

## CHAPTER - III

### INTERPRETATION

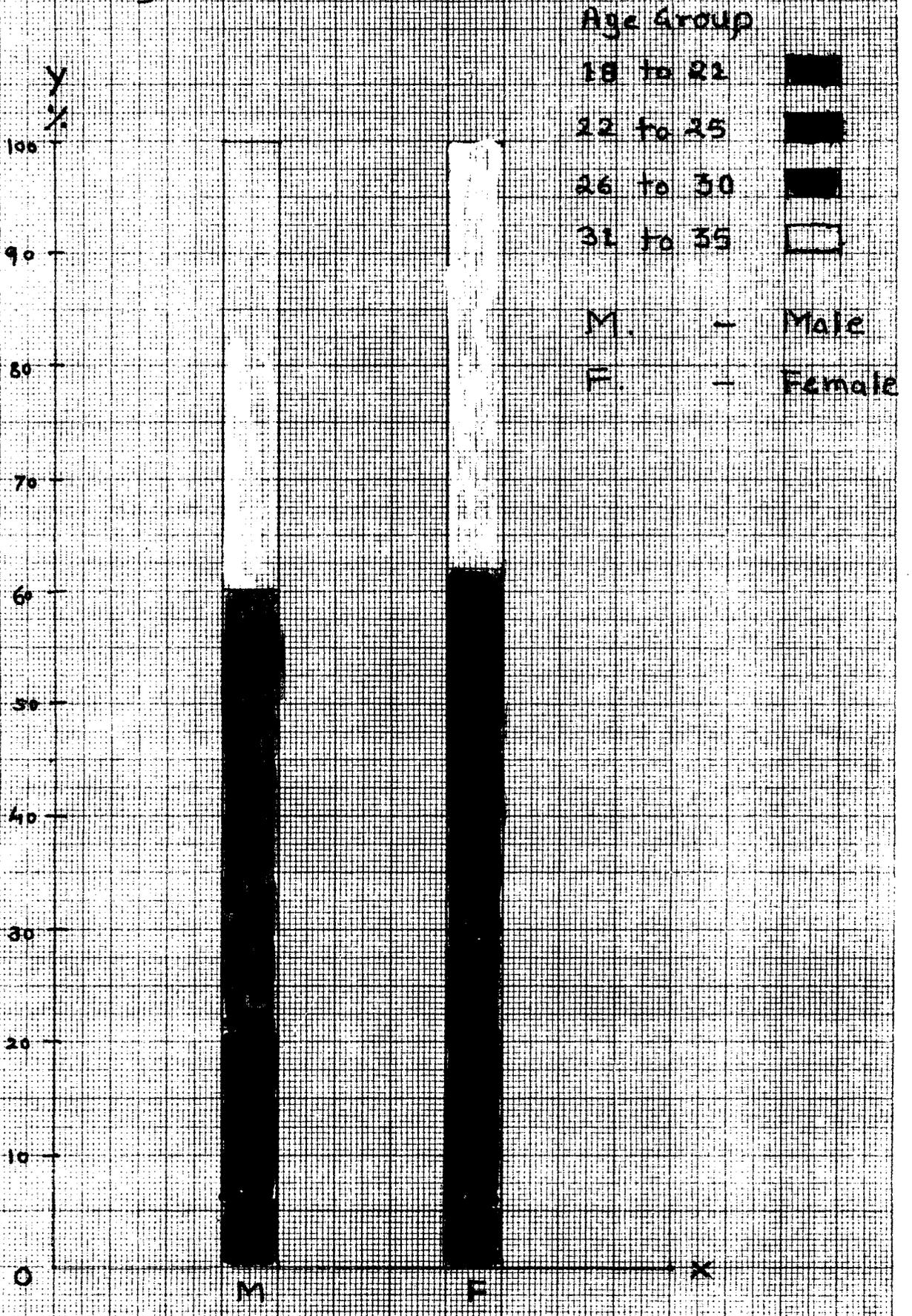
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### ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter the data is presented in a tabular form and accordingly it is analysed and interpreted.

# I

Bar Showing the Age group of the respondents, according to Sex. (%)



## CHAPTER - III

### INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter the data is presented in a tabular form and accordingly it is analysed and interpreted.

**Table No.1**

The table showing the co-relation between the age and sex of the respondents.

AGE	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
18 TO 21	06	05	11	5.5
22 TO 25	16	24	40	20.0
26 TO 30	48	43	91	45.5
31 TO 35	100	28	128	29.0
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

For the study of youth attitudes and awareness the co-relation of age and sex plays very important role.

From the above table it is seen that 5.5% of the total respondents were from the age group of 18-21 years, out of which 3% respondents were male and females were 2.5%. 20% respondents were from the age group of 22-25 years, out of which 8.1% were male and 12% were females. 45.5% respondents were from the age group of 26-30 years, out of which 24% were male and 21.5% were females. 29% respondents were from the age group of 30-35 years, out of which 15% were male and 13% were females.

Findings : It is found that majority of the respondents were from the age group of 26-35 years.

**Table No.2**

The table showing the sex-wise classification of the religion.

RELIGION	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
HINDU	73	68	141	70.5
MUJISLIM	08	14	22	11.0
JAIN	07	07	14	7.0
CHRISTIAN	12	11	23	11.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

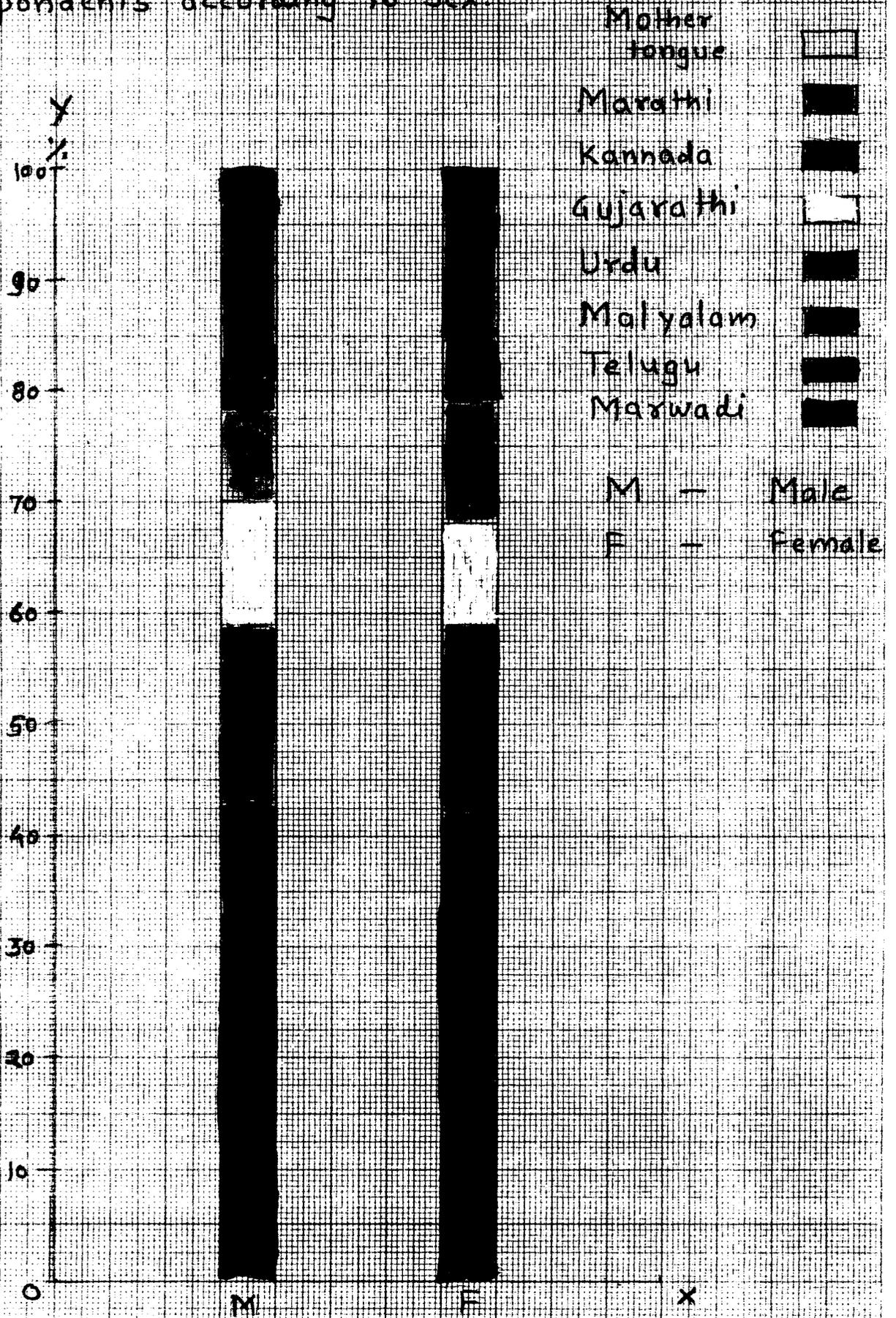
For the existing studies it is very important to know the views of the respondents from the various religions.

It is seen from the above table that 70.5% respondents were from Hindu religion out of which 35.5% respondents were male and 34% respondents were females. 11% respondents were from the muslim religion out of which 4% respondents were male and 7% respondents were females. 7.1% respondents were from Jain religion. The percentage of male and female was equal i.e. 3.5% . 11.5% respondents were from christians, out of which 6% were male and 5% were female

Findings : No respondents from Boudha and Sikh were found. Majority of the respondents were Hindus.

## II

Bar showing the % of Mother tongue of the respondents according to Sex



**Table No.3**

The table showing sex-wise classification of Mother-Tongue.

MOTHER TONGUE	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
MARATHI	43	42	85	42.5
KANNADA	16	17	33	16.5
GUJRATI	11	07	18	9.0
URDU	07	12	19	9.5
NALYALAM	05	06	11	5.5
TELGU	17	12	29	14.5
MARWADI	01	04	05	2.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

The term mother tongue is used with the understanding the language spoken in the family by the head and other members of the family.

The above table connotes the mother tongue of the respondents according to the sex. 42.5% respondents were marathi speaking, out of which 21.5% were male and 21% were female respondents. 16.5% respondents were having kannada as their mother tongue, out of which 8% were male and 8.5% were female respondents. 9% respondents were Gujrathi speaking, out of which 5.5% were belonging to male category and 3.5% were belonging to the female category of the respondents, out of which 9.5% urdu speaking respondents 3.5% were from male and 6% were from

female respondents. 5.5% respondents were from malyalam speaking, out of which 2.5% were male and 3% were female respondents, out of which 14.5% were Telgu speaking respondents 8.5% were blonging to the male catagory and 6% were belonging to the female of the respondents. Out of 2.5% of the Marwadi speaking 0.5% were male and 2% were female respondents.

Findings: The precentage of marathi speaking respondents found rather high than the other language spoken. Surprisingly some percentage of respondents were found speaking the languages like malyalam and marwadi also.

### III

Bar showing the occupation of the respondents according to sex. (%)

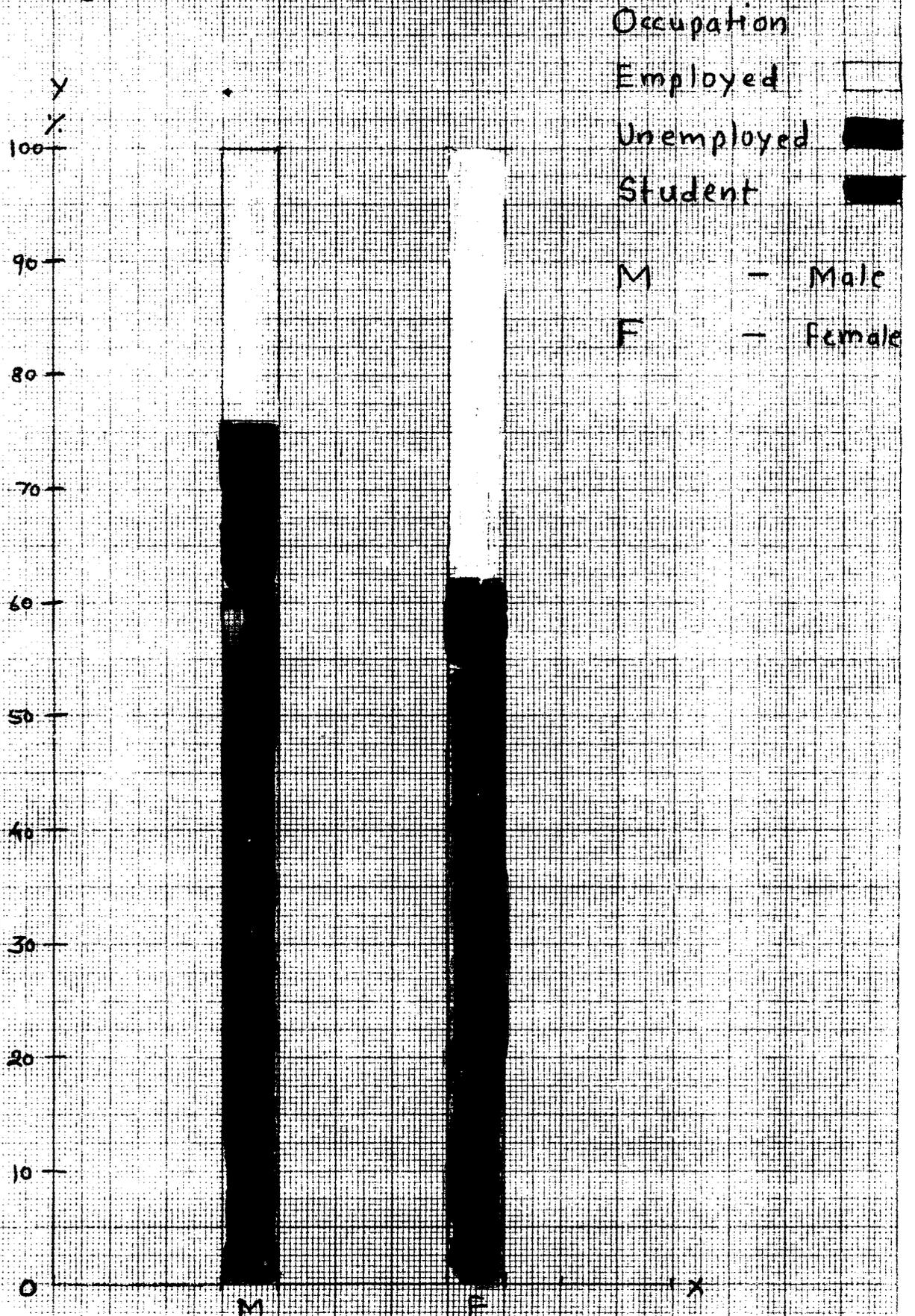


Table No. 4

The table showing sex-wise classification of the occupation.

OCCUPATION	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
EMPLOYED	61	54	115	57.5
UN-EMPLOYED	12	08	20	10.0
STUDENT	27	38	65	32.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

For the existing study, occupation of the respondents plays an important role because many a times the attitude of the people depends upon the categories like employment, unemployment and the student.

From the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents were employed, and the percentage found 57.5% below that the category of student respondents was more and percentage was 32.5%. Remaining 10% respondents were found totally unemployed. The percentage of employed male respondents was 30.5% while the percentage of female was 27.6% male respondents were traced from the category of unemployed while 4% female respondents was also belonging from same category. 13.5% male respondents were traced as students while 19% female respondents were traced from the students category.

Findings: Majority of the respondents were employed. The percentage of unemployment was very less compare to the occupation like employment and students category of the respondents.

**Table No. 5**

The table showing sex-wise classification of monthly Income of the respondents

INCOME GROUP	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
NO INCOME	35	47	82	41.0
UPTO 2000 I1	27	17	44	22.0
2001 TO 4001 I2	20	19	39	19.5
4001 TO 6000 I3	14	10	24	12.0
6001 and above I4	04	07	11	5.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

Nowadays income of male and females has become the necessary part to improve the economical status of the family.

It is seen from the above table that 41% respondents were from the no-income group, out of which 17.5% were male 23.5% were female respondents. 22% respondents were from the income group of upto Rs.2000/-, out of which 13.5% were male and 8.5% were female respondents. 19.5% respondents were from the income group of 2001-4000, out of which 10% were male and 9.5% were female respondents. 12% respondents were from the income group of 4001 to 6000, out of which 7% were male and 5% were female respondents. 5.5% respondents were from the income group of 6001 and above, out of which 2% were male and 3.5% were female respondents.

Findings : It is found that majority of the respondents were having there income. Most of them were getting their income upto Rs.400 per month, but the percentage of non-income group cannot be neglected.

V

Graph showing the % of Education of the respondents according to Sex.

IL - Illiterate  
Pri - Primary  
Sec - Secondary  
Gra - Graduate  
PA - Post Graduate

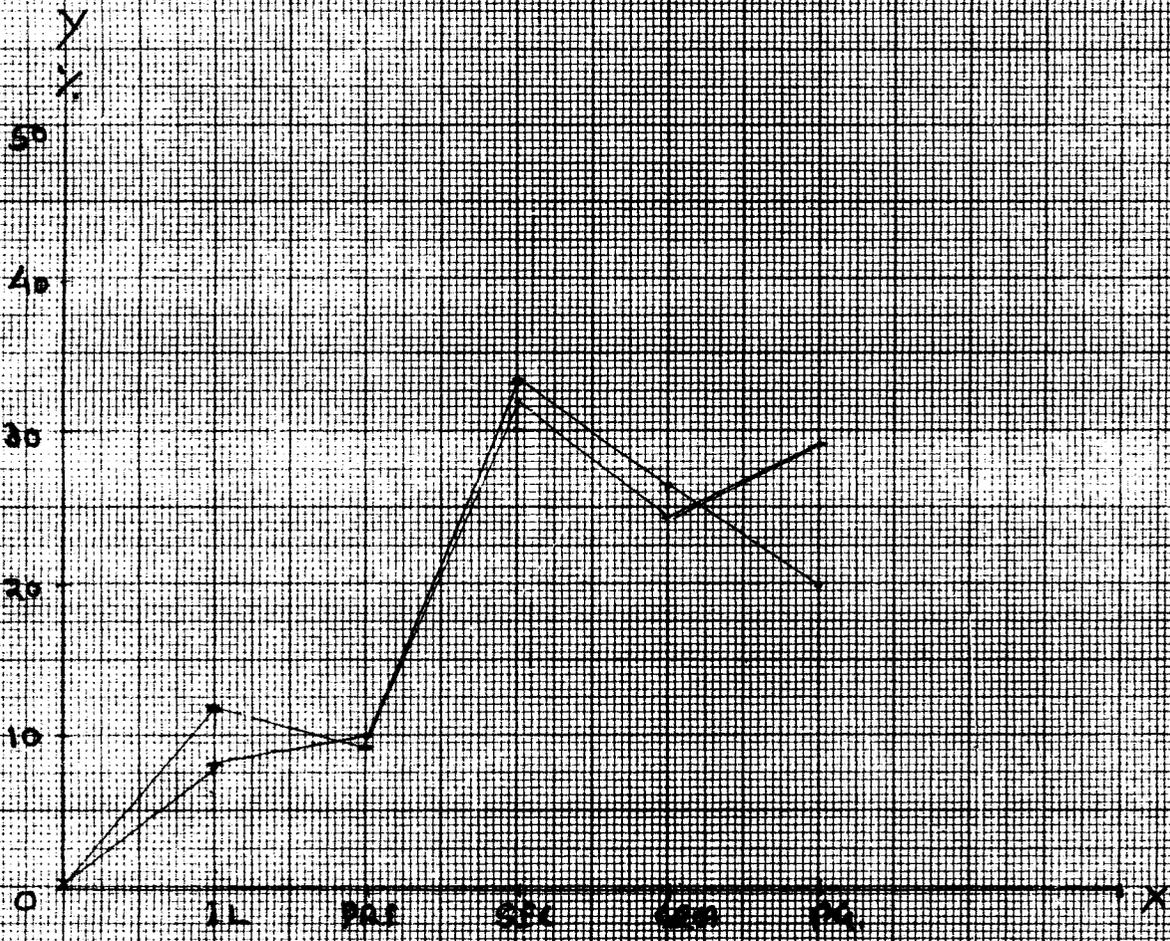


Table No. 6

The table showing sex-wise classification of the education.

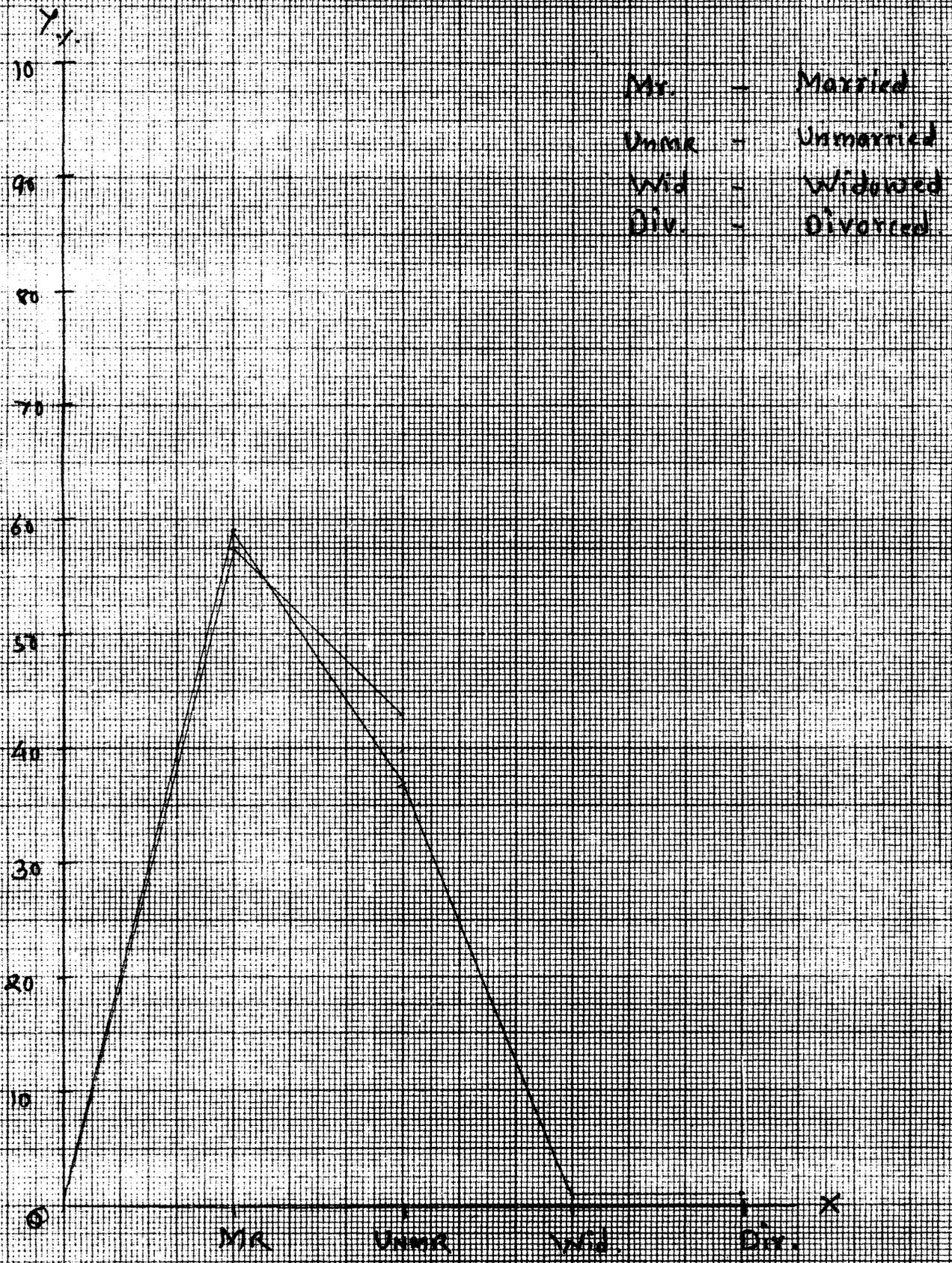
EDUCATION	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
ILLITERATE	12	08	20	10.0
PRIMARY	09	10	19	9.5
SECONDARY	33	29	62	31.0
GRADUATE	26	24	50	25.0
POST-GRADUATE	20	29	49	24.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 10% of the respondents were from illiterate group, out of which 6% were male and 4% were female respondents. 9.4% were male and 5.1% were female respondents. 31% of the respondents were from secondary group, out of which 16.5% were male and 15.5% were female respondents. 25% of the respondents were from the graduate group, out of which 23% were male and 12% were female respondents. 24.4% of respondents were from the Post-graduate group, out of which 10% were male and 14.5% were female respondents.

Findings : It is found that majority of the respondents were graduates and Post-graduates.

VI

The graph showing the % of the Marrital Status of the Respondents according to Sex.



**Table No. 7**

The table showing sex-wise classification of the marital status.

MARITAL STATUS	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
MARRIED	59	57	116	58.0
UN-MARRIED	37	43	80	40.0
WIDOWED	01	00	01	0.5
DIVORCED	01	00	01	0.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

In Indian society marital status is having impact on the attitude and the opinion of the people in general which indicates their thinking capacity.

The above table indicates the marital status of the respondents. Out of which 58% were married respondents, 29.5% were male and 28.5% were female respondents, out of which 41% were un-married respondents. 18.5% were male and 21.5% were female respondents. 0.5% respondents each was widowed and divorced from the category of male.

Findings : Majority of the respondents were married and even a very little percentage of widowed and divorced were also found.

Table No. 8

The table showing sex-wise opinion of respondents regarding pre-marital relationship.

OPINION	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1. Nothing bad in keeping-premarrital relationship	42	11	53	26.5
2. Helpful to get rid on psychological worries and tentions.	21	10	31	15.5
3. Not acceptable.	18	76	94	47.0
4. Culture will be disturbed.	12	03	15	7.5
5. No comments.	07	00	07	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the above table it is seen that 42% of the total respondents have expressed their positive opinion regarding the pre-marital relationship, out of which 21% male and 5.5% female respondents have stated that there is nothing bad in keeping pre-marital relationship. While 10.5% male and 5% female respondents have expressed the view that pre-marital relationship is helpful to get rid on psychological worries and tensions. Majority i.e. 58% respondents have stated their negative opinion regarding the pre-marital relationship, out of which 9% male and 38% female respondents have stated that this type of relationship is not acceptable. 6% male and 1.5% female members have expressed the view that the culture will be

distrubed. While 3.5% male respondents have kept mum on this issue.

Findings : In toto it is found that majority of the respondents have expressed the unfavourable opinion regarding the pre-marital relationship, as well as the percentage of male members was more, who have favoured this type of relationship. The females have strongly registered their negative opinion regarding the pre-marital relationship.

Table No. 9

The table showing sex-wise opinion of respondents regarding extra-marital relationship.

OPINION	SEX			%
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1. To get rid on unsatisfied marital relationship	20	06	26	13.0
2. To forget the worries family tensions & disputes.	28	03	31	15.5
3. Not acceptable.	52	91	143	71.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

From the above table it is seen that out of 28.5% who have registered their favourable opinion regarding extra-marital relationship. 10% male and 3.1% female respondents have stated that extra-marital relations helps to get rid on unsatisfied marital relationship. While 14% male and 1.5% females have stated that such relations helps to forget the worries of the family stress, tensions and disputes. i.e. 71.5% respondents have registered their unfavourable opinion towards the extra-marital relationship. Wherein 45.5% were the females and 26% were the male respondents.

Findings : A majority of the respondents have registered their unfavourable opinion towards extra-marital relationship and the percentage of female respondents was more than the male respondents.

**Table No. 10**

The table showing the monthly family expenses on Tax, Rent, M.S.E.B. Bills of the respondents.

Expenses in Rs.	Tax	%	Rent	%	M.S.E.B. Bills.	%
Nil	65	32.5	133	66.3	63	61.5
Upto 100	58	29.0	--	--	--	--
101 to 200	56	28.0	03	1.5	51	25.5
201 to 300	12	06.0	13	6.5	54	27.0
301 to 400	07	3.5	12	6.0	24	12.0
401 to 500	56	--	15	7.5	04	02.0
501 to 600	--	1.0	16	8.0	04	02.0
601 to 700	02	--	04	2.0	--	--
701 to 800	--	--	02	1.0	--	--
801 to 900	--	--	02	1.0	--	--
901 to 1000	--	--	--	--	--	--
1000 & above	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	200	100	200	100	200	100

The above table shows the family expenses on Tax, Rent, and electricity bill is very clear.

Tax: 32.5% respondents were found not paying the range of Rs. 100/-, 28% in the range of Rs. 101 to 200, 6% in the range of Rs.201 to 300 and 3.5% in the range of 301 to 400 and 1% in the range of Rs.501 to 600 per month respectively.

Rent : Majority of the respondents i.e. 66.5% were not paying the rent. Remaining 33.5% were paying the rent in the range of Rs. upto 800 per month. Out of which, 1.5%

were paying upto Rs.100, 6.5% in the range of 1001 to 200, 6% respondents in the range of 201 to 300, 7.5% in the range of Rs.301 to 400, 8% in the range of Rs. 401 to 500. 2% in the range of Rs.501 to 600, and 1% each in the range of Rs.601 to 700 and Rs. 701 to 800 respectively.

Electricity : 31.5% respondents found not paying the electricity charges while remaining 68.5% of respondents were paying electricity charges, out of which 25.5% were paying in the range of Rs.100, 27% respondents in the range of Rs. 101 to 200, 12% in the range of Rs.201 to 300, and 2% each in the range of Rs. 301 to 400 and Rs. 401 to 500 respectively.

Findings: Majority of the respondents were the tax payers and that to in the range of Rs. 600. Majority of the respondents were not paying the rents. Majority of the respondents were paying the electricity charges.

**Table No. 11**

The table showing the monthly family expenses on fuel i.e. GAS, KEROSENE, PETROL & WOOD.

EXPENSES IN RS.	GAS %	KEROSENE %	PETROL %	WOOD %
Nil	59 29.5	20 10	52 26.0	58 29.0
upto 50 Rs.	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
50 to 100	86 43.0	53 26.5	11 5.5	22 11.0
101 to 200	55 27.5	60 30.0	20 10.0	59 29.5
201 to 300	-- --	40 20.0	39 19.5	33 16.5
301 to 400	-- --	15 7.5	40 20.0	16 8.0
401 to 500	-- --	12 6.0	30 15.0	11 5.5
501 to 600	-- --	-- --	08 4.0	01 0.5
TOTAL	200 100	200	200	200 100

Fuel products like gas, kerosene, petrol and wood has become the essential part of the family. The expenses differ according to the standard of living and the socio economic conditions of the families and the availability of the products.

Gas :- From the above table it is indicated that 29.5 % respondents do not use gas while 43% respondents were spending in the range of Rs.100 per month @ 27.5% respondent used to spend Rs.101 to 200.

Kerosene:- 10% respondents were not spending as kerosene while 90% respondent found spending in the range of Rs.100 to 500 per month, out of which 26.5% respondents were spending in the range of Rs.100, 30% respondents in the range of 101, 200, 20% respondents in the range of Rs.201

to 300, 7.5% respondents in the range of Rs.301 to 400, and 6% respondents in the range of Rs.401 to 500 respectively.

Petrol :- Petrol has become the essential commodity only 26% respondents found not spending on petrol while 74% respondents were regularly spending on petrol in the range of Rs.100 to 600. According to their need.

Wood :- 29% respondents found not spending on wood. While 71% respondents found spending in the range of Rs.100 to 600.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents were using gas and kerosene as well as a fuel for housing while petrol was used as a fuel for the vehicles. The expenses differ according to the standard of living and the socio-economic condition of the families and the availability of the products.

Table No.12

The table showing the monthly expenses of the families of the respondents on Health, Education, Milk and Oil, Vegetable and foodgrain, Bank loan.

Expenses in Rs.	Health	Education	Milk & Oil	Vegetables & Foodgrains	Bank Loans
Nil	04	11	--	--	110
Upto 50	08	08	--	--	35
50 to 100	131	93	04	--	30
101 to 200	48	54	45	--	16
201 to 300	07	29	95	--	03
301 to 400	02	03	26	02	01
401 to 500	--	02	20	03	05
501 to 600	--	--	05	08	--
601 to 700	--	--	02	10	--
701 to 800	--	--	02	16	--
801 to 900	--	--	--	17	--
901 to 1000	--	--	01	59	--
1001 to 1100	--	--	--	29	--
1101 to 1200	--	--	--	13	--
1201 to 1300	--	--	--	09	--
1301 to 1400	--	--	--	34	--
TOTAL	200	200	200	200	200

Health :- From the above table it is seen that majority i.e. 98% respondents were spending the money on maintainance of health and the range of expenses was upto Rs.100 to 400 p.m.

Education:- 94.5% respondents found spending on education in the range of Rs.100 to 500 p.m. Surprisingly 5.5% respondents found not spending on education.

Milk & Oil:- All most all the respondents found spending on milk and oil and the range of expenses was different, according to the size and the economic conditions of the family.

Vegetables:- All most all the respondents found spending on vegetables and food-grains in the range of Rs.301 to 1400 p.m. account to the need of the family.

Bank Loans:- Majority i.e. 55% of respondents were not having any bank loan while remaining 45% found repaying the instalments towards bank loan in the range of Rs.100 to 500 p.m.

Findings :- Very few % of respondents found not spending on health and education while centpercent respondents found spending on the daily needs like milk and oil, vegetables and food-grains. The % of loan borrowers was considerable as it was 45% of the total respondents.

**Table No.13**

The table showing the monthly savings of the respondents families.

Expenses in Rs.	Bank	Post	L.I.C.	Others
Nil	34	98	83	100
upto 50	--	--	--	--
50 to 100	45	40	--	31
101 to 200	34	10	20	22
201 to 300	35	22	48	--
301 to 400	10	20	27	--
401 to 500	--	--	--	23
501 to 600	20	08	10	--
601 to 700	14	--	12	04
701 to 800	10	--	--	--
801 to 900	--	--	--	10
901 to 1000	08	02	--	--
TOTAL	200	200	200	200

From the above table it is seen that Banks, Posts, L.I.C. and other agencies were the sources to save the money.

83% respondents found saving in the Bank, 51% respondents found saving in Post as well as 58.5% respondents found invested their money in L.I.C. and 50% respondents found invested their money in other sources of saving. The range of saving was Rs.100 to 1000 for Bank and Posts which it was Rs.100 to 700 for L.I.C. and others.

Findings :- Majority of the respondents found attracted towards banks than others for saving their money.

**Table No. 14**

The table showing sex-wise classification of the type of the families.

Type of Family	Sex		Total	%
	Male	Female		
Joint family	56	49	105	52.5
Nuclear family	44	51	95	47.5
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0

From the above it is seen that majority i.e. 52.5% respondents were from joint families, out of which 28% were male and 24.5% were female respondents 42% respondents were from nuclear family out of which 22% were male and 25.5% were female respondents.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents were from the joint families.

**Table No.15**

The table showing the attitude of the respondents towards the size of the family.

Size of the family preferred	Sex			%
	Male	Female	Total	
Larger	31	28	59	29.5
Less	30	18	48	24.0
Not Definite	21	22	43	21.5
Should be limited	18	32	50	25.0
TOTAL	100	100	200	100.0%

From the above table the attitude of the respondent towards the size of the family is very clear. 29.5% respondents have expressed their opinion that they would

like to prefer larger size of the family 24% respondents have stated that they would prefer the little size of the family. 21.5% respondents could not express their opinion about the size of the family while 25% respondents have strongly recommended that the size of the family should be limited.

Findings :- Near about 50% respondents have preferred to live in limited size of the family.

**Table No.16**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the merits of the nuclear family.

Attitudes towards the merits of Nuclear Family	No. of Respondents	%
Having Mutual understanding	43	21.5
Much Comfortable & Power of Self-Decision	132	66.0
Money - Saving	18	9.0
No Response	07	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the above table it is seen that merits of nuclear family. A great majority i.e. 66% respondents have stated that nuclear families are much comfortable which provides power of self-decision, while 21.5% respondents have stated that nuclear family helps to develop mutual understanding amongst the family member. 9% respondents have responded that money is saved because of nuclear family and very few % i.e. 3.5% of respondents did not express their opinion towards the merits of nuclear family.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents had the attitudes that nuclear family is more comfortable and having the power of self-decision making.

**Table No. 17**

The tables showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the Demerits of Nuclear family system.

Attitudes towards the Demerits of the Nuclear family	No. of Respondents	%
No control upon family members	23	11.5
Expenses on Luxurious items unnecessarily	58	29.0
No security	92	46.0
No response	27	13.5
TOTAL	200	100.0

From the above table the attitude of the respondents towards the demerits of the nuclear family are very clear. 21.5% respondents have registered their opinion that there cannot be control upon the family memvers. 29% respondents have stated that their is a waste of money on unnecessary luxurious items. 46% respondents have stated that there is no security, while 13.5% of respondents have not responded regarding the demerits of the nuclear family.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents have responded 'no security' as a major demerit of the nuclear family system.

**Table No. 18**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the merits of the Joint family system.

Attitudes towards the Joint-family	No. of Respondents	%
It provides the protection to the weaker - Section of the family.	134	67.0
Helpful to share the joy & sorrows.	45	22.5
Proper guidance from the elderly members.	17	8.5
No response.	04	2.0
TOTAL	200	100.0

The joint family system is having the following merits :-  
It provides the protection to, the weaker section of the family and 67% respondents have considered it as one of the merits. It is helpful to share the joy and sorrows and 22.5% respondents have favoured this statement as merit while 8.5% respondents have considered proper guidance from the elder members as, one of the merits of joint family.

Findings :- Majority of the respondents have considered the provision of protection to the weaker section of the family as a merit of the joint family system.

**Table No. 19**

The table showing the Attitudes of the respondents towards the demerits of the Joint family system.

Attitudes towards the Demerits of the Joint-family	No. of Respondents	%
Obstacle to the personality development.	94	47.0
No privacy.	98	49.0
Jelously feelings	08	4.0
No response.	--	--

The above table indicates the attitudes of the respondents towards the demerits of the joint family. 47% of the respondents have considered the joint family system is obstacle to the personality development as one of the demerits, while 49% respondents have considered "no privacy" as a demerit of joint family system. 4% respondents have stated that due to joint family system, the jelously feelings develops away the family members.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents have considered no privacy and no personality development, as a demerit of the joint family.

**Table No. 20**

The table showing the types of property belonging to the families of the respondents.

Property	Existing	Not Existing	Total
House	78	122	200
Shops	73	127	200
Land	61	139	200

From the above table it is indicated that 39% respondents were holding their own houses, 36.5% respondents were having shops and 30.5% respondents were having land as a property.

Findings:-Majority of the respondents were not having their own property and either house, shops or land.

**Table No. 21**

The table showing the Approximately Annual Income of the respondents family.

Approximately Annual Income	No. of Respondents
I <sub>1</sub> upto Rs.25,000	38
I <sub>2</sub> 25,001 to 50,000	75
I <sub>3</sub> 50,001 to 75,000	42
I <sub>4</sub> 75,001 to 1,00,000	33
I <sub>5</sub> 1,00,001 to 1,25,000	09
I <sub>6</sub> 1,25,001 & above	03
TOTAL	200

Due to increase in payments and devaluation of money, the range of income seems to be increased, that's why even the average Income of the general civilian is minimum in the range of Rs.2500 yearly.

From the above table it is seen that the majority of the respondents was in the group of Rs.25001 to 75000 very less percentage of the respondents was having the range of income more than 75000 and above as well 19% respondents were having their income upto Rs.25000 per year.

Findings:- Majority of the respondents were having their annual income in the range of Rs.25001 to 75000 which is suppose to be a common average income.

**Table No. 22**

The table showing the responsibilities shouldered by the respondents.

Responsibility	Shouldered	Not-Shouldered	Total
To bring food-grains, vegetables & milk.	84	116	200
House-keeping	61	139	200
To pay the taxes & bills	33	167	200
To drop the children in school	64	136	200
To look after the functions & attend the functions	49	151	200
To look after the sick persons in the family & take them to hospitals	28	178	200

Certain responsibilities of the families like bringing food grains, vegetables and milk, and to pay the taxes and bills, to drop the children in schools, to look after the sick family members as well as house keeping are supposed to be shouldered by the young people of the family.

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents were not shouldering such responsibilities. It is seen that 42% respondents were helping their family members by shouldering the responsibility of bringing food grains, vegetables and milk, while 30.5% respondents were helping

in house keeping. 16.5% respondents were shouldering the responsibility of paying the taxes and bills in the concerned offices. While 32% respondents were dropping their children to the schools very less % of the respondents were holding the responsibility of taking care of the sick persons of their family as well as 24.5% respondents were looking after the celebrations of functions and attending the functions on behalf of their families.

Findings:- It is stated that majority of the respondents i.e. particularly youth are negligent towards their responsibilities and showing their un-willingness to shoulder such types of responsibilities.

**Table No. 23**

The table showing the feelings of the respondents towards the present atmosphere in their families.

Feelings	No. of Respondents
Happy and Harmonious	69
Moderate, Free & Frank	30
Heterogeneous	22
Stress & Strain	79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

From the above table it is indicated that near about 50% of respondents have expressed their feelings that the present atmosphere in their families was happy, harmonious, moderate, free and frank, while the others

have responded that it was heterogeneous and also they have expressed that there is stress and strain in their families.

Findings :- The % of feelings towards their families was near about equally divided, but overall it was found that the % of respondents stated that there was stress and strain little bit more amongst the respondents interviewed.

**Table No. 24**

The table showing the cooking responsibility carried on by the respondents family members.

Responsibility	No. of Respondents
Mother	28
Sister	11
Self	49
Wife	35
Maiden	14
Mother & Sister	39
Mother & Wife	05
Sister & Wife	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

In Indian society majority of the expenses have been incurred upon food grains, vegetables and milk, that's why cooking has become the necessary of the family. The taste of food depends upon the family which brings the family members all together.

From the above table it is seen that in almost, the respondents have stated that the responsibility of the

cooking has been carried by the female members of the family. The relation is either Mother, Sister, Wife or Maiden.

Findings:- It is found that female members of the family were holding the cooking responsibility.

**Table No. 25**

The table showing the timings for cooking food at the residence of the respondents.

Time	No. of Respondents
Morning & Noon	08
Morning, Noon & Evening	178
Evening	14
TOTAL	200

The timing for cooking food depends upon the economic conditions of the people. In Indian situation normally the food is cooked for 3 times i.e. morning, noon and evening. The people who's economic conditions are not good, the cooking of the food is either morning or evening.

From the above table it is indicated that majority of the respondents have stated that the timings for cooking food was morning, noon and evening in their families, while very less % of respondents have stated that it was either morning or noon or only one time in a day.

Findings:- The timings for cooking food was 3 times in a day, which is suppose to be a common custom in Indian family system.

**Table No. 26**

The table showing the type of arrangements used for cooking the food.

Arrangements for cooking	No. of Respondents
Gas	51
Kerosene	24
Wood & Kerosene	51
Wood & Gas	03
Gas & Kerosene	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

From the above table it is indicated that Gas, Kerosene, Wood, were used as the fuel for cooking food. Some of the respondents were using either gas or kerosene and some few respondents were using in it in combination of either wood and kerosene, wood and gas or gas and kerosene, according to the need.

Findings :- It is found that Gas, Kerosene & Wood their combination is being used for cooking the food.

Table No. 27

The table showing the opinion of the respondents towards the House hold activities and social duties assigned to the female members of their families.

House hold Activities & Social duties	Opinion		Total
	Favourable	Unfavourable	
To bring vegetable & milk	112	88	200
To drop the children in school	69	131	200
To attend the marriage of relatives, friends, & neighbours	166	34	200
To arrange social house hold activities like- Haldi-Kunku	200	--	200
To go for temples	122	78	200
To go for clinics/ dispensaries	111	89	200

From the above table the opinion of the respondents towards the house hold activities and social duties assigned to the female members of their families is very clear.

Findings :- Majority of the respondents felt that the duties like bringing vegetables, milk, food-grains, attending marriages, aranging house-hold activities as well as to go for temples and to go for clinics and dispensaries alongwith the sick persons of the families is the social duty of the female members of the family.

**Table No. 28**

The table showing the opinion of the respondents towards the right of females.

Rights of Females	Opinion		Total
	Favourable	Unfavourable	
Employment	147	53	200
Equal Status	156	44	200
Property Rights	129	71	200
Recreational Rights	183	17	200

From the above table it is indicated that majority of the respondents were having favourable opinion towards the rights of females like - Employment, equal status, property right and the recreational rights of the females. The % of in favour was very less in this connection.

**Table No. 29**

The table showing the opinion of the respondents towards the remarriages of widows.

	Opinion		Total
	Favourable	Unfavourable	
Remarriages of the widows	128	72	200

Remarriages of the widow is a burning social problem. Still it has no recognition by the Indian society and community as such. But, from the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents have shown the green signal towards the re-marriage of the widow.

Conclusion :- It is concluded that the youngsters are changing their attitudes towards the widow re-marriages and they want to bring the change in the traditions and customs of the society by the practice of re-marriage of the widows.

**Table No. 30**

The table showing the awareness of the respondents regarding the leisure time spent by their female family members.

Leisure time activities	No. of Respondents
Chit-Chatting	36
Sleeping	32
Watching T.V.	23
Reading	28
Crafting	46
Chit-Chatting & Watching T.V.	12
Chit-Chatting & Crafting	15
Crafting & Chit-Chatting	08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

How to spend the leisure time is a problem for public in general, but for the ladies it is not a problem as they spend their leisure time with various activities. Majority of respondents were fully aware about such activities of the female members of their families.

From the above table it is reported that chit-chatting, sleeping, watching T.V., reading, crafting were the leisure time activities, and it is reported that the

female of the respondents family were spending their leisure time in non constructive activities like chit-chatting, sleeping and watching T.V. very few were reported doing constructive activities like reading, which develops the knowledge, crafting which develops the skill of art etc.

Findings :- Very few female members of the respondents family were spending the leisure time for the constructive work and developing their knowledge and skill.

**Table No. 31**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the type of marriage.

Type of Marriage	No. of Respondents
Traditional	25
Mediator	91
Arranged	06
Love-Marriages	78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

In Indian society marriage plays an important role. Marriage is religious and sacred function which is performed in front of the society, relatives, friends etc.

From the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents still believe in the marriages like traditional, mediator and arranged. But the % of respondents who have shown their attitude towards love-marriages cannot be neglected which also connotes the changing pattern of the society in future.

**Table No. 32**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the expenditure of money and utilization of time for marriage.

Time	Positive	Negative	Total
Expenditure of money & utilization of time	94	106	200

In Indian situation marriage system is suppose to be a very expensive on part of money as well as which requires much more time. Now a days this is suppose to be out dated which is supported from the above table as maority of the respondents have expressed their negative opinions about the expenditure of money and utilization of time for marriage.

**Table No. 33**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the family planning programme.

Attitude	Positive			Negative			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Spacing Pattern	70	122	192	05	03	08	200
Age of the Bride	69	110	179	07	14	21	200
Contraceptive tablets	58	20	58	12	110	122	200
Vasectomy	16	30	46	120	34	154	200
Tubectomy	50	04	54	16	130	146	200
Birth -Control	90	97	187	07	06	13	200

Family planning programme is one of the policies declared by the Govt. of India to control the over population in

the country unless and until it is supported by the youth married, and yet to be married, the policy cannot become feasible in practice.

From the above table the attitude towards the family planning programme is very clear. Particularly attitudes of male and female respondents differ in case of the family planning programme.

Majority of the respondents have favoured the spacing pattern and the age of the bride, out of which the % of female respondent was more who have supported, while majority of the respondents have registered their negative opinion for the use of contraceptive tablets as well as the operations of vesectomy and tubectomy. The % of female members was more regarding non-acceptance for contraceptive tablets, while majority of the male respondents have refused the vesectomy operations to control the family while majority of female members do not accept the tubectomy to control the family, but over all it is accepted by the majority of the respondents that there should be birth control.

Conclusion :- It is concluded from the above table that male members do not accept easily for vesectomy operation and the use of any tablets, they pressurise for the female respondents to take contraceptive tablets or to go for tubectomy operation.

**Table No. 34**

The table showing the feelings of the respondents towards dowry system.

Items	Positive	Negative	Total
Feelings towards dowry system	80	120	200

Indian Govt. has enacted the Prevention of Dowry Act (1961) to control the dowry system in marriages. But still this evil practice of dowry system is followed in Indian marriages. Under the head/name of vardkshina. From the above table surprisingly it is seen that majority of the respondents have registered their negative opinion about dowry system, which means the youth have started to wage the war against the dowry system and taken the negative stance against the dowry system.

**Table No. 35**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards co-education.

Attitude	Positive	Negative	Total
Co-Education	151	49	200

From the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents had positive attitude towards Co-Education.

**Table No. 36**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards the joining of social Association/Club by their children.

Social Club/ Association	Positive	Negative	Total
Rotary club	74	126	200
Sports club	149	51	200
Cultural club	167	33	200

Now a days the parents have been very particular regarding the career of their children. From the above table it is seen that majority of respondents were interested to guide their children to join sports club and cultural club. While they have registered their negative opinion regarding the joining of clubs like Rotary club and Lions club, which is suppose to be expensive one.

Conclusion:- The middle class people wants to develop the personality of their children through sports and cultural clubs.

**Table No. 37**

The table showing the awareness of the respondents towards the mass-media and the communication system.

Mass-Midia	Awareness		Total
	Yes	No	
Radio, T.V., Tape, V.D.O.	184	16	200
Newspapers, Articles, Books, Journals, Novels, Magazines, Literatures etc.	168	32	200

In the changing world the way of communication is channelised through various medias like Radio, Tape, T.V., V.C.R. & V.D.O. as well as the traditional patterns like newspapers, books, journals, magazines, novels, literature, articles etc.

From the above table it is seen that a great majority of the respondents were aware of the mass-medias and communication system.

**Table No. 38**

The table showing the opinion of the respondents towards the impact of mass-media and communication of system on children.

Mass-Media	Favourable	Unfavourable	Both	Total
Radio, Tape, T.V., V.D.O.	65	63	72	200
Newspapers, Articles, Books, Journals, Novels, Magazines, Literatures etc.	189	11	--	200

There is a difference of opinion in the respondents regarding the impact of mass-media and communication system on the children.

From the above table it is seen that a great majority of respondents have favoured the communication system through newspapers, books, magazines, literature which improves the acadamic knowledge and the general knowledge of the children, while the % of favourisim was less towards the mass-media system like Radio, T.V., Tape, V.D.O.'s for which it is advocated by respondents that such types of medias affect adversely on the culture and knowledge.

**Table No. 39**

The table showing the type of daily food taken by the respondents.

Type of food	No. of Respondents
Pure-Veg.	81
Mixed Veg. & Non-Veg.	119
TOTAL	200

In Indian society the type of food differs according to the caste and religion, custom and tradition and the type of food was pure veg., non-veg., and mixed.

From the above table it is seen that only two types of food is taken by respondents i.e. pure veg. or mixed. The % of the respondents taking mixed food was more.

Findings:- Still the percentage of vegetarian respondents was considerable.

**Table No. 40**

The table showing the pattern of kitchen of the residence of the respondents.

Pattern	No. of Respondnets
Old style	74
Kitchen katta with tiles	36
Old style with table	03
Kitchen katta with tiles & kitchen table	87
TOTAL	200

The health and hygiene of the people depends upon the diet as well as the kitchen. The pattern of kitchen shows the socio-economic standard of the family as well as we can

predict the cleanliness about the preparing of food. From the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents have accepted the new pattern of kitchen i.e. kitchen katta with tiles and kitchen katta with table.

Findings :- The % of the respondents having old style kitchen is also considerable and cannot be neglected.

**Table No. 41**

The table showing the type of House.

Type of House	No. of Respondents
Simple	69
Muddy	58
R.C.C.	20
Bungalow	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>

From the above table it is seen that majority of the respondents found living in either simple or in muddy houses. The % of the respondents living in R.C.C. and Bungalows was comparatively less.

Conclusions :- The type of house no doubt indicates the economic conditions of the individual, but it is not true as now a days due to shortage of land and heavy rate of construction and land people still prefer to live in simple and muddy houses in the city.

**Table No. 42**

The table showing the circulation of free air and light available at the residence of the respondents.

	Yes	No	Total
Circulation of free air and free light	145	55	200

Free air and light is essential for maintaining good health and hygiene and accordingly the construction of house is granted premission from the authorities. Still some people construct their houses without the permission and getting the approval.

From the above table it indicates that a great majority of respondents were getting free air and light which cannates their houses accordingly to the plan approved by the authorities, which is based on hygenic conditions.

**Table No. 43**

The table showing the opinion of the respondents towards the sanitary provisions of drinking water.

Provision & Conditions	Proper & Well Conditioned	Common & Conditioned	Common & Not Conditioned	Total
Bathroom	73	76	51	200
Latrin	73	69	58	200
Drainage-System	138	--	62	200
Drinking-Water	114	77	09	200
Washing cloths & cleaning utensils	142	58	--	200

From the above table it is seen that 36.5% of the respondents were having the seperate and well conditioned

bathrooms and latrins, while majority of the respondents have reported that the drainage system was well conditioned, the facilities of washing cloths and utensils were also in better conditions as well as the filtered water was provided.

Findings :- It is found that still majority of the respondents had to utilise common bathrooms and latrins and it is also reported that few % of respondents were not getting filtered water which should not be neglected.

**Table No. 44**

The table showing the attitudes of the respondents towards religious faiths and beliefs.

	ATTITUDE						Grand Total
	Favourable			Un-favourable			
	Male	Female	Tot	Male	Female	Tot	
Fasting	36	78	114	64	22	86	200
Navas	18	83	101	82	17	99	200
Shakun	64	79	143	36	21	67	200
Astrology & Luck	58	81	139	42	19	51	200
Palmistry	62	64	126	38	36	74	200
Utara (Naivyadya)	14	32	46	86	68	154	200
Baba (Maharaj)	27	41	68	73	59	132	200
Mulla/Fakir	24	44	68	76	56	132	200
Tantrik-Mantrik	09	23	32	91	77	168	200
Karni	12	32	44	88	68	156	200

From the above table the attitudes of respondents towards religious faith and beliefs were very clear.

Majority of the respondents have favoured the fasting system, out of which the % of female respondents was more. The % of the respondents supporting Navas was found little bit more, and the % of female respondents considerable found more.

A great majority of the respondents found favourable in case of shakun and astrology and palmistry and the % of male and female respondents was little bit found balanced.

A great majority of the respondents found not favourable for the Utara (Naivyadya), Baba/Maharaj, Mulla/Fakir, Mantrik-Tantrik and Karni.

Conclusion :- It is concluded from the above table that still majority of the respondents were having faiths and beliefs towards fasting, navas, shakun, astrology and palmistry and the % of female respondents was more.

Though the majority of the respondents have not favoured the utara, baba, mulla, fakir, tantrik, mantrik and karni. The % of favourism to such fads should not be neglected.

**Table No. 45**

The table showing the aspirations of youth towards the present Educational system and Employment system.

ASPECTS	ASPIRATIONS				
	Change is required	Corruption, & not based on merit Qualification	Recomm- andation is requi- red	Rare opportu- nities	Tot
Educa- tional System	98	50	34	18	200
Employ- ment System	78	32	62	28	200

From the above table it is seen that all most all the respondents have their following aspirations regarding the present educational system and employment system, that -

(1) The change is required, according to the changing situation.

(2) There is corruption, to which merit - Qualification is not considered.

(3) Recommendation is required for the higher education as well as to get the job.

(4) There are rare opportunities to get higher qualifications and job opportunities without any obstacles.

Findings:- The % of the respondents regarding the above mentioned aspirations was little bit high or low, but it is found that all most all the respondents were found dissatisfied with the Educational system and Employment system.

**Table No. 46**

The table showing the aspirations of the respondents towards family life and life style.

Aspiration	No. of Respondents
1. Simple & Cultured	78
2. Moderate	88
3. High Standard	34
TOTAL	200

From the above table it is seen that all most all the respondents have aspired that their life style and family life should be simple and cultured, moderate and high standard, very few, i.e. 17% have aspired that their family life and life style should be of high standard, while majority of the respondents still prefer simple and cultured or moderate family life and life style.

Conclusions :- Still, the Indian youth prefer to live in simple, cultured and moderate family life and life style.

**Table No. 47**

The table showing the aspiration of the respondents towards life partner.

Aspirations Regarding Life Partner	No. of Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Adjustive	17	14	31
2. Educated	37	30	67
3. Status	06	12	18
4. Inteligent	29	23	52
5. Only Smart Cooking	18	14	32
TOTAL	100	100	100

From the above table it is indicated that the youth have

the following aspirations towards their life partner,  
that,

he/she should be adjustive.  
he/she should be educated.  
he/she should have status.  
he/she should be intelligent.  
he/she should be only smart and goodlooking.

The % of the respondents regarding the above aspirations may be little bit high or low but it is found that very few respondents have aspired that their life partner should have status, out of which the % of female respondents was more. Even some % of male and female respondents had aspiration regarding only smart and good looking life partner. It is surprisingly reported majority of respondents aspired the educated and intelligent life partner, while very few aspired the adjustive life partner.

**Table No. 4B**

The table showing the aspirations of the respondents towards community.

ASPIRATIONS Of The Community People	No. of Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Developed & Modrate	26	18	44
2. Traditional, Orthodox & Religious	39	44	83
3. Change is required in community	35	38	73
TOTAL	100	100	200

From the above table it is seen that the following are the aspirations of the youth towards their community, that,

(1) The community is developed and moderate.

(2) The community is traditional, orthodox and religious.

(3) Change is required in the community.

Findings:- Very few % of respondents have reported that their community was developed and moderate, while it is seen that majority of the respondents were living in the traditional, orthodox and religious communities for which the change is required. The % of the female respondents was more who have demanded the change in the present community system.

**Table No. 49**

The table showing the involvement of the respondents in the community activities.

Community Activities	No. of Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Community Meetings	22	11	33
2. Social & Religious functions	54	68	122
3. Youth Clubs	24	21	45
TOTAL	100	100	200

From the above table it is found that majority of the respondents participated in the social and religious functions only very less % of respondents were participating in community meetings and joining the youth clubs.

**Table No. 50**

The table showing the individual contribution of the respondents for community development.

Contribution for community Dev.	No. of Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
1. To create awareness about education	25	13	38
2. Eradication of Evil practices	39	29	68
3. No involvement	36	58	94
TOTAL	100	100	200

From the above table it is found that near about 50% respondents were not involved in helping their communities, while the remaining % of respondents were involved in the activities like creating awareness about education and eradication of evil practices.

Conclusions :- Many of the respondents avoided the responsibilities towards their communities and that's why they won't have any contributions.

**Table No. 51**

The table showing the willingness of the respondents towards the participation in social work activities for their community.

Willingness	No. of Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	32	21	53
No	68	79	157
TOTAL	100	100	200

From the above table it is seen that a great majority of the respondents were not sparing their time voluntarily for the social work activities of their community.

Table No. 52

The table showing the aspirations of youth towards the National problem.

National Problem	ASPIRATIONS				Tot
	Failure of Govt. policy	Tendency of the society people	Negligent & Reluctant	Religious faiths & traditions	
Over Population	58	15	103	24	200
Illiteracy	20	61	108	11	200
Unemployment	78	10	112	00	200
Beggary	67	81	28	24	200
Dowry	58	59	68	15	200
Prostitution	85	62	44	09	200
Women Education	45	34	89	32	200
Co-Education	--	85	46	69	200
Employment of women	28	72	48	52	200
Communal Riots	78	82	18	22	200

From the above table it is seen that the following were the aspirations of the youth towards the "National Problems" that,

- (1) The failure of the Govt. policy.
- (2) Tendency of the society.
- (3) Negligence and reluctance of the people.
- (4) Religious faiths and traditions.

Majority of the respondents have aspired that over population, illiteracy and unemployment have occurred due to negligence and reluctance of public in general, even some % near about 50% have aspired that the tendency of society is responsible for beggary. Communal riots and co-education system. It is reported that the failure of the Govt. policy is also considerably responsible for all their "National Problems" as well as few % of respondents have aspired that certain religious faiths and traditions are also responsible to create the "National Problem".