

CHAPTER-13

**THE PERSONAL SOCIAL DATA OF THE
RESPONDENTS AND FAMILY BACKGROUND**

CHAPTER-III

THE PERSONAL SOCIAL DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS AND FAMILY BACKGROUNDS.

This chapter deals with the socio-economic and educational characteristics of the Foreign and the local students as a profile.

It highlights the social details of the respondents in order to understand their social life and problems as two separate groups interacting in the same social environment with different cultural backgrounds.

The Table No. 3.1 shows that, majority of the respondents fall within the age group of 19-23 years and 24-26 years, respectively. In other words, 37 (74%) of the students are in the age group of 19-26 years.

Comparing the local and the Foreign students groups in the age group of 19-23 years, we find that there are 14 (60.9%) local and 9 (39.0%) Foreign students, respectively. The table therefore, indicates that a large number of the respondents belong to the younger age group of 19 to 26 years. The majority of the respondents selected for the sample of the study are male students.

From Table No. 3.2, we can see that the majority of the students who fall within the age group of (19-23 Years) and (24-26 Years) respectively are 'Single' as regards their marital status. In other words 39(78%) of the respondents who belong to the broad age group

(NOTE : The Statistical Tables are Typed and Separated accordingly)

FOOTNOTES

The interpretation of this research work is done in two different directions as shown on the various tables, incase the readers might find different styles of explanations or interpretation of the data as shown on the tables.

Some of the tables are interpreted through roll percentages as well as the column percentages. This is done just to make the reader to understand the respondents' characteristics from their interacting groups features as a whole.

The comparison of the datas are done through the highest figures on the tables, first and second figures. Sometimes by the highest figure in order to understand the similarities and differences between the foreign and local students characteristics in terms of percentage respectively.

The Tables are arranged according to their orderly interpretation.

TABLE No. 3.1

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AGE AND GENDER.

Age (Years)	GENDER				
	Local Students		Foreign Students		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
19 - 23	12 (52.2%) 54.5%	2 (8.7%) 66.7%	6 (26.0%) 30%	3 (13.%) 60%	23 (46%)
24 - 26	7 (50%) 31.8%	1 (7.1%) 33.3%	6 (42.9%) 30%	—	14 (28%)
27 - 29	2 (25%) 9.1%	—	4 (50%) 20%	2 (25%) 40%	8 16%
30 - 36	1 (20%) 4.5%	—	4 (80%) 20%	—	5 10%
	22 (44%)	3 (6%)	20 (40%)	5 (10%)	50 (100%)

Note : Interpretation of the tables : (a) The enclosed as (%) means the total respondents out of the roll percentage. (b) The unclosed as % means the sumtotal respondents out of column percentage.

TABLE 3.2

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age	MARITAL STATUS						
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS			Total
	Single	Engaged	Married	Single	Engaged	Married	
19 - 23	15 (50%) 62.5%	-	-	9 (36%) 39.1%	1 (4%) 100%	-	25 (50%)
24 - 26	8 (57.1%) 33.3%	-	-	6 (42.9%) 26.0%	-	-	14 28%
27 - 29	1 (16.7%) 4.2%	-	-	5 (83.3%) 21.7%	-	-	6 12%
30 - 36	-	-	1 (20%) 100%	3 (60%) 13.0%	-	1 (20%) 100%	5 10%
	24 (48%)		1 (2%)	23 (46%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)

TABLE 3.3

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO NATURE OF FAMILY AND SIBLING

Nature of Family	SIBLING						
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS			
	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 12	13-24	1-3	4-6	7-12 13-24 Total
Nuclear Family	5 (16.7%) 45.5%	4 (13.3%) 50%	1 (3.3%) 25%	-	1 (3.3%) 50%	10 (33.3%) 90.9%	9 (30%) 81.8% 30 60 %
Joint Family	6 (46.1%) 46.2%	4 (30.8%) 50%	3 (23.0%) 75%	-	-	-	13 26%
Extended Family	2 (15.4%) 15.4%	-	-	-	1 (7.7%) 50%	1 (7.7%) 9.0%	2 (15.4%) 18.2% 100% 7 14 %
Total	13 (26%)	8 (16%)	4 (8%)	-	2 (4%)	11 (22%)	1 50 (2%) (100%)

of 19-26 years are single.

Comparing the local and the foreign students in the age group of 19-23 years, we find that 15(50%) of the local students are single whereas 9(36%) of the foreign students are single.

The table therefore, indicates that a large number of the respondents who are single belong to the young age group of 19-26 years.

From the above stated table (3.3) we can see that majority of the respondents belong to the Nuclear and joint family systems and are placed in different positions by birth among the children in the family. In other words 43(86%) of the respondents who belong to the Nuclear and Joint nature of family systems, respectively are of different numerical position among the children born in the family.

Comparing the local and the foreign students in the Nuclear nature of family systems, we find that 20(66.6%) of the respondents are foreign students. Out of this total percentage of respondents, 10(33.3%) of the respondents are in the(4-6) position of children, 9(30%) are in (7-12) position of children and 1(3.3%) are in (1-3) position of children. Whereas, 10(34.3%) of the respondents are the local students. Out of this total percentage 5(16.7%) of the local respondents are in the (1-3) position of children, 4(13.3%) in (4-6) position of children, and 1(3.3%) (7-12) position of children in the family respectively.

TABLE 3.4

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO NATURE OF FAMILY AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS

Nature of Family	ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS						
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS			
	Upper Class (Rs.15000)	Middle Class (Rs.10000)	Lower Class (Rs.4500)	Upper Class (Rs.15000)	Middle Class (Rs.10000)	Lower Class (Rs.4500)	Total
Nuclear Family	-	9 (30%) 42.8%	1 (3.3%) 33.3%	1 (3.3%) 100%	19 (63.3%) 79.2%	-	3060%
Joint Family	-	11 (84.6%) 52.3%	2 (15.4%) 66.6%	-	-	-	1326%
Extended Family	1 (14.3%) 100%	1 (14.3%) 4.8%	-	-	-	5 (71.4%) 100%	714%
Total	1 (2%)	21 (42%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	19 (38%)	5 (10%)	50 (100%)

TABLE 3.5

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF PARENTS

Education of Parents	INTERGROUP		
	LOCAL STUDENTS	FOREIGN STUDENTS	TOTAL
Primary Education	4 (23.5%) 16%	13 (76.5%) 52%	17 34%
Secondary Education	7 (63.6%) 20%	4 (36.4%) 16%	11 22%
University Education	11 (68.8%) 44%	5 (36.3%) 20%	16 32%
Illiterate	3 (50%) 12%	3 (50%) 12%	6 12%
Total	25 50%	25 50%	50 100%

TABLE 3.6

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS AND COURSES OF STUDIES

Economic Background (Monthly)	COURSES OF STUDIES					
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	Under graduate	Post graduate	Diploma , Management	Research	Under Graduate	Post Graduate, Research Management
Upper Class (Rs.15000)	-	1 (50%) 6.6%	-	-	1 (50%) 5.5%	2 4%
Middle Class (Rs.4501)	5 (11.6%) 100%	9 (20.9%) 60%	1 (2.3%) 6.6%	6 (15%) 100%	4 (9.3%) 80%	2 (2.3%) 100%
Lower Class (Rs.4500)	-	3 (100%) 23.0%	-	-	-	-
Total	5 10%	13 26%	1 2%	6 12%	11 36%	50 100%

TABLES 3.7
TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS BACKGROUNDS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS OTHER RELIGIOUS FAITHS

Religious Backgrounds	OTHER RELIGIOUS FAITHS				
	LOCAL STUDENTS		FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Total
Hindu	(20%) 5 50%	(60%) 15 100%	(20%) 5 62.5%	-	25 50%
christian	(41.1%) 2 20%	-	(11.1%) 2 2.3%	14 82.3%	18 36%
Muslim	(42.9%) 3 30%	-	(14.3%) 1 12.5%	3 17.6%	7 100%
					14%
Total	10 20%	15 30%	8 16%	17 34%	50 100%

TABLE 3.8
TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION AND SPONSORSHIP.

Education	SPONSORSHIPS			
	Parents	Brothers ^	Government	Total
Local Students	(84%) 21 48.8%	(8%) 2 40%	(8%) 2 100%	25 50%
Foreign Students	(88%) 22 51.2%	(12%) 3 60%	-	25 50%
Total	43 86%	5 10%	2 4%	50 100%

Secondly, 13(99.9%) of the respondents are the local students belonging to the joint family system, out of this total percentage 6(85.7%) of the respondents are in (1-3), 4(57.1%) are in (4-6) and 3(42.1%) are in (7-12) position of children in the joint family system respectively.

The table therefore, highlights the fact that a large number of the respondent's, local as well as the foreign students belong to nuclear family. Families with larger number of children are found more among the foreign students. Joint family is a characteristics of only the local students.

From the above stated table (3.4) we can see that majority of the local respondents are from the Nuclear and joint family system and who belong to different social classes. In other words 43(86%) of the respondents are in the Nuclear and Joint nature of family system through different social classes.

The table indicates that a large number of the respondents belong to the Nuclear and Joint family and 45(90%) majority respondents belong o middle lass.

From above table (3.5) we see that majority of the students parents 28(66%) educational background are of the level of primary and secondary education. As regards University education, it is 11(68.8%) among local students parents and 5(31.3%) among the foreign students.

From the above table(3.6) we can see that majority of the respondents 45(90%) are from the middle class economic backgrounds of (Rs. 4501) and reading different courses of studies. Out of 45(90%) of the respondents who belong to the middle class family, 24(55.8%) of the respondents are foreign students and 19(44.1%) are local students. Among the local, majority 15(30%) are postgraduate students while among the foreign students, majority 18(36%) are undergraduate students

The table, (3.7) indicates that majority of the local students are Hindu and majority of the foreign students are Christians

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups, we can find that 43(86%) of the respondents are belonging to the Hindu and christian religious backgrounds, respectively. The Table also shows that 15(60%) of the local students says that the Hindu religious faith are good(Better) than the christian religious faith. The table as well highlights the fact that both groups have different fair judgement about the Hindu & Muslim christian religion 7(14%) respectively.

From the above stated table (3.8) we can see that majority of the respondents are taking education in various courses of studies. Out of 50(100%) of the respondents taking education. 25(50%) out of this total percentage are the local students, 21(84%) of the local students are sponsored by their parents, 2(8%) are sponsored by their brothers and 2(8%) by their state Government.

TABLE 3.9

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE EXPENDITURE AND PERIOD OF REMITTANCES

Annual Expenditure	PERIOD OF REMITTANCES					
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	Weekly Monthly	Six Months	Yearly	Uncertain	Weekly Monthly	Six Months
Rs. 300 - 500	(50%) 2 15.3%	(25%) 1 12.5%	(25%) 1 12.5%	-	-	-
Rs. 600 -2000	(50%) 10 76.9%	(35%) 7 87.5%	(15%) 3 75%	-	-	-
Rs. 15000- 32000	(3.8%) 1 7.7%	-	-	-	(15.4%) (50%) 4 80%	8 100%
Total	13 26%	8 16%	4 8%	-	4 8%	13 26%
					8 16%	50 100%

TABLE 3.10

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TIME AND HOURS OF THEIR STUDIES

HOURS OF STUDIES										
Time of Studies	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS						
	3-4	5-6 (in hours)	7 onwards (in hours)	Uncertain	3-4	5-6 (in hours)	7 onwards (in hours)	Uncertain	Total	
Morning and Night	5.7% ⁸ (32%)	3 60%	(12%)	-	100% ⁶ (24%)	1 10% ¹ (4%)	2 33.3% ² (8%)	2 100% ² (8%)	3 42.9% ³ (12%)	25 50%
Evening and Morning	21.4% ³ (18.7%)	2 40%	(12.5%)	-	90% ⁹ (56.3%)	-	-	2 28.5% ² (12.5%)	16 32%	
Afternoon and Night	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Morning, Afternoon, Evening and Night	21.4% ³ (33.3%)	-	-	-	-	66.6% ⁴ (44.4%)	-	2 28.5% ² (22.2%)	9 18%	
Total	14 28%	5 10%	-	6 12%	10 20%	6 12%	2 4%	7 14%	50 100%	

Secondly 25(50%) out of the total percentage are the foreign students. 22(88%) of the students are sponsored by their parents, 3(12%) by their brothers. In other words, 50(100%) of the students are sponsored through different people and institution.

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups, we can find that a large number of the foreign students are private sponsored students than the local students. The table therefore, indicates that majority 43(86%) of the respondents are sponsored by their parents.

We can see from the above table (3.9) that out of 50(100%) of the total respondents 24(48%) of the respondents are the local students who fall within the annual expenditure of Rs. 300 to Rs.2000. Whereas, 26(52%) of the respondents are foreign students who fall within the annual expenditure of Rs. 15,000 to Rs.32,000.range.

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups, we can find that a large number of the foreign students are receiving a huge amount of annual expenditure than the local students. The Table also shows that majority,13(26%) of the foreign students period of remittances are uncertained.

Comparing the foreign and the local students from the above table (3.10) we can find that out of the total percentage 50(100%) of the respondents who read in different hours of the day. 25(50%) out of this percentage are the respondents whose time of studies are mainly in the morning and Night, And out of this roll

TABLES 3.11

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR PLACE OF LEISURE AND HOURS OF REST

Place of Leisure	HOURS OF REST				Total
	LOCAL STUDENTS		FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	2 hours	3 hours	2 hours	3 hours	
Hotel, Field and Gymkhana	-	(25%) 4 21.0%	(75%) 12 100%	-	16 32%
House,listening to Network News and Reading of News Papers	(56%) 6 100%	-	-	(45.4%) 5 38.4%	11 22%
Street parks, Movie and Shop corners	-	(65.2%) 15 132%	-	(35%) 8 62%	23 46%
Total	6 12%	19 38%	12 24%	13 26%	50 100%

percentage of 25(50%), 17(68%) are the local students and 8(32%) are the foreign students, respectively.

The table also highlights the fact that a large number 8(32%) of the local students spends more hours of studies in the morning and Night than the foreign students. Finally the table as well shows that majority 14(28%) of the local students spends 3-4 hours in their studies in different time of the day than the foreign students.

As per the above table (3.11) we can see that out of 50(100%) of the total percentage of respondents that spend their hours of rest in different places of leisure. That 23(46%) out of this percentage are the respondents who spends their hours of rest mainly in the street parks, movie halls and shop corners. Out of this roll percentage, 15(65.2%) are the local students who spends their hours of rest mainly in the street parks, going to movie halls, pan and tea shop corners of Kolhapur. 8(35%) are the foreign students who spends their own hours of rest also in the street parks and going to moviehalls in Kolhapur.

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups we can find that a large number of the local students spends their hours of rest in the street parks, movi Pan & tea shop corner than the foreign students. On the whole, the table indicates that majority 19(38%) of the local respondents spends 3 hours of rest daily in different places of leisure in Kolhapur city.

TABLE 3.12

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR HOBBIES AND INTERGROUP INTEREST

Hobbies	INTERGROUP INTERESTS				
	LOCAL STUDENTS		FOREIGN STUDENTS		Total
	More	Less	More	Less	
Reading of Newspapers, Novels and Movie	9 50%	-	7 29.2%	1 100%	17 34%
	(52.9%)		(41.2%)	(5.9%)	
Playing and listening to Music and Network					
News. Reading religious and sex literature	4 22.2%	2 28.6%	10 41.7%	-	16 32%
	(25%)	(12.5%)	(62.5%)		
Travelling and Apprentice	-	-	(100%) 4 16.7%	-	4 8%
Gossiping and creative work indoor and outdoor games	5 27.8%	5 71.4%	3 12.5%	-	13 26%
	(38.5%)	(38.5%)	(23.0%)		
Total	18 36%	7 14%	24 48%	1 2%	50 100%
					78

TABLE 3.13

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION

Annual Expenditure	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION						
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS			
	Hostel and Home	Private Hostel	Bungalow Single Double	Hostel and Home	Private Hostel	Bungalow Single Double	Total
Rs. 300 - Rs. 500	20 (100%) 95.2%	-	-	-	-	-	20 40%
Rs. 600 - Rs. 2000	-	4 (100%) 80%	-	-	-	-	4 8%
Rs. 15000- Rs. 32000	1 (3.8%) 4.8%	-	-	3 (11.4%) 100%	3 (11.4%) 100%	4 (15.4%) 100%	2 (7%) 52%
Total	21 42%	4 8%	-	3 6%	3 6%	4 8%	50 100%

TABLE 3.14

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCOMMODATION AND MONTHLY HOUSE RENT

Nature of Accommodation	MONTHLY HOUSE RENT					
	LOCAL STUDENTS			FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	100-125	150-250	300-700	1000-1800	Nothing	100-125 150-250 300-700 1000-1800 Total
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)			(Rs.)	
Hostel & Home	-	(41.7%) 10 100%	-	(45.8%) 11 100%	(12.5%) 3 60%	24 48%
Private Hostel	(57.1%) 4 160%	-	-	-	3 (43%) 100%	7 14%
Bungalow	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100%) 80% 8%
Single Room	-	-	-	-	-	13 26%
Double Room	-	-	-	-	2 (100%) 40%	2 4%
Total	4 8%	10 20%	-	11 22%	3 6%	50 100%

According to the above table (3.12) we can see that out of 50(100%) of the total percentage of respondents who are having different interest in hobbies 16(32%) out of this percentage are the respondents who are having/in playing and listening to music and Network News reading of religious and sex literatures. Out of this roll percentage 10(62.5%) of the respondents are foreign students having more interest in playing and listening to music and Network News, reading of religious and sex literatures. While 4(25%) are the local students.

The table as well shows that the local students are having more interest in reading Newspapers, Novels and going to movie than the foreign students.

The table (3.13) shows that the respondents are having different annual expenditure and living in different type of houses (accommodations). Hence, we can see that the foreign students are having more annual expenditure of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 32,000 and living in private rented houses than the local students. The table as well shows that majority 20(100%) of the local students are living in their respective homes, college and private hostels.

From the above table (3.14) we find that the local students are living in their homes and college hostels whereas the foreign students are living in private rented houses. The table therefore, indicates that a large number of the local students are paying or nothing as house rent. It as well highlights the fact that majority of the foreign students are living in private rented single room and paying Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 monthly as rent than the local respondents.

TABLE 3.15
TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MONTHLY HOUSE RENT AND CHANGES IN
ACCOMMODATIONS

CHANGES IN ACCOMMODATIONS												
Monthly House Rbt	LOCAL STUDENTS					FOREIGN STUDENTS						
	5	3	2	1	None	5	3	2	1	None	Total	

TABLE 3.16

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANS AND TIME TO CLASSROOM

Means of Transport	TIME TO CLASS				Total
	LOCAL STUDENTS		FOREIGN STUDENTS		
	Early	Late	Early	Late	
Walk and Bus	-	(58.3%) 7 36.8%	-	(41.7%) 5 71.4%	12 24%
Bike & Rickshaw	(21.1%) 4 66.7%	-	(79.9%) 15 83.3%	-	19 33%
Bus and Bicycle	-	(85.7%) 12 63.2%	-	(14.3%) 2 28.6%	14 28%
Rickshaw and Bicycle	(40.0%) 2 33.3%	-	(60%) 3 16.7%	-	5 10%
	6 12%	19 38%	18 36%	7 14%	50 100%

We can see from table (3.15) that majority of the respondents are paying monthly house rent of Rs. 150 9(56.3%) of the respondents are the local students paying Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 and have changed their accommodation only in 1 house alone.

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups in the second, third and last column of monthly house rent, we find that 9(56.3%) of the local students, on the same amount of house rent have changed accommodation in one house. Whereas, the foreign students, 7(43.8%) have changed accommodation in eleven (11) houses. The Table therefore, indicates that a large number of the foreign students has changed houses than the local students. The Table also shows that, majority 11(100%) of the local students are paying nothing as monthly house rent compare with the foreign students.

From the above stated Table (3.16) we can see that out of 50(100%) of the total percentage of the respondents who go to class through different means of transport 19(38%) out of this percentage are the respondents whose means of transport are by motor bike and autorickshaws. Out of this roll percentage, 15(79.9%) are the foreign students and 4(21.1%) are the local students, respectively.

Comparing the local and foreign students in the second column of the table, we can find that the foreign students go to their Colleges, Department and Institute by bike than the local students. Hence, the table indicates that, majority of the foreign students 18(36%) goes early to class whereas 19(38%) of

TABLE 3.17

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR INTERGROUP AND PLACES OF HOLIDAYS

Intergroup	PLACES OF HOLIDAYS					Total
	Kolhapur	Kolhapur & Goa	Goa, Pune, Bangalore and Delhi	Home	Outside India and Goa	
Local Students	20 (80%) 66.7%	5 (20%) 41.7%	-	-	-	25 50%
Foreign Students	10 (40%) 33.3%	7 (28%) 58.3%	3 (12%) 100%		5 (20%) 100%	25 50%
Total	30 60%	12 24%	3 6%		5 10%	50 100%

TABLE 3.18
TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR FOOD HABITS AND INTERGROUP ORDER OF FOOD PREFERENCE

Food Habits	INTERGROUP PREFERENCE OF FOOD			
	LOCAL STUDENTS		FOREIGN STUDENTS	
	More	Less	More	Less
				Total
Vegetarian	9 (100%) 47.4%	-	-	9 18%
Non-Veterian	-	6 (25%) 100%	18 (75%) 72%	24 48%
Both	10 (58.8%) 52.6%	-	7 (41.2%) 28%	17 34%
Total	19 38%	6 12%	25 50%	50 100%

the local students goes late to class.

From the above stated table (3.17) we can see that majority 30(60%) of the respondents spend their holidays in Kolhapur city.

Comparing the local and the foreign students group, we find that the local students spend their holidays in Kolhapur than the foreign students. The Table also shows that a large number of the foreign students travel out of Kolhapur and India for their holidays. Some of the foreign students have travelled to Sweden, Kuwait and Italy on the same account.

We can see from the above stated table (3.18) that majority of the respondents are having their food habits as non-vegetarian 24(48%) of the respondents are non-vegetarian.

Comparing the local and the foreign students groups in their food habits and order of preference, we find that 18(75%) of the respondents are foreign students who have more preference of food habits as non-vegetarian and 6(25%) are local students. Who are having less preference of food habits as non-vegetarian. The table therefore, indicates that the foreign students are mainly non-vegetarian than the local students. Secondly, the table also shows that majority 19(38%) of the local respondents out of the total percentage 50(100%) are both vegetarian and non-vegetarian. Most of these local respondents eat meat occasionally, only on sunday as special mean though not/ⁱⁿall sundays of the months.