

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter the findings are discussed on the basis of data collected by the researcher. The conclusions are drawn on the basis of findings and the observations of the researcher during his study.

Majority of the respondents interviewed were from the age group of 41 years to 80 years, and Age is very important factor to decide the opinion and attitude of the respondents. Maturity generally depends upon age and experience.

Majority of the respondents including male and female found illiterate. The % illiteracy found very high amongst female respondents. The % of higher education is also found very less.

Majority of the respondents were married.

Majority of the respondents found non-marathi speakers as their mother tongue was Kannada and Telugu.

The % of unemployed is reported only 15% , while majority of the respondents found involved either in agriculture, business, service, or education even considerable % i.e. 33 % respondents found busy in their old business like pick-pocketing, stealing and theft etc.

Majority i.e. 90% respondents found habitual with either liquor, tobacco, Pan chewing, mawa, shindi, Bidi/Cigarette and drugs also. Surprisingly the females respondents also found habitual of the above mentioned habits.

Almost cent percent respondents found having their monthly income. Majority of the respondents had their monthly income more than Rs.5000/-.

Majority of respondents have reported as they have migrated from their native, and the reasons behind it were poverty, due to anti-social activities, police have compelled them to leave or non co-operation of the other communities due to stigma attached to them.

Majority of respondents have responded that either they won't know or can't say. Don't know and can't say signifies that knowingly they were hiding the occupation like pick-pocketing, stealing, theft etc. While considerable no. of respondents have stated that, the agriculture business and service, was the occupation of their forefathers.

It is found that, considerable % of respondents were unaware about the economic condition of the forefathers. While 17% have reported it as sound one.

It is found that considerable % of respondents have reported that the living standard of their forefathers was either

medium or sound. But majority of the respondents have reported either poor or found unaware. .

Majority of the respondents found aware about the steps taken by the community people, and the steps taken were as follows like formation of sangha, counselling of individual criminals, Education programmes. Eradication of superstitions, Establishment of Pat-pedhis, Ban on habits like liquor, Shindi, Alcohol etc.

Majority of the respondents found reported that, the attitude of the other communities towards Kaikadi community is now changed and now it is fair.

Majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the literacy condition of the Kaikadi community is either improving or improved.

Majority of the respondents found beneficiaries of welfare schemes declared and facilities provided by the State and Central Government.

Majority of the respondents found consented that they have changed their occupation due to the Government facilities. Considerable percentage of respondents have consented that their monthly total family income is more than Rs.10,001/- and almost all the respondent's monthly total family income found satisfactory.

Majority of the respondents sources of income were Agriculture, Business, and service or other (Which includes

their old business like pick pocketing, stealing and theft etc.)

It is surprisingly found that majority of the respondents were not under the burden of loan. While very few % found had the loans more than Rs.50,000/-.

Majority of the respondents found saving the money. The amount of saving varies to Rs.2501 and more per month.

Majority of the respondents were of the opinion that, the living standard of Kaikadi community in present condition was either improved or improving.

Considerable percent of respondents have consented that social status of the Kaikadi community has gained its own height. While 37 % have stated that some what the social status is improved. Very few % of respondents found specimistics.

OBSERVATIONS

The researcher had the following observations during his study.

- 1) The Kaikadies were able to speak minimum three to four languages other than their mother tongue, those are Hindi, Marwadi, Gujrathi etc.
- 2) Almost all the Kaikadi families found migrated from their natives.
- 3) Almost all the respondents agreed that, the stigma attached to their community do not become the hurdle in getting job opportunities.

- 4) The remarriage of widow is allowed.
- 5) The Kaikadi's have strong blind faith in Shakun, Bhanamati and Chetuk.
- 6) The remarriages of widow system creates problems in the concerned families regarding the property and gold ornaments of the female member.
- 7) The Kaikadi community found accepted that there is a social change occurred in their community.
- 8) The Kaikadi community has its Jat-Panchayat for suggesting the solution on the issues of differences and clashes in the community.
- 9) The decisions given by Jat-Panchayat is not final nor binding but community people generally never go against it as there is a fear of Ban on the family by other members of the community.
- 10) The leadership has come-out to solve the community problem.
- 11) The unique steps have been taken by the leaders of the community, like following that, the this community was included in the list of Scheduled Tribe. The leaders made the contact with Chief Minister of Maharashtra and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India Late Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the demands like, provision of funds, for separate special plans, reservation of certain percentage of vacancies in Government employment, special flow of funds in planning commission and legislations for fair treatment, were made in.

- 12) Almost all respondents interviewed and the community people were well aware about the welfare schemes of State and Central Government.
- 13) The community people have started the business like money lending.
- 14) The community people have expressed their views that they have crossed many obstacles in getting the Government grants or benefits of the schemes. Right from fourth class employee to class I employee every time they have to convince and please them with the help of DAM or ARTH.
- 15) The voluntary organisations also help this community out of their own vested interest.
- 16) The monthly family expenditure is also comparatively more on superstitions, festivals, clothing, vehicles etc.
- 17) The excess expenditure is managed by availing the loan from banks and money lenders.
- 18) The community people also save the money in banks or L.I.C. but most of them found commercial minded and invest the money in money lending business.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of Discussions of the study and the observations of the researcher the following conclusions were drawn by the researcher.

- 1) The percent of illiteracy is still high in this community. Particularly the females were kept away from

the education.

- 2) Kaikadi community is a migrated community to Maharashtra.
- 3) Considerable percentage of Kaikadi community people are still busy in anti social activities like pick-pocketing, stealing and theft.
- 4) Kaikadi community people are habituated with liquor, shindi other habits likes bidi, mawa, pan tobacco. Even female members also are habituals of such habits.
- 5) Kaikadi community people believe on steps taken for their improvements and found giving response to such schemes.
- 6) The attitude of Kaikadi community is positive that is why they have turned down towards Agriculture, Business or Service.
- 7) The Kaikadi believe on the occurrence of social change in their community.
- 8) The community people are afraid of the Jat-Panchayat due to fear of family Ban.
- 9) The welfare schemes do not reach to the community without crossing the obstacles.

Therefore on the basis of conclusions drawn as above the researcher had the following suggestions.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1) Literacy programme should be implemented properly for this community. Particularly girls should be advised to join the schools.

- 2) The Kaikadis should leave away the anti social activities and help the community to remove the stigma.
- 3) The voluntary organisations should arrange the vocational training programmes for women and unemployed youth to cope up from the economic crises.
- 4) The Government schemes should reach to the grass-root of the Kaikadi community.
- 5) The community people should change their attitude towards living standard, education and business and lead the normal and routine life like other communities.
- 6) Voluntary organisation should take lead in eradication of superstitions, Alcoholism problem and anti-social activities with help of family counselling and individual counselling.