, which would you do? Choose one.
 - _____ a. Change the house for one in a better locality.
 - _____ b. Have another room added.
 - _____ c. Have some more open space such as a "Sahan" added.
 - _____ d. Have another verandah added.
 - _____ e. Have the house white washed.
 - _____ f. Have the floors cemented.
 - _____ g. Have the position of doors or windows altered.
 - _____ h. Have a garden planted.

12. In which socio-cultural group would you place your parents?

- a. Orthodox
- b. Modern
- c. In between orthodox and modern
- d. None of these

13. Is (or was) your father a:

- a. Government servant?
- b. Landlord?
- c. Businessman?
- d. Doctor?
- e. Lawyer?
- f. Any other (name) _____

14. Do you have:

- a. One full-time servant working for your family.
- b. Two full-time servants working for your family.
- c. Three full-time servants working for your family.
- d. More than three full-time servants working for your family.

Administration of the Instrument

A plan would be developed for selecting a sample group of families. The instrument would be given to every member in each family who is capable of understanding the questions. The instrument would probably be more valid if a researcher were present when the family responded to it. Many of the people in Pakistan are not familiar with research and may not understand how their cooperation in research can contribute to better housing. The research person could help them to understand why their cooperation is important, and could help them with problems which may arise in the use of the instrument. Also, some Pakistani people may need assistance in reading the instructions and questions. Three or four visits to the homes of each family would be desirable if financial support of a research project in which the instrument is used would permit that number of visits. During the first visit, the family could be acquainted with the objectives of the study. Also, arrangements could be made for getting together the members who will participate in the study. In the second visit, the participants could respond to the instrument. During the third visit, the respondents could be informed about the results of the test. A fourth visit may be advisable in order to get further evidence regarding the values of the family.

Recommendations for the Use of the Instrument in Pakistan

So that any research study including the use of this instrument will be more meaningful, the writer recommends

that the following suggestions be given consideration.

- I. A "Value-Word Housing Statement Association" instrument, which is to provide the basis for developing a "Which House Would You Choose?" instrument, should be formulated for various socio-economic classes and should be based on the social and cultural characteristics of the class or classes selected for study.
- II. For better understanding of the applicability of the "Which House Would You Choose?" instrument, it should be pre-tested before executing a research program in which it is utilized.
- III. The following methods, suggested by Cutler, should be used in testing the reliability and validity of the "Which House Would You Choose?" instrument.

(1) by correlating the results from the paired comparisons with the results from other parts of the form; (2) by comparing the results of the form with conditions in the homes of the respondents; (3) by confirmation of the results by the individuals concerned; and (4) by repeating the test after an interval of time has elapsed.⁷

To make such research study more valuable, the following points recommended by Cutler should be kept in mind:

- a. The sample selected should permit a proper statistical analysis.
- b. In selecting the sample, the instrument of the study should be modified according to regional, community and other differences.

⁷Cutler, p. 100.

- c. A comparative study should be made within large groups of different socio-economic levels.
- d. To obtain the support from the people and the government agencies, information should be given to the people to instill their confidence in research.⁸

Summary

The instrument, "Which House Would You Choose?" has been developed to determine the housing values of individuals or families in Pakistan. It is patterned on the paired comparison technique and is based on the findings of the Value-Word Housing Statement Association instrument, used by forty-one Pakistani students. It is similar to an instrument devised and used by Cutler. It consists of five parts and a brief questionnaire. It is recommended that the instrument be responded to in the presence of a research person who can help resolve any problems which arise with its use. It is also recommended that the reliability and validity of the instrument be tested, that different instruments be devised for use with various socio-economic classes, and that any sample group be randomly selected.

⁸ Ibid. p. 100-104.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

The associations made by Pakistani students between selected housing values and certain housing characteristics were chosen for study. This problem was selected because an identification of values, which are motivating factors in the choice of a home, can provide architects and planners with some directions for planning more livable homes. The ultimate objective of the study is the development of an instrument and a research technique which can be used in initiating socio-psychological housing research in Pakistan.

The major hypothesis of the study is that selected value-words would be more frequently associated with certain housing features than with others.

A review of the literature disclosed that early housing studies were directed toward reducing the homemaker's expenditure of energy. Recently, however, a few sociologists and home economists have investigated the relationship between housing and values.

The forty-one Pakistani students enrolled at Oklahoma State University for the 1961 spring semester were selected to be the sample. An instrument, which would show association

patterns between selected value-words and housing features, was formulated. Following a pre-test and a revision of the instrument, it was administered to the respondents.

Because of the limitations imposed by the sample, the data was not statistically treated. The frequencies of association between the value-words and the housing statements made by the males, the females, and the total population were obtained. An association was considered present if fifty percent or more of the respondents identified a given value-word with a given housing statement.

On the basis of the associations obtained, an instrument "Which House Would You Choose?" was developed for use in Pakistan. The instrument consists of five parts and a questionnaire. It is based on the paired comparison technique; and when completed by a respondent, it should reveal his ranking for certain housing values.

Conclusions

Although the data could not be treated statistically, the findings which emerged from the study seem to justify the following conclusions:

(1) The hypothesis of the study appears to be supported by the findings which reflect that some housing values are more frequently associated with certain housing features than with others.

(2) Differences between the male and female response patterns indicate that: (a) men and women tend to have different patterns of association, and (b) the associations made by women are more similar than are those made by men.

(3) "Social prestige" does not seem to be a value-word associated with many features typical of middle-class Pakistani homes.

(4) Two factors, the patterns of association between value-words and housing statements and the definitions of the value-words given by the respondents, indicate that the Pakistani students have a fair understanding of the meanings of the value-words.

(5) An instrument can be devised which will show associations made between selected value-words and typical housing features.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Age of the Male and Female Respondents

Age	Male	Female
Under 20 years	12.2	0.2
21 years to 24 years	36.0	0.7
25 years to 29 years	21.0	0.8
Over 30 years	0.2	0.8

APPENDIX B

Length of Stay in Some Rural Area

Length of stay in months and years	Respondents	
	Male	Female
Less than 6 months	5	5
7 months to one year	1	-
1 year to 2 years	3	-
2 years to 5 years	3	2
5 years to 10 years	8	-
No experience in rural living	9	5

APPENDIX C

A STUDY RELATED TO PAKISTANI HOUSING

The purpose of this study is to see how certain value-words are associated with characteristics which are typical of Pakistani housing. I would like you to indicate which "value-word" you associate with the given statements. This is not a test and you will not be graded. Your answers are confidential and will only be used for studying the patterns of association between the selected "value-words" and the statements which pertain to housing in Pakistan.

INSTRUCTIONS

- On the following pages you will note 6 value-words listed at the top left of the sheet. They are:
 - Comfort
 - Privacy
 - Economy
 - Social Prestige
 - Beauty
 - Health
- A number of statements describing characteristics typical of Pakistani housing are given on the right.
- In the spaces provided at the left indicate the value-word which you associate with the corresponding statement by using a check mark.
- Choose only one value-word for each of the statements listed.

For example: If the statement on the right said "A curtain at every door", and you associated this housing characteristic with the "value-word" privacy, you should check opposite the statement in the column headed by the word Privacy.

If you do not associate any of the value-words with a given statement, place your check in the last column headed by the words "None of These".

- (1) Please, do not carry on a conversation.
- (2) Please do not discuss this study or your responses with any Pakistani student who has not yet participated in it.
- (3) If you do not understand any statement or word, I shall be happy to explain them.

BEAUTY	SOCIAL PRESTIGE	ECONOMY	PRIVACY	COMFORT	HEALTH	NONE OF THESE	
							1. A high wall surrounding the home.
							2. Flower pots placed at the edge of a verandah.
							3. A light at the gates.
							4. A courtyard at both the back and front of the home.
							5. Big, framed pictures.
							6. High 'Rashondan' (skylights).
							7. For a family of 2 adults, a 2 bedroom house.
							8. Running water and a wash-basin in the dining room.
							9. An electric toaster.
							10. Doors and windows placed to permit cross ventilation.
							11. A small, but compact house.
							12. Creepers on the pillars of a verandah.
							13. Two gates at the front of the house.
							14. General electric lighting in the courtyard.
							15. A water tap in the courtyard.
							16. A separate godown for storage.
							17. Daris on the floors instead of carpets.
							18. Walls which have been painted.
							19. A set of dining table and chairs.
							20. A full-length mirror in the main bedroom.
							21. A kitchen with a pantry (a small serving room) adjoining the dining room.
							22. Doors with wire net.

BEAUTY	SOCIAL PRESTIGE	ECONOMY	PRIVACY	COMFORT	HEALTH	NONE OF THESE	
							23. Flower pots hanging from the verandah arches.
							24. Wooden bar gates (half-size).
							25. A back courtyard only.
							26. A two-way light switch on the staircase.
							27. 'Khas curtains' during summer.
							28. Fixed study areas for children going to school.
							29. An upholstered sofa-set in the dining room.
							30. Cupboards or almirayhs for china and silver.
							31. A combined bed and dressing room.
							32. A double story house.
							33. A garbage can in the courtyard.
							34. One gate at the front of the house.
							35. Brick flooring in the courtyard.
							36. A wash basin on the back verandah.
							37. No dining room.
							38. Table lamps in every room.
							39. Big glass windows.
							40. A frigidaire in the dining room.
							41. A separate dressing room connecting with the bathroom.
							42. Low ceilings in the house.
							43. A well kept lawn covering the front yard.
							44. A flower garden in the front.
							45. Floors slanted to permit drainage of water.
							46. A light on the front porch.

BEAUTY	SOCIAL PRESTIGE	ECONOMY	PRIVACY	COMFORT	HEALTH	NONE OF THESE	
							47. A water tap in the kitchen.
							48. A separate drawing room and dining room.
							49. 'Paudan' at every door step.
							50. Blue 'white-wash' in the rooms.
							51. A sideboard in the dining room.
							52. Portable electric heaters for warming the rooms during winter.
							53. A kitchen with plenty of wall shelves.
							54. Covered drains in the house.
							55. A carpet in every room.
							56. Curtains in every door.
							57. A ceiling fan in every room.
							58. Many cupboards in the house.
							59. Walls white washed regularly.

Please explain in a sentence or two, what you understand by the given words:

BEAUTY:

SOCIAL PRESTIGE:

ECONOMY:

PRIVACY:

COMFORT:

HEALTH:

A. PERSONAL DATA

1. Male _____ Female _____
2. Approximate age in years _____.
3. Educational classification at OSU _____.
4. From what city in Pakistan do you come? _____.

B. GENERAL

5. Approximately how long have you lived in any of the following places: (indicate in number)
 - a. _____ mo. _____ yr. Some rural area?
 - b. _____ mo. _____ yr. Some urban area?
 - c. _____ mo. _____ yr. U.S.A.?
 - d. _____ mo. _____ yr. Some other country besides the United States?
Name it _____
6. Is your house in Pakistan located in:
 - a. _____ The heart of the city?
 - b. _____ The older residential area, but not in the heart of the city?
 - c. _____ The newer residential area?
 - d. _____ Any other area (Specify _____)
7. While you have been in Stillwater, what kind or kinds of housing have you lived in:
 - a. _____ An apartment?
 - b. _____ A dormitory?
 - c. _____ With a family?
 - d. _____ Any other (Explain _____)
8. In which socio-cultural group would you place your parents:
 - a. _____ Orthodox?
 - b. _____ Modern?
 - c. _____ In between Orthodox and Modern?
 - d. _____ None of these (Explain _____)

APPENDIX D

ASSOCIATED STATEMENTS THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS

1. A high wall surrounding the home.
2. Flower pots placed at the edge of a verandah.
3. Big, framed pictures.
4. High 'Rashandan' (skylights)
5. Running water and a wash-basin in the dining room.
6. An electric toaster.
7. Doors and windows placed to permit cross ventilation.
8. A small, but compact house.
9. Creepers on the pillars of a verandah.
10. A water tap in the courtyard.
11. A separate godown for storage.
12. 'Daris' on the floors instead of carpets.
13. Walls which have been painted.
14. A set of dining table and chairs.
15. A full length mirror in the main bedroom.
16. A kitchen with a pantry (a small serving room) adjoining the dining room.
17. Doors with wire net.
18. Flower pots hanging from the verandah arches.
19. A two-way light switch on the staircase.
20. 'Khas' curtains during the summer.
21. Fixed study areas for children going to school.
22. A combined bed and dressing room.
23. A garbage can in the courtyard.
24. A wash basin on the back verandah.
25. A frigidaire in the dining room.

26. A separate dressing room connecting with the bathroom.
27. A flower garden in the front.
28. Floors slanted to permit drainage.
29. A light on the front porch.
30. A water tap in the kitchen.
31. Blue 'whitewash' in the rooms.
32. A sideboard in the dining room.
33. Portable electric heaters for warming the rooms.
34. A kitchen with plenty of wall shelves.
35. Covered drains in the house.
36. Curtains in every door.
37. A ceiling fan in every room.
38. A well kept lawn covering the front yard.

APPENDIX E

STATEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS

1. A light at the gates.
2. A courtyard at both the back and front of the house.
3. For a family of two adults, a two bedroom house.
4. Two gates at the front of the house.
5. General electric lighting in the courtyard.
6. Wooden bar gates (half size).
7. A back courtyard only.
8. An upholstered sofa-set in the drawing room.
9. Cupboards or almirayhs for china and silver.
10. A double story house.
11. One gate at the front of the house.
12. Brick flooring in the courtyard.
13. Table lamps in every room.
14. Big glass windows.
15. Low ceilings in the house.
16. A separate drawing room and dining room.
17. 'Pandán' at every doorstep.
18. A carpet in every room.
19. Many cupboards in the house.
20. Walls whitewashed regularly.

VITA

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Master of Science

Thesis: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SELECTED VALUE-WORDS AND CERTAIN HOUSING STATEMENTS MADE BY PAKISTANI STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE 1961 SPRING SEMESTER AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY.

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