

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION-I

Demographic Profile of the Gosavis in Umbraj -

The present chapter elicits the demographic variations of the Gosavis. The aim is to bring out the social characteristics of the composition of the respondents' group.

TABLE NO.2

Distribution of family Heads according to Sex.

Sr.No.	Gender/sex	No.of Families	Percentage
1	Male	124	82.66 %
2	Female	26	17.34 %
	Total	150	100 %

Table No.2 reveals the sex composition of the respondents included in the study. The data show that an overwhelming majority i.e. 82.66 % , of the respondents are male and the remaining (17.34 %) are females.

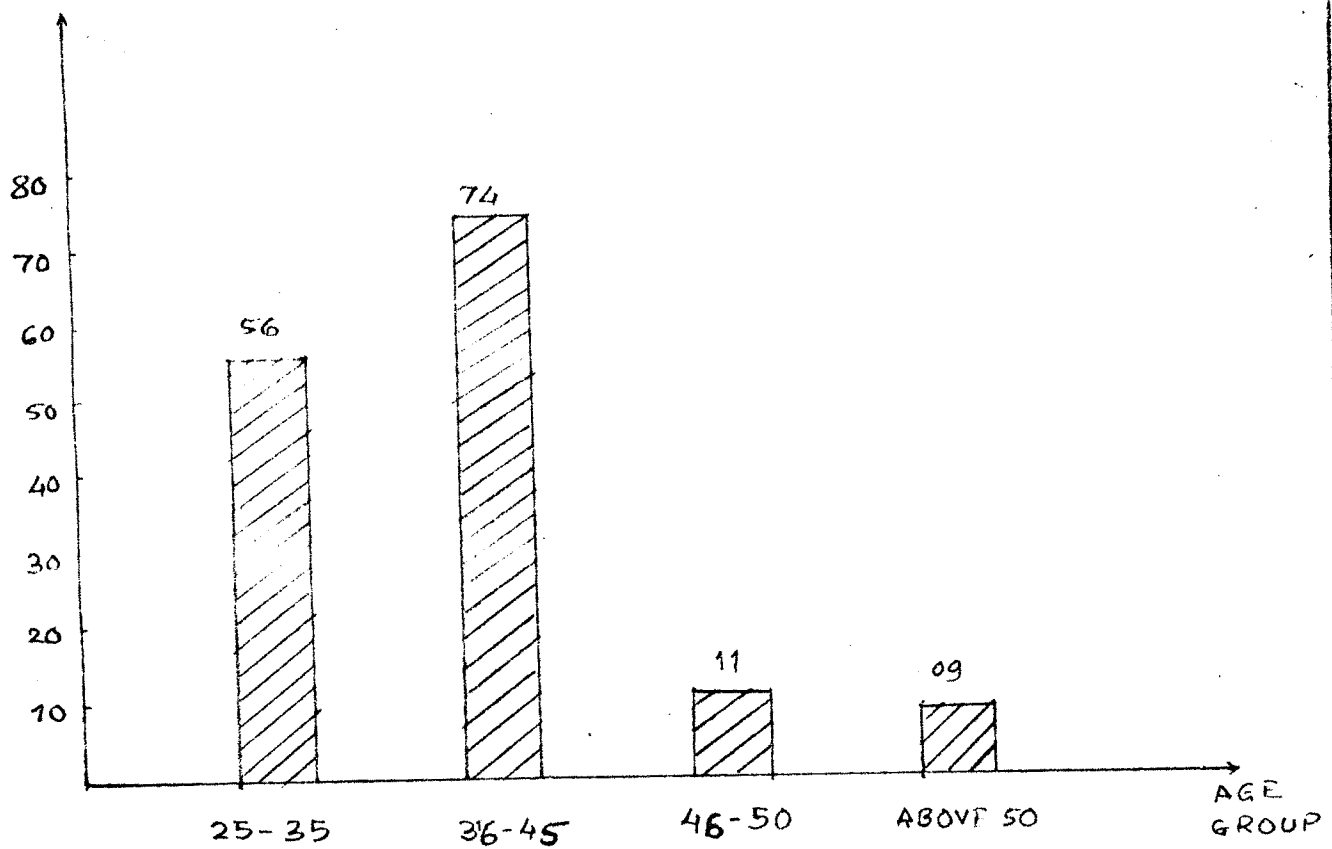
Table No.3.Age distribution of the respondents

Sr.No.	Age Group in year	Numbers	Percentage
1	25 to 35 Years	56	37.34 %
2	36 to 45 ..	74	49.34 %
3	45 to 50	11	7.34 %
4	Above 50	09	6.%
Total		150	100 %

Table No.3 above discloses the age distribution of the respondents. There were 37.34 % respondents who belonged to the age group 25-35 yrs. and 49.34 % were between 35 and 45 years . A small proportion of the respondents belonged to older generation. Among these 7.34 % were from the age group 41-50 years and 6 % were more than 50 years.

The above analysis reflects that the bulk of the respondents belonged to the middle-aged group followed by younger generation. From the angle of age, in the present sample every generation is represented and the middle aged generation is the dominant group.

NUMBERS



DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING
TO AGE GROUP.

TABLE NO 3

Distribution of the respondents' family members according to Age and Sex.

Sr.No.	Age group	Male	Female	Total
1	0 to 20	151 (20.2%)	159 (21.1%)	310 (41.3 %)
2	21 to 40	108 (14.47%)	114 (15.2 %)	222 (29.6 %)
3	41 to 60	73 (9.7 %)	76 (10.2 %)	149 (19.9 %)
4	61 onwards	29 (3.9 %)	40 (5.3 %)	69 (9.2 %)
Total		361 (48.1%)	389 (51.9 %)	750 (100 %)

Age is one of the important variables in understanding the social status of the population. With change in age, the status and role of population also change.

The above table shows the distribution of the respondents' family members according to their age and sex.

The analysis points out that the female have outnumbered the male population as female constitute 51.9 % ,whereas the male constitute only 48.1 % . Further the table shows that female constitute more percentage in all the age groups. The bulk of the population is concentrated in the younger generation (41.3 %) i.e. 0 - 20 years followed by 21-40 years (29.6 %) The older

generation together constitute nearly 30 % . It shows that a major proportion of the population belong to productive age.

Table No.5Education of the respondents by Sex.

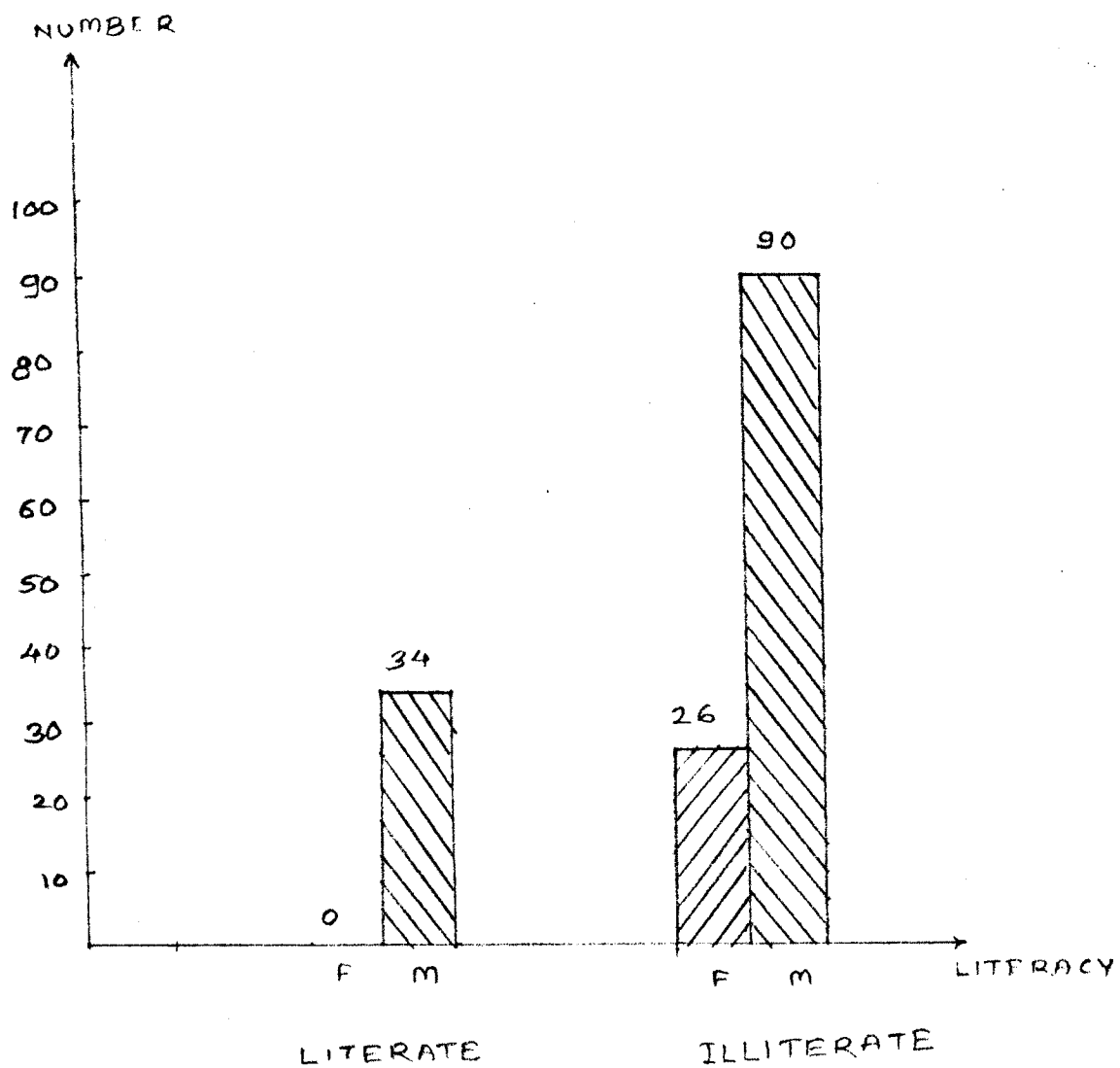
Sr.No.	Literate/Iliterate	Male	Female	Total
1	Literate	34 (22.66 %)	0	34 (22.66 %)
2	Iliterate	90 (60 %)	26 (17.34%)	116 (77.34%)
Total		124 (82.66%)	26 (17.34%)	150 (100 %)

In underdeveloped countries illiteracy and poverty are serious drawbacks upon the advancement of the people. This is more apparent among the under-privileged groups .

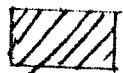
The table above depicts education status of the respondents by sex. It can be observed that the literacy rate among this community is very low, that is only 22.66 % of them have education. Whereas majority (77.34 %) do not have education.

Concerning sex no female is educated and only 22.66 % of the male have attained education to some extent.

It is quite obvious that the people in this community give less importance for education. This perhaps is due to their nomadic nature that prevents them from going to school. It also indicates their unawareness regarding the importance of education.



PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY ACCORDING TO SEX

 - FEMALE

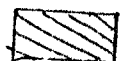
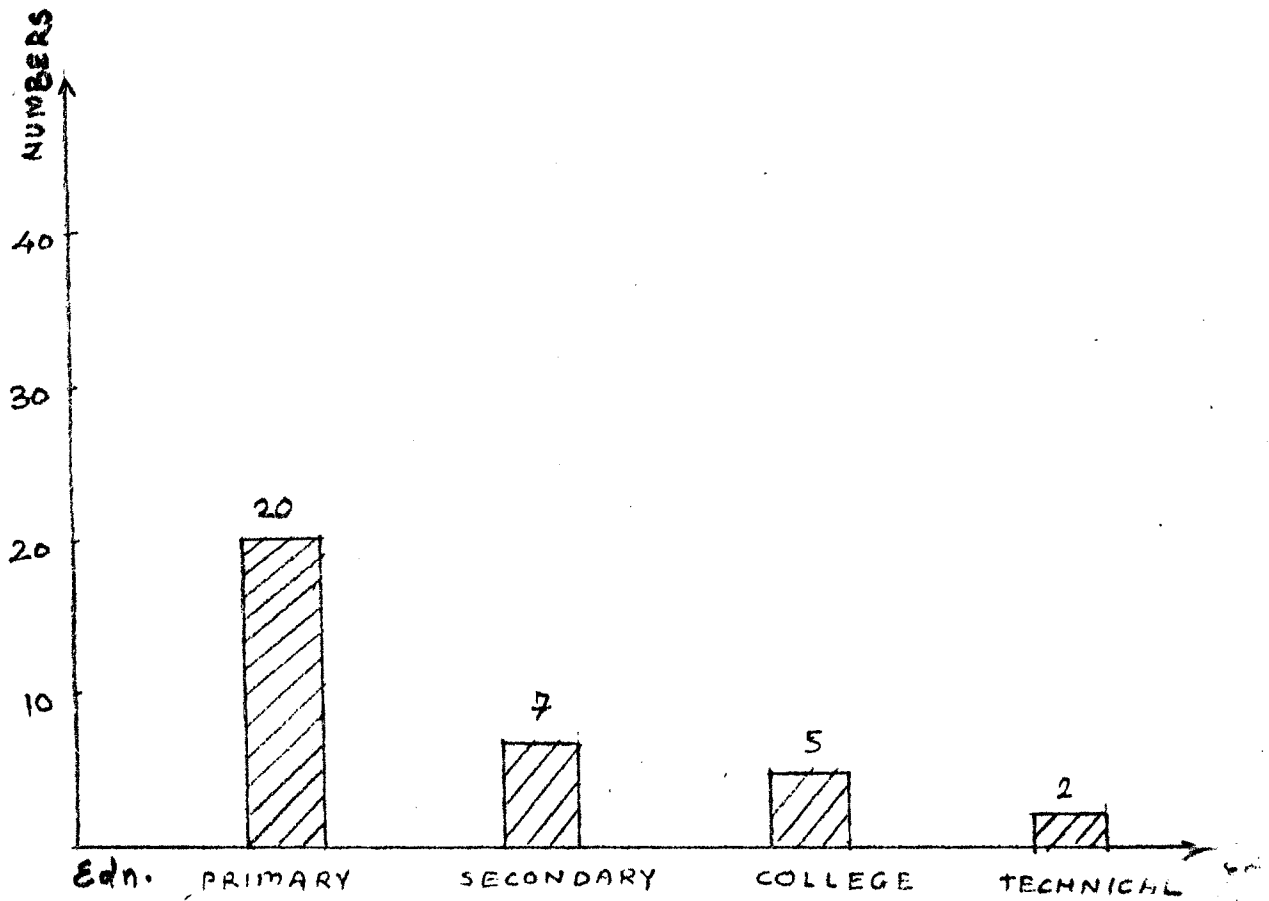
 - MALE

TABLE NO. 5

Table No.6Educational Status of the respondents

Sr.No.	Education	Number	Percentage
1	Primary	20	58.82 %
2	Secondary	7	20.54 %
3	College	5	14.7 %
4	Technical	2	5.83 %
Total		34	100 %

Table No.6 indicates the educational attainment of the respondents. The distribution points out that nearly 60 % of them have only primary education, 20.54 % secondary education. However, nearly 20 % of them could attain college and technical education. This signifies that the people in this community have to some extent realized the value of education.



Education of Literate Respondents

TABLE NO 6

Table No.7

Extent of Literacy according to the sex of the
respondents' Family Members.

Sr.No.	Education	Male	Female	Percentage
1	Primary	89 (11.86 %)	54 (7.2 %)	143 (19.06 %)
2	Secondary	41 (5.47 %)	23 (3.07 %)	64 (8.54 %)
3	College	17 (2.27 %)	07 (0.93 %)	24 (3.3 %)
4	Other	07 (0.93 %)	-	07 (0.93 %)
5	Illiterate	207 (22.6 %)	305 (40.67 %)	512 (68.27 %)
Total		361 (48.13 %)	389 (51.87 %)	750 (100 %)

The table above shows the extent of literacy among the members of respondents' family, according to sex. The over all picture shows that illiterates constitute a higher percentage (68.27 %) than the literates.

Regarding sex, female comprise more illiterates (40.67 %) than the males (27.67 %).

Concerning the composition of sex regarding literates, male constitute more percentage among all the groups-primary (11.86 %) , secondary (5.47 %) , college (2.27 %) and others like technical education (0.93 %) whereas the female constitute only 7.27 % at the primary level, 30.7 % at secondary and 0.93 % at the college level. No female has taken technical education.

It is evident that the Gosavi community people do not encourage education and particularly female education. This perhaps is due to their lack of awareness, despite the facilities provided by the Government for their upliftment.

Table No.8The Marital Status of the Family Heads

Sr.No.	Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
1	Married	102 (69%)	12 (8%)	114 (76%)
2	Unmarried	11 (7.34 %)	0 ()	11 (7.34 %)
3	Widow	3 (2 %)	14 (9.34%)	17 (11.34 %)
4	Remarried	8 (5.32%)	0	8 (5.32 %)
Total		124 (82.66 %)	26 (17.34 %)	150 (100 %)

In any type of society from primitive to modern complex society marriage has been accepted in one form or other as the socially approved way of satisfying sexual instinct and procreating children. It is considered as the most indispensable institution of society. Analysing the marital status of the respondents, it can be observed from the Table No. 8 that a majority of the males are married 68 % , unmarried 7.34% , remarried 5.32 % , Whereas among females a major proportion (9.34 %) constitute in the widowed category, followed by 8 % married.

It is quite obvious from the table that though marriage is considered as a holy sacrament, there are a few cases among males who have remarried for some reasons. On the other hand, among males there are also few cases who are forced to remain unmarried, in spite of the fact that they wish to marry because of the lack of appropriate or because of reasons. But the fact that they can remarry proves that the change has come both in thesis subjective attitude and the objective environment.

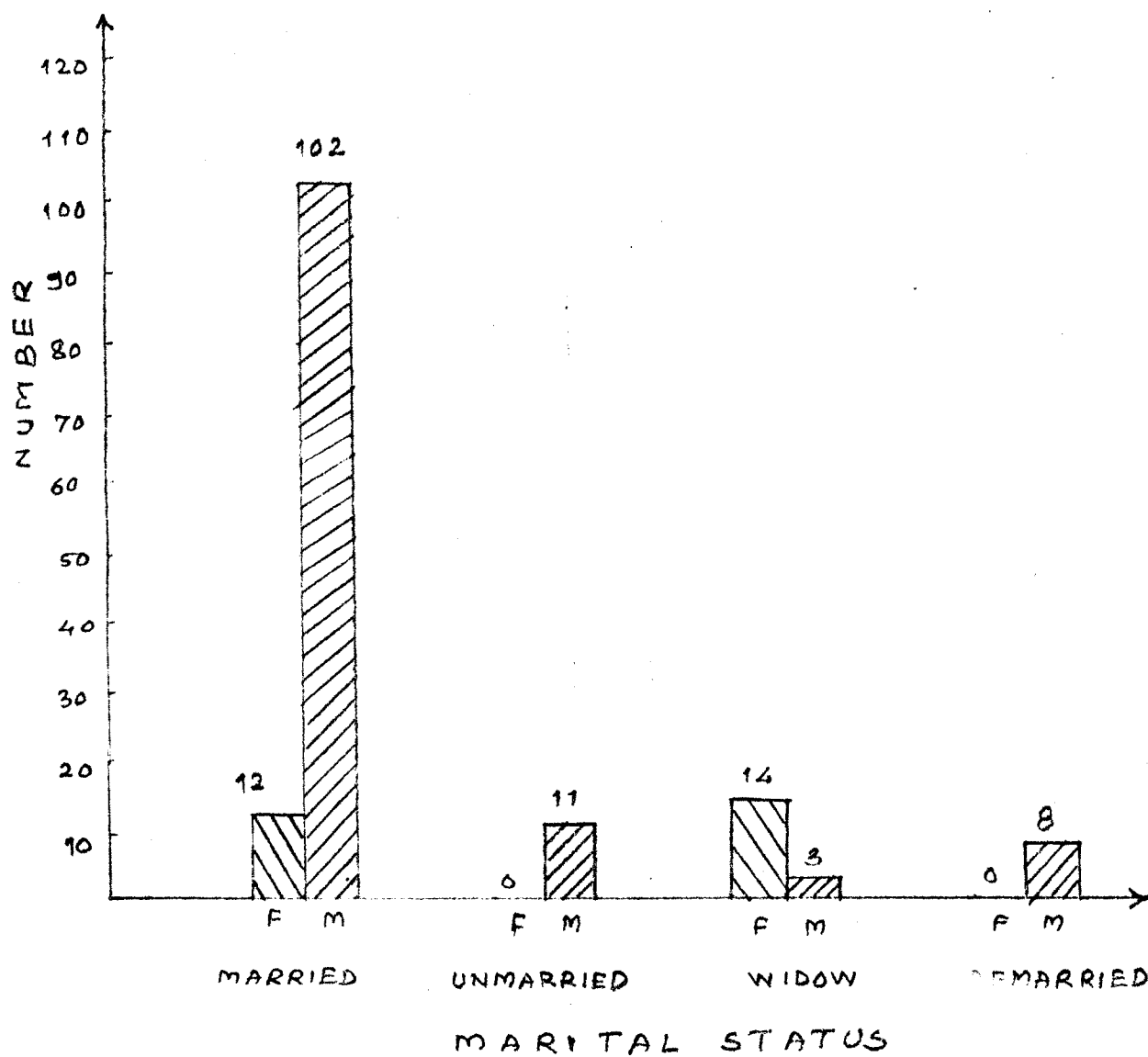


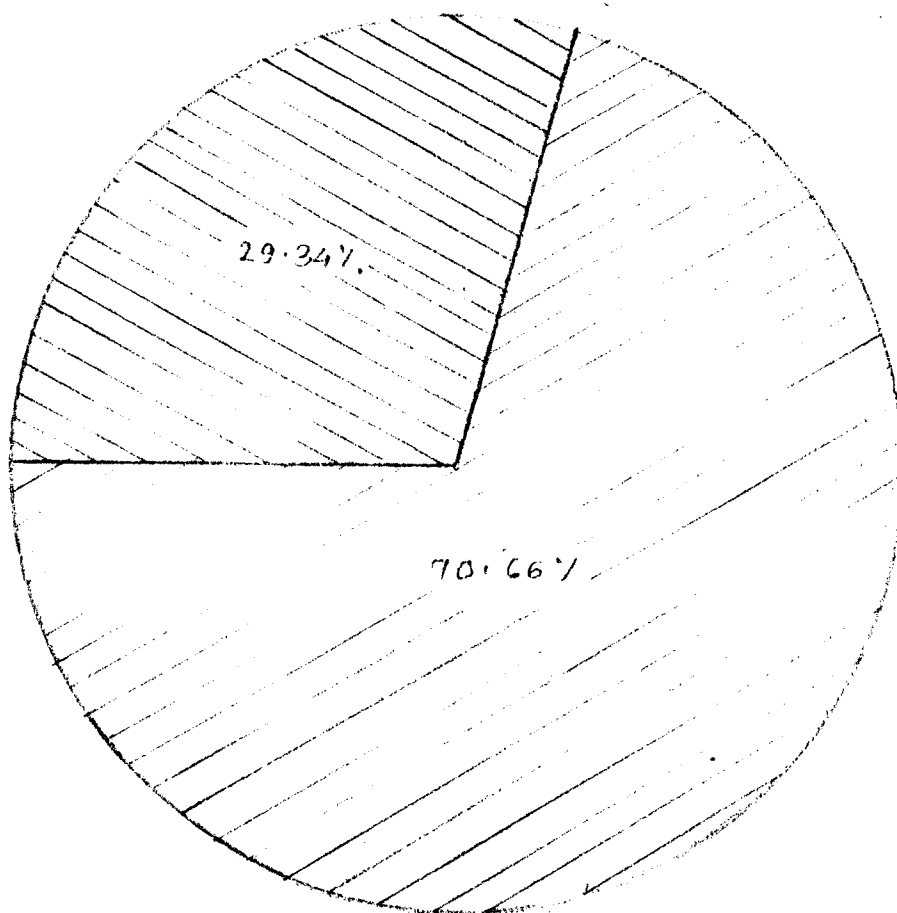
TABLE NO. 8

Type of Family

Sr.No.	Type of family	Number	Percentage
<hr/>			
1	Joint Family	106	70.66 %
2	Nuclear Family	44	29.34 %
<hr/>			
	Total	150	100 %

The joint family system has been the most important structural unit of the Indian society, since time immemorial. In modern times, however, the traditional joint family is breaking up and a new type of family organization i.e. nuclear family is being developed. Analysing the data regarding the family type in Gosavi community, Table No.8 shows that a great proportion i.e. 70.66 % of them are living in joint families. However, nearly 30 % have nuclear family system.

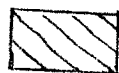
It can be noticed from the above data that this community also comes under the influence of Hindu-joint family. However, the data indicates a gradual change in the traditional joint family system. This may be the influence of different communities which they get exposure due to their wandering nature.



TYPE OF FAMILY



- JOINT FAMILY



- NUCLEAR FAMILY

Table No. 9

Table No.10Respondents' Family Size

Sr.No.	Size	Number	Percentage
1	2 - 3	38	25.33 %
2	4 - 5	89	59.33 %
3	6 and above	23	15.34 %
Total		150	100 %

From the economic point of view, other things being equal, the larger the household, the lower will be the per capita income and level of living. As far as Table No. is concerned regarding the family size of the respondents' family. Nearly 60 percent of them are having 4 to 5 members. There are 25.33 % families having 2 to 3 members and 15.34 percent have more than 6 members.

It is evident from the above data that most of the respondents are having small size families. It can be seen that the impact of urban place of abode is more markedly evident as the size of the family. The modern forces have exerted influence over the family size.

SECTION-II

Living Conditions

Living conditions mean the whole manner of living. It refers to the extent of necessities, comforts and luxuries a person has. It indicates the socio-economic standard of the individual.

Housing, conceived as a set of services, is an important environment that has profound impact on the socio-economic and physio-psychological development of human beings. The problem of housing is unquestionably one of the most important problems of the poor. Lack of proper shelter breeds diseases and discontent amongst the people, brutalities and kills fine instincts of men. Houses with lack of proper windows of adequate ventilation, usually consisting of single room are the general condition of houses among the poor. In such dwellings, such as these people are born, sleep, eat, live and die. It is important to note that such deplorable conditions of housing have a definite bearing on the health, efficiency and welfare of the population.

The present section deals with living conditions of the respondents related to their possession of house, the condition of their houses and the facilities available.

Table No.11Status of Houses

Sr.No.	Type of Houses	Number	Percentage
1	Kuccha (Raw)	127	84.66 %
2	Puccha (Well-built)	23	15.34 %
Total		150	100 %

Housing besides serving the basic purpose of providing shelter ,plays an important role of helping the achievement of some of the socio-economic development. Objectives. In fulfilling the basic needs of the population, housing ranks next only to food and clothing in importance,.

Certain minimum standard of housing is essential for healthy and civilized existence. Analysing the type of houses the Gosavi community people possess, the table above reveals that a great majority (84.66 %) of them live in Kuccha houses whereas a meagre (15.34 %) possess houses with minimum standard. It indicates the poor quality of houses in this community.

Table No.12Size of the Houses

Sr.No.	Number of Rooms	No.of families	Percentage
1	One room	88	58.66 %
2	2 - 3	61	40.66 %
3	3 and above	01	0.68 %
Total		150	100 %

Table No.12 presents the number of rooms available in the respondents' houses. The houses with one room constitute nearly 60 % ; 2-3 rooms 40.66 % and 3 or more rooms accounts to only 0.68 % .

The space available is very less for the member of the families and is below standard compared to a comfortable living.

Table No.13Status of the Walls of the houses

Sr.No.	Wall of the house	No.of families	Percentage
1	Thatch	12	8 %
2	Asbestos sheet	33	22 %
3	Brick and mud	102	68 %
4	R.C.C.	03	2 %
Total		150	100 %

The above table depicts the type of walls of the houses. The extent of thatch wall is 8 % (12 houses); of asbestos sheet 22 % (33 houses); of brick and mud 68 % (102 houses) and R.C.C. 2 % (3 houses).

Thus we can observe the most common type is brick and mud wall, R.C.C. walls are few.

Table No.14Availability of Electricity

Sr.No.	Electricity	No.of Families	Percentage
1	Having	66	44 %
2	Not having	84	56 %
Total		150	100 %

The above table describes the facility of electricity in the houses of the respondents. There are 66 houses having electricity (44 %) , whereas 56 % of the houses do not have electricity.

It can be deduced that majority of them do not have electrification in their houses. This could be because of their low and unsteady income for availing this facility.

Table No.15Availability of Water

Sr.No.	Water facility	No.of families	Percentage
1	Having	42	28 %
2	Not having	108	72 %
Total		150	100 %

The above table shows the water facility available for families of the respondents. The extent of the families having water connection is 28 % . The extent of the families having no connections is 72 % . Most of the families fetch water from public water connections. Perhaps they can't afford to have water connections. They also expressed their disappointment for inadequate water supply during summer season.

Table No.16Availability of Bathroom in the Houses

Sr.No.	Bath room	No.of families	percentage
1	Having Bathroom	74	49.34 %
2	Having no Bathroom	76	50.66 %
Total		150	100 %

Table No.16 shows the facility of bathroom in respondents' houses. There are 74 families having separate bathroom in attached their houses. This extent is 49.34 %. Though they possess bathrooms, most of the bathrooms are of thatch. They do not have pucch bathroom but use the covered thatch for privacy and they are very small in size. The remaining 76 houses do not have bathrooms. This shows the inadequate facilities even to maintain privacy.

Table No.17Availability of Water Closet

Sr.No.	Water closet	No.of families	Percentage
1	Houses with water-closet	04	2.56 %
2	Houses having no water closet	146	97.34 %
Total		150	100 %

The table above discloses the facility of water-closets in their houses. Except a mere 2.66 % , almost all of them do not have water closets. They either use public water closets or use open fields.

SECTION-III

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The level of economic equality and independence are the real indicators to measure the social status of the people in any society. In a complex and highly stratified society like ours, the status of the people naturally differs from region to region, class to class, caste to caste, religion to religion and from occupation to occupation. Economic need has been repeatedly cited as one of the important factors impelling the poor people to join in any kind of job.

Low income of the poor has led to heavy indebtedness. The important feature is that poverty stricken people are not only under debt but has been on the increase. This has an adverse effect on the socio-economic conditions of the poor. Under employment, very low wage combined with social oppression make the life of the poor class people miserable.

In the present section, an attempt has been made to understand the economic standing of the respondents in terms of their properly income, extent of indebtedness and saving habits.

Table No.18The property of the Respondents

Sr.No.	Property	No.of families	Percentage
1	Having property of their own	-	100 %
2	No property		

Regarding the property of the respondents, there is not a single family owning a piece of land. But they live in the houses provided by Govt. for residence.

As the community is nomadic tribe, no one possesses any land .Hence it is quite obvious that they have to seek work outside in one form or other to substantiate for the maintainance of the family.

It was also found that other than the house they own, no other property is possessed by these people.

Occupation of the Respondents

Sr.No.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Wages	52	34.66 %
2	Small business	47	31.34 %
3	Service	10	6.66 %
4	Fishing	09	6. %
5	Begging	32	21.34 %
Total		150	100 %

It can be observed from the above table that among the Gosavi community people, there is no uniformity as far as their choice of occupation is considered. They venture into any work which fetches them some income. A major proportion of them are engaged in daily wage work, followed by small business like stove repairing, collecting scrap, umbrella repairing and so on. Some (6 %) are engaged in fishing. A notable feature is that a good number (21.34 %) of respondents are engaged in begging to earn their livelihood. Respondents engaged in services constitute only a small proportion i.e. 6.66 % .

It can be inferred that these people do not possess any good occupation and they are struggling for their survival. They are solely dependent on these less prestigious jobs. They do change their occupations according to season.

Table No. 20Monthly Family Income of the Respondents

Sr.No. Monthly-income Group Number			Percentage
1	Rs.100 to 500	23	15.34 %
2	Rs.501 to 1000	67	44.66 %
3	Rs.1001 to 1500	44	29.34 %
4	Rs.1500 onwards	16	10.66 %
Total		150	100 %

It is evident from the table above that the minimum income of the family ranges between Rs.100 and 500, the percentage being 15.34 % per month. A majority (44.66 %) of them have earning between Rs.501 and 1000. Whereas respondents earning more than Rs.1000 constitute only to 10 %.

The data shows that most of them get only between Rs.501 Rs.1001 as their family income per month.

Table No.21
Savings of the Respondents

85

Sr.No.	Saving	Number	Percentage
1	Saving	121	80.66 %
2	No saving	29	19.34 %
	Total	150	100 %

From table No.21 it is evident that a great majority i.e. 80.66 % do have saving habit. Only a small proportion do not save money. It indicates that they are aware of the importance of saving.

Table No.22
Mode of Saving

Sr.No.	Source of saving	Number	Percentage
1	Post office	06	4.96 %
2	Bank	62	51.24 %
3	Bhishi	53	43.80 %
	Total	121	100 %

It is obvious from the table No.22 that more than one half of the respondents save in bank and 43.80 % of them save in Bhishi, only 6 respondents (4.96 %) save in post office.

Table No. 23The Amount of Saving of the respondents per months

Sr.No.	Amount of saving per month.	No.of families	Percentage
1	Rs.10 to 50	53	43.80 %
2	Rs.50 to 100	66	54.43 %
3	Rs.100 onwards	02	1.66 %
Total		121	100 %

The above table shows that amount the respondents save per month. These is not more number of families who save Rs.100 or more than that. They are only (1.66 %) .There are 66 families (54.54 %) who save between Rs.50 and 100 whereas 53 families (43.80 %) save between Rs.10 and 50 per month.

Though they have cultivated the habit of saving the amount do not exceed more than Rs.100/- .It is quite apparent that with their low income, they cannot afford to save more.

Table No. 24Indebtedness of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
1	Indebted	143	95.34 %
2	debted	07	4.66 %
Total		150	100 %

It is conspicuous from the table No.24 above that an overwhelming majority of the respondents have fallen as prey to debt. Since they cannot afford to save more because of their inadequate income. They borrow money for important occasions.

Table No. 25Sources of borrowing

Sr. No.	Source of Borrowing	Amount of Loan Rs.	Rate of Interest Rs.	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Money-Lender	500-1000	10+20%	93	(65.04%)
2	Bank	1000-5000	17%	01	(0.69%)
3	Bhishi	100-1000	10%	49	(34.27%)
Total				143	100 %

The above table shows the respondents' sources of borrowing, amount borrowed of the interest rates. Most of the respondents have borrowed from money-lenders amount varying from Rs. 500 to 1000, for an exorbitant 10 to 20 % interest rate. Followed by Bhishi (34.27 %), amount ranging between Rs. 100 & 1000, for an interest rate of 10 % Only one individual has borrowed from bank.

Thus it is obvious that the respondents depend more on money lenders, which is the easiest way to get money for emergency purposes.

SECTION-IVCULTURAL ASPECT

The present chapter deals with the respondents' cultural life. An attempt has been made to know regarding the festivals they celebrate their involvement with relatives and communities.

Further their opinions regarding bride-price, inter-caste marriages and divorce are also analysed.

Celebration of Festivals :

The two important festivals mainly celebrated in this community are Dasara and Holi. All the members participate in these festivals on larger scale. These festivals observe the tradition of sacrifice of hens, sheep etc. They slaughter sheep on the occasion of Dasara and hen for Holi. The table below discloses their involvement in celebrating these festivals with their relatives and community people.

Table No.26

Celebration of Festivals with Relatives -

Celebration	Frequency	Percentage
Jontly	150	100 %
Separately	00	00
with	00	00
Total	150	100 %

From table No.26 we can observe that these festivals are celebrated jointly with the relatives by the respondents as all of them (100 %) disclosed that they celebrate these festivals jointly. It shows their cohesion with their relatives.

Table No.27Celebration with community

Celebration	Frequency	Percentage
Jointly	150	100 %
Separately	-	-
With some	-	-
Total	150	100 %

The table No.27 above discloses the extent of involvement of the respondents with community during these festivals. It can be seen that all the respondents invariably celebrate festivals jointly with the community people.

Thus from the tables above it can be deduced that these respondents have good contacts with others indicating their intimacy.

Table No. 28Approval of Bride-price

Bride price	Number	Percentage
Accept	150	100 %
Do not accept	00	00
Total	150	100 %

The table above informs us about the custom of bride price. Though these people are illiterate, they pay bride-price. This custom may be observed throughout the community. In exchange of the bride-price the father of bride gives his daughter to the bride-groom. All the respondents (100 %) opinioned that they accept bride-price. This clearly shows their adherence to their traditional custom and shows that nobody has changed in their outlook regarding bride-price.

Table No.29The Forms of bride-price

Sr.No.	Form of bride-price	Number	Percentage
1	Land	0	0
2	Gold	0	0
3	Money	150	100 %

The table No.29 reveals about the form of bride-price in Gosavi community. The father of the bride accepts bride-price. Mostly it is in the form of money. The table above shows that they have their customary practices of getting only money as bride-price and do not accept in any other form.

Approval of divorce

Sr.No.	Acceptance	Frequency	Percentage
1	Accept	110	73.33 %
2	Do not accept	40	26.67 %
Total		150	100 %

The table above, shows the respondents' opinion about divorce. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament because certain rites are performed at marriage. Marriage was considered a necessity for man because salvation could be guaranteed only by birth of a son.

From religious point of view, marriage was for the attainment of spiritual ends for progeny and last for physical pleasure.

The opposition of divorce has always risen primarily from two beliefs . The first is that marriage is a sacrament and a union of souls; it cannot and should not be dissolved. Secondly the popular belief among the Hindus is that destiny brings a particular man and particular woman together. A plea for divorce came to be interpreted as a plea for the freedom from unhappy marriages. Though divorce is legally permitted, yet it is not generally practised.

Concerning our data about respondents views regarding divorce a good proportion (73.33 %) favoured the system of divorce. Only a few (26.67 %) gave negative opinion.

It shows that divorce has gained popularity amongst the backward nomadic tribes.

Table No.31Approval of Widow Remarriage

Acceptance	Frequency	Percentage
Accept	0	0
Do not accept	150	100 %
Total	150	100 %

The legal provisions regarding widow remarriage removed the traditional disability and guaranteed some personal rights. In spite of this legal provision the situation for remarriage of widows has not practically offered as the public still hold the traditional views. Regarding a question about the respondents' opinion about the acceptance of widow remarriage all of them disfavoured it.

As far as the table No.31 is concerned, it can be observed that change has not come both in their subjective attitude and objective environment as far as widow remarriage is concerned.

SECTION-V

PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL LIFE -

As the elections represent an important type of organised activity, though it takes periodically. Such occasions provide an opportunity to the citizens to express their political will individually or collectively. If the group to which a member belongs to is cohesive and decision making process is done by conscious. The people generally act as a part of single community or if the group is divided, on certain socio-cultural basis, they express their political opinion individually.

In India, the participation of lower class people in political activities is of recent origin. Before independence, these backward groups were deprived of their right of participation in political life. However, after independence the establishment of democratic government encouraged the participation of lower class group.

In the present section, data concerning the political involvement, political participation and voting behaviour have been analysed.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION -

The extent and manner of political participation is the measure of social change in India. It indicates the changing attitude towards the outerworld.

Regarding the political participation the respondents were asked whether they were members of any political party. Our data disclosed that none of them is a member in any political

party. Traditionalism, lack of awareness and their wandering nature are still the dominant restraints in the way of their political participation.

These respondents were asked to inform reasons for it. Apart from a few (13 %) who did not give any answer for it, Rest ,87 percent , of them invariably answered that, they do not stay in a permanent place and hence they do not have any interest and time in being members of any political party.

Table No.32

Awareness of Voting Right

Voting Right	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Aware	150	100 %
Unaware	00	00
Total	150	100 %

Adult Franchise,proclaiming equality to all irrespective of property or rank, is an event of world-wide significance. Respondents were asked about their awareness about the right to vote. All the respondents (100 %) expressed that they are aware of their voting right irrespective of sex as far as the Table No.32 is concerned.

It indicates the political consciousness of these community people.

The system of voting in modern democracies has become a fundamental pre-requisite of the sustenance of a democratic order.

Every individual has been granted the right to vote and select the candidate of his or her own choice.

To know about the political awareness and participation of the respondents, they were asked to inform, whether they have participated in the elections and have exercised their right of franchise. The present enquiry reveals that all the 150 respondents have casted their votes in the last election .

Exploring further, the voting,behaviour of respondents, they were asked whether they voted willingly or unwillingly.The following table depicts their distribution according to their voting behaviour.

Table No.33
Voting Behaviour

Voting behaviour	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Willingly	43	28.66 %
Unwillingly	107	71.34 %
Total	150	100 %

The table above shows that an overwhelming majority i.e. 71.34 % have voted unwillingly. Only 28.66 % have casted vote according to their choice.

The data above reveals that though the respondents are aware of their right to vote,still they lack in expressing

independent judgement as some other forces are influencing in taking their own decision.

Table No.34

Respondents having contested in elections

Participation in election	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Contested	01	0.68 %
Not contested	149	99.32 %
Total	150	100 %

The above table No.34 reveals that except 1 member, no other respondent has contested in elections in their lifetime.

It indicates that these community people have not made any representation or tried in order to eradicate their problems and upliftment of their status. This could perhaps be their ignorance.

Table No.35Representation in Gram-Panchayat

Membership	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Member	01	0.68 %
Not membership	149	99.32 %
Total	150	100 %

As far as table No.35 is concerned regarding the membership in Gram-panchayat a meagre 0.68 % i.e. only one person has membership . Though the representation seems to be insignificant we can inter that gradual change is taking place as these backward group is realizing the need for representation in local organization for their welfare.

SECTION VI

OPINION -

Opinion plays an important role in building up of personality, individuality and the entire mental make-up of an individual . What an individual thinks ,feels and values reflected in his/her expressed opinion are transmitted to the coming generation.

This Section pertains to the various opinions the respondents have formed regarding family planning, inter-caste marriage, education, female education Govt. services, women service and bride-price.

Table No.36

Respondents' Opinion about Family Planning

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	52	34.66 %
2	Bad	98	65.34 %
Total		150	100 %

As far as Table No.36 is concerned regarding their opinion about family planning more than 65 % of the respondents expressed it as bad. However, nearly 35 % disclosed it as good.

From the data we can infer that the respondents still adhere to their traditional views of having more children. It also indicates their unawareness regarding the small family norm.

Respondents' Opinion about Inter-caste marriage

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	0	0
2	Bad	150	100 %
Total		150	100 %

The table No.37 shows that none of the respondents favoured inter-caste marriage. Though they are wanderers and lead a lower state of living they are highly conscious about their community. Little change has taken place in the attitude of this group and shows their unacceptance of other community people. This further indicates their strong indination towards their caste.

Table No.38Respondent Opinion regarding education

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	83	55.34 %
2	Bad	67	44.66 %
Total		150	100 %

Regarding table No.38, we can observe that a majority (55.34 %) of the respondents have a positive opinion towards education. However 44.66 % are of negative opinion.

The data discloses that the respondents feel that education is necessary in order to have a better status in the society. It is an indication that this backward group has realized the value of education for their betterment and advancement in the society. This is an important land mark in the changing attitude among the down trodden people.

Respondents' opinion about Female Education

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	27	18 %
2	Bad	123	82 %
Total		150	100 %

Concerning the table No.39 the data discloses that except a negligible 18 % an overwhelming majority i.e.82 % are against female education. This shows that still they feel that females are to be confined only to their traditional chores rather than getting liberated.

Table No.40Respondents' opinion about Female Service -

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	0	0
2	Bad	150	100 %
Total		150	100 %

The table above again reflects the backward thinking of the respondents, about female service. The extent of respondents saying female education and services bad is 100 %. They are not advanced in case of thinking over this problem. They donot treat women equally.

Table No.41Respondents' Opinion about Doury

Sr.No.	Opinion	Number	Percentage
1	Good	124	82.66 %
2	Bad	26	17.34 %
Total		150	100 %

The table above discloses the opinions expressed by the respondents regarding doury i.e. bride-price in this community. Though there is no such concept of doury, they practise it in the name of bride-price. It is interesting to note from above analysis that a great majority (82.66 %) have a good opinion about doury system, only 17.34 % gave a negative opinion.

The data reveals that there is no change in their outlook regarding paying or getting bride-price for marriage.

Table No.42Respondents' opinion about Govt.Services -

Opinion	Number	Percentage
Good	150	100 %
Bad	0	0
Total	150	100 %

The table No.42 depicts the opinion of the respondents regarding Government services. None of them opinioned that Govt. service is bad. It is an indication that they are aware of the advantages of Govt.services. But very few have entered into Government services as presented elsewhere, though the Govt.has taken initiative to uplift the backward class people.