

CHAPTER IVANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In this sixth chapter researcher has tabulated the collected data expressing analysis and views of educated girls on various points raised in the questionnaire.

These tables have been formulated on the basis of master sheet prepared by the researcher.

Table No.1 :

The table showing the classification of education of the girls

Sr.No.	Classification according to education	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Post-graduate	15	30 %
2	Graduate	10	20 %
3	Under-graduate	25	50 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) This table indicates -

- 1) 30 % of the girls are educated upto post-graduate level.
- 2) 20 % of the girls are educated upto graduate level.
- 3) 50 % of the girls are under graduates.

Majority of the girls are at under-graduate level. Their percentage is 50. In general educational standard of girls is satisfactory.

Table No.2 :

The table showing the classification of religion and caste of the girls

Sr.No.	Religion and castes of the girls	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Hindu Maratha	23	46 %
2	Hindu Brahmin	8	16 %
3	Other backward classes (OBC)	6	12 %
4	Lingayat	5	10 %
5	Mohamedians	3	6 %
6	Jain	5	10 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) This table indicates -

1) That out of the girls, 46 % are of Hindu Marathas caste. That is majority of the girls are from this caste.

2) 16 % of the girls are from Hindu Brahmin caste.

3) 12 % of the girls are from other backward caste.

Girls of OBC class are from the Sutar, Shimpi, Nhavi, Gurava etc. These castes are from Hindu religion,

but they depend on their occupations and are named by occupation. These castes are the Balutedars of villages.

- 4) 10 % girls are from Lingayat religion, which is a sub-religion of Hindu religion.
- 5) Mohamadian is a other major religion of India. 6 % girls are from that religion. In general educational standard of Mohamadian girls is very low.
- 6) Jain is a sub-religion of Hindu religion, mostly it is found in India only. 10 % girls are from that religion.

Majority of the educated girls are from Hindu Maratha.

The majority of citizens of Kolhapur city are from Hindu Marathas. It may be the cause for the majority of girls <sup>being</sup> from Hindu Marathas.

Table No.3 :

The table showing the classification of income of girls parents

Sr.No.	Income of girl's parents in Rupees	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Upto 500	10	20 %
2	501 - 1000	19	38 %
3	1001 - 2000	13	26 %
4	2001 and above	8	16 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) This table indicates -

- 1) That the income of 20 % parents of girls is upto Rs.300 per month.
- 2) That the income of 38 % parents is from Rs.501 to Rs.1000 per month.
- 3) That the income of 26 % parents is from Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 per month.
- 4) That the income of 16 % parents of girls is from Rs.2001 and above per month.

- B)
- 1) In general the economical condition of girls is satisfactory.
  - 2) Majority of girls are in middle income group.

Table No.4 :

The table showing the dowry paid to their sisters

Sr.No.	Dowry paid to girl's sister	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	12	24 %
2	No	10	20 %
3	-	28	56 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) This table indicates -

- 1) 24 % of sisters of the girls are paid dowry in their marriages.
- 2) 20 % of sisters of girls are not paid dowry in their marriages.
- 3) 56 % of girls do not <sup>be giving</sup> give any explanation about their sister's dowry.

Girls may not give any explanation about their sisters' dowry because of the fear of law against dowry.

Majority of the girls were not prepared to give answer Yes/No, might be because of fear of law about dowry.

Table No. 5 :

The table showing the dowry taken to girl's brothers

Sr.No.	Dowry was taken to girl's brothers	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	9	18 %
2	No	6	12 %
3	--	35	70 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 18 % of girl's brothers have taken dowry in their marriages.

- 2) 12 % of girls brothers have not taken dowry in their marriages.
- 3) 70 % of girls have not explained anything about their brother's dowry.

B) Majority of girls have not answered the question, might be because of fear of the law about dowry.

Table No.6 :

The table showing views of girls about married life of her brothers and sisters after giving or taking dowry

Sr.No.	Girl's views about married life of her brothers and sisters	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Satisfactory	13	26 %
2	Not satisfactory	2	4 %
3	Can't say	13	26 %
4	--	24	48 %
	TOTAL		100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 26 % of girls views about their brother's and sister's married life are satisfactory.
- 2) 4 % of girls views about their brother's and sister's married life are not satisfactory.

- 3) 26 % of girls don't want to give any explanation about the married life of their brother and sisters.
- 4) 48 % of girls brothers and sisters are unmarried.

B) Majority of the girls brothers and sisters are unmarried.

Table No.7 :

The table showing the views of girls about dowry which is the main cause for unsatisfactory married life of brothers and sisters of some girls

Sr.No.	Girl's views about the married life	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	2	4 %
2	No	1	2 %
3	Can't say	13	26 %
4	--	34	68 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that

- 1) 4 % of the girl's views are that dowry is a cause for unsatisfactory married life.
- 2) 2 % of the girls views are that dowry is not a cause.
- 3) 26 % of the girls can't say if dowry is the main cause.
- 4) 68 % of the girls have not answered this question.

B) Majority of the girls have not answered this question, might be because they have not given thought to this problem of dowry.

Table No. 8 :

The table showing the dowry system in the caste of the girls

Sr.No.	Dowry system is in the caste of the girl	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	47	94 %
2	No	2	4 %
3	--	1	2 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table indicates -

- 1) 94 % of the girls have a dowry system in their castes.
- 2) 4 % of the girls have absence of dowry system in their castes.
- 3) 2 % of the girls have no knowledge about dowry system in their castes.

B) Majority girls have a dowry system in their castes. Absence of dowry system means there may be a bride price in their castes.

Table No.9 :

The table showing views of the girls for taking dowry for their brothers

Sr.No.	Views of girls about taking dowry for brothers	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	8	16 %
2	No	40	80 %
3	--	2	4 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table indicates -

- 1) 16 % of girls want to take dowry in their brothers' marriage.
- 2) 40 % of girls do not want to take dowry in their brothers' marriage.
- 3) 4 % of girls have no brothers.

B) Majority of the girls do not want to take dowry in their brothers' marriage.

Table No. 10 :

The table showing girls views about giving dowry to their sisters.

Sr.No.	Girls views about giving dowry	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	6	12 %
2	No	42	84 %
3	--	2	4 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table indicates -

- 1) 12 % of girls want to give dowry for their sisters.
- 2) 84 % of girls do not want to give dowry for their sisters.
- 3) 2 % of girls do not want to give their opinion.

B) Majority of the girls do not want to give dowry for their sisters.

Table No. 11 :

The table showing girls views about dowry

Sr.No.	Girls views about dowry	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Complete abolition	43	86 %
2	Partial abolition	2	4 %
3	Retention	5	10 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table indicates -

- 1) 86 % of girls want complete abolition of dowry.
- 2) 4 % of girls want partial abolition of dowry.
- 3) 10 % of girls want retention of dowry.

B)

- 1) Majority of the girls want complete abolition of the dowry system.
- 2) Girls want partial abolition are in minor number.

Table No. 12 :

The table showing views of girls about the various forms of dowry they may prefer

S.No.	Views of girls about forms of dowry	Number	Percentage
1	Cash given as dowry	11	22 %
2	Money spent on marriage	6	12 %
3	Ornaments and things	3	6 %
4	Gifts in marriage	7	14 %
5	Share in parental property	21	42 %
6	Neutral	2	4 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) The tables shows

- 1) 22 % of the girls prefer dowry in cash form.
- 2) 12 % of the girls prefer dowry in form of money spent on marriage ceremony.
- 3) 6 % of the girls prefer ornaments and things.
- 4) 14 % of the girls prefer gifts in marriages.
- 5) 42 % of the girls want to share their own share in parental property.
- 6) 4 % of the girls remain neutral, might be because they do not want dowry in any form.

B)

- 1) Majority of the girls are in favour that they should get their legal share in the parental property.
- 2) The next preference they have given for cash as a dowry might be because they think money will help them for setting up new home.

Table No. 13 :

The table showing the girls views about the usefulness of dowry for set up a new home.

S.No.	Views of girls about usefulness of dowry	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	26	52 %
2	No	23	46 %
3	--	1	2 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 26 % of the girls views are that the dowry is useful <sup>to</sup> ~~for~~ set up a new home after their marriage.
- 2) 23 % of the girls disagree with the view that the dowry is useful for them.
- 3) 2 % of the girls are neutral. They don't agree with both of the views.

B)

- 1) Majority of the girls feel that dowry is useful for setting up new home.
- 2) The opinion of the girls is sharply divided on this point as nearly equal number feel that dowry is of no use.

Table No. 14 :

The table showing the girls views about dowry is insulting to them.

S.No.	Giving dowry is insulting to the girls	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	47	94 %
2	No	3	6 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) The above table shows that

- 1) 94 % of the girls think that dowry is insulting to them.
- 2) 6 % of the girls think that dowry is not insulting.

B) It is clear that the majority of the girls think dowry is insulting their personality.

Table No. 15 :

The table showing the girls views whether dowry can be avoided in Hindu marriage.

S.No.	Dowry can be avoided	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	33	66 %
2	No	17	34 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) The above table shows that

- 1) 66 % of the girls views are that dowry may be avoidable part of Hindu marriage.
- 2) 34 % of the girls views are that dowry is not avoidable part of Hindu marriage.

B) Majority of the girls are feeling the dowry can be avoided in the Hindu marriage system.

Table No. 16 :

Table showing the girls views about the dowry system existing in other religions.

S.No.	Girls views about existing dowry in other religions	Total No. of girls	Percentage
1	Yes	45	90 %
2	No	5	10 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 90 % of the girls know the existance of dowry in other religions.
- 2) 10 % of the girls do not know existance of dowry in other religions.

B) Majority of the girls know that there is dowry system in other religions.

Table No. 17 :

The table showing the girls views about the shortcomings in Hindu marriage system.

S.No.	Girls views about short-comings in Hindu marriage	Total No.	Percentage
1	Yes	44	88 %
2	No	5	10 %
3	--	1	2 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 88 % of the girls views are that there are some shortcomings in the Hindu marriage system.
- 2) 10 % of the girls views are that there no shortcomings in the Hindu marriage system.

B) Majority girls agree about the shortcomings in Hindu marriage system.

Table No. 18 :

The table showing the girls views about traditional marriage and civil marriage

S.No.	Girls views about form of marriage	Total No.	Percentage
1	Civil marriage	34	68 %
2	Traditional marriage	16	32 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 68 % of the girls prefer civil marriage as a form of marriage.
- 2) 32 % of the girls prefer traditional marriage as a form of marriage.

B) Majority of the girls prefer civil form of marriage. This trend shows that majority of the girls want to deviate from tradition as way out of dowry system.

Table No. 19 :

The table showing the girls views about expenditure on the marriage to be minimised.

S.No.	Girls views about expenditure on marriage	Total No.	Percentage
1	Yes	50	100 %
2	No	0	0 %
	TOTAL	50	100 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 100 % of the girls means all girls agree that the expenses on marriage should be minimised.
- 2) None of the girl is against minimising expenses for marriage ceremony.

B) Majority of the girls views are that the expenditure on marriage should be minimised.

Table No. 20 :

Table showing the forms of dowry in girls caste found presently

S.No.	Forms of dowry in girls caste presently	Total No.	Percentage
1	Cash money	48	96 %
2	Ornaments	31	62 %
3	Other kinds of articles	8	16 %

A) Above table shows that

- 1) 96 % of the girls views about the form of dowry is in cash money.
- 2) 62 % of the girls views about the form of dowry is in ornaments.
- 3) 16 % of the girls views about the form of dowry in the form of gift of different articles.
- 4) The total of percentage is more than 100 % because the girls were given choice in case they want dowry in ~~what~~<sup>the</sup> form they will prefer and some girls have given more than one choice.

B) Majority of the girls prefer the form of dowry ~~is~~ as a cash money.

Table No. 21 :

The table showing the girls views about causes of the dowry

S.No.	Girls views about causes of the dowry	Total No.	Percentage
1	Parental affection	23	46 %
2	Low status of women	25	50 %
3	Their low education	14	28 %
4	Economic dependence	11	22 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 46 % of the girls have indicated that the parental affection is a cause of the dowry.
- 2) 50 % of the girls have indicated that the low status of women is the cause of the dowry.
- 3) 28 % of the girls agreed that the low education of women is a cause of the dowry.
- 4) 22 % of the girls agreed that the economic dependence of women is a cause of the dowry.

B) 1) Majority of the girls agree that the low status of a women is the cause for dowry. They think the parental affection and low status of women are two main causes of the dowry system. Parental affection was firstly an obligation for dowry and afterwards it became a compulsion.

2) "Low status of women is the cause of dowry system". This is the hypothesis which <sup>was</sup> formed by researcher. We see, this can be proved in this table, because majority of the girls agree that the low status of women is a cause of the dowry.

Table No.22 :

The table showing the views of girls about remedies for dowry

S.No.	Remedies of dowry	Total No.	Percentage
1	Forms of marriage	28	56 %
2	Higher education	6	12 %
3	Employment of women	15	30 %
4	Mass education and propoganda	21	42 %
5	Movements by social reformers	11	22 %
6	Determination by the girls and boys	24	48 %
7	Reconstruction in legislation	2	4 %

A) Above table shows that -

- 1) 56 % of the girls give views on the remedy of dowry is that the forms of marriage is a remedy about dowry system. Registered marriage, Love marriage and Intercaste marriage are the different forms of marriage.
- 2) 12 % of the girls view are that the higher education is one of the remedy for dowry.
- 3) 30 % of the girls views are that employment of women is a remedy on the dowry system.
- 4) 42 % of the girls feel that mass education and propoganda is a remedy on the dowry system.

- 5) 22 % of the girls views on the movements by social reform is a remedy for dowry system.
  - 6) 48 % of the girls views are that the determination by the girl and boys is the remedy on the dowry system.
  - 7) 4 % of the girls views are that the reconstruction in legislation is the remedy on the dowry system.
- B)
- 1) Majority of the girls agree that the forms of marriage is a remedy for dowry system. Registered marriages, Love marriages, Intercaste marriages are the three forms of marriages they considered in the forms of marriages.
  - 2) Nextly some girls give their opinion that the determination by the girls and boys is the good remedy on the dowry system.