

CHAPTER IV

R E S U L T S

CHAPTER IV
R E S U L T S

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 age group of the respondents.

Age group in years	Male	Female	Total
21 to 30	06	04	10
31 to 40	12	08	20
41 to 50	25	15	40
51 to 60	06	05	11
61 to 70	10	03	13
71 and above	04	02	06
TOTAL	63	37	100

Age is very important factor for deciding the opinion and attitude of the individual. From the above table it is seen that, majority i.e. 63% were the male respondents and 37% were the female respondents.

Only 30% respondents including male and female were from the age group of 21 to 40 years. While majority i.e. 70% respondents were in the range of 41 to 80 years of age group.

Table No. 2

The table showing the educational status of the respondents.

Educational Status	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	29	23	52
Pre-primary	13	07	20
Primary	03	03	06
Secondary	05	04	09
Higher Secondary	04	--	04
College	04	--	04
Technical	03	--	03
P.G.Education	02	--	02
TOTAL	63	37	100

Educational status definitely helps to increase the weightage of individuals opinion. From the above table it is indicated that 52% respondents including male and female were illiterate while only 13% respondents found educated in the range of Higher Secondary to P.G. level.

Only 3% found completed the technical education. Percentage of illiteracy is comparatively very high amongst the female respondents.

Though the % of literacy looks like 48% , the level of education is pre-primary and primary. While very few that is only 22% respondents found educated more than secondary level.

Table No. 3

The table showing the marital status of the respondents.

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Married	61	31	92
Unmarried	02	--	02
Widow	--	06	06
TOTAL	63	37	100

In Indian communities marriage is supposed to be the mandatory after obtaining the puberty. From the above table it is clearly seen that, 92% respondents including male and female were married and 6% female respondents found widow. While only 2% i.e. male respondents found unmarried.

Table No. 4

The table showing the mother tongue of the respondents.

Mother tongue	No. of respondents
Kannada	48
Telugu	28
Marathi	21
Other	03
TOTAL	100

Mother tongue is the indication of origin, and signifies the Geographical area. India is divided into various states based on the languages.

From the above table it is indicated that, 48% respondents were found Kannada speaking while 28% respondents were Telugu speaking. 21% respondents were having Marathi as their mother tongue and only 3% respondents found speaking other languages.

Table No. 5

The table showing the occupation of the respondents.

Occupation	No. of respondents
No work	15
Agriculture	07
Business	22
Service	19
Education	04
Other	33
TOTAL	100

Occupation plays an important role in judging one's economic condition and social status. The above table indicates that the 48% respondents were either depending upon agriculture, Business or Service. The % was 07%, 22% and 19% respectively. Four percent respondents found engaged in taking education.

Thirty three percent respondents have consented their occupation as other, which means that they were rather hesitant to make their occupation clear because they were still continuing their old business like pick-pocketing, stealing etc. While 15% respondents found unemployed.

Table No. 6

The table showing the habits of the respondents.

Habits	Male	Female	Total
No habits	03	07	10
Liquor	10	06	16
Tobacco	11	04	15
Mawa	07	02	09
Pan chewing	08	08	16
Bidi/Cigarette	11	04	15
Shindi	11	06	17
Drugs	02	00	02
TOTAL	63	37	100

From the above table it is seen that majority i.e. 90% respondents including male and female were habitant to any of the habits like liquor, mawa, pan-chewing, shindi, tobacco or bidi/cigarette. The percentage was less or more, Even surprisingly the female respondents in more percentage found habitnal. Two percent respondents found habitant with drugs also.

Table No. 7

The table showing the monthly income of the respondents.

Monthly income in Rs.	No. of respondents
Upto Rs. 1000	02
1001 to 2000	04
2001 to 3000	10
3001 to 4000	08
4001 to 5000	11
5001 to 6000	27
6001 to 7000	22
7001 to 8000	04
8001 to 9000	05
9001 and above	07
TOTAL	100

Monthly income of the individuals helps to decide the economic condition of the person. From the above table it is clear that, majority i.e. 65% respondent's monthly income was more than Rs.5001/-. Apart from that 12% respondent's monthly income was more than Rs.8001-/. Very less i.e. 6% respondent's monthly income was less than Rs.2000/-.

Table No. 8

The table showing the reasons of migration of the respondents.

Reasons	No. of respondents
Police	14
Poverty	28
Stigma	47
Don't know	11
TOTAL	100

Generally people love their mother land and native. Unless there is a reasonable cause nobody likes to leave his or her native. The reasonable causes may be like wise, i.e. Anarchi, Dectatorship of the head of village or town, natural calamities, Social Ban of other communities, Poverty, Crime etc. and etc.

From the above table it is indicated that, majority i.e. 53% respondents were knowing the reasons of their migration. Out of them 28% respondents have quoted poverty as a reason. While 14% have consented that, due to Police only their families have migrated. While 11% have expressed their views that, stigma was the reason.

Forty seven percent respondents found unaware about the reasons of their family migration.

Table No. 9

The table showing the occupation of the fore fathers of the respondents.

Occupation of Forefathers	No. of respondents
Business	12
Agriculture	14
Service	17
Can't say	34
Don't know	23
TOTAL	100

From the above table the picture of the occupation of respondents forefather becomes clear. The forefathers of 12% respondents were found busy in Business, and 14% were found involved in Agriculture. In case of respondents forefathers of 17% were found engaged in service either Govt. of private.

57% were unable to quote the occupation of their forefathers out of which 23% found extremely unknown about the occupation of the forefathers. While 34% have consented that they can't say. Here can't say means they were hesitant to mention the anti-social activities of their forefathers.

Table No. 10

The table showing the economic conditions of the forefather of the respondents.

Economic Conditions of forefathers	No. of respondents
Poor	43
Sound	17
Don't know	40
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that 43% respondent's forefather's economic condition was poor while the economic condition of 17% respondent's forether's found sound. Forty percent respondents found unaware about the economic conditions of their forefathers.

Table No. 11

The table showing the living standard of forefathers of the respondents.

Standard of living	No. of respondents
Poor	27
Medium	23
Sound	20
Don't know	30
TOTAL	100

The table shows the living standard of the forefathers of the respondents. It is seen that, 30% respondents were unknown about the standard of living of their forefathers. While 27% respondents registered their opinion as it was poor. Twenty percent respondents have consented that the living standard of their forefathers was sound while 23% said that it was medium.

Table No. 12

The table showing the awareness of respondents regarding the steps taken by community people to remove the stigma.

Steps	No. of respondents
Formation of sangha	07
Conselling of individual criminals	18
Education programmes	32 ✓
Eradiction of superstitions	09
Pat-Pedhis for Community people	14
Ban on habits like Alcohol/liqoer	13
Don't know	07
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that majority i.e. 93% respondents made it clear that, the steps were taken by the community people to remove the stigma attached to their community. While only 07% respondents found unaware about it.

The steps taken by the community people is formation of sangha, counselling of individual criminals. Education programmes. Eradication of superstitions. Establishment of Pat-Pedhi, Prohibition of Alcoholism etc.

Table No. 13

The table showing the opinion of the respondents regarding the attitudes of other communities towards Kaikadi community.

Opinion	No. of respondents
Fair	68
Unchanged attitude	32
TOTAL	100

Kaikadi community was labeled as criminals, by the Britishers and they were compelled to live in out skirts area of the city. The other communities also use to live away from the Kaikadies and they were not believed.

From the above table it is clear that, 68% respondents have registered their opinion as the other communities have changed their former opinion and attitude and now their outlook is fair. While 32% respondents opinion was against the same, and they were of the opinion that, the attitude of the other communities towards the Kaikadi community is unchanged.

Table No. 14

The table showing the awareness of the respondents regarding the literacy condition of the Kaikadi community.

Literacy Condition	No. of respondents
As it was	09
Improving	58
Improved	10
Don't know	23
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that 58% respondents i.e. majority have registered their opinion on the literacy condition is improving while 10% confidently said that it is improved.

Nine percent respondents still say that literacy condition of the community is at it's same stage as it was in past. While 23% found unknown about the literacy condition of the community.

Table No. 15

The table showing the number of respondents taken the benefit of welfare schemes.

Welfare Schemes	No. of respondents
Benefit taken	89
Benefit not taken	11
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that majority i.e. 89 % of the respondents ^{have} ~~were~~ availed of the welfare schemes declared by the State and Central Government. While very few i.e. 11% respondents found away from the benefits of welfare schemes.

Table No. 16

The table showing the change in occupation of the respondents due to Government facilities.

Occupation	No. of respondents
Changed	72
Not changed	28
TOTAL	100

Now a days the occupation of the individual changes due to the various welfare schemes, education and Government facilities. From the above table it is seen that, there was a change in occupation in case of the majority of the respondents. While 28% respondents found consented that there is no change in occupation.

Table No. 17

The Table showing the total monthly income of the family of respondents from all the sources.

Total family monthly income in Rs.	No. of respondents
Upto Rs.5000	43
5001 to 10000	34
10001 to 15000	04
15001 to 20000	08
20001 to 25000	04
25001 to 30000	03
30001 and above	04
TOTAL	100

Due to welfare schemes and Government facilities the total family income is increased considerably. From the above table it is indicated that 43% respondents had the total monthly family income was upto Rs.5000/-.

34% respondents were having their monthly total family income in the range of Rs.5001 to 10000/-. 23% respondents were found having their monthly total family income more than Rs.10000/-. Few i.e. 7% of respondents found getting more than Rs.25000/- per month.

Table No. 18

The table showing the sources of income of the respondents.

Sources of income	No. of respondents
Agriculture, business & Service.	05
Agriculture & Business	07
Business & Service	09
Agriculture & Service	08
Only Agriculture	09
Only Business	22
Only Service	08
Any other	32
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that, Agriculture, business, service, were the sources of income of the respondents while 32% respondents fall in the category of any other, which again connotes regarding the crimes like pick-pocketing, stealing, thefts etc.

Table No. 19

The table showing the amount of loan taken by the respondents.

Amount in Rs.	No. of respondents
No loan	56
Upto to 10000	20
10001 to 20000	11
20001 to 30000	07
30001 to 40000	02
40001 to 50000	01
50001 and above	03
TOTAL	100

Loan has become now the essential part of the family activities. Loan has been taken for housing construction, marriages of children, purchase of agricultural land, flats, and business etc. but some people take it for malicing property and gold (ornaments) also.

From the above table it is indicated that, majority i.e. 56% respondents were not having any liabilities towards loan. While 3% respondents found taken the loan more than Rs.50001/-.

21% respondents found taken the loan upto Rs.10000/- only while 20% found in the range of Rs.10001 to Rs.50000/-.

Table NO.20

The table showing the type of property of the respondents.

Type of Property	No. of respondents
Ancestral	37
Own	24
No property	39
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is indicated that, majority i.e. 61% of the respondents were having the property either earned by ancestors or by their own.

39% respondents did not have their own or ancestral property.

Table No. 21.

The table showing the majority savings of the respondents.

Monthly savings in Rs.	No. of respondents
No savings	41
Upto 500	09
501 to 1000	20
1001 to 1500	12
1501 to 2000	08
2001 to 2500	03
2501 and above	07
TOTAL	100

Saving connotes the attitude of the person regarding the progressive future.

From the above table it is seen that majority i.e. 59% respondents were having the attitude to save the money monthly. The amount of monthly saving varies from Rs.500 to more than Rs.2501/-. 10% respondents found saving the amount more than Rs.2000/- per month.

Table No. 22

The table showing the opinion of the respondents regarding the living standard of the Kaikadi community in present conditions.

Opinion	No. of respondents
Not improved	17
Improving	75
Improved	08
TOTAL	100

From the above table it is seen that 75% respondents have consented that the living standard of Kaikadies is improving, while 8% have consented that it is improved.

17% respondents have said that still it is not improved.

Table No. 23

The table showing the opinion of the respondents regarding the social status of the community.

Opinion	No. of respondents
As it was	17
Some what improved the social status	37
Gained the social status	28
Don't know	18
TOTAL	100

The above table indicates the opinion of the respondents regarding the social status of the community.

28% respondents consented that, the community has gained the social status. While 37% respondents have registered their opinion as the social status is some what improved.

Seventeen percent respondents were sticking up of their opinion as condition is as it was. While 18% found reluctant about it and responded as do not know.