

CHAPTER -- IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS

&

SUGGESTIONS

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

This chapter deals with the summary of the findings, conclusions and suggestions. The findings are based on the data collected by the researcher as well as the researcher had the observations during her data collection in the field. The researcher arrived all certain conclusions with the help of findings and observations and accordingly the precise suggestions have been made at the end of this chapter.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS :

- 1) Majority of the respondents were from the age group of 26 - 35 years.
- 2) No respondents from Boudha and sikh were found, majority of the respondents were Hindus.
- 3) The percentage of Marathi speaking respondents found rather high than the other languages spoken. Surprisingly same percentage of respondents were found speaking the languages like Malyalam and Marwadi.
- 4) Majority of the respondents were employed.
- 5) Majority of the respondents were having thier income upto Rs.4000 per month.
- 6) Majority of the respondents were educated upto graduation and Post Graduation.

7) Majority of the respondents were married, and even a very little percentage of widowed and divorced were also found.

8) Majority of the respondents have expressed the unfavourable opinion regarding the Pre-Marrital relationship, some percentage of male members have favoured this type of relationship. The females have strongly registered their negative opinion regarding the pre-marrital relationship.

9) A majority of the respondents have registered their unfavourable opinion towards extra-marital relationship.

10) Majority of the respondents were using gas and kerosene as well as wood as a fuel for housing while Petrol was used as a fuel for the vehicles.

11) Majority of the respondents were Tax payers not paying the rent. Majority of the respondents were paying the electricity charges.

12) Very few percentage of respondents found not spending on health and education while cent percent respondents found spending on the daily needs like milk and oil, vegetable, and food grains. The percentage of loan borrowers was considerable, as it was 45% of the total respondents.

13) Majority of the respondents found attracted towards banks than other for saving their money.

14) Majority of the respondents were from joint families.

15) Near about 50% respondents have preferred to live in timirws size of the family.

16) Majority of the respondents have the attitude that nuclear family is more comfortable and having the power of self decision making.

17) Majority of the respondents have responded that, no security is a major demerit of the nuclear family system.

18) 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.

19) Majority of the respondents have considered, " no provision and no personality development", as a demerits of the joint family system.

20) Majority of the respondents were aware about their hereditary property.

21) Majority of the respondents were not having their own property, either, house, shop or land.

22) Majority of the respondents were having their annual income in the range of Rs.25001 to 75000, which is supposed to be a common average income of the Indian citizen.

23) Youth are negligent towards their responsibilities and showing their un-willingness to shoulder responsibilities like to bring vegetables, food grains and house keeping.

24) Female members of the family were holding the cooking responsibility.

25) The feelings towards the present atmosphere was happy and harmonious as well as stress and strain was also reported.

26) Majority of the respondents have answered that food is cooked thrice in a day.

27) Gas, Kerosene and wood is being used for cooking food.

28) Majority of the respondents feel that household activities and social duties shall be carried in by the female members of the family.

29) Majority of the respondents found favourable towards the rights of females, but the percentage of the respondents who have not favoured should not be neglected.

30) Majority of the respondents have favoured the system of remarriage of widows.

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

32) The tendency of doing constructive work in leisure time found very less in the female members of the respondents family.

33) Majority of the respondents found believing in the arranged and traditional marriage as well as the marriages through mediator.

34) Majority of the respondents have expressed their negative opinion towards the expenses of money on marriage and considered the time as a waste.

35) It is found that majority of the respondents and particularly female respondents registered their positive opinion towards spacing pattern, age of the Bride and Birth control while majority of the respondents unfavoured towards the contraceptive tablets and tubectomy operations, while majority of the male respondents unfavoured the vesectomy operations.

36) The middle class people wants to develop the personality of their children through sports club and cultural clubs.

37) Majority of the respondents have reported the negative opinion towards the dowary system.

38) Majority of the respondents have positive opinion towards co-education.

39) Majority of the respondents reported that their children shall join sports clubs and cultural clubs.

40) The percentable of the respondents having old style kitchen is also considerable and cannot be neglected.

41) Majority of the respondents were aware about the mass medias and the communication system.

42) Majority of the respondents have reported their is a good impact of mass medias like news-papers, articles,

books, journals, novels, magazines and literature etc. on the children to develop their knowledge, while there is a complexity in the opinion regarding the impact of non-medias like Radio, Tape, and T.V. & Video & V.C.R.

43) Majority of the respondents were having thier diet as mixed i.e. veg and non-veg both.

44) Majority of the respondents were having thier kitchen with new designed i.e. kitchen katta with tiles and tables.

45) Majority of the respondents were still living in simple and muddy houses.

46) Majority of the respondents houses were having the provision of free air and light.

47) Majority of the respondents particularly female respondants found favourable attitude towards navas, shakun, astrology & luck & palmistry while majority of the respondents particularly male respondents have unfavourable attitude towards utara, baba-maharaj, mulla-fakir, tantrik-mantrik & karni.

48) All most the respondents found dissatisfied with the present educational system and employment system and suggested the change according to them.

49) Majority of the respondents were not getting filtered water and also to utilize common latrine and bathrooms.

50) Majority of the respondents preferred to live in moderate and cultural family and the same type of life style.

51) 'Aspiration' of adjustive life partner was not found in case of majority of the respondents.

52) Majority of the respondents have aspired that their community was not developed and moderate and the change is required.

53) Majority of the respondents found involved in community activity like social and religious function only.

54) Near about 50% respondents found not contributing anything for the betterment and development of their community.

55) Majority of the respondents have shown their negative willingness regarding the participation in social work activities for their communities.

56) All most all the respondents have aspired towards the National Problems according to them. i.e. failure of Govt. policy, tendency of the society people, negligent and reluctant and religious faiths and traditions.

The researcher had the following observations during her data collection in the field.

OBSERVATIONS

- 1) Almost all the respondents have responded that, fast food affects on the health because of stale food, oilish, spicy.
- 2) Almost all the respondents found visiting to Doctor as and when sickness occurred.
- 3) The respondents found taking the treatment either of allopathy, Homeopathy or Auyurvedic. Very few i.e. almost the Muslims respondents found taking the unani treatment.
- 4) Majority of the respondents were found taking daily fresh food.
- 5) All most all the respondents have reported that the immunization like polio tripple, D.P.T. and B.C.G. have been given to their children.
- 6) Culture : All most all the respondents have expressed their views regarding the Indian culture that it is Holy sacred and spiritual which inspires to get public in general to get mental peace and helps to get rid on mental worries, stress and strain.
- 7) It is observed that there was differentiation of opinion between the respondents to get the financial aids and grants from the foreign countries.
- 8) All mostt all the youths have aspired that the Indian Government should get the grants or financial aids.

On the basis of the above findings and the observatins the researcher has arrived at the following conclusions.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Solapur is the cosmopolitan city where the people from the other states like Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat, Rajasthan and even Punjab have settled.
- 2) The Indian youth get married earlier.
- 3) The Income of the youth differ from each other according to the occupation, employment and the Business etc. and which falls in common average income group.
- 4) The youth particularly females are orthodox thinking towards the pre-marital relationship as well as male and female both the group of youth are orthodox which connotes the culture of the country and proves the morality.
- 5) Youths are also involved in borrowing loans for the luxuries items.
- 6) The attitude of the youth have been changed as they prefer to live in nuclear families and they feel that in nuclear families they can get privacy and the power of decision making as well as they feel that the personality of the individual can be developed.
- 7) Youth are negligent, towards their duties and responsibilities, and even they show their un-willingness to shoulder their household responsibilities.
- 8) Still the female members of the family have to look after the household responsibilities like bringing vegetables, food grains, housekeeping and even sometimes as a 'Karta' person of the family.
- 9) The present atmosphere of the families in India is not that much changed. According to the change in the Western countries as the stress and strain is also reported.

10) The attitude of the youths are not that much changed towards the female members of the family regarding their household activities and their social duties.

11) Youth are aware about the rights of females and now a days their attitude is changing favourably regarding the rights of female in the property of the father, system of the re-marriages of the widows, employment of women, co-education etc. etc.

12) The attitude of the youth have been considerably changed regarding the expenses on marriages as well as spending time on marriages.

13) The youth takes interest in the mass medias like Radio, Tape, T.V., V.C.R. as well as they take help of the newspapers, books, journals, novels, articles, magazines, etc. to develop their knowledge and personality and to entertain themselves, but the impact of such medias differ according to the individual.

14) Youth do not believe on the diet system like vegetable and non-vegetable.

15) The youths are attentive regarding the cleanliness of the food and particular about the kitchen, as the kitchen has been modified with kitchan katta, with glazed tiles dinning table.

16) The female youth are having still favourable attitude towards Navas, Shakun, Astrology and Luck and Palmistry etc. As well as they still believe in the practices like

utara, Baba Mulla, Fakir, Tantrik-Mantrik and Karni etc. Even some male youth also support such types of faiths and beliefs.

17) The attitudes of youth towards the present education system and employment system is negative and they aspire a change.

18) Youth still believe in moderate and simple cultured family life and a life style.

19) The aspiration of the youth towards the life partner is changed and they need their life partner as educated, intelligent and having the status and the idea of adjustive life partner as comparatively neglected by the large number of youth .

20) The attitude of the youth are changed regarding the widow re-marriages which proves that the generation gap is emerging in rural, urban and rurban family life.

21) The attitudes of the youths is favourable towards family planning but the idea of using contraceptive tablets are being opposed by both the male and female youth.

22) Still the male youth are not ready to accept the idea of Vesectomy and though the idea of family planning is accepted, they feel that it is the responsibility of the females and they should go for the Tubectomy Operations.

23) The aspiration of the youth towards their community is not so favourable and they have stated that the development and change is required.

24) The involvement of the youth in community activity is restricted only with social and religious functions and the youth do not voluntarily contribute anything for their community and they are reluctant towards the development of their own community.

25) Now a days youth are particular about the maintenance of health and hygiene.

26) The youth have aspired that the burning National problems are not controlled due to flexible government policies.

27) The youth feel that their should be special porvision of financial aid.

Therefore on the above basis of the findings, observations and conclusions the researcher has made the following suggestions.

On the basis of the findings the hypothesis No.1 i.e.

i) "The youth are more exposed towards social and cultural activities and less bother for family responsibilites", is proved correct, refer the table nos. 22,27 and 49.

ii) " The hypothesis numbers (ii) i.e. the youth in general have no positive attitude about National issues and National problems " , is alos proved corret , refer table nos. 45 and 52.

iii) "The hypothesis number (iii) i.e. there is a generation gap in attitude and aspirations in contemporary family life which affects sound, cordial and happy family life ". is also proved correct, refer Table nos. 34, 46 and 47.

iv) "The hypothesis number (iv) i.e. the methods of medias of communications influence more to develop the sense of responsibility". is not proved correct, refer table no.38.

v) "The hypothesis number (v) the youths are dreamy regarding their life partners and their life style and they won't consider the realities. " is proved correct, refer table numbers 46 and 47.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1) The youths should control their attitude of spending money on the luxuries items and avoid to borrow the loans.
- 2) The youth should pay respect to their elders and should try to share the responsibilities of household activities.
- 3) The youth should take the proper advantage of the audio visual aids and the communication system to develop their knowledge and personality.
- 4) The youth should take interest in minimizing the stress and strain in the families and help to develop the healthy atmosphere amongst the family members.
- 5) The youth should not avoid the responsibility of their community development and also help the community people in eradicating the evil practices of their communities.
- 6) The youth should not believe in the religious faiths and beliefs. On the contrary they should organise the awareness programmes to eradicate the Navas, Shakun, Utara, Baba Maharaj, Mulla-Fakir, Tantrik-Mantrik and Karani.
- 7) The youth should have positive attitude towards National problems and help the government authorities in minimising it with positive thinking.
- 8) The youth should have the positive attitudes towards the community.

9) The Government should provide the special financials aids and grants to develop the personality of the youth in all the aspects like education, sports, cultural activities, health and hygiene and their job opportunities etc. etc. for which the Government should apply to get the help form United Nations Organisations.