

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(65)

## CHAPTER - III

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table No. 1

Age Group of the Respondents.

- Researcher needs to record here the age range of respondents. No respondent belonging to less than 55 years. The retirement, from any employment i.e. Government or Private Sector depend upon completion of 55 to 58 years of age.

Age (in years)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
50 - 55	--	--
55 - 60	15	15
60 - 65	39	39
65 - 70	18	18
70 - 75	13	13
75 - 80	09	09
80 - 85	06	06
85 - 90	--	--
Total	100	

Foot Note :- Exclusive method is followed where upper limit is not included in the same class but included in next class.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(66)

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents, 15 respondents are in the age group of between 55 to 60, 39 respondents are belonging from age group of 60 to 65. Then 18 respondents are belonging from 65 to 70 age group also 13 respondents are from 70 to 75 age group. 09 respondents are from 75 to 80 age group. 06 respondents are belonging from 80 to 85 age group. and 85 to 90 age group do not contain any respondent. So 15% respondents are belonging from 55 to 60 age group, 39% respondents are belonging from 60 - 65 age group, 18% respondents belonging from 65 - 70 age group, 13% respondents are belonging from 70 to 75 age group, 9% respondents are belonging from 75 to 80 age group, 6% respondents are belonging from 80 - 85 age group.

So from above table it is observed that majority of respondents are from the age group of 60 to 65 age group and then it is followed by 65 to 70 age group then 55 to 60 age group.

M. Phil

① Graph showing no. of respondents of their age

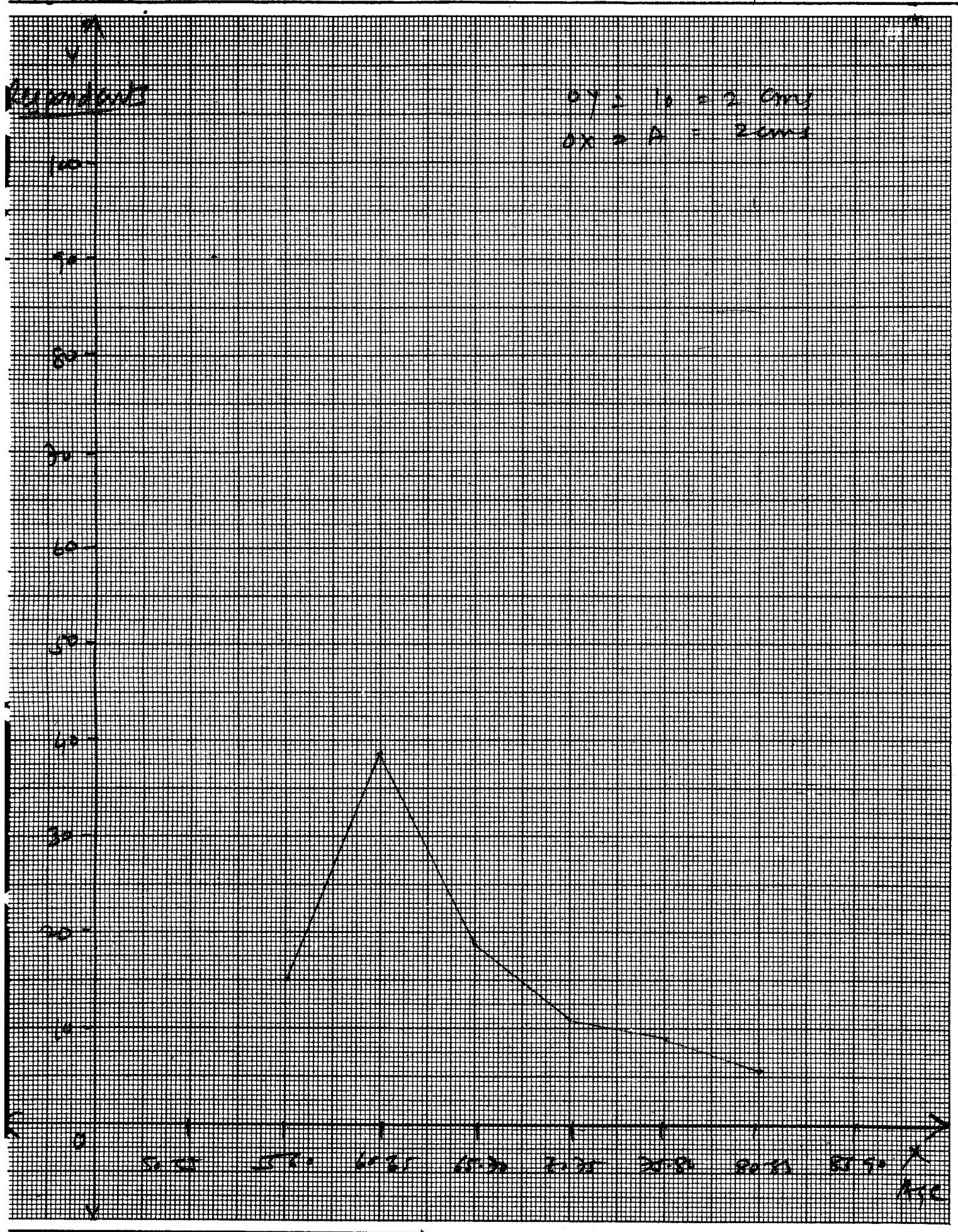


Table No. 2

## Religion of Respondents

- In this table researcher want to record religion of respondents. There are number of religions present in Indian Major Religions were covered under this study which is as follows.

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	85	85
Muslim	02	02
Christian	02	02
Buddha	07	07
Jain	03	03
Sikh	01	01
Total	100	

It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents 85 respondents are found to be Hindus, 02 are found to be Muslim, also 02 are found to be Christian.

Above table shows that out of 100 respondents only 07 respondents are Buddha, 03 are Jain and only one respondent is Sikh.

So from above table contain maximum Hindu respondents. Thus it seems that majority of Hindu respondent is high then it is followed by Buddha and then Jain then Muslim and Christian community. There is only one Sikh.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(68)

Table No. 3

Table showing "Mother Tongue" of the Respondents.

- In this table researcher need to record mother tongue of the respondent which is very essential for this study.

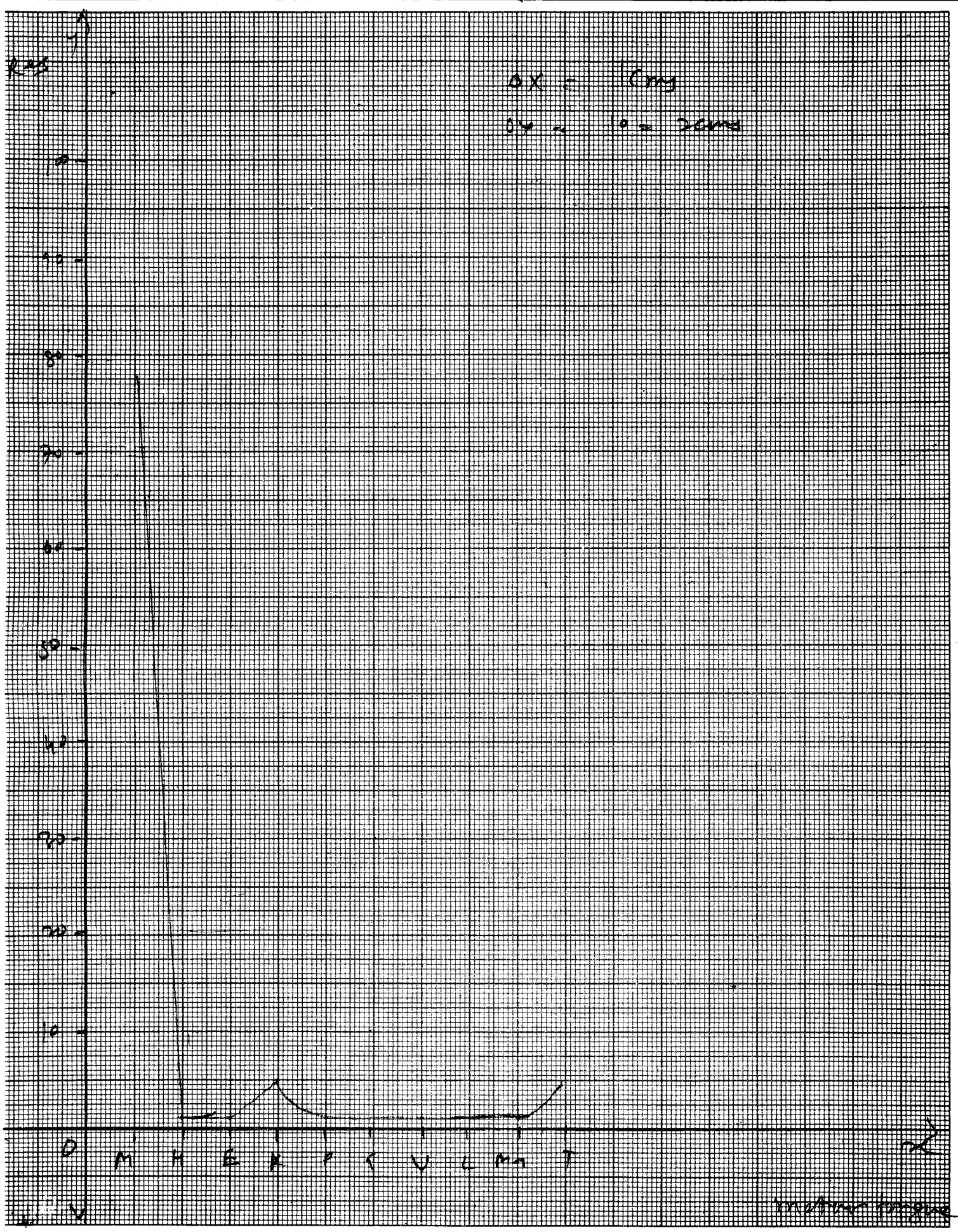
Mother Tongue	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Marathi	79	79
Hindi	02	02
English	02	02
Kannada	05	05
Punjabi	02	02
Gujrathi	02	02
Urdu	01	01
Lamani (Dilect)	01	01
Marwadi	01	01
Telgu	05	05
Total	100	

It is seen from this table out of 100 respondents 79 respondent's mother tongue is Marathi and 2 respondents are speaking Hindi and 2 are English and 2 are Punjabi and 2 are Gujrathi. Only one respondent speak Urdu language, only one respondent speak Lamani language, only one respondent speak Marwadi language, 5 respondent's mother tongue is Kannada.

Thus it appears that 79 i.e. majority of peoples are speaking Marathi as a mother tongue.

M. Phil

Graph showing mother tongue of no. of respondents



# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(69)

Table No. 4

Table showing Education of the respondents.

- In this table researcher need to mention educational level of respondent because education of Respondent is important to calculate the intelligency of respondent.

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nothing	08	08
Pre-primary	01	01
Primary	10	10
Secondary	40	40
Higher Secondary	01	01
Under graduate	11	11
Graduate	15	15
Double Graduate	13	13
Research students	01	01
Total	100	

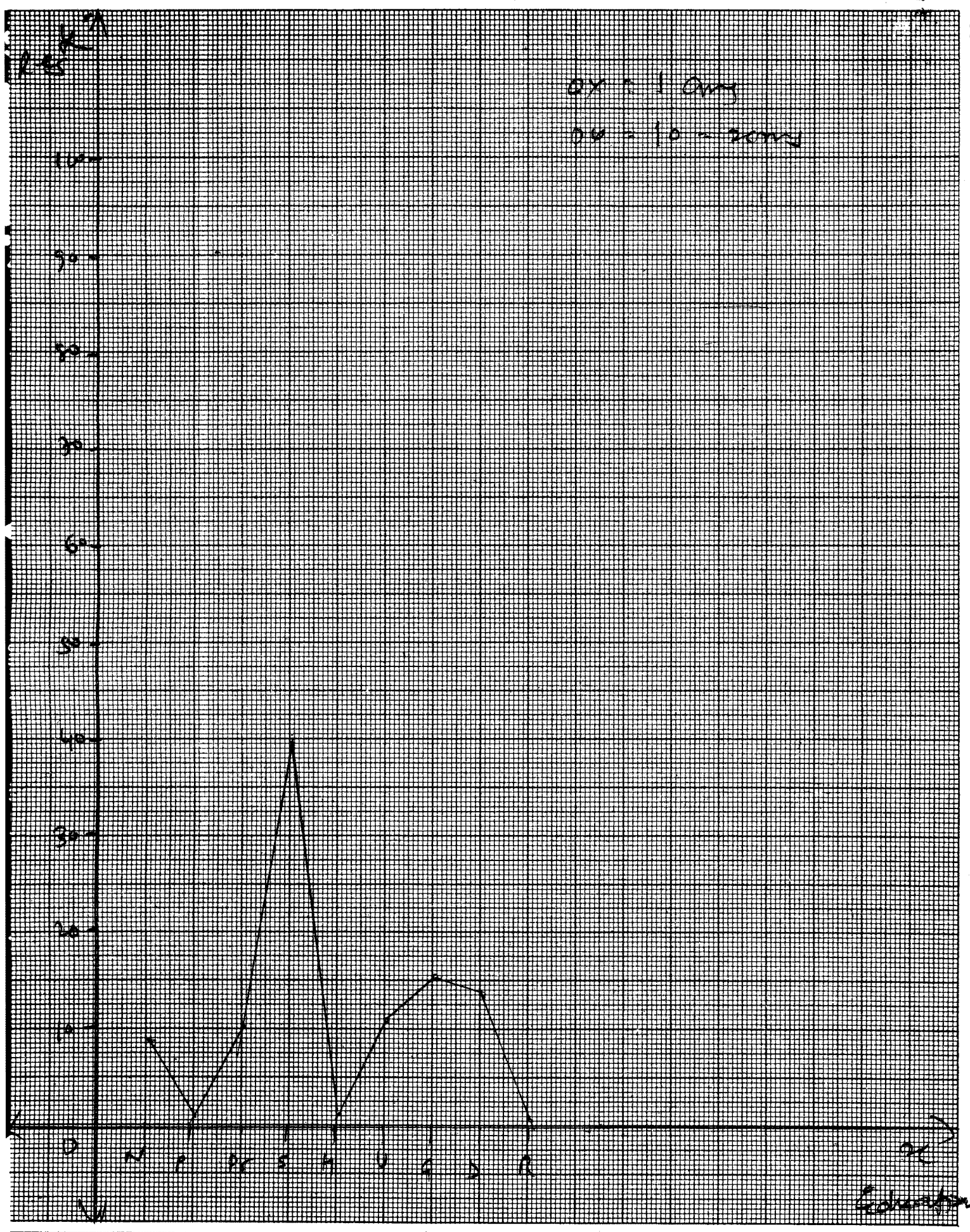
It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents only one is research scholar and one is having higher secondary and one is having pre-primary education. 10 respondents out of 100 were having primary education. The 40 respondents are having secondary qualification. Then 11 respondents are belonging from Graduate class qualification and 13 respondents were Double graduate.

It is seems that majority of respondents are having upto secondary qualifications.

M. Phil



# Graph showing Educational level of Respondents





# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(70)

Table No. 5

Table showing Native place of the respondent.

- Researcher need to record the native places of respondents which is essential for the study.

Native Place (State)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Masharashtra State	87	87
Karnataka State	08	08
Andhra Pradesh	02	02
Punjab State	01	01
Gujrath State	01	01
Tamil Nadu	01	01
Total	100	

It is seen from above table that out of 100 respondents 87 respondent's native place (state) is Maharashtra then 8 from Karnataka state. Only 2 respondents native place is in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujrath, Tamil Nadu states contain only one respondent each.

From above table it appears that 87 respondents that is majority of respondents are from Maharashtra State then it is followed by Karnataka state then Andhra Pradesh then Punjab, Gujrath and Tamil Nadu.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(71)

Table No. 6

Table showing Marital status of the Respondents.

- In this table researcher is interested to mention marital status of respondents to check the how much respondents are married or unmarried or widow.

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	85	85
Unmarried	03	03
Widow/Widower	12	12
Total	100	

It is seen from above table that out of 100 respondents 85 are married, 03 are unmarried, and 12 are widow or widower.

So there is majority of married respondents it is followed by widow or widower then only 3 are unmarried.

M. Phil

Table No. 7

Table showing types of family.

- Here researcher is need to record the family structure of the respondents which is very important for the study.

Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Joint	41	41
Nuclear	50	50
Not applicable	09	09
Total	100	

It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents 41 respondents are having joint family system and 50 respondents are having nuclear type of family. Only 9 respondents are having exception of both type.

There is majority of 50% respondents are having nucleus type family system and compare to that 41% are having joint type family system.

Thus from above table it seems that there is majority of nuclear family system.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(73)

Table No. 8

Table showing type of Residence.

- Researcher need to record here the type of residence of respondents. It is important to understand the respondents living condition for the study.

Type of Residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Own House	47	47
Bungalow	11	11
Rented	08	08
(Simple) Tin Roof	19	19
Other	01	01
Flat	06	06
Old age home	08	08
Total	100	

It is seen from this table that out of total 100 sampled respondents 47 respondent having their own house then 19 respondents were having simple roof type house, 11 respondents having bungalow, 08 respondents are living on rental basis, 06 are having flats to live also 08 respondents are homeless they are living in old age home.

Thus it is seems that their is majority of own house respondents and near about 1/5 respondents having simple roof type residence then near about 10% respondents are having Bungalow.

M. Phil

Table No. 9

Table showing response towards adequacy of income.

- To judge the economic satisfaction of respondent researcher want to record the adequacy of the income of respondents.

Adequacy of Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	66	66
No	31	31
No Response	03	03
Total	100	

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents, 66 respondents having adequate income, 31 respondents are having inadequate income and only 3 respondents do not give response.

It is observed that 66% respondents are adequate with income and 31% are not.

So it seems that there is majority of income adequate respondents and 1/3 respondents having inadequate income only 3 respondents are not given response.

M. Phil



# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(75)

Table No. 10

Table showing total length of service.

- Researcher need to record here the length of service for the study because it is necessary to see that how much years respondent was in service.

Length of Service	No. of Respondents	Percentage
No response	06	06
Nothing	00	00
01 to 10	00	00
10 to 20	01	01
20 to 30	11	11
30 to 40	62	62
40 to 50	03	03
50 to 60	00	00
60 to still working	01	01
Not applicable	16	16
Total	100	

Foot Note :- Exclusive method is followed where upper limit is not included in the same class but included in next class.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(76)

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents, 62 respondents were having 30 to 40 years service then 11 respondents are having 20 to 30 years service to 16 respondents, this question is not applicable. 6 respondents were not given the answer. 3 respondents were laying in 40 to 50 years service class and only 1 respondent is laying in 60 to still working class interval.

There are 6% respondents which are not having any response, 1% respondent are having 10-20 years length of service, 11% respondents are having 20-30 years length of service, 62% respondents are having 30-40 years length of service, 3% respondents are having 40-50 years length of service, only 1% respondent is working still completion of 60 years age and 16% respondents are not working in any government or private office or firm.

Thus from this table we can observed that there is a majority of respondents who are having 30 to 40 years service.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(77)

Table No. 11

Table showing designation of respondents.

- Researcher is interest to mention the designation of respondents to understand the position of the personnel of various departments.

Designation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
No Answer	04	04
Farmer	06	06
Businessman	01	01
Worker (Mill)	07	07
Howker	02	02
Dalal (Commission agent in yard)	01	01
Rickshaw Driver	01	01
Accounts Officer	01	01
Officer (Dept)	01	01
Head of Department	03	03
Reader	01	01
Professor/Lecturer	05	05
Clerk	10	10
Office Superintendent	04	04
Audit Officer	01	01
Police Sub Inspector	06	06
Dy. Collector	02	02
Tahasildar	03	03
Treasury Officer	01	01
Post Master	03	03
Dy. Post Master	03	03
Dept. Supervisor	04	04
Predictator	01	01
Social Worker	03	03
Doctor (Physician)	01	01
Director of Institute	01	01
Police Inspector	01	01
City Surveyer	01	01
Teacher (School)	04	04
Head Master (School)	05	05
Executive/Dy. Engineer	03	03
Weaver	01	01
Mechanic	01	01
Major	03	03
Hawaladar	01	01
Lt. Colonel	01	01
Asstt. Inspector of General	01	01
Handloom Weaver	02	02
Total :	100	

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(78)

It is seen from this table that researcher has covered the respondents from maximum fields and from maximum department. So number of respondents were from various posts. They already work in many companies, Government offices and they were had different designations like Dy. Collector, Reader, Professor, Lt. Colonel, Police inspector as well as Head of Department, Head Master, Director of Institute.

Then the respondents from lower level that is weaver, mechanic, rickshaw driver also included in the samples.

Thus the various respondents from various posts, designations were included for the study.

Technical - Worker (Mill), Dept. Supervisor, Executive/Dy. Engineer, Weaver, Mechanic, Handloom Weaver.

Administrative - Accounts Officer, Officer (Dept), Head of the Dept., Clerk, Office Superintendent, Audit Officer, Police Sub Inspector, Dy. Collector, Tahasildar, Treasury Officer, Post-Master, Dy. Post Master, Director of Institute, Police Inspector, City Surveyer, Major, Hawaldar, Lt. Colonel, Asstt. Inspector of General.

Professional - Farmer, Businessman, Howker, Dalal (Commission Agent in Yard), Rickshaw Driver, Doctor (Physician).

Educational - Reader, Professor/Lecturer, Teacher (School). Head Master (School).

General - Predictator, Social Worker.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(79)

Table No. 12

Table showing number of issues.

- Researcher is in need to record number of issues of respondent to know the family structure of respondents.

No. of Issues	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nothing	08	08
One	13	13
Two	28	28
Three	17	17
Four	15	15
Five	10	10
Six	06	06
Seven	02	02
Eight	01	01
Nine	00	00
Ten	00	00
Total :	100	

M. Phil



# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(80)

It is seen from above table that maximum 28 respondents having two issues while 17 respondents having three issues then 13 respondents having one issue and 15 respondents having four issues, 10 respondents having five issues, 8 respondents having no issues, six respondents having six issues. Only 2 respondents having seven issues and only 1 respondent having eight issues.

There are 8% respondents having no issue. 13% respondents having only one issue, 28% respondents having two issues, 17% respondents having three issues, 15% respondents having four issues, 10% respondents having five issues, 6% respondents having six issues, 2% respondents having seven issues, 1% respondent having eight issues.

Thus from above information we can conclude that majority of respondents having two issues and then it is followed by three, four, one, five, six, seven, eight issues.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(81)

Table No. 13

Table showing monthly income of respondent (pre-retirement).

- Researcher need to record the monthly income of respondents to study the economic condition of respondent which is useful to draw the conclusion.

Monthly Income (Rs)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nothing	04	04
0000 - 1000	16	16
1000 - 2000	32	32
2000 - 3000	23	23
3000 - 4000	04	04
4000 - 5000	03	03
5000 - above	04	04
No response	14	14
Total	100	

Foot Note :- Exclusive method is followed where upper limit is not included in the same class but included in next class.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(82)

From above table we can see that 4 respondents was no monthly income, 16 respondents monthly income was upto Rs.1000, 32 respondents monthly income was Rs.1000-2000, 23 respondents monthly income was Rs.2000-3000, 04 respondents monthly income was Rs.3000-4000, 03 respondents monthly income was Rs.4000-5000, 04 respondents monthly income was Rs.5000 and above, 14 respondents can't give the answer of question.

There is 4% respondents having no monthly income, 16% respondents having 0000 to 1000 Rs. monthly income, 32% respondents having 1000 to 2000 Rs. monthly income, 23% respondents having 2000 to 3000 Rs. monthly income, 4% respondents having 3000 to 4000 Rs. monthly income, 3% respondents having 4000 to 5000 Rs. monthly income, 4% respondents having Rs.5000 and above monthly income, 14% respondents having no response about monthly income.

Thus from above answers we can conclude that majority of respondents had monthly income in between Rs.1000 to 2000 then it is followed by Rs.2000 to 3000 and Rs. 0 to

M. Phil

Table No. 14

Table showing relationship in between age and education of the respondents.

- Here Researcher need to record the relations in between Age and Education to find out that educational level of respondents.

Age (in yrs)	Education						
	Nothing	Pre- Pri- mary	Pri- mary	Secon- dary	Higher Secon- dary	Under Gra- duate	Double Gra- duate Research Scholars
50-55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55-60	01	--	03	04	--	01	06
60-65	02	02	03	18	01	03	01
65-70	02	--	--	09	--	03	02
70-75	01	--	02	07	--	04	01
75-80	02	--	01	01	--	--	01
80-85	--	--	01	03	--	--	01
85-90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
90-95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
95-100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	08	02	10	42	01	11	12
							02

Foot Note :- Exclusive method is followed where upper limit is not included in the same class but included in the next class.

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(84)

It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents only 2 respondents are research scholars. And these respondents are belonging from age group of 60-65.

Then 12 respondents are double graduate out of which only 1 respondent is from 55-60 age group. 7 are from 60-65 age group, 2 are from 65-70 age group and 2 are from 75-80 age groups.

There are 12 graduates out of 100 respondents in which 6 are from 55 to 60 age group. Only one is from 60 to 65 age group. 02 are from 65 to 70 and one respondent in each age group of 70 to 75, 75 to 80 and 80 to 85.

Undergraduate respondents are 11 out of 100. Out of which 1 respondent from 55-60 age group, 3 are from 60-65 another 3 from 60-65, another 3 respondents from age group of 65-70 and lastly 04 respondents from age group of 70 to 75.

Only one respondent is having higher secondary qualification in 60 to 65 age group.

Total 42 respondents were completed secondary qualification out of which 4 were from 55 to 60 age group then 18 were from 60-65 age group then 9 were from 65 to 70 age group only 7 are from 70 to 75 age group. Then one respondent is from 75 to 80 age group. Lastly 3 respondents are from 80 to 85 age group.

M. Phil



# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(85)

Only 10 respondents are primary educated out of which 3 are from age group of 55 to 60, 3 are from age group of 60 to 65, 2 are from age group of 70-75, 1 is from age group of 75-80, 1 is from age group of 80-85 age group.

Only two respondents are having pre-primary qualifications and having age group of 60 to 65 then only eight respondents are uneducated out of which only 1 is from age group of 55 to 60, 2 are from age group of 60 to 65, 2 are from age group of 65 to 70, 1 respondent is from age group of 70 to 75, 2 respondents are from age group of 75 to 80.

Only 2 respondents from age group 60-65 is educated upto pre-primary so we can conclude that there is a majority of respondents i.e. 42 are having education upto secondary level.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(86)

Table No. 15

Table showing relation between Education and monthly income.

- Researcher want to check here that monthly income is depend on education or not.

Education	Monthly Income							
	0000- 1000	1000- 2000	2000- 3000	3000- 4000	4000- 5000	5000 & above	No Res.	Nothing
Nil	03	02	--	--	--	--	--	03
Pre-primary	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary	03	04	--	--	--	--	01	01
Secondary	08	14	09	02	01	--	08	--
High Secondary	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--
Under- Graduate	01	08	03	--	--	--	--	--
Graduate	--	02	06	01	01	01	01	--
Double Graduate	--	01	04	01	01	01	03	01
Research Scholars	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--
Total	15	33	23	04	03	03	14	05

Foot Note :- Exclusive method is followed where upper limit is not included in the same class but included in next class.

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents out of which 15 are having Rs.0000-1000 monthly

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(87)

income in which 3 are illiterate, 3 are primary educated and 15 are under graduate and 8 respondents are educated upto secondary level.

Then 83 respondents monthly income was Rs.1000 to 2000 in which 2 are illiterate, 2 are pre-primary educated, 4 are primary educated, 14 are secondary educated, 8 are under graduate, 2 are graduate, 1 is double graduate.

Then 23 respondents monthly income was Rs.2000 to 3000 out of which 3 are under graduate, 9 are educated upto secondary level, 1 is educated upto higher secondary level, 6 are graduate, 4 are double graduate.

Then out of total 100 samples 4 respondents monthly income was Rs.3000 to 4000. Out of which 1 is graduate, 1 is double graduate, 2 are educated upto secondary level.

Then 3 respondents monthly income was Rs.4000-5000 but in which 1 is educated upto secondary level, 1 is graduate and 1 is double graduate.

Then 3 respondents monthly income was Rs.5000 and above in which 1 is graduate, 1 is double graduate and 1 is research scholars.

Then 14 respondents are not interested to give answer out of which 1 is educated upto primary level, 8 are upto

**M. Phil**

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(88)

secondary level, 1 is graduate, 3 are double graduate, 1 is research scholars.

Then 5 respondents are no income in which 3 are educated 1 is primary educated and 1 is double graduate.

Thus it is observed that maximum respondents are educated upto secondary level and laying in Rs.1000-2000 class interval.

M. Phil

Table No. 16

Table showing the relationship in between opinion of respondents about pension and opinion of respondent about amount of pension.

- Researcher need to record that pension scheme is good or bad also pension amount is sufficient or not sufficient.

Opinion about pension scheme	Amount sufficient		
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Good	57	11	01
Which is Insufficient	05	07	--
Bad	--	01	--
Other	10	06	02
	72	25	03

It is seen from above table that 57 respondents are in favour with pension scheme and the amount of pension is sufficient to them. also only 11 respondents are told that pension scheme is good but amount is insufficient. Only 10 respondents given another answers. So it is seen from above table that there is a majority of respondents who's opinion about pension scheme is good as well as pension amount is sufficient to them.



# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(90)

Table No. 17

Table showing relationship in between Habir of respondent and psychological satisfaction due to habits.

- Researcher need to record how much respondents are habitual and psychological satisfaction is depend upon habit or not.

Habits	Satisfaction		
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Yes	29	11	03
No	--	03	54
Total	29	14	57

It is seen from above table that out of 100 respondents only 29 respondents are having psychological satisfaction from habits and 11 are not having satisfaction from habits also 54% respondents are not having habits. So there is no question of satisfaction.

Thus it is seen from the table that majority of respondents are not having habits so there is no question of psychological satisfaction.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(91)

Table No. 18

Table showing relationship between attitude about life and attitude about nation.

- Here Researcher want to see the opinion of respondents about future of nation and opinion of respondent about life which denotes the trend of respondents.

Attitude about Life	Attitude about nation			
	Best Future	Slowly growing	No hopes	Other
Creative	43	11	01	01
Hopeless	02	09	04	01
Hopeful	08	10	05	--
Can't Explain	--	01	02	01
Other	--	01	--	--
Total	53	32	12	03

It is seen from above tables that out of 100 respondents 43 respondents showing their opinion about best future of nation with creative life but only 4 respondents are not happy with future of nation and according to them life is hopeless and 11 respondents are in favour with slow growth of nation.

So from above table it seems that there is a majority of respondents who are in favour in life is creative and best future of nation.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(92)

Table No. 19

Table showing relationship between cultural behaviour of society and social behaviour of society.

- Researcher need to record here opinion of respondent about cultural and social behaviour of society. So we can judge that social and cultural behaviour of our society is good or poor.

Cultural Behaviour	Social Behaviour			
	Good	Poor	Medium	Any other
Good	29	05	01	--
Poor	04	39	02	--
Medium	--	02	17	--
Any other	--	--	--	01
Total	33	46	20	01

It is seen from this table that 29 respondents are having good opinion about social and cultural behaviour of society. Only 39 respondents are not satisfied on social and cultural behaviour of society. According to 17 respondents the social and cultural behaviour of the society is medium.

So from above table it seems that majority of respondents are given their opinion about social and cultural behaviour of society is poor.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(93)

Table No. 20

Table showing relationship between friends and family members.

- Researcher need to record here the relation of respondents with friends and with family members to know the behaviour of respondent with other person.

Family Members	Friends					
	Good	As usual	Worst	Poor	Medium	Any other
Good	49	05	--	--	01	--
Medium	07	28	--	--	01	--
Worst	01	--	02	02	--	--
Poor	--	--	--	02	--	--
Any other	01	--	--	--	01	--
Total	58	33	02	04	03	--

It is seen from the table that out of 100 respondents 49 respondents having good relation with friends and family members, only 02 respondents having bad relation with friends and family members, and 28 respondents having usual relation with friends and family members,

So it appears that there is a majority of respondents i.e. 49% who are keeping good relations with friends and family members.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(94)

Table No. 21

Table showing relationship between burden on family members and happiness in the family.

- Here researcher want to record that, respondent is supposed to be a burden on family and he is happy in his family or not.

Happiness	Burden		
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Yes	03	82	--
No	10	01	--
Not Applicable	01	--	03
Total	14	83	03

It is seen from above table that out of 100 respondents 82 respondents are not burden on family. So there is a happiness. But only 10 respondents are supposed to burden on family members so there is no happiness. Only 3 respondents are not applicable to this.

So it appears that majority (82%) of respondents are not a burden on family members there is a happiness.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(95)

Table No. 22

Table showing relationship between social participation and satisfaction in social involvement.

- Researcher need to record here how much respondent are having social participation and how much respondents are getting social satisfaction due to social involvement.

Social Involvement	Social Satisfaction	
	Yes	No
Yes	24	01
No	01	74
Total	25	75

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents 24 respondents are having social satisfaction with social involvement, 74 respondents are not having social satisfaction and not having social involvement. 1 respondent is not having social involvement, 1 respondent is not having social satisfaction.

Thus from this table we can conclude that there is a majority of respondents who are not having social satisfaction with social involvement. Also there is a majority of those respondents who are not having any social involvement and social satisfaction that were 74%.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(96)

Table No. 23

Table showing relationship between problem creation and continuous advice to young without need.

- Here researcher need to record the how much respondents gives continuous advice to youngsters without need and creates problem in the house.

Problem Creation	Continuous Advice		
	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Yes	08	03	--
No	15	71	--
Not Applicable	--	01	02
Total	23	75	02

It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents only 8 gives continuous advice so it creates problems. If donot give advice so there is no problem creation. Only 15 respondents give continuous advice to young be it will not create problem and only 3 gives continuous advice to young which is helpful for problem creation.

Thus we can see that majority of respondents i.e. 71% cannot give continuous advice to young and donot create problem.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(97)

Table No. 24

Table showing relationship between (faith) belief on astrology and faith on God.

- Here researcher want to record the how much respondents are keep belief on God and Astrology.

Faith on God	Faith on Astrology		
	Yes	No	Any other
Yes	65	02	--
No	16	15	01
Any other	01	--	--
Total	82	17	01

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sampled respondents 65 respondents are having faith on God and Astrology, 15 respondents have not belief on God and Astrology, 1 respondent gives another answer.

Thus it appears that there is a majority of respondents who keeps faith on God. And astrology i.e. 65%.

M. Phil



Table No. 25

Table showing relationship in between old age homes and alternative.

- Researcher want to record here how much respondents are interested to live in old age home otherwise what is the alternative in front of them.

Opinion of Respondent	Force to live in old age home		
	Yes	No	Any other
Live with friend	01	01	--
Live with other relative	02	04	--
Live in separate home	01	06	--
Any other	02	09	--
Not Applicable	70	--	04
Total	76	20	04

It is seen from this table that out of 100 respondents only 20 respondents are not interested live in old age home out of which 6 are interested to live in separate home, 4 are interested to live with other relative, 1 is interested to live with friend and 70 respondents are not applicable to this question because they are living in their own houses.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(99)

Table No. 26

Table showing relationship in between family doctor and cost of medical aid.

- Researcher want to record the how much respondents are having family doctors and cost of medical aid which is bearable or not.

Cost of Medical Aid	Family Doctor	
	Yes	No
Yes	43	12
No	10	35
Total	53	47

It is seen from this table that out of 100 sample respondents 43 are having family doctor and cost of medical aid is bearable to them but 35 respondents having no family doctors and also cost of medical aid is unbearable to them.

Only 12 respondents not having family doctor but cost of medical aid bearable and only 10 respondents having family doctor but cost of medical aid not bearable.

Thus it seems that majority of respondents are having family doctor as well as cost of medical aid is bearable.

M. Phil

Table No. 27

Table showing relationship between life satisfaction in previous life and post retirement life.

- Here researcher want to record satisfactions of respondents in previous life and post retirement life.

Post Retirement life	Previous life	
	Yes	No
Yes	83	02
No	07	08
Total	90	10

It is seen that in this table out of 100 samples 83 respondents are satisfied in previous life and post retirement life, 8 respondents are not satisfied on previous life and post retirement life only 2 are satisfied on post retirement life but not in previous life then 7 respondents are having satisfaction in previous life but not having satisfaction in post retirement life.

Thus it seems that there is a majority of respondents who are having satisfaction in previous life as well as satisfaction in previous life and only 8 respondents are not having previous and post retirement life satisfaction.

M. Phil

Table No. 28

Table showing relationship between co-operation of neighbourhood with respondent and respondents co-operation with neighbourhood.

- Researcher want to record the co-operation with neighbourhood because it is helpful for the study respondents co-operativeness.

Neighbourhood Co-operation with respondent	Co-operation with neighbourhood	
	Yes	No
Co-operative	94	--
Non-Cooperative	02	04
Any other	--	--
Total	96	04

It is seen from this table that out of 100 samples 94 respondents are co-operative with neighbourhood and neighbourhood co-operation with respondent, only 4 respondents are not co-operative with neighbourhood and neighbourhood also not co-operative with respondents. Only 2 respondents are co-operative with neighbourhood but neighbours are not co-operative with respondents.

Thus it seems that majority of respondents and neighbourhood are co-operative with each other. Only 4 respondents are not co-operative with neighbourhood.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(102)

Table No. 29

Table showing the steps taken by respondents against disease.

- Here researcher want to record respondents steps taken against their disease.

Doctor's treatment	: 50
Precautions	: 07
Hakim	: 06
Nothing	: 15
Vaidya treatment	: 06
Any other	: 03
Doctor's treatment	:
Precautions	: 02
Doctor's treatment	:
Hakim	} 01
Vaidya Treatment	:
Doctor's treatment	:
Vaidya Treatment	: 05
Doctor's treatment	:
Nothing	} 02
Precaution	:
Vaidya Treatment	: 02
Doctor's treatment	:
Precaution	} 01
Any other	:
Total :	----- 100

It is seen from this table that majority of respondents (i.e. 50) are taking treatment from Doctors then it is followed by 15 respondents are doing nothing for diseases.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(103)

Then it is followed by 7 respondents who are taking precautions.

Then 6 are taking treatment of Hakim 06 are taking Vaidya treatment 05 are taking both doctors and vaidya treatment.

Thus it seems that majority of respondents are taking doctors treatment for their disease.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(104)

Table No. 30

## Achievements (How much)

Table showing respondents achievement in their life. How much respondent achieved in the life is essential to know for the study.

Too much	: 39
Medium	: 35
Less	: 07
Nothing	: 08
Donot reach upto expectation	: 04
Achieve upto expectation	: 05
Medium nothing	: 01
Too much achieve upto mark	: 01
	----
Total	:100

From above table out of 100 samples 39 respondents are achieved too much in life then 35 respondents are achieved medium and 7 are less achieved and 8 are achieved nothing in life and 4 says that they are not reached upto expectations. Only 5 achieve upto expectation.

Thus from above tables it seems that majority of respondents are achieved too much as well as medium.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(105)

Table No. 31

## Opinion of Young Generation.

Table showing opinion of young generation about respondents i.e. to see that what is the opinion of young generation about old.

Calm and Quite	:	15
Co-operative	:	64
Non Co-operative	:	07
Trouble shooter	:	01
Angry man	:	02
Any other	:	04
Co-operative	:	
Any other	:	01
Calm	:	
Co-operative	:	03
Co-operative	:	
Non co-operative	:	01
Trouble shooter	:	
Angry man	:	02
	-----	
Total	:	100

It is seen from above table that 15 respondents out of 100 are calm and quite, 64 are co-operative, 7 are non co-operative, 1 is trouble shooter, 2 are angry man according to young generation.

Thus from above table it seems that majority of respondents are co-operative.

M. Phil



Table No. 32

## Diseases of Respondents.

- Table showing disease of respondents facing now a days due to bad atmosphere or bad treatment or bad living conditions.

B.P.	:	20
Diabetis	:	11
Heart Trouble	:	02
Any other	:	23
Not applicable	:	36
B.P.	:	
Any other	:	01
B.P.	:	
Diabetis	:	03
B.P.	:	
Diabetis	}	01
Heart trouble	:	
B.P.	:	
Heart trouble	:	01
B.P.	:	
Diabetis	:	
Heart trouble	:	01
Any other	:	
B.P.	:	
Diabetis	}	01
Any other	:	
Total	:	100

It is seen from this table that majority of respondents are not suffering from any disease 20 respondents are having B.P., 11 are having Diabetis, 02 are having heart trouble.

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(107)

Table No. 33

Table showing respondents achievement in their life.

OH	:	06
W	:	01
PM	:	27
LS	:	06
MS	:	02
GC	:	11
AO	:	09
OH-PM-LS-MS-GC	:	02
OH-PM	:	05
OH-PM-W	:	04
PM-LS-GC	:	01
PM-GC	:	03
OH-PM-GC	:	02
OH-PM-LS-MS	:	01
OH-W-PM-LS-MS	:	01
W-PM	:	03
PM-LS-MS-GC	:	03
PM-MS	:	02
OW-H	:	01
OH-W-PM-LS-MS-GC	:	01
LS-GC	:	01
PM-AO	:	01

M. Phil

# SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(108)

OH-PM-MS	:	01
PM-LS-MS	:	01
PM-LS	:	02
OH-GC	:	01
OH-PM-LS-GC	:	01
W-PM-LS	:	01

-----  
Total : 100

-----  
OH = Own House,                      W = Wealth,                      PM = Peace of mind,  
LS = Life satisfaction, MS = Mental Satisfaction  
GC = Good Children                      AO = Any other

It is seen from above table that out of 100 samples 6 achieved their own house, 1 respondent achieved wealth, 27 respondents achieved peace of mind, 6 respondents achieved life satisfaction, 2 respondents achieved mental satisfaction, 11 respondents achieved Good Children, 9 respondents have any other answers, 38 respondents given mixed achievements.

Thus from above table it seems that majority of respondents achieved peace of mind in their life. Also some respondents (11%) interested to have good childrens.

M. Phil