



CHAPTER - IV

Analysis And Interpretation Of Data

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### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

In chapter – I an attempt has been made to discuss the meaning, concept, nature and functions of television. In chapter – II an attempt has been made to discuss the historical and social background of Solapur city. In chapter – III an attempt has been made to explain the methods of research. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data.

**TABLE - 1**

Table -1 Showing the Age and sex wise distribution of the Respondent's.

Age group	sex		Total
	Male	Female	
5 -10	20	30	50
	8%	12%	20%
10 -15	50	50	100
	20%	20%	40%
15 - 20	40	60	100
	16%	24%	40%
Total	110	140	250
	44%	56%	100%

**Ho :Response is dependent on the age group**

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sup>2</sup> <sub>i</sub>
20	22	0.1818
50	44	0.8181
40	44	0.3636

30	28	0.14285
50	56	0.6428
60	56	0.28571

$$\chi^2 = 2.43486$$

$$\chi^2_{2,5.1} = 5.991$$

Since  $\chi^2$  tabulated is greater than  $\chi^2$  calculated Accept null hypothesis.

It is seen from this table that out of the total 250 sampled respondent's 44% were males and 56% were females. Out of 44% males 8% were found to be in the age group 5 to 10 years, 20% in 10 to 15 years, and 16% in 15 to 20 years. Out of 56% females 12% were found to be in the age group of 5 to 10 years, 20% in 10 to 15 years and 24% in 15 to 20 years.

It appears that a majority of the respondent's were females ,where as a considerable percentage of respondent's were males.

It seems that female respondent's were easily available in the respective colonies.

**TABLE – 2**

**Table –2Showing the distribution of the medium of the Respondent's school.**

Medium of	sex		Total
	Male	Female	
English	70	60	130
	28%	24%	52%
Marathi	35	65	100
	14%	26%	40%
other	5	15	20
	2%	6%	8%
Total	110	140	250
	44%	56%	100%

The above table indicates that out of the total 250 sampled respondent's 52 % were in English medium schools 40% were in Marathi medium schools and the remaining 8% were in urdu, Hindi, Kannada and Telugu medium schools.

It indicates clearly that a majority of the respondent's were in English and Marathi medium schools and all of them

watch television. It is generally discussed in the society that the atmosphere in the schools of Indian languages is good and they try to prevent the children from watching television but in reality there is no relationship with the medium of schools and watching television.

**TABLE – 3**

Table – 3. Showing the standard wise distribution of the Respondent studying.

Standard	No. of Respondent's	percentage
III to V	50	20
VI to VIII	100	40
IX to XI	100	40
Total	250	100

This table indicates that out of the 250 selected sampled respondent's 20% were studying in 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standard, 40% were studying in 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard and the remaining 40% were studying in 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard.

It appears that an overwhelming majority of the respondent's were studying between 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> standard which indicates that they were grown up enough to understand the impact of watching television and their responsibility of studies and career. Due to it the expected, answers were collected from them.

**TABLE – 4**

Table – 4 Showing the Religion wise distribution of the Respondent children.

Religion	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Buddhist	20	8
Christian	25	10
Hindu	120	48
Jain	20	8
Muslim	65	26
Total	250	100

This table reveals that out of the total 250 selected sampled respondent's 8% were Buddhist, 10% were Christians, 48% were Hindus, 8% were Jains and the remaining 26% were Muslims.

It appears that a little less than half of the respondent's were Hindus and a little more than half of the respondent's were belonging to other religions.



In general it is discussed / said in the society in a loose term that the muslims are very much cling to the religion and they do not allow their children to watch television and most of the religions, especially the TABALIKI Sect do not even purchase television in their dwelling houses, but it seems that the television is so attractive to the children that they do enjoy somehow.

**TABLE -5**

Table – 5 Showing the Caste - wise distribution of the Respondent children.

Caste	No. of Respondent's	percentage	
Brahmin	8	3.2	
Chambar	6	2.4	
Dhor	9	3.6	
Lamani	3	1.2	
Lingayat	35	14	
Maratha	22	8.8	
Mahar(Buddhist)	20	8	
Padmashali	37	14.8	
Muslim	65	26	
Christian	No	25	10
Jain	Caste	20	8
Total	250	100	

The table indicates that out of the total 250 selected sampled respondent's children 3.2% were found to be

Brahmins, 2.4 % were Chambhars, 3.6% were Dhors, 1.2 % were Lamanis, 14% were Lingayatas, 8.8 % were Marathas, 8% were Mahars, 14.8% were PadmaShali, and 44% had no castes.

It appears that a little more than half of the respondent's were belonging to different castes and a little less than half of the respondent's were not belonging to any castes because of non-existence of caste system in their religion.

Generally the economic condition of the lower castes in India is not found good even to purchase a television. Despite, it is seen that the respondent's belonging to such lower castes enjoy or watch television. Television is so attractive to the children these days that even if they do not own television they do watch somewhere either in neighbours houses, community centers, schools or hotels.

It is crystal clear that there is no relationship between the caste economic position and watching television.

**TABLE – 6**

Table – 6 Showing the distributions of the Respondent's according to their mother – tongue.

Mother tongue	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Marathi	50	20
Kannada	60	24
Telugu	70	28
Urdu	35	14
Hindi	10	4
Gujarati	20	8
Others	05	2
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table out of the total 250 selected sampled respondent's 28% had Telugu Mother tongue, 24% had Kannada Mother Tongue, 20% had Marathi Mother tongue, 14% had Urdu Mother tongue and the remaining had Hindi, Gujarati and other Mother Tongues.

It appears that a little more than half of the respondent's Mother tongue was Telugu and Kannada and 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the respondent's Mother tongue was Marathi.

Thus non-Marathi Mother-tongue respondent's seems to be more in this city of Maharashtra. It is because of its location on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is interesting to note here that though the majority of the respondent's mother-tongue is not Hindi but they are found to be watching programmes in Hindi. This may definitely enhance their interest and love on Hindi which may assist for national integrity.

**TABLE – 7**

**Table – 7 Showing the Educational Status of the parents of the Respondent's.**

Education	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Illiterate	20	8
Primary	40	16
High school(10 <sup>th</sup> )	90	36
Higher Secondary	40	16
Graduate	30	12
Post Graduate	20	8
Professional - -Graduates	10	4
Total	250	100

This table depicts that out of the total sampled respondent's 36% parents had studied upto matriculation, 16% had studied upto primary, 16% had studied upto higher secondary, 24% had studied upto graduation and above, and the remaining 8% were illiterate .

Thus, an over whelming majority of the respondent's parents were educated and a very few percent were illiterate.

Though the educational background of the parents of the respondent is good, it is seen that the respondent's have some good and bad effects of television. This shows that the educated parents are also not able to prevent their children from the bad effects of television.

**TABLE -8**

**Table - 8 Showing the Occupation wise distribution of the Respondent's Parents.**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No. of Respondent's</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>Labour</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Private Service</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Govt. Service</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Business</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Farmer</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Practice</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table illustrates that out of the total 250 sampled respondent's nearly 28% parents were laborers, whereas 20% were in private services, 20% were in government services, 24 % were in business, 4% were farmers and the remaining 4% were practitioners.

Thus, it appears that a majority of the respondent's parents were either in private or government services. A little



more than one fourth of the total respondent's parents were laborers. A few percent of the respondent's parents were farmers, were businessmen and practitioners.

It is crystal clear that there is no particular occupation or class whose children watch television and there is no particular class or occupation whose children do not watch television. It can be concluded that the children may belong to any occupational class but television is their attraction and they do enjoy whenever and wherever it is possible to them.

**TABLE - 9**

**Table - 9 Showing the Monthly Income Distribution of the Parents of the Respondent children.**

<b>Monthly Income (In Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of Respondent's</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Upto - 2000	40	16
2001 - 4000	70	28
4001- 6000	50	20
6001 - 8000	50	20
8001 & above	40	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table it is seen that nearly 16% parents Income was upto Rs.2000 per month, 28% parents income was between 2001 to Rs.4000/- per month, 40% parents income was between Rs.4001 to 8000/- and 16% income was Rs. 8001/- per month and above. Thus, it appears that a majority of the respondent's parents income was between Rs. 2001 to Rs.8000 per month and near about 16% respondent's parents income was upto Rs.2000/-

per month and 16% of the respondent's parents income was above Rs.8000/- per month.

This indicates that whichever may be the income group of the respondent's parents but their children do watch television, either in their own families or in somebody else's families and in a period of time it may become an essential commodity.

**TABLE – 10**

**Table – 10 Showing the Different Size of Television Sets Owned  
By The Parents of the Respondent's.**

Size in inches	No. of Respondent's	percentage
14 inches	110	44
21 inches	80	32
23 inches	50	20
Don't know	10	4
Total	250	100

The above table reveals that nearly 44% of the families had 14" television set, 32% had 21" television set, 20% had 23" television set and the remaining 4% were not knowing it.

It appears that a little less than half of the respondent's families had 14" television sets and a little less than one third of the respondent's families had 21" television sets.

It is clear from this table that all the respondent's had television sets and almost all of them were aware about the size of their television. A very few percent who can be counted on the

fingers were unaware about the size of the television. Television is one of the most attractive instrument of entertainment because of which the teen aged respondent's who are less educated and less experienced, even though they are aware of the size of the television.

**TABLE – 11**

**Table – 11 Showing the Classification of the type of television set owned..**

Type	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Black & White	190	76
Colour	60	24
Total	250	100

A great majority of the respondent's parents had owned Black and White television, even though the children were interested in coloured.

However a little less than one fourth of the respondent's parents had colour television.

It is clear from this table that the parents of the respondent's have bought television as per their economic position and tried to satisfy the entertainment needs of their families.

**TABLE – 12**

**Table – 12 Showing information about the purchase of television sets.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>No. of Respondent's</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Cash	200	80
Loan	15	6
No knowledge	35	14
Total	250	100

A majority of the respondent's i. e. 80% had said that their television was purchased by paying cash, 6% had purchase it on loan basis and the remaining 14% had no idea how it was purchased.

It is clear from this table that the parents of the respondent's have purchased television by paying cash and by taking loan, but somehow they have tried to satisfy their family needs. The interesting thing to note here is that almost all the teenage respondent's are aware as how their televisions have been purchased by their parents. It seems that television is one of the

important instruments which is creating awareness among the small children such as its size, colour, difference, purchase methods etc.



**TABLE – 13**

**Table – 13 Showing the availability of private channels in the families of the Respondent .**

<b>Channel</b>	<b>No. of Respondent's</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>Available</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Not available</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that from the 100% viewers a little less than half of the respondent's i.e. 40% had cable transmission and only 60% had no cable transmission.

It is clear from this table that a cable transmission is available in some of the families of the respondent's. It may be because of their economic position to spend extra amount on it or because of the demands of their children or they themselves may be interested to enjoy cable transmission programmes. More than half of the respondent's have no cable transmission in their families, it may be because of their inability to have it or just to make their children not to enjoy such channels either to keep them

away from the bad effects or to keep them busy in studies and sports.

**TABLE -1 4**

**Table – 14 Showing information about the viewers choice/utility of channels.**

<b>Channel choice</b>	<b>No. of Respondent's</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Doordarshan	70	28
Star	10	4
Zee	20	8
MTV	0	0
EL. TV	10	4
Zee Cinema	15	6
No particular	125	50

From the above table it is seen that a large number of respondent children i.e. 28% view Doordarshan channel and 50% of children view no particular channel. The Zee viewers are 8% while Zee cinema viewers are 6% and the star and EL T.V viewers are 4% each. No children respondent's view M.T.V. as the percentage is 0%

It is quite interesting to note and conclude that the respondent children are more interested in Doordarshan and give no importance to any other channel either it may be due to the interesting programmes telecasting on Doordarshan these days or it may be due to the restrictions of the parents to watch other channels for preventing them from the bad effects of television or to keep them busy in their studies.

**TABLE – 15**

Table –15 Showing the distribution of the Respondent's choice of programmes.

Choice of programmes	Age groupwise			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Religious	12	25	10	47
	4.8%	10%	4%	18.8%
Film based	25	40	50	115
	10%	16%	20%	46%
Children programmes	10	15	05	30
like cartoons & such other	4%	6%	2%	12%
News, sports, quiz,	03	20	35	58
General Knowledge	1.2%	8%	14%	23.2
Total	50	100	100	250
	20%	40%	40%	100%

HO: the choice of viewers is independent on the age group.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>	o <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>
12	9.4	0.7191	10	18.8	4.11914
25	23	0.1739	50	46	0.347826
10	6	2.6666	-----	----	-----
03	11.6	6.3758	0.5	12	4.6833
25	18.8	2.04468	35	23.2	6.0017
40	46	0.7826			<b>x<sup>2</sup> = 28.50604</b>
15	12	0.75			
20	23.2	0.44137			x <sup>2</sup> 6,5% = 12.592

It is seen from this table that out of total 250 sampled respondent's 18.8% respondent's choice was religious programmes out of them 4.8% were found to be in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 10% were between 10 to 15 years and 4 % were between 15 to 20 years, 46% had a choice of film based programmes. Out of them 10% were found to be in the age group between 5 to 10 years ,16% were between 10 to 15 years, and 20% were between 15 to 20 years 12% had a choice of children programmes out of them 4% were between 5 to 10 years, 6%

were between 10 to 15 years and 2% were between 15 to 20 years. 23.2% had a choice of sports, quiz, general knowledge and news programmes. Out of them 1.2% were found to be in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 8% between 10 to 15 years, and 14% between 15 to 20 years.

Thus, it appears that a majority of the respondent's had a choice of film based programmes and a considerable percent had a choice of children programmes, sports, quiz, general knowledge and news. A very few percent had a choice of religious programmes.

It seems that the children are generally interested in film based programmes. However, a few percent children are seen interested in religious programmes. It may be because of the interested programmes like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Shrikrishana, Shri Hanumana etc.

**TABLE -16**

Table – 16 Showing the distribution of the respondent's according to their choice of the languages of the programmes.

Language	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Mother Tongue	75	30
Hindi	170	68
English	05	2
Others	0	0
Total	250	100

The above table reveals that a large majority of children respondent's ie. 68% prefer Hindi language programmes, where as 30% children respondent's prefer programmes telecasted in their mother-tongue and only 2% watch English programmes.

It is interesting to note here that Solapur is in Maharashtra and its language is Marathi, but, most of the children are seen interested to watch Hindi programmes and some are interested to watch the programmes telecast in their mother



tongues. ie. Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Urdu.. even the English Medium(students) respondent's are intersted to enjoy Hindi programmes. This seems to be a good sign because the younger generations interest of learning national language is increasing due to television programmes.

**TABLE -17**

Table – 17 Showing the restrictions put on the children for viewing particular television program<sup>mes</sup> according to age group.

Restrictions	Age group			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Restriction for watching particular programmes	20 8%	60 24%	70 28%	150 60%
No Restriction for watching particular programmes	30 12%	40 16%	30 12%	100 40%
Total	50 20%	100 50%	100 40%	250 100%

This table reveals that out of the total sampled respondent's 60% respondent's parents had put restrictions on them for watching particular television programmes. Out of them 8% were found to be in the age groups between 5 to 10 years, 24% between 10 to 15 years and 28% between 15 to 20 years. 40% respondent's parents had not put any restrictions on them for

watching particular television programmes. Out of them 12% were between 5 to 10 years, 16% between 10 to 15 years, and 12% between 15-20 years.

It appears that a majority of the respondent's parents had put restrictions on them for watching particular television programmes. However a considerable percent respondent's parents had not put restrictions on them for watching particular television programmes.

It shows clearly that the parents of the considerable percentage of the respondent's had put restrictions on the children of all the age groups and similarly, the parents of the majority of the respondent's of all the age groups had allowed to watch any programme which indicates that there is no relationship between the restrictions and the age groups.

**TABLE -18**

Table – 18 Showing the viewers opinion regarding television programmes and their studies.

Opinion	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Disturb	155	62
Don't Disturb	95	38
Total	250	100

The above table reveals that near about 62% respondent's were of the opinion that, the television put on by the family members disturb them in their studies, where as 38% were of the opinion that it does not disturb them in their studies.

A great majority of the respondent's had expressed their opinion that keeping television on disturbs them in their studies, it is but natural, because it is one of the causative factor of disturbance, but a considerable percentage of respondent's had expressed their opinion that keeping television on does not disturb

them in their studies. This may be due to their habits of studying in such a disturbing atmosphere.

**TABLE -19**

Table 19 Showing the distribution of the viewers opinions on personality development through television.

Use of television	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Useful for personality development	165	66
Not Useful	85	34
Total	250	100

The above table indicates that near about 66% children were of the opinion that the television is useful for development of personality, whereas 34% were of the opinion that it is not useful.

A conclusion can be drawn from this table that a majority of the children are conscious enough about television and its use for their personality development, probably these children may be able to learn many things from the television programmes like languages, general knowledge, human behaviour, awareness regarding social problems, manners,

etiquette's. This may be due to the guidance and counselling of the concerned persons.

**TABLE -20**

Table – 20 Showing the distribution of the viewers according to their opinion on formation of good habits and bad habits due to television.

Formation of habits	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Bad habits formed / developed	175	70
No bad habits formed/ developed	75	30
Total	250	100

The above table illustrates that 70% of the children had told that certain bad habits have been formed/developed in them due to televisions, where as 30% had told that bad habits have not been formed/developed in them.

Thus, it appears that a majority of the respondent's children had accustomed with certain bad habits like troubling their parents for something such as demanding the different eatables and the materials shown in television programmes and



advertisements. Such things might have attracted them and they might have become greedy. However, a little less than 1/3 of the respondent's had not accustomed/developed any bad habits. It may be because of their parents control and inability to give them.

**TABLE -21**

Table – 21 Showing the distribution of the respondent's according to their preparation of time table for watching television.

Time - table	Age group			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Prepared	25	70	95	190
	10%	28%	38%	76%
Not prepared	25	30	5	60
	10%	12%	2%	24%
Total	50	100	100	250
	20%	40%	40%	100%

It is seen from the above table that 76% of the total sampled respondent's had told that they prepare time table for watching television. Out of them 10% were found to be in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 28% were between 10 to 15 yrs. 38% were between 15 to 20 yrs. 24% of the respondent's had told that they don't prepare time table . Out of them 10% were in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 12% were between 10 to 15 yrs., 2% were between 15 to 20yrs.

Thus, it appears that an over whelming majority of the respondent's had a practice of preparing time table and a little less than one fourth of the respondent had no time table at all.

It shows clearly that the children have practices of preparing ~~time~~ <sup>time</sup> table and not preparing time table irrespective of age groups which indicates that there is no relationship between the age group and time table for watching television programmes. This shows that it depends upon the parents awareness and guidance.

**TABLE -22**

Table – 22 Showing the distribution of the respondent's according to the time spent in watching television.

Time	Hours	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Morning	1	20	8
	2	45	18
	3	10	4
Afternoon	1	5	2
Evening	1	30	12
	2	75	30
	3	45	18
	4	20	8
Total		250	100

The above table illustrates that 68% of the total sampled respondent's children watch television mostly in the evenings, 30% watch the morning transmission and the remaining 2% watch the afternoon transmission.

It can be concluded that the morning and afternoon transmission is not viewed by majority of the respondent's, it may be due to the school timings. The viewers of the evening transmission are higher compare to the morning and afternoon. It may be due to free time . In general it seems that minimum two hours are spent by the respondent's for watching television.

**TABLE -23**

Table – 23 Showing the distribution of viewers participating in competitions due to encouragement of television programmes.

Competitions	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Participate	165	66
Don't Participate	85	34
Total	250	100

This table reveals that a great majority of the respondent's had said that they participate in the different competitions organized through television. 66% of the respondent's were interested in taking part in the competition which are organize at the end of television programmes whereas, 34% were not interested to participate in the competitions.

Thus it appears that an over whelming majority of the respondent's had a liking for participating in the competition which might be due to their immaturity thinking that they may be lucky enough to have the prizes once they participate in the

competition. The other little more than one fourth percent are of the opinion that they are not interested to participate in the competitions which are shown in television sponsored programmes that may be due to their proper thinking or experience or maturity that participating in the competitions is lack of time and waste of money.

The programmes of competitions are so attractive that the children are tempted to participate , though the parents like it or not because these competitions are shown in the television programmes not only on private channels but even on the government channels.

**TABLE -24**

Table – 24 Showing the impact of television on the respondent regarding the fashion and fad.

Impact of fashion & fad	No. of Respondent	percentage
Attracted/ influenced	175	70
Not Attracted/ Not influenced	75	30
Total	250	100

This table reveals that near about 70% of the respondent's were attracted towards fashions due to television programmes, where as 30% were not attracted or influenced.

This shows that a majority of the respondent's were attracted towards the latest fashions because of the presentation of the handsome personalities in televisions and films which are in attractive styles and manners. The fashion and fad is so loveable to the youngsters that it attracts easily and influence their minds for doing it immediately. It seems that it is taxing the poor



parents but they are helpless because such disadvantages will be there in the society.

**TABLE -25**

Table – 25 Showing the impact of the characters shown in the television programmes on children.

Influence of Characters	No. of Respondents	percentage
Deep impact	140	56
No impact	110	44
Total	250	100

This table reveals that out of the total 250 sampled respondent's a little more than half of the respondent's ie. 56% had told that the characters shown in the programmes affect on their psychic and personalities, where as a little less than half ie. 44% had told that the characters shown in the television programmes do not affect on their psychic and personality .

It is a fact that the films are very effective because of the emotions and actions of the actors and the actors having grand personalities influence on the minds of the youngsters easily, therefore a majority of the respondent's might be influenced. However a considerable percentage of the respondent's have not

been influenced due to the characters shown in television films.

Influence of any particular personality also depends upon the integrity, interest, liking, disliking and such other aspects.

Probably some small children might not be that serious in watching television.

**TABLE -26**

Table – 26 Showing the serious impact of serials and advertisements shown on television.

Impact of Serial & advertisements	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Yes	60	24
No	190	76
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that an overwhelming majority of the respondent's ie. 76% had told that there is no serious impact of television serials and advertisements on their life. Where as 24% had told that there is an impact of the serials and advertisements on their life.

It is good to note here that the serious impact of the television serials and advertisement is not felt by majority of the respondents. They may not be in a position to observe its impact in their life. A little less than  $\frac{e}{4}$  fourth of the respondent's have felt serious impacts of television serials and advertisements like eye-ache/sight, headache, attraction of dare/devil scenes, kissing,

changing relationships and values etc. this may be due to their  
growing age and understanding the things.

**TABLE -27**

Table – 27 Showing the impact of sexual programmes on the minds of the respondents age group.

Impact of	Age group			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Sexual scenes				
Yes	22	98	100	220
	8.8%	39.2%	40%	88%
No	28	2	0	30
	11.2%	.8%	0%	12%
	50	100	100	250
	20%	40%	40%	100%

HO : the impact of sexual programme is independent on the age group.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>
22	44	11
28	6	80.666
98	88	11.3636
2	12	8.3333
100	88	1.63636

0            12            12

$\chi^2 = 124.999$

$\chi^2_{2.5\%} = 5.991$

It is seen from this table that out of the total sampled respondents nearabout 88% respondent's had told that there is an impact of sexual scenes on their minds. Out of them 8.8% were found to be in the age group of between 5 to 10 years, 39.2% were between 10 to 15 yrs. And 40% were between 15 to 20 yrs. And the remaining 12% of the total respondent's had told that there is no impact of sexual scenes on their minds. Out of them 11.2% were in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 8% were between 10 to 15 years and 0% between 15 to 20 years .

Thus it appears that a great majority of the respondents had told there is an impact of sexual scenes on their minds whereas a negligible percentage of the respondents had told that there is no impact of sexual scenes on their minds.

It clearly shows that there is an impact of sexual scences on the minds of the respondent's irrespective of age groups even small kids of 5 to 10 yrs. are influenced by sexual scenes. So impact is independent .

**TABLE -28**

Table – 28 Showing the impact of drug scenes on the children respondent's.

Impact of drug scenes	No. of Respondents	percentage
Yes	25	10
No	225	90
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that 90% of the respondent's had no negative impact of drug scenes shown on television serials. The meaning in their saying was positive one ie. They said they could observe from the scenes that the drug habits destroy the human body and human life and one should be away from such habits. It is quite interesting and surprising one to understand their grasping. It can be concluded here that television is blessings to the human beings.

A few percent ie. 10% had said that there is an impact of drug scenes on their minds. In fact these respondent's had taken drug in the sense of smoking and enjoying the life. It was sensed



from their discussions that the style of smoking attracted them to do so.

**TABLE -29**

Table – 29 Showing the impact of rebelling scenes on the minds of the respondent's.

Impact of rebelling scenes	No. of Respondents	percentage
Yes	45	18
No	205	82
Total	250	100

This table reveals that 82% of the respondents had no impact of rebelling scenes shown in the serials, where as 18% had impact of rebelling scenes.

Though the rebelling scenes are shown in some television serials the children respondent's had no impact because of their family sanskars, guidance, counselling services of the teachers and the neighbourhood. However, a good number of respondent's ie. 18% might have taken those scenes emotionally. So they might have thought as correct and acceptable scenes, but while discussing with them they had told that they don't want to follow them in their life because such situations are not existing in

their families. This shows that in reality there is no impact of rebelling scenes on their minds.

**TABLE -30**

Table 30 Showing the impact of life styles of the characters on the minds of the respondent's.

Impact of life style	Male	Female	Total
Yes	45	50	95
	18%	20%	38%
No	65	90	155
	26%	36%	62%
Total	110	140	250
	44%	56%	100%

Ho: impact of life style is significantly different on sex.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>
45	41.8	0.2449
65	68.2	0.15014
50	53.2	0.1924
90	86.8	0.11797

$$x^2 = 0.7054$$

$$x^2_{1.5\%} = 3.841$$

Since  $\chi^2$  calculated is less than tabulated  $\chi^2$  ie. We must accept null hypothesis.

Impact on life style is significantly different on sex.

It is seen from this table that out of the total sampled respondents nearly 38% respondent's had told that there is an influence of life style of the characters of the actor and actresses on their minds. Out of them 18% were males & 20% were females. 62% respondent's had told that there is no influence of life style of the actors and actresses on their minds. Out of them 26% were males & 36% were females.

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's were not influenced by the different characters played by the actor and actresses in television serials. However, considerable percentage of the respondent's were influenced by the different characters of the actor and actresses .

It clearly shows that females are influenced more than the males. In other words it can be said that the impact of life styles of the characters is significantly different.

**TABLE -31**

Table – 31 Showing the impact of etiquettes and manners on the minds of the respondent's.

Impact of etiquette's & Manners	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Yes	105	42
No	145	58
Total	250	100

The above table reveals that a little less than half of the respondent's had an impact of etiquettes and manners of the character (shown in television serials) and 58% respondent's had no impact at all.

Television is one of the most effective media of teaching and guiding the children, most of the children learn many things from the television programme. The etiquettes and manners can be easily learnt directly or indirectly by observing the scenes. Therefore, a considerable percentage of the respondent's might have learnt good etiquettes & manners from the serials. However, a majority of the respondent<sup>s</sup> have said that they have not learnt

etiquettes and manners from the television serials. They may not be aware about such indirect learnings and observations or they might not have understood it because of their small age.

**TABLE -32**

Table – 32 Showing the regularity and punctuality of the respondent children to school.

Impact on regularity And punctuality	Age Group wise			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Yes	42	95	93	230
	16.8%	38%	37.2%	92%
No	8	5	7	20
	3.2%	2%	2.8%	8%
Total	50	100	100	250
	20%	40%	40%	100%

Ho: regularity is independent on the age group.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	$\chi^2$
42	46	0.3478
8	4	4
95	92	0.09782



5	8	1.125
93	92	0.01086
7	8	0.125

$$\chi^2 = 5.70648$$

$$\chi^2_{2,5\%} = 5.991$$

It is seen from this table that out of the total sampled respondent's nearabout 92% respondent's had told that there is an impact of television programmes on their regularity and punctuality in their respective schools. Out of them 68% were in the age group found to be between 5 to 10 years, 38% were between 10 to 15 yrs. And 37.2% were between 15 to 20 yrs. And the remaining 8% of the total respondent's had told that there is no impact on their regularity and punctuality . Out of them 3.2% were in the age group between 5 to 10 years, 2% were between 10 to 15 years, and 2.8% were in 15 to 20 years.

Thus it appears that a great majority of the respondents were influenced by the television due to which they were regular and punctual in the schools .

It clearly shows that there is an impact of television on the respondent's regularity and punctuality irrespective of age groups. In other words it can be said that the impact of television on regularity and punctuality is independent .

**TABLE -33**

Table – 33 Showing impact of terror scenes / programmes on the minds of the respondent's.

Impact of terror Programmes	Age Group wise			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
Yes	40	50	15	105
	16.6%	20%	6%	42%
No	10	50	85	145
	4%	20%	34%	58%
Total	50	100	100	250
	20%	40%	40%	100%

Ho: impact of terror scenes on respondent mind.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	$\chi^2$	impact of terror scenes is independent on age group
40	21	17.1904	
10	29	12.4482	
50	42	1.52380	

50	58	1.16344
15	42	17.3571
85	58	12.5689

$$\chi^2 = 62.1919$$

$$\chi^2_{2.5\%} = 5.991$$

The above table reveals that nearly 42% respondent's mind was influenced by the terror programmes. Out of them 16% were in the age group of 5 to 10 yrs. , 20% in the 10 to 15 yrs., and 6% in the 15 to 20 yrs. 58% respondent's were not influenced by the terror programmes out of them 4% were in the age group of 5 to 10 yrs, 20% in 10 to 15 yrs, and 34 % in 15 to 20 yrs.

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's had no impact of terror programmes irrespective of age groups and a considerable percentage of the respondent's had an impact of terror programmes irrespective of age groups.

In other words it can be said that the impact of terror programmes is independent on age groups.

**TABLE -34**

Table – 34 Showing the development of general knowledge of the respondents .

Development of general knowledge	No. of Respondents	percentage
Increased	195	78
Not increased	55	22
Total	250	100

This table indicates that a great majority of the respondent's i.e. 78% were benefitted by the television to enhance their general knowledge. It is interesting to note that the children respondent's were aware that their general knowledge is increasing due to television programmes.

A considerable percent ie. 22% of the respondent's were not benefitted to enhance their general knowledge. In fact they may be enhancing their general knowledge. But they may not be aware of the same because watching television adds in the knowledge or they may be simply entertaining themselves.

**TABLE -35**

Table – 35 Showing the worries of the parents of the respondent's for increasing their habits of watching television.

Parents worries	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Worried	170	68
Not worried	80	32
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that nearabout 68% respondent's parents were worried for increasing the habits of their children watching television, whereas 32% were not worried. A great majority of the respondent's parents were worried and a considerable percent ie. A little less than one third of the respondent's parents were not worried for the same, because their children may be under control.

Increasing habits of watching television is definitely a thing of worry to the parents because that may bring obstacles in the studies and sports of their children and as well as it may effect on their personalities.

**TABLE -36**

Table – 36 Showing whether the respondent's are becoming active due to television..

Activeness	No. of Respondents	percentage
Active	135	54
Not active	115	46
Total	250	100

This table show that 54% respondents were of the opinion that they have become active due to television and the remaining 46% were of the opinion that they have not become active due to television.

A little more than half of the respondent's were of the opinion that they have become active and a little less than half were of the reverse opinion.

Television is one of the effective media by which the children may become active and the respondent's might have felt their activeness but some of the respondent's might not have felt active or they may not be aware about the concept of activeness.

**TABLE –37**

Table – 37 Showing whether the respondents save pocket money due to television.

Pocket Money	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Save	120	48
Don't Save	130	52
Total	250	100

It is very clear from this table that a little less than half of the respondent's were able to save pocket money due to television and a little more than half ie. 52% were not able to save pocket money.

It seems that the culture of pocket money of school going children especially in the cities is increasing / developing these days, but the television is making them to save their pocket money. In Solapur the respondent's are able to save pocket money by stopping their visits to cinema houses or public places like gardens, etc. due to the paucity of time. However, a little more than half of the respondent's were not able to save money it may be due to there habit of spending money, on catables and such other enjoyable things.



**TABLE -38**

Table – 38 Showing the impact of television on the eye sight of the respondent children.

Impact on eye sight	No. of Respondents	percentage
Yes	80	32
No	170	68
Total	250	100

The above table shows that 32% of the respondent's had told that there is an impact of television on their eye sight whereas 68% had told that there is no impact of television on their eye sight.

Thus it appears that a majority of the respondent's have no effect on their eye sight . this may be due to their viewing television keeping sufficient distance and also in the sufficient natural and artificial light. The rays which come through television affects the eyes of the viewers if they watch television programmes from less than 10 feet distance. So the respondent's

who have found effect on their eyes might not be watching television properly.

**TABLE -39**

Table 39 Showing the impact of television on family discipline .

Impact on family discipline	No. of Respondents	percentage
discipline disturbed	30	12
Not disturbed	220	88
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that out of the total 250 sampled respondent's, 88% of the children respondent's and their parents had told that their family discipline has not been disturbed and the remaining 12% had told that their family discipline has been disturbed due to television.

Thus, it appears that an overwhelming majority of the respondent's families had no impact of television and their family discipline was not at all disturbed. However a few percent had an impact on their family discipline this may be due to lack of proper control of the families in granting permission to watch television programmes and also to stop them to do so whenever there is a need or work of the families and their studies.

**TABLE – 40**

Table – 40 Showing the impact of television on the indoor and outdoor games and play of the respondent.

Impact on games And play	Male	Female	Total
Yes	35	50	85
	14%	20%	34%
No	100	65	165
	40%	26%	66%
	135	115	250
	44%	46%	100%

Ho: impact on the games is significantly different

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>
35	49.5	0.841
50	39.1	3.0386
100	89.1	1.3334
65	75.9	1.5653

$$\chi^2 = 6.778349$$

$$\chi^2_{1.5\%} = 3.841$$

It is seen from this table that out of the total sampled respondent's nearabout 34% respondent's had told that there is an impact of television on their indoor and out door games. Out of them 14% were males and 20% females . nearly 66% respondent's had no impact of television on their indoor and out door games. Out of them 40% were males and 26%were females. It appears that a great majority of the respondent's had no impact of television on their games and play. However a considerable percentage of the respondent's had an impact of television. It seems that the impact of television is more on the females, in other words it can be said that the impact on the games is significantly different .

**TABLE -41**

Table – 41 Showing the impact of television on the habit of reading and writing.

Impact on reading Newspapers, novels, writing	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Yes	85	34
No	165	66
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that 34% respondent's were not reading the newspapers, magazines etc., due to television programmes, otherwise they were reading and writing and the remaining 66% respondent's were reading and writing as usual. There is no disturbance in their programmes or schedules. Probably this may be due to the family atmosphere, family control and interest of the children.

**TABLE -42**

Table -- 42 Showing the impact on family interaction due to television.

Impact of television On family interaction	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Interaction as usual	80	32
Reduced interaction	170	68
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that 32% respondent's were interacting with their parents and family members as usual and there was no disturbance of television programmes. If the interest and liking of the children is considered and interacted with them then the children may also find time to interact with them, then the children may also find to interact with their parents keeping the television programmes aside, but that depends upon the family background.

Near about 68% respondent interaction with the family members was reduced due to television programmes. The parents of these respondent's may not be aware about the significance of

interaction and its impact, therefore they too may not be interacting with their children due to variety of reasons, like busy in business, office work, family responsibilities, lack of interest, lack of knowledge and therefore, the family interactions might be reduced and the children might be taking interest in television programmes.



**TABLE –43**

Table – 43 Showing whether the respondent's spend time with their neighbours.

Interaction with the Neighbours	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Spare time	70	28
Don't spare time	180	72
Total	250	100

It appears from this table that only 28% children were sparing time and interacting with their neighbours and the remaining 72% were not sparing time to interact with their neighbours.

In fact, neighbourhood is the first community which assist the children to shape their personality, but unfortunately television is so attractive these days that the children like to be with it watching the programmes, rather than to be associated with the neighbours. Moreover, the parents too are seen restricting their children from interacting with the neighbours

these days. So television is taking place of the neighbours which is definitely harmful to the young generation to come.

**TABLE -44**

Table – 44 Showing the impact of western culture on the minds of the respondent's due to television.

Impact of western culture	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Yes	145	58
No	105	42
Total	250	100

It is ~~seen~~ from the above table that a little more than half of the total respondent's i.e. 58% were tempting to follow or to accept western culture where as 42% had no temptation regarding western culture.

The impact of western culture on the minds of the respondent's may be due to westernized programmes which are gaining more importance especially on the private and foreign channels. The children respondent's on whom the impact of western culture is not seen it may be due the non-availability of the foreign channels and also due to the consciousness of their parents and family atmosphere.

**TABLE – 45**

Table – 45 Showing the impact of television on the outlook of the respondent's.

Impact on outlook	Age Group wise			Total
	5-10	10-15	15-20	
changed	35	100	50	185
	14%	40%	20%	74%
Not changed	05	40	20	65
	2%	16%	8%	26%
Total	40	140	70	250
	16%	56%	28%	100%

P.T.O

Ho: impact of television outlook is not dependent on the age group.

O <sub>i</sub>	e <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> <sup>2</sup>
35	29.6	0.985735
05	10.4	2.803846
100	103.6	0.125096
40	36.4	0.35604
50	57.8	0.06254
20	18.2	0.17802
$\chi^2$	4.51086	

$$\chi^2_{2.5\%} = 5.991$$

This table reveals that nearly 74% respondent's had an impact of television due to which their out look has been changed out of them 14% were in 5 to 10 years age group, 40% in 10 to 15 years age group, and 20% in 15 to 20 years age group and the remaining 26% respondents had no impact of television, so no change has taken place in their outlook. Out of them 2% were in 5 to 10 years age group, 16% were in 10 to 15 years age group, and 8% were in 15 to 20 years age groups.

It appears that a great majority of the respondent's had an impact of television due to which there is a change in their outlook. However, a little more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the respondent's had no impact so there is no change in their outlook.

It is crystal clear that there is no relationship between the age group and impact of television for changing the outlook of the respondent's. In other words it can be said that the impact of television on the outlook of the respondent's is not dependent on the age group.

**TABLE -46**

Table 46 Showing the opinion of the respondent's regarding the concept and system of home for the aged.

Opinion of the respondent's	No. of	percentage
Regarding home for the aged	Respondent's	
Accepted	100	40
Not Accepted	150	60
Total	250	100

It is seen from the above table that more than half of the respondent's i.e. 60% had not accepted the concept and system of home for the aged, whereas the remaining 40% had accepted the system of home for the aged.

It seems that due to viewing television or experiencing how the aged persons are unhappy in their own homes, they might have accepted the concept <sup>of</sup> homes for the aged.

**TABLE -47**

Table – 47 Showing the impact of television in removing caste feelings from the minds of the respondent's.

Impact on caste feeling	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Yes	145	58
No	105	42
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that out of the total sampled respondent's 58% had told that there is an impact of television in removing caste feelings from their minds which were lingering in their minds since their childhood and the remaining 42% had told that the television could not help them to remove the caste feelings from their minds.

It appears that a little more than half of the respondent's could learn social facts and remove caste feelings from their minds. It seems that certain social scenes might be effective and the respondent's might have impressed and understood the meaning and realities regarding caste system and a little less than



half of the respondent's might not have watched such social scenes with interest because of which they might not have understood the same or they might be having less perception or caste feelings.

**TABLE -48**

Table – 48 Showing the impact of television in reducing the superstition and blind faith from the minds of the children.

Impact regarding	No. of	percentage
Superstition and blind faith	Respondent's	
Reduced Superstition	205	82
Not Reduced	45	18
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that out of the total selected respondent's 82% had told that the television programmes could help them to reduce their certain superstitions which they had inculcated in their personalities in the process of socialisation, and the remaining 18% had told that they could not get any benefits of watching television for removing their superstitions.

Thus, it appears that an over whelming majority of the respondent's could remove certain superstitions from their minds and a very few percent could not remove their superstitions feelings.

The perception of almost all the respondent's seems to be good, moreover their consciousness regarding superstition, observation and verifying them seems to be note-worthy. However the negligible number of percentage seems to be less understanding in this regard.

**TABLE -49**

Table – 49 Showing the impact of television towards progress or regress.

Impact of progress or regress	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Progress	195	78
Regress	55	22
Total	250	100

It is seen from this table that out of the total respondent's 78% had told that they had done progress by watching television and the remaining 22% had told that there was regress by watching television.

Thus, it appears that an overwhelming majority of the respondent's had done progress in enhancing their general knowledge, etiquette's and manners and gained confidence of speaking and expressing, improved Hindi languages etc. A very few percent had regress in their life, i.e. getting up late in the morning , reduced reading novels, reduced physical exercises,

developed sluggishness, reduced interactions with the family members, neighbours and friends.

This shows clearly that the children are aware of the change taking place in their life due to watching television more time.

**TABLE -50**

Table – 50 Showing the advantages and disadvantages of watching television programmes.

Advantages & disadvantages	No. of Respondent's	percentage
Advantages	200	80
Disadvantages	50	20
Total	250	100

The above table reveals that nearabout 80% respondent's had got advantage of watching,television programmes and the remaining 20% had disadvantages of watching televisions.

Thus, an overwhelming majority of the respondent's had got advantages of watching television like latest general knowledge, etiquette's and manners, knowledge of human problems and human relations and the like on, whereas a very few percent had disadvantages like waste of time, disturbances in studies, disturbances in regularity and punctuality in the school, deviating love and enjoyment etc.