

**PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS
ON INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM**



ANGEL SONY

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS
ON INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ANGEL SONY

REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR018

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF.DELNA ABRAHAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU,
IRRITY, KANNUR - 670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS ON INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM** is a bona fide record of work done by **ANGEL SONY** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.DELNA ABRAHAM** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS ON INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM** submitted by **ANGEL SONY** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM

Research Guide Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **ANGEL SONY**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS ON INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ANGEL SONY

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR.SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM (faculty supervisor) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ANGEL SONY

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform. The sample consisted of 30 respondents (30 females) ranging from 30 to 50 years of age. The researcher used self made questionnaire as the tool for collecting the data. The researcher used survey method for data collection. The data was collected from 30 respondents. The data is presented on graph sheet, made use of Microsoft excel. However, the studies that have been conducted suggest that parents are generally supportive of the idea. In the study, I was asked about their opinions on gender neutrality and the majority of the respondents said they were in favor of it. The studies are shown that parents are more likely to support gender neutral policies if they believe that it will benefit their child. For example, one study found that parents were more likely to support gender neutrality if they believed it would help their child feel more comfortable in their school environment.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	3
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	4
1.6 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2REVIEWS	6
2.3CONCLUSION	10
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	12
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	12
3.2.1THEORECTICAL DEFINITION	12
3.2.2OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	12
3.3 VARIABLES	13
3.3.1INDEPENDENTVARIABLES	13
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLES	13
3.4RESEARCHDESIGN	13

3.5 PILOT STUDY	13
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	13
3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY	13
3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY	13
3.7 SAMPLING	14
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	14
3.8.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	14
3.8.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	14
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.10 PRE-TEST	14
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	15
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	17
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	17
4.3 CONCLUSION	42
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	44
5.2 FINDINGS	44
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	45
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	46
5.5 CONCLUSION	46
BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
APPENDIX	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	17
2	GENDER EQUALITY IS CONSIDERED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR	18
3	DO YOU LIKE THE GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM	19
4	DO YOU BELIEVE THAT CLOTHING STANDARDS ARE THE SAME FOR MEN AND WOMEN	20
5	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORMITY HELPS THE STUDENTS TO TREAT ALL GENDER EQUALLY	21
6	ARE SCHOOL UNIFORMS NECESSARY FOR CHILDREN	22
7	IS THE UNISEX UNIFORM COMFORTABLE TO YOUR CHILDREN	23
8	DO YOU AGREE WITH GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM LAW BROUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT	24
9	DO YOU AGREE WITH MAKING UNISEX UNIFORM MANDATORY IN SCHOOL	25
10	ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BRINGING THE UNISEX UNIFORMS TO ALL INSTITUTION	26
11	YOUR CHILD IS ABLE TO ACTIVELY GET INVOLVED IN VARIOUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES WITH THE NEW UNIFORM	27
12	WHICH TYPE OF UNIFORM DO YOU PREFER MORE TO YOUR CHILDREN	28
13	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ARE ABLE TO EQUALIZE STUDENTS TO SOME EXTENDED	29
14	INTRODUCTION OF GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM CAN CREATE POSITIVE IMPACTS IN THE SOCEITY	30
15	UNCOMFORTABLE UNIFORMS ARE CREATE	31

	DISTRACTION IN THE FOCUS OF STUDENTS	
16	DO YOU ALLOW YOUR CHILDREN TO DRESS AS PER THEIR CHOICE	32
17	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM IS ABLE TO REDUCE BULLYING	33
18	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ALLOW ALL THE STUDENTS TO DRESS IN AWAY THAT EXPRESS HOW THEY SEE THEMSELVES	34
19	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM WILL HELP STUDENTS IMPROVE THEIR INDIVIDUALITY AND SELF ESTEEM	35
20	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM IS MORE ASSOCIATED TO CONVENIENCE THAN EQUALITY	36
21	GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ENHANCE UNITY AND COMMUNITY SPIRIT AMONG THE STUDENTS	37
22	FOR GIRLS IT WAS DIFFICULT TO RUN AROUND CONFIDENTLY IN A SKIRT OR PINNED SHAWL BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW UNIFORM	38
23	YOU PREFER GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM TO YOUR CHILDREN BECAUSE	39
24	DO YOU FEEL THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW UNIFORM IS UNACCEPTABLE	40
25	DOES YPUR SOCIETY AND RELIGION HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE INTRODUCING OF GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM	41

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study on perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform. The study focuses on the perception of parents about the introduction of unisex uniform. The theory of gender neutrality claims that biological sex does not inevitably determine social, psychological, and intellectual characteristics. Parental control strategies can be defined as any strategy that a parent uses to alter, change, or influence their child's behavior, thoughts, or feelings. In our society girls used to be forced into impractical skirts and uniform in day to day life as in their place to work; unfortunately, in many schools they still are. Schools across Britain have begun adopting a gender-neutral school uniform policy for their pupils in order to address this. Many schools have taken different approaches; for some, it means allowing children the choice between two uniform regardless of gender, for other there is one set uniform for everyone. These changes have been met with both positive and negative comments from parents as well as the pupils themselves, prompting the question: are gender neutral school uniform the best way forward? Or are they a terrible idea that do more damage than good?

A lower primary school in Kerala has introduced gender neutral uniform for its students. A move that was supported by 90% of the student's parents. Two other schools in the state too- one in Wayanad- have had similar policies in place. So, why is it that schools beginning to move away from conventional uniform? Such an idea struck when it was noticed that the girl students were participating very less in sports items compared to boys due to the discomfort they face while wearing skirts... the head of the school spoke to girl students first and understood their difficulties before introducing the new uniform pattern.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.31 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To study the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform

1.32 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To understand the advantages of unisex uniform.
- To understand the problems faced by the students.
- To understand the importance of gender-neutral uniform.
- To understand the disadvantage of gender-neutral uniform.
- To understand the perception of parents of school students.
- To understand the changes happened in the student's academics like sports and arts.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will help the researcher to know the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform. Eschewing long observed stereotypes that girls need to look feminine and trousers are reserved for boys, gender neutral uniform offer the chance to take outdated views on gender and turn them on their heads. Gender neutral uniform allow all students to dress in a way that expresses how they see themselves. The gender-neutral uniform would help girls move around confidently without worrying about their bodies. It is more comfortable for the students, especially during sports or arts activities. The concept for boys to choose what is comfortable and for girls to impose what is uncomfortable and what our society does, this study help us to change and think about such things. A lower primary school in Kerala has introduced gender neutral uniform its students a move that was supported by 90% of student's parents. Such an idea struck when it was noticed that the girl students were participating very less in sports item's compared to boys due to the discomfort they face while wearing skirts... the authoritative figure spoke to girl students first and understood their difficulties before introducing the new uniform pattern. Moving towards unisex uniform is also the result of a growing resistance to gender stereotypes. School uniform mean that all students were the same clothing, helping to level out the

playing field. This removes any preconceived ideas about what to wear, allowing for greater group cohesion and commonality. As a result, demonstrate a clear message of equality.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1: Introduction includes the statement of the problem and title of the study is “perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform”. It also includes the objectives of the study, significance of the study and chaptalization.

CHAPTER 2: Includes the review of literature, the review of relevant and related studies of perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform.

CHAPTER 3: Includes research methodology, theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts, dependent and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, source of data, tools and methods of data collection, method of analyzing data etc.

CHAPTER 4: Mainly deals with introduction, the collected data and testing hypothesis or analyzing hypothesis and conclusion.

CHAPTER 5: Is about the major findings, implications of the study, limitation of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.5 CONCLUSION

The theory of gender neutrality claims that biological sex does not inevitably determine social, psychological, and intellectual characteristics. Parental control strategies can be defined as any strategy that a parent uses to alter, change, or influence their child’s behavior, thoughts, or feelings. The new uniform would help the girls move around confidently without worrying about their bodies.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The theory of gender neutrality claims that biological sex does not inevitably determine social, psychological, and intellectual characteristics, parental control strategies can be defined as any strategy that a parent uses to alter, change or influence their child's behavior, thoughts, or feelings. In our society have some myths and stereotypes are still happening, girls used to be forced into impractical skirts and uniforms in day to day life as well as in their place of work; unfortunately, in many schools they still are. Schools across Britain have begun adopting a gender-neutral school uniform policy for their pupils in order to address this. Many schools have taken different approaches; for some, it means allowing children the choice between two uniforms regardless of gender, for others there is one set uniform for everyone. These changes have been met with both positive and negative comments from parents as well as the pupils themselves, prompting the question: Is gender neutral school uniforms the best way forward? Or are they a terrible idea that does more damage than good?

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chacko Mary Ann (2019), Ahmadabad university, An article of Freedoms in the Khaki: gendering a 'gender neutral' uniform, states that Drawing on data from ethnography of the school- based Student Police Cadet (SPC) program in Kerala, India, this article examines the ways in which female high school student cadets mobilized SPC 's uniform in their performance of citizenship education. Unlike their gendered school uniforms, SPC's gender neutral 'Khaki "' uniform signified a program that treats girls and girls 'equally'. Further SPC uniforms resemblance to the Kerala Police uniform enabled female cadets to momentarily disrupt gender regimes and lay claim to specific forms of aspiration, spatial, and sartorial freedoms. These freedoms ,however, are premised on the masculine authority of the police uniform and its associated protections. Thus, while the promise of female empowerment is pivotal to SPC curriculum, the conditional nature of freedom in Khaki underscores the ambivalent nature of those curricular promises. This article concludes by examining the

implications of freedom bequeathed through masculine forms of protection for girls' participation in society.

RakshaDeruta (2021), An article of Why adopting Gender Neutral Uniforms Helps Students, the article states that a lower primary school in Kerala has introduced gender neutral uniforms for its students – a move that was, reportedly, supported by 90% of the student's parents. Two other schools in the state too – one in Pathanamthitta, one in Wayanad – have had similar policies in place. 'Such an idea struck when it was noticed that the girl students were participating very less in sports items compared to boys due to the discomfort they face while wearing skirts.... We spoke to girl students first and understood their difficulties before introducing new uniform pattern', C. Raji and T.RSuma, the former and present headmistresses of the school respectively, both of whom worked to introduce the policy. Moving towards unisex uniform is also "the result of a growing resistance to gender stereotypes".

Carol (2016), Franklin and Marshall College, USA Gender, An article of Gender Neutral, gender neutral is an adjective used to modify a noun. Since gender neutral is imbued with many meanings, this entry considers its use in reference to language, activities, objects, and other domains. Gender neutral can imply appropriateness for males and females, particularly in two-word combinations, such as gender-neutral occupations, sports, clothing, and toys. Genderneutral language is synonymous with gender inclusive language and non-sexist language, just as gender neutral childrearing is synonymous with non-sexist or unisex childrearing. In reference to restrooms, gender neutral extends beyond the gender binary, and gender-neutral pronouns do not specify gender. Gender neutral is also distinct from other concepts, including androgyny, hermaphroditism, and gender balanced.

Johnston Hayley, Australia An article of gender and school uniform by Coutts . Many private school students are compelled to wear a school uniform that causes a variety of issues for all students but especially for the female students. The research undertaken for thesis adopts a stakeholder perspective on experiences of students who wear a formal school uniform with a particular focus on whether inequities are evident. Themes that were addressed in the research were cost, comfort, access to resources and discipline. Data were collected via interview with key stakeholders and a qualitative approach was used for analysis. A number of themes that key stakeholders found

significant regarding formal school uniform were identified. Key findings exposed themes which included girls being less comfortable than boys in their uniform, girls having less access to school resources, school uniform is seen as an outdated relic from a bygone era, and that formal school uniform encourages pride in appearance and promotes the school in a positive light. The main findings were that girls are found to be less comfortable and are less likely to access playground resources. The uniform for girls is found to endure more discipline as a result of not wearing the formal uniform correctly. The implications for the research are that schools need to look carefully at the style of uniform they impose on students. Schools may be encouraged to investigate alternative uniforms which have a more unisex design, incorporating more contemporary fabrics. To do so may liberate teachers from spending valuable time on addressing uniform issues and ensure financial equity of parents. If schools take on the findings of this research, students may also be able to play freely and access resources equally, doing so in comfort.

Reidy Johanna, An article of school uniform, India this study uses a public health lens to review evidence about the impact of wearing a school uniform on student's health and educational outcomes. It also reviews the underlying rationales for school uniform use, exploring historical reasons for uniform use, as well as how questions of equity, human rights, and the status of children as a vulnerable group are played out in debates over school uniforms. The literature identified indicates that uniforms have no direct impact physical and psychological health. Girls, ethnic and religious minorities, gender-diverse students and poorer students suffer harm disproportionately from poorly designed uniform policies and garments that do not suit their physical and socio-culture needs. Paradoxically, for some students, uniform creates a barrier to education that it was originally instituted to remedy. The article shows that public health offers a new perspective on and contribution to debates and rationales for school uniform use. This review lays out the research landscape on school uniform and highlights areas for further research.

Lakhotia Srishti, 2021, An article of gender-neutral uniform, India gender neutral school uniform: over the past few years, India schools have come under direct fire on social media platforms as students, past and present, have opened up about how institutions reinforce gendered norms. One such way is the stereotypical norms for school uniforms that students are forced to adhere to. Even in 2021, why should girls be

forced to wear a dress that school feel is” appropriate” for their gender, and not what they feel more comfortable in? These are the main questions of the research. Is not just about the length and fitting of a girl’s skirt. It is about not taking her will and preferences in consideration. How many women have gotten in trouble at school because their uniform couldn’t meet the set standards? How many girls continue to do so, because a short skirt make your character “loose” and pant is not “lady like”? having said that, it is not as if gender neutral uniforms is an alien concept for Indian schools. It was first brought in by a headmistress of a government lower primary school in valayanchirangara, Kerala, back in 2018. This dress code enabled all students to wear. But having a gender neutral uniform does not necessarily mean eliminating skirts altogether. It means to break the mould from a traditional idea of what gender can wear which uniform. It also indicates the inclusion of other genders in a space that has been following the binary understanding for the past many years. A gender neutral uniform needs to recognize and accept a spectrum of gender which lies between a girl and a boy. It needs to give an option to the students on what uniform would they want to opt for, whether it be skirt, trousers or dress.

Hannah Ellis- Petersen and KA Shaji, 2022, India, An article of boys and girls have equal freedom: Kerala back to gender neutral uniform. It’s been three years since this small government primary school introduced gender neutral uniforms for its pupils and in doing so set in motion a quiet revolution that is now sweeping across the south Indian state of Kerala. Inspired by the valayanchirangara model, more than a dozen schools in Kerala have shifted to gender neutral uniforms and the states ruling communist party of india has pledged to support the movement being implemented across the state. Several women’s rights groups have also come out in support of the unisex uniform initiative, saying it will help bridge the gender gap. However, this initiative to tackle gender inequality at a young age is now facing stiff opposition from a section of Muslim organizations in Kerala, which accuse the schools of forcing western dress on their children and denying girls the right to wear what they deem to be appropriate feminine clothes. Prominent Muslim organizations in the state warned the state government against enforcing gender neutral uniforms in other educational institutions in Kerala, a state that is 26% Muslim, saying it would be an un-Islamic for girls to wear gender neutral uniform. And the other parents are generally supportive of the idea. Parents are more likely to support gender neutral policies if they believe that it will benefit their child.

2.3 Conclusion

There is a lack of empirical research on parent’s perceptions of gender neutral uniforms in schools. However, the limited research that does exist suggests that parents are

generally supportive of the idea. In one study, for example, parents reported that they believed gender neutral uniforms would reduce bullying and gender based discrimination in schools. In another study, parents expressed concerns about the cost of gender neutral uniforms and the possibility that children would be teased for not conforming to traditional gender norms. However, overall, parents tended to view gender neutral uniforms as a positive step for schools.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the path through which researcher needs to conduct their research. It shows the way through which these researchers formulate their problems. This chapter discusses the research methods that were used during the research process. A methodology in any research includes a suitable research design, appropriate selection of population, sampling design, tools and procedures for data collection. It also includes the statistical techniques which are used for analyzing the collected data.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS – THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

PERCEPTION – Perception is psychological processes through the experience gained by the five senses, individuals can process responses into positive or negative perceptions. Obtaining responses is obtained through the stages of selection, interpretation, and reaction (Erin, and Maharani, 2018)

PARENTS PERCEPTION – Parental perceptions or beliefs – the terms are used interchangeably in the research; refers to parents' ideas about how their children learn and develop (Sonnenschein, 1997)

GENDER NEUTRALITY – Gender neutrality also known as gender neutralism or the gender neutrality movement, is the idea that policies, language, and other social institutions should avoid distinguishing roles according to people's sex or gender.

UNIFORM – School uniform is the kind of clothes that the students wear and go to school, college, or even university. The uniform for all the students in a school is same in terms of color code.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

PERCEPTION – an individuals or groups unique way of viewing a phenomenon; involving the processing of stimuli; and incorporating memories and experiences in the process of understanding.

PERCEPTION- An individuals or groups unique way of viewing a phenomena; involving the processing of stimuli; and incorporating memories and experiences in the process of understanding.

PARENTS – A father or mother; one who begets or one who gives birth to or nurtures and raises a child; a relative who plays the role of guardian.

GENDER NEUTRALITY – The term gender neutral means that something is not associated with either women or men. It may refer to various aspects such as concepts or style or language.

UNIFORM – A prescribed identifying set of clothes for the members of an organization, such as soldiers or schoolchildren.

3.3 VARIABLES – INDEPENDENT AND DEPENT

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT

Gender neutral uniform

3.3.2 DEPENDENT

Perception of parents

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive researches emphasize accurate description of a situation or an association between variables. Because the researcher goes in depth about the study descriptive design was used. Researcher wants to know the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

Pilot study conducted before the main study. The main aim of pilot study is to test the feasibility and variability of the study. The researcher conducts pilot study before collecting the data and gave an idea about the research problem.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study aims to look at the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform. The population for the respective study is all the parents of school students from Kannur district.

3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

A sample of 30 respondents is collected from 5 different schools of Kannur district through simple random sampling.

3.7 SAMPLING

Research design is a logical and systematic plan for directing a research. The sampling method used for the study is simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. Simple random sampling is also known as lottery method. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA

Researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources

3.8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents through self made questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data was collected from the journals, books, website, articles, magazines and previous researchers related to the topic for getting related information's.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used self prepared questionnaire as the tool for collecting the primary data.

3.10 PRE – TEST

Pretest is a type of testing that is conducted before a larger test or experiment is conducted. It helps to identify problems or issues that may arise during the larger test or experiment. Pretesting can be used to check the validity of an experiment, determine the effectiveness of a survey, or to ensure that an experiment has been set up correctly. The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the targeted population.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire method for data collection. A questionnaire is a research tool used to collect data from a specific population. It is often used to survey people's opinions, beliefs, or behaviors. The questionnaire consists of a series of questions that the respondent must answer. When asking parents their opinion on introducing gender neutral uniform, the researcher should provide the respondents with a questionnaire that contains questions relating to their opinion on the topic. The researcher also ask for open-ended questions to gain insight into their thoughts on the issues.

3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The data was collected from 30 respondents. The data is presented on graph sheet. The researcher made use of Microsoft excels to do the research.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

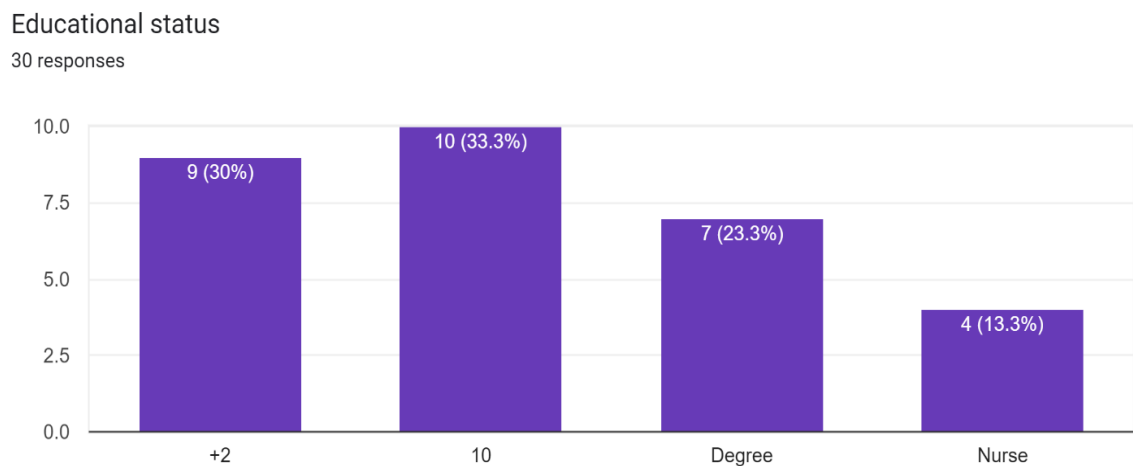
INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in research process. It is the area of critical examination of the assembled and grouped data for studying the characteristics of the object under study and for determining the pattern of relationship among the variables relating.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Figure 1:

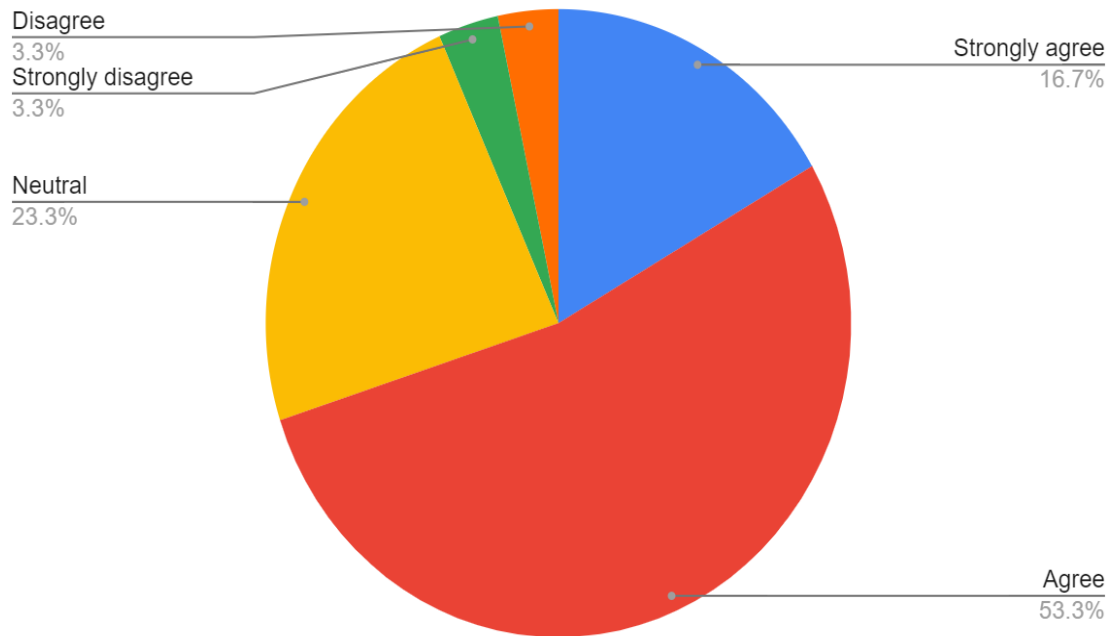


As the pie chart above suggested, 33.3% of the respondent's educational status are 10th. 30% of the parents of school students are studied 12th standard. 23.3% of parents are graduated in degree and 13.3% of parents are nurses. The majority of the parent's educational qualification is 10th standard.

4.2.2 GENDER EQUALITY IS CONSIDERED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

Figure 2

Gender equality is considered as an important factor



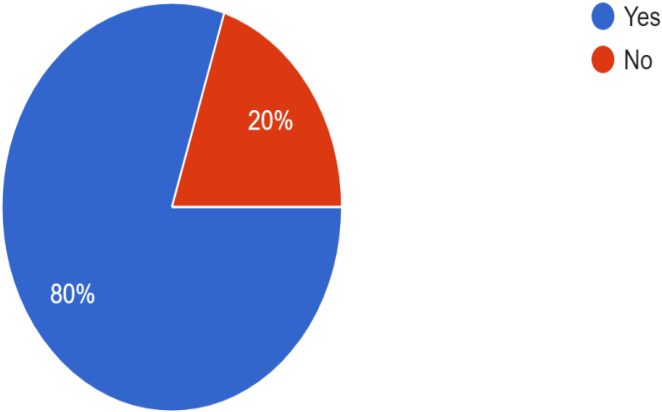
As the pie chart above suggested, 16.7% of the respondents strongly agree that gender equality is considered as an important factor the perception of the parents are unique. 53.3% of the parents agree the statement mentioned above. 23.3% of the respondents suggested neutral, they know the value of this question so they have dual opinion about this statement. 3.3% of the respondents, both are strongly disagreed and disagree with this statement.

Thus, majority of the respondents agreed the statement. 53.3% are supporting gender equality. Most of the parents of girl's students disagreed with this statement.

4.2.3 DO YOU LIKE THE GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM

Figure 3

Do you like the gender neutral uniform :
30 responses

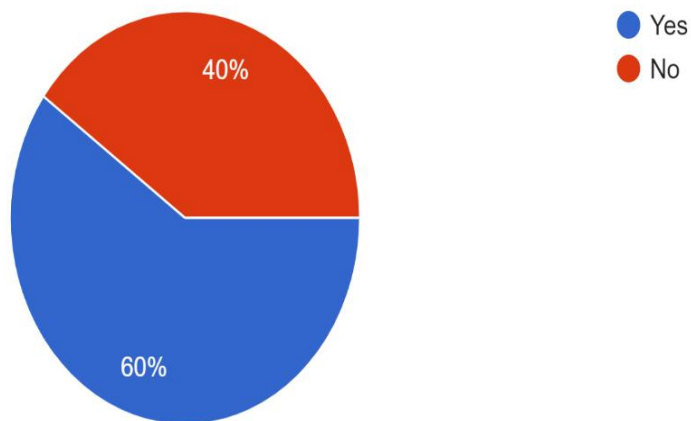


As the pie chart above suggests, 80% of the respondents like gender neutral uniform. 20% of the parents of school students don't like the uniform. The parents of the 20% of students does not like the uniform because the gender-neutral uniforms discomfoting for them. They say that the gender-neutral uniform is not suitable for girls. The 80% of the parents like the uniform because they are supporting their children's satisfaction.

4.2.4 DO YOU BELIEVE THAT CLOTHING STANDARDS ARE SAME FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Figure 4

Do you believe that clothing standards are the same for men and women :
30 responses

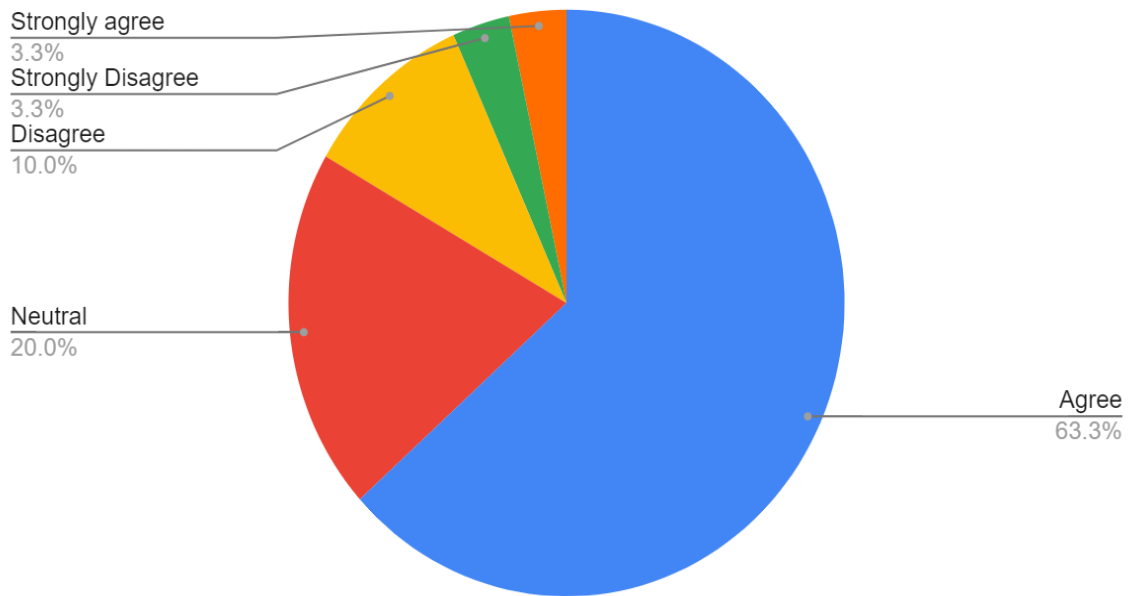


As the pie chart above suggests, 60% of the respondents believe that clothing standards are same for men and women. 40% of the respondents believe that clothing standards are different for men and women. The 40% of the parents are believed in the traditional concepts; girls should always still be quiet and compact. These respondents believe in the concept of still wearing traditional dress. Thus, the major portions of the parents are supporting the suggestion, because they are aware about the concept.

4.2.5 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORMITY HELPS THE STUDENTS TO TREAT ALL GENDER EQUALLY

Figure 5

Gender neutral uniformity help's the students to treat all gender equally:



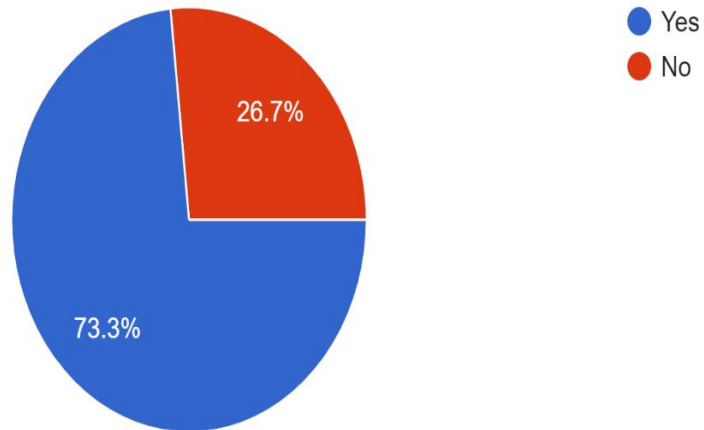
As the pie chart above suggests, 63.3% of the respondents believes that gender neutral uniformity helps the students to treat all gender equally. Out of this 20% of respondents believes that not only gender-neutral uniform but also others also help to treat all gender equally. 10% of respondents disagree with this statement and 3.3% respondents strongly disagree with this statement.

Thus, majority (63.3%) agree with this statement. They believe that with the gender-neutral uniformity, we can treat both the gender equally and we can abolish the discriminations. Other respondents are disagreed with this statement because they are not aware about the consequences of gender discrimination.

4.2.6 ARE SCHOOL UNIFORMS BEING NECESSARY FOR CHILDREN

Figure 6

Are school uniforms being necessary for children :
30 responses



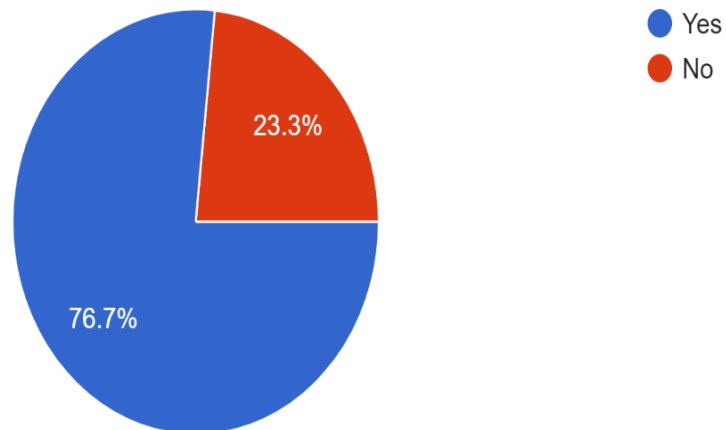
As the pie chart above suggests, 73.3% respondents suggest that school uniform is necessary for the children. 26.7% suggests that school uniform is not necessary for the children. Here 26.7% parents believe that there is no need of uniform in schools and according to them having uniform means we are restricting the students right to wear cloths. Thus, majority (73.3%) parents suggest that there should be a uniform for all students in a school and that is considered as a standard.

4.2.7 IS THE UNISEX UNIFORM COMFORTABLE TO YOUR CHILD

Figure 7

Is the unisex uniform comfortable to your child:

30 responses

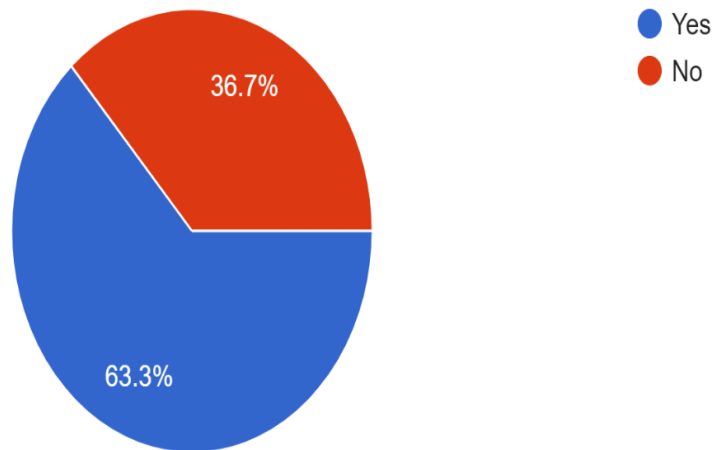


As the pie chart suggests, 76.7% of respondents are comfortable with the unisex uniform of their students. 23.3% respondents are not comfortable with the unisex uniform and according to them unisex uniform makes their child feels uncomfortable and with this the confidence level of their child is decreasing. Thus, majority of the parents suggests that with the unisex uniform they can bring their child out of the traditional outfit.

4.2.8 DO YOU AGREE WITH GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM LAW BROUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT

Figure 8

Do you agree with gender neutral uniform law brought by the government:
30 responses



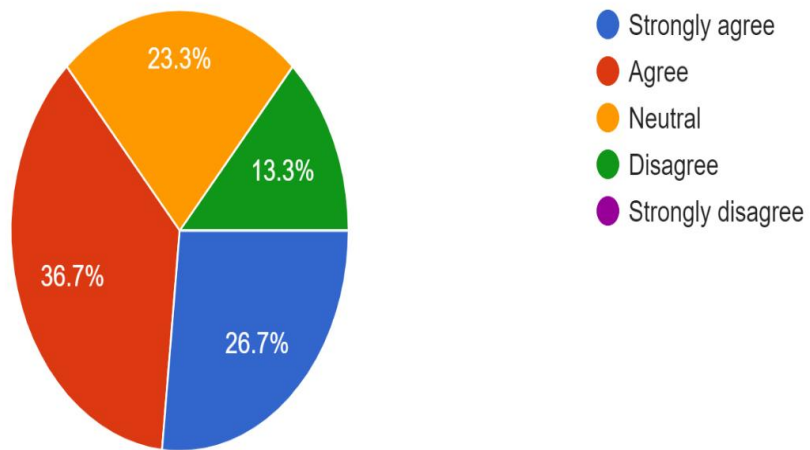
As the pie chart suggests, 63.3% respondents support the gender-neutral uniform law brought by the Government. Out of this 36.7% respondent suggests that there is no need for the gender-neutral uniform law. Thus, majority of respondents supports the law and they suggest that it is one of the best laws by the Government, it makes the society aware about gender neutrality. Other respondents are not interested in law brought by the government.

4.2.9 DO YOU AGREE WITH MAKING UNISEX UNIFORM MANDATORY IN SCHOOL

Figure 9

Do you agree with making unisex uniform mandatory in school:

30 responses



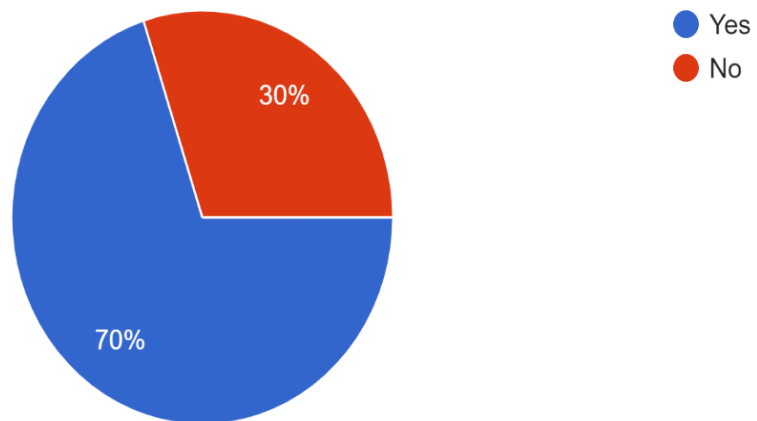
As the pie chart suggests, 36.7% of respondents agreed and 26.6% respondents strongly agreed for making unisex uniform mandatory in school. 23.3% respondents are having a neutral opinion which means they are neither ready to make the uniform mandatory nor ready for that. 13.3% respondents disagreed for making unisex uniform mandatory in school. The respondents no one chose the strongly disagree option.

Thus, majority of parents (36.7%) of respondents are supportive for this and according for them making unisex uniform is mandatory and it will treat both genders equally. Other respondents are disagreed with this statement because they are not aware about the gender-neutral uniform.

4.2.10 ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BRINGING THE UNISEX UNIFORMS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS

Figure 10

Are you interested in bringing the unisex uniforms to all institution:
30 responses

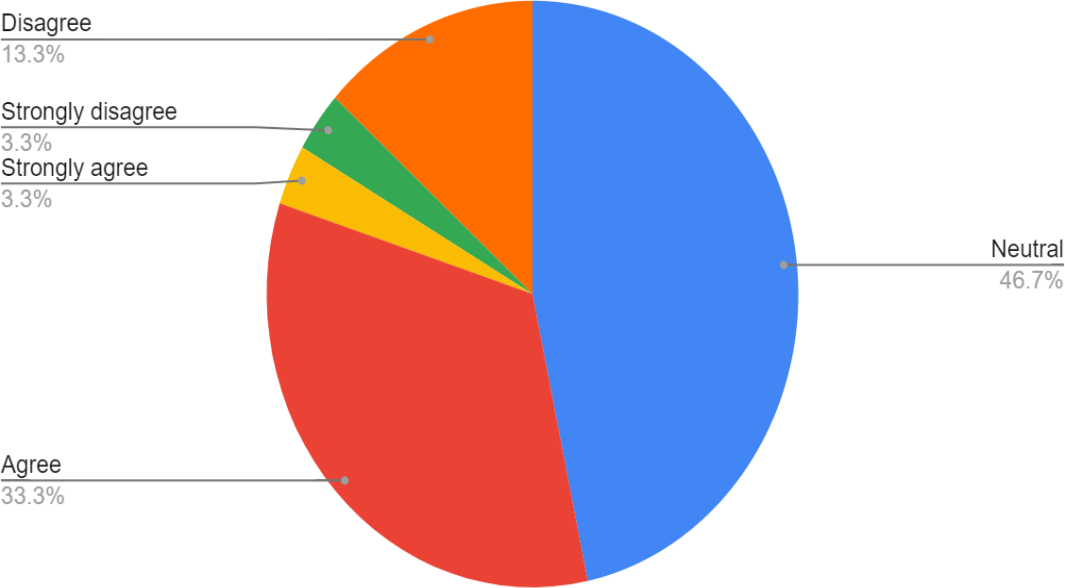


As the above pie chart suggests, 70% of respondents are interested in bringing the unisex uniforms to all institutions. 30% of respondents are not interested for that and they believe that all of these things will ruin our traditional customs. Thus, majority of the respondents are having a positive approach for this concept.

4.2.11 YOUR CHILD IS ABLE TO ACTIVELY GET INVOLVED IN VARIOUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES WITH THE NEW UNIFORM

Figure 11

Your child is able to actively get involved in various physical activities with the new uniform:



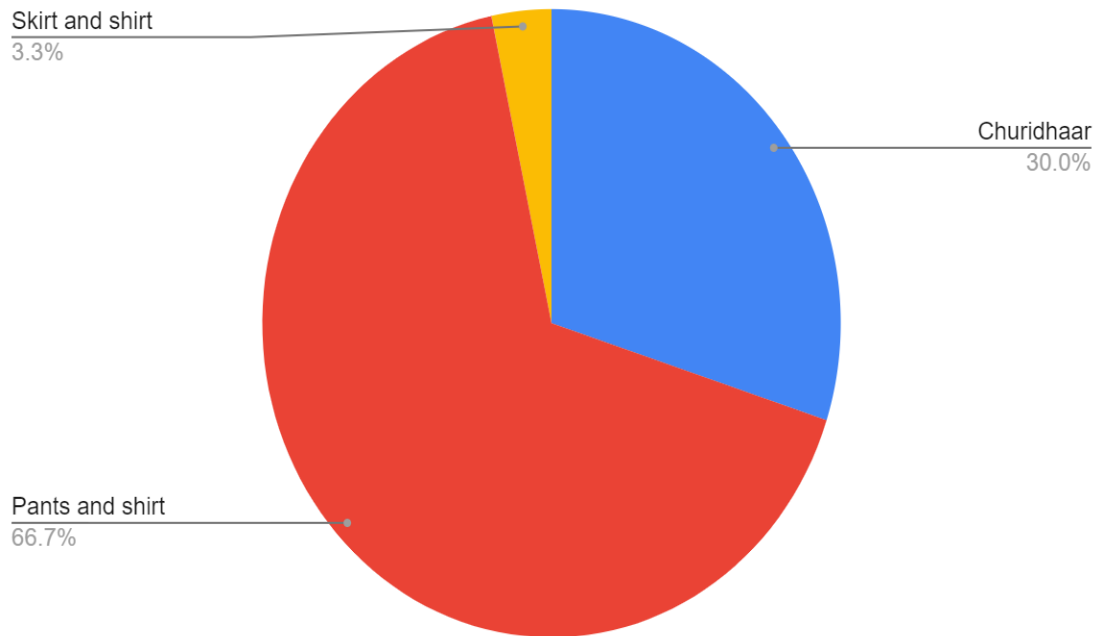
As the pie chart above suggests, 46.7% of respondents are having a neutral approach about the ability of child to actively involve in various physical activities with the new uniform. 33.3% respondents agreed with this. 13.3% respondents disagree with this statement and they believe that their child can't actively involved in physical activities. Out of this, 3.3% respondents strongly agreed and strongly disagreed with this statement.

Thus, majority of respondents are having neutral approach and they don't know that whether their child can actively participate in physical activities or not.

4.2.12 WHICH TYPE OF UNIFORM DO YOU PREFER MORE TO YOUR CHILDREN

Figure 12

Which type of uniform do you prefer more to your children:

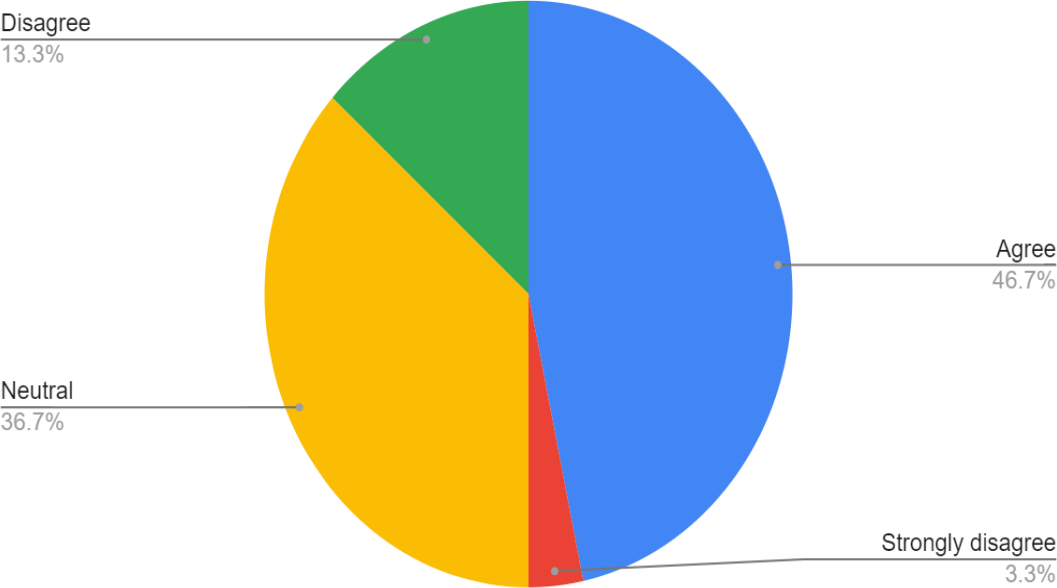


As the above pie chart suggests that, 66.7% respondents prefer pants and shirt for their children. 30% respondents prefer traditional churidhaar uniform and 3.3% respondents prefer skirt and shirt. Thus, majority of respondents prefer pants and shirt which means they need a break from the traditional uniform and need something new and special. Other respondents are mostly preferred churidhaar because they want to see their child in traditional wear.

4.2.13 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ARE ABLE TO EQUALIZE STUDENTS TO SOME EXTENDED

Figure 13

Gender neutral uniform are able to equalize students to some extended:



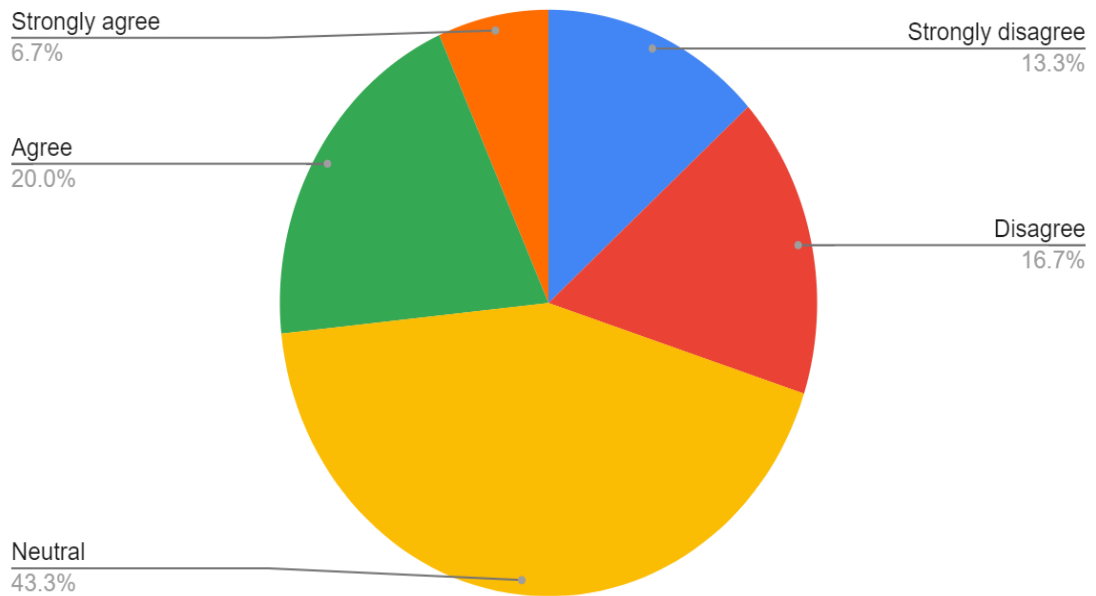
As the above pie chart suggests, 46.7% respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform can able to equalize students to some extent. 36.7% respondents are having a neutral approach which means they are not sure that whether it is correct or not. 13.3% respondents disagree with this and according to them gender neutral uniform will not equalize students and from this 3.3% respondents strongly believes with this statement.

Thus, majority of the respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform can bring a huge change in gender discrimination.

4.2.14 INTRODUCTION OF GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM CAN CREATE POSITIVE IMPACTS IN THE SOCIETY

Figure 14

Introduction of gender neutral uniform can create positive impacts in the society:



As the above pie chart suggests, 43.3% respondents are having a neutral approach. 20% respondents agreed that the introduction of gender-neutral uniform can create a positive impact in the society. 16.7% respondents disagree with the statement and they think that it will not create any positive impact in the society. 13.3% respondents strongly disagree and 6.7% respondents strongly agree to this statement.

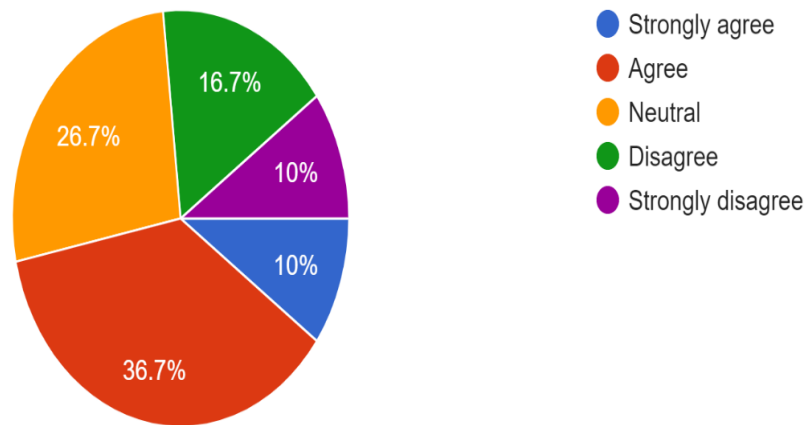
Thus, majority of respondents doesn't have any idea about whether introduction of gender-neutral uniform create a positive impact in the society or not

4.2.15 UNCOMFORTABLE UNIFORMS ARE CREATE DISTRACTION IN THE FOCUS OF STUDENTS

Figure 15

Uncomfortable uniforms are create distraction in the focus of students:

30 responses



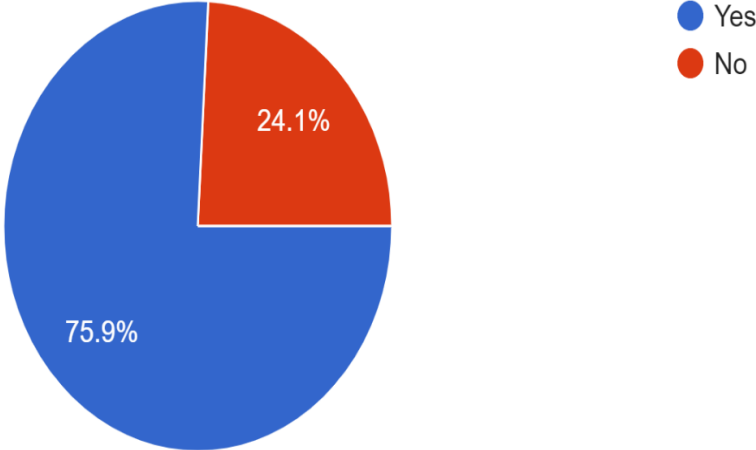
As the above pie chart suggests that, 36.7% respondents agreed that uncomfortable uniform will create distractions in the focus of students. 26.7% respondents are having a neutral opinion. 16.7% respondents disagree with this and according to them uncomfortable uniform will not cause any distractions for the students. And 10% respondents strongly agree and strongly disagree with this.

Thus, majority of respondents agreed that with uncomfortable uniform the students will lose their focus and they can't actively participate in any activities and it make them feel discomfort.

4.2.16 DO YOU ALLOW YOUR CHILD TO DRESS AS PER THEIR CHOICE

Figure 16

Do you allow your children to dress as per their choice:
29 responses



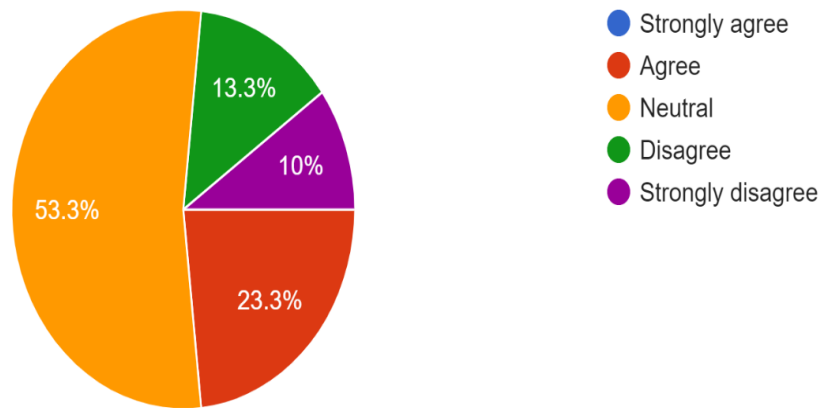
As the above pie chart suggests, 75.9% parents allow their children to dress as per their choice. Out of this, 24.1% parents don't allow their child to dress as per their choice. Thus, majority of the parents are ready to accept their child's choices and they will support them.

4.2.17 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM IS ABLE TO REDUCE BULLYING

Figure 17

Gender neutral uniform is able to reduce bullying

30 responses



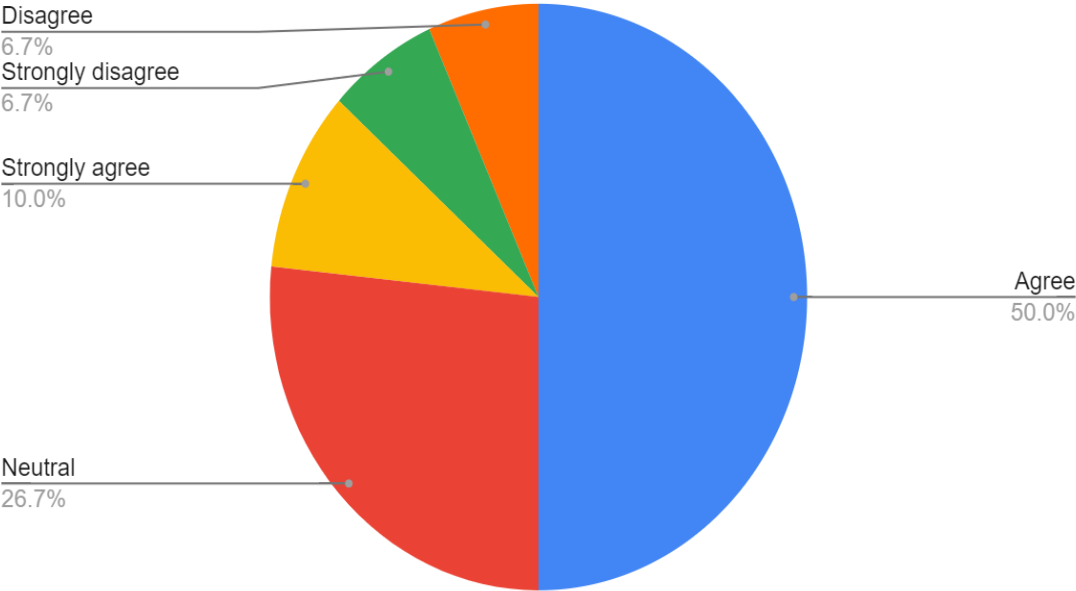
As the above pie chart suggests, 53.3% respondents are having neutral approach towards the concept that gender-neutral uniform can able to reduce bullying. Out of this 23.3% respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform will reduce bullying. 13.3% disagree and 10% strongly disagreed and according to them gender neutral uniform will not reduce any bullying and it is useless. The respondents not choosed the strongly agree option.

Thus, majority of respondents doesn't know that whether gender neutral uniform will reduce bullying or not. They are not aware about it and also, they don't have any strong opinion in this.

4.2.18 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ALLOW ALL THE STUDENTS TO DRESS IN A AWY THAT EXPRESS HOW THEY SEE THEMSELVES

Figure 18

Gender neutral uniform allow all the students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves:



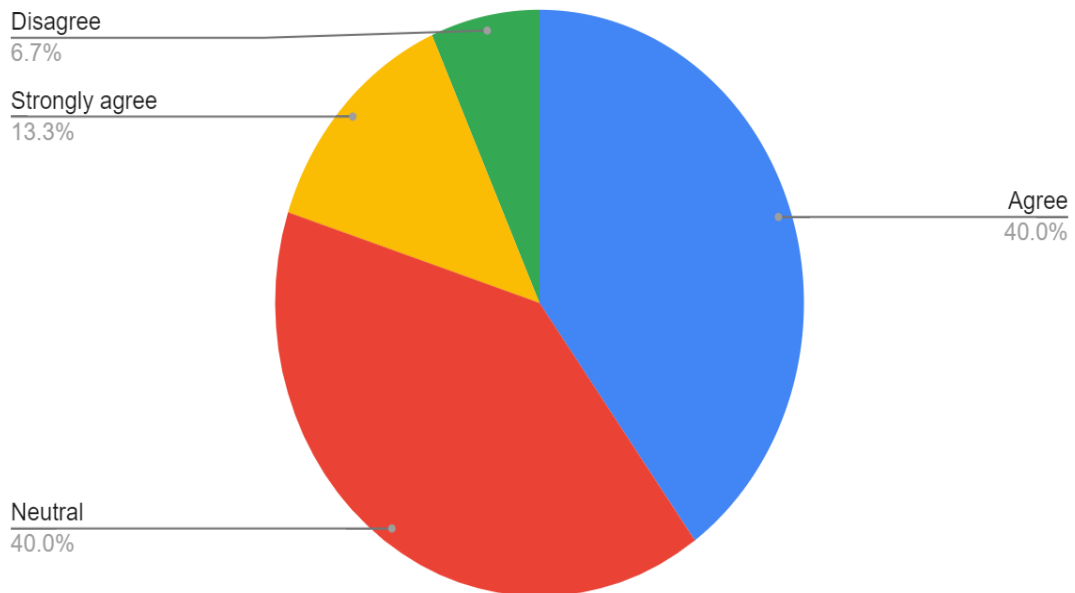
As the above pie chart suggests, 50% respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform allow all the students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves. 26.7% respondents have neutral opinion which means they are not sure that this statement is correct or not. 10% respondents strongly agreed and 6.7% respondents strongly disagree and disagreed to this statement.

Thus, majority of the respondents agreed to this and in their concept the gender-neutral uniform will make their child independent and make them to express their ideas. Other respondents think that the gender-neutral uniform will not allow the students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves.

4.2.19 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM WILL HELP STUDENTS IMPROVE THEIR INDIVIDUALITY AND SELF-ESTEEM

Figure 19

Gender neutral uniform will help students improve their individuality and self-esteem:



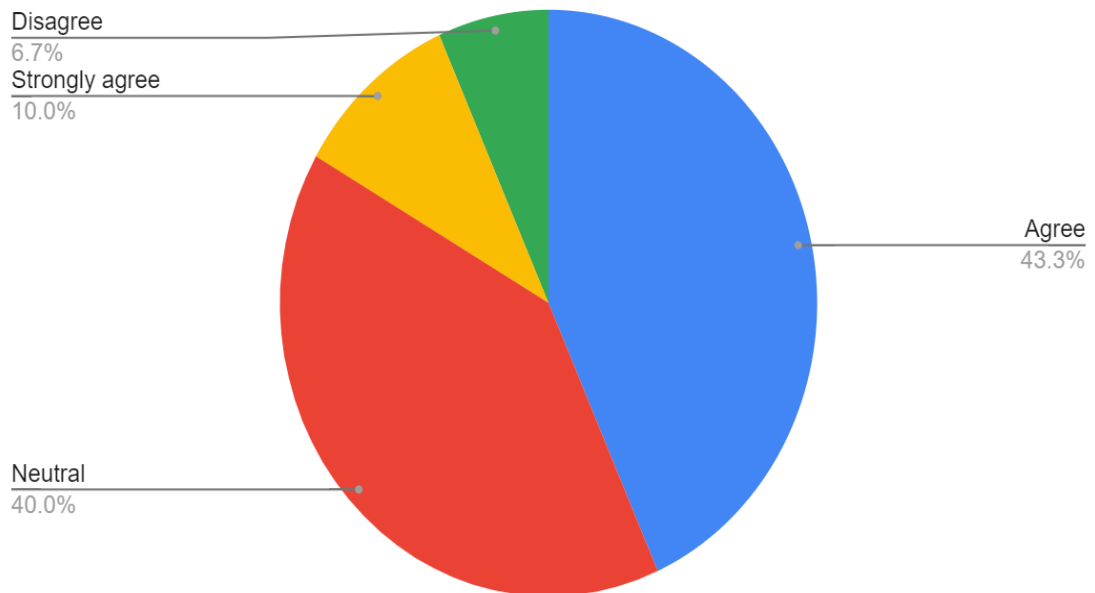
As the above pie chart suggests, 40% respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform will help students to improve their individuality and self-esteem. 40% respondents have neutral opinion. 13.3% respondents strongly agreed to this and 6.7% respondents disagreed to this.

Thus, majority of respondents agreed to this and in their point of view gender neutral uniform will make students free from the traditional uniform and thus improve their level of confidence and make them feel more comfortable. Other respondents are believing that the students can't improve their individuality and self-esteem through the gender-neutral uniform.

4.2.20 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM IS MORE ASSOCIATED TO CONVENIENCE THAN EQUALITY

Figure 20

Gender neutral uniform is more associated to convenience than equality:



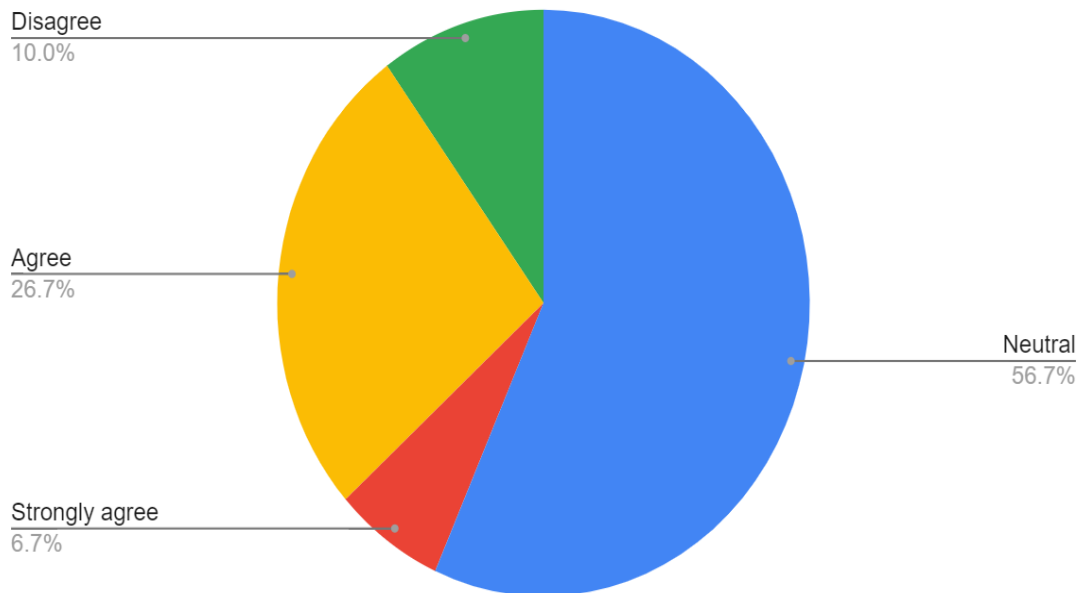
As the above pie chart suggests, 43.3% respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform is more associated to convenience than equality. 40% respondents have neutral opinion. 10% respondent strongly agreed to this and 6.7% respondents disagreed to this and according to them this statement is wrong.

Thus, majority of respondents agreed to this. The gender-neutral uniform is more associated to convenience than equality because the usual traditional uniform with skirt and shawl will make the students feel more uncomfortable. It makes them shy so that they will try to escape or avoid such situations.

4.2.21 GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM ENHANCE UNITY AND COMMUNITY SPIRIT AMONG THE STUDENTS

Figure 21

Gender neutral uniform enhance unity and community spirit among the students:

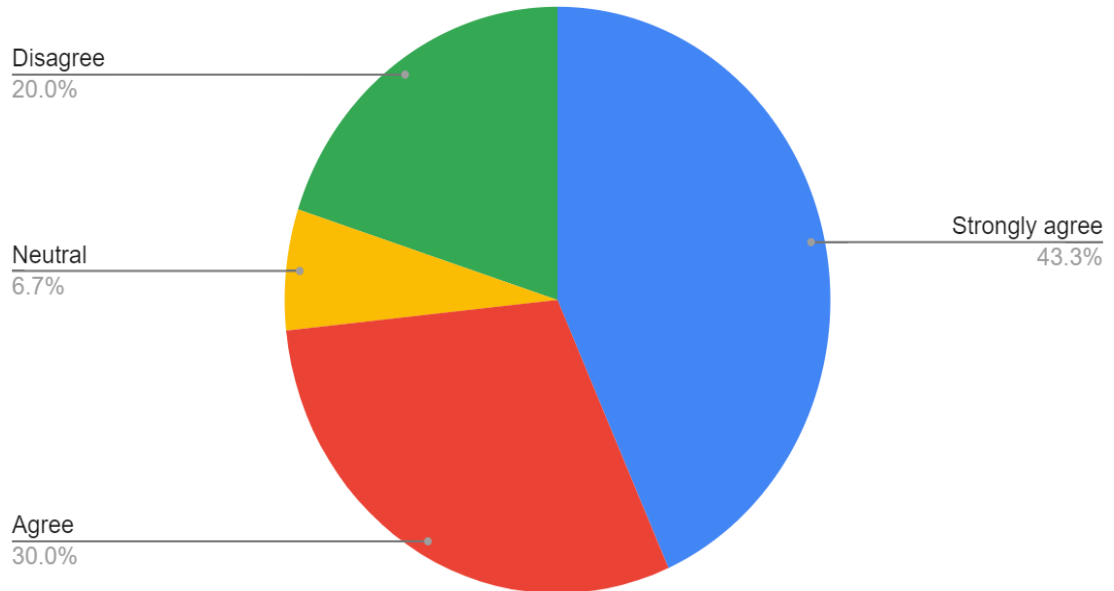


As the pie chart suggests, 56.7% respondents have neutral opinion that they have are not aware that whether gender neutral uniform enhance unity and community spirit among students or not. 26.7% respondents agree that through this the unity and community spirit of students will increase. 10% respondents disagreed and according to them it will not cause any unity and community spirit. And 6.7% respondents strongly agreed to this statement.

4.2.22 FOR GIRLS IT WAS DIFFICULT TO RUM AROUND CONFIDENTLY IN A SKIRT OR PINNED SHAWL BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW UNIFORM

Figure 22

For girls it was difficult to run around confidently in a skirt or pinned shawl before the introduction of new uniform



As the pie chart suggests, 43.3% respondents strongly agree and 30% agree that it is difficult for girls to run around in a skirt or pinned shawl. 20% respondents disagree to this and according to them it will not cause any discomfort for the girls. 6.7% respondents have neutral opinion and they are not sure that it may cause any problem or not.

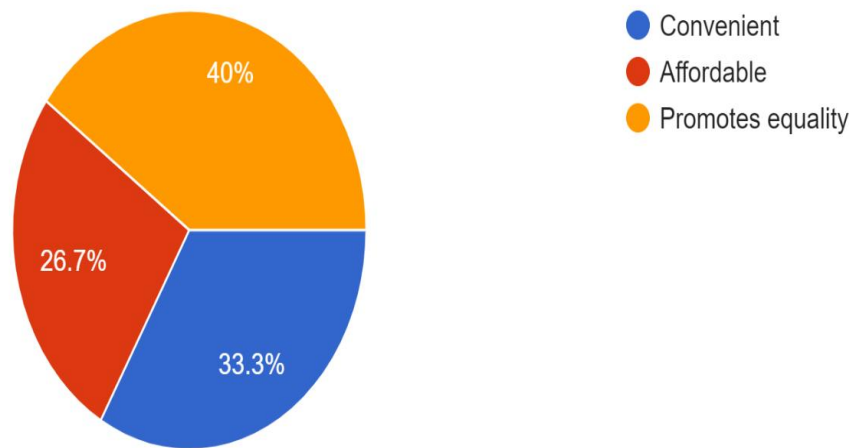
Thus, majority of respondents especially parents of girls strongly agree that it is difficult for their child and also with these students are not able to participate in certain activities and they always try to avoid such situations.

4.2.23 YOU PREFER GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM TO YOUR CHILDREN BECAUSE

Figure 23

You prefer gender neutral uniform to your children because:

30 responses

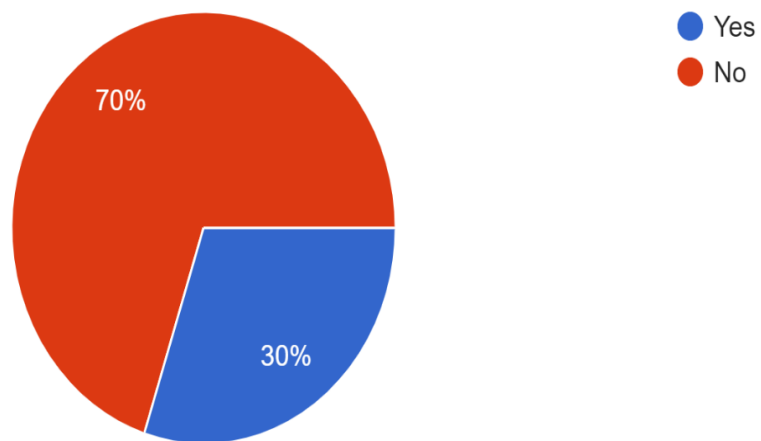


As the pie chart suggests, 40% respondents prefer gender neutral uniform in order to promote equality. 33.3% respondents prefer gender neutral uniform because they are convenient and 26.7% prefers because they are affordable. Thus, majority of respondents needs to promote equality and for that they are ready to have gender neutral uniform.

4.2.24 DO YOU EVER FEEL THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW UNIFORM AS UNACCEPTABLE

Figure 24

Do you ever feel the introduction of new uniform as unacceptable
30 responses



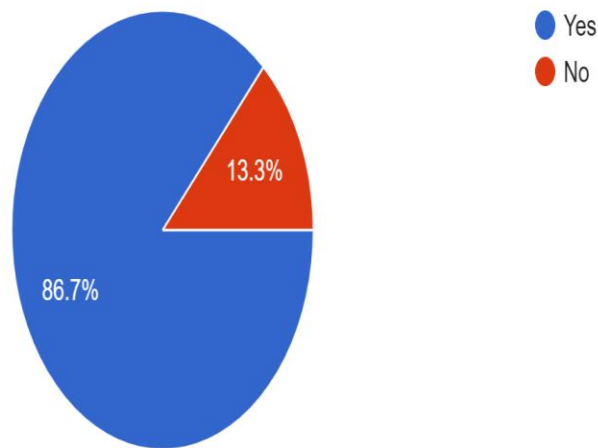
As the above pie chart suggests, 70% respondents think that the introduction of new uniform will be acceptable. 30% respondents think that the introduction of uniform will be unacceptable.

Thus, majority of respondents agree with this statement because every parent need to bring new changes in the life of their children's and they want to teach their child about gender equality thus the introduction of uniform is acceptable and it is considered as the first step to diminish the gender discriminations. 30% respondents disagreed with this because they think that it is an unnecessary thing and they want to live with their traditional ideologies and customs.

4.2.25 DOES YOUR SOCIETY AND RELIGION HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE INTRODUCING OF GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM

Figure 25

Does your society and religion have to say about the introducing of gender neutral uniform:
30 responses



As the pie chart above suggests, 86.7% of the parents agree the statement. 13.3% of respondents are not supporting the suggestion. The society and religion have to say about the introducing of gender-neutral uniform. Some religions and societies believe that by introducing this gender-neutral uniform, their belief and customs will fall and cause a lot of problems. But if you look at the chart mentioned above, you will understand that there are people who do not believe like that in this era. The 13.3% of the respondents are not aware about the concept and they still live with their own ideologies.

4.3CONCLUSION:

Based on the data collected, it can be concluded that the majority of parents of school students feel that gender neutral uniform policies should be introduced in schools. This because they believe that such policies would help to reduce discrimination and bullying based on gender. Additionally, parents feel that gender neutral uniforms would also be more practical and comfortable for students to wear.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings of the collected data. The purpose of the study was to examine the perception of parents of school students on introducing gender neutral uniform allow all students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves. Most of the parents are supporting gender neutral uniform and the others are still believed in the traditional customs and ideologies.

5.1 Findings

- Majority of the respondent's educational status are higher education
- Majority of the respondents 53.3% are gender equality is considered as an important factor.
- Majority of the respondents 80% like gender neutral uniform.
- Majority of the respondents believe that clothing standards are same for men and women.
- Majority of the respondents 63.3% stated that the gender-neutral uniformity helps the students to treat all gender equally.
- Majority of the respondents suggest that school uniform is necessary for children.
- Majority of the respondents 76.7% stated that unisex uniform is comfortable for their children.
- Majority of the respondents supports the gender-neutral uniform law brought by the government.
- Majority of the respondents agreed for making unisex uniform mandatory in schools.
- Majority of the respondents are interested in bringing the unisex uniform to all institutions.
- Majority of the respondents are having a neutral approach about the ability of child to actively involve in various physical activities with the new uniform.
- Majority of the respondents 66.7% prefer pants and shirts for their children.

- Majority of the respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform can able to equalize students to some extends.
- Majority of the respondents are neutral with the statement that the introductions of gender-neutral uniform can Crete positive impact in the society.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that uncomfortable uniform will create distraction of focus of students.
- Majority of the respondents 75.9% are willing to allow their children as per their choice.
- Majority of the respondents are neutral with the statement that the gender-neutral uniform is able to reduce bullying.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform allow all the students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform will help students to improve their individuality and self-esteem.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that gender neutral uniform is more associated to convenience than equality.
- Majority of the respondents 56.7% have neutral opinion that they are not aware that whether gender neutral uniform enhance unity and community spirit among students or not.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that it is difficult for girls to run around in a skirt or pinned shawl before the introduction of new uniform.
- Majority of the respondents prefers gender neutral uniform in order to promote equality.
- Majority of the respondents 70% thinks that the introduction of the new uniform is unacceptable.
- Majority of the respondents 86.7% agree the statement that they are society and religions have said about the introducing of gender-neutral uniform.

5.2 Limitations of the study

- Lack of experience in doing research.
- It was difficult to find children parent with gender neutral uniform.
- Some parents were not interested in communicating.
- Lack of transportation.

- It was difficult to communicate because this topic was new to some parents.

5.3 suggestions

- Awareness should be given to the parents to know the importance of gender-neutral uniform.
- To respect both genders equally, values and choices of the children.
- Engage the children's in the discussion of gender equality.
- It could examine how different types of parents, such as those from different cultural backgrounds, would respond to the policy.
- Additionally, research could explore how students feel about the introduction of gender neutral uniforms, and how it would affect their school experience.

5.4 Conclusion

Some parents might feel strongly that their child should only wear clothes that correspond to their assigned gender, while others might be more open to the idea of gender-neutral clothing options. Some parents might also be concerned about the cost of changing or adding to a child's wardrobe, while others might see it as a way to allow their child to express their individuality. Ultimately, it would be up to each individual parent to decide whether or not they support the idea of gender-neutral uniform of schools.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books:

- Tania Ferfolja, Jacqueline Ullman, 2020, gender and sexuality diversity in a culture of limitation.
- Jennifer Craik, Joanne B. Eicher, 2005, uniforms exposed: from conformity to transgression.
- Fiona E. Leach, 2003, practicing gender analysis in education.

Website:

- DR.R Bindu 2021, Kerala school introduces common uniform for girls and boys, December 9, 2021, <http://scroll.in/latest/1012994/kerala-school-introduces-common-uniform-for-girls-and-boys-in-class-11>
- Mary Ann Chacko 2019, freedom in the khaki: gendering a gender neutral uniform, June 2019, Ahmadabad university, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334043654-Freedom-in-the-khaki-gendering-a-%27gender-neutral%27-uniform>
- Carol Auster 2016, Gender Neutral, April 2016, Franklin and Marshall college, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315785140-Gender-Neutral>
- Shaju Philip 2021, Kerala: Balussery school adopt gender neutral uniform, December 18, 2021, Premium Publications, Indian Express <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/kerala/kerala-balussery-school-gender-neutral-uniforms-muslim-groups-protest-7675709/>
- Devrupa Rakshit 2021, why adopting gender neutral uniform helps students, November 23, 2021, <https://theswaddle.com/why-adopting-gender-neutral-uniforms-helps-students/>
- <https://www.onmanorama.com/career-and-campus/top-news/2022/08/24/gender-neutral-uniform-something-students-want.html>
- <https://www.timesnownews.com/india/article/kerala-govt-bats-for-unisex-uniform-why-do-misogynistic-outfits-have-a-problem/841220>
- <https://www.edexlive.com/opinion/2018/jul/20/should-students-have-gender-neutral-uniforms-3465.html>

APPENDIX

TOPIC: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS ON
INTRODUCING GENDER NEUTRAL UNIFORM

DECLARATION

I Miss Angel Sony, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikkadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would be safely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Education status :
4. Number of children:
5. Gender : Male Female
6. Gender equality is considered as an important factor :
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree
7. Do you like the gender neutral uniform : Yes No
8. Gender neutral uniformity helps the students to treat all gender equally :
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree
9. Is the unisex uniform comfortable to your child :
Yes No
10. Do you agree with making unisex uniform mandatory in school:
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree
11. Are you interested in bringing the unisex uniform to all institution:
Yes No

12. Your child is able to actively get involved in various physical activities with the new uniform :

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

13. Which type of uniform do you prefer more to your children: Skirt and Shirt
Churidar Pants and Shirt

14. Gender Neutral Uniforms are able to equalize students to some extent:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

15. Introduction of Gender Neutral Uniform can create positive impacts in the society:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree Disagree

16. Uncomfortable uniforms are create distraction in the focus of students:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

17. Do you allow your children to dress as per their choice:

Yes No

18. Gender Neutral Uniforms is able to reduce bullying:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

19. Gender Neutral Uniform allow all the students to dress in a way that express how they see themselves:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

20. Gender Neutral Uniform will help students improve their individuality and self esteem:

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
Disagree

21. Gender Neutral Uniform is more associated to convenience than equality:
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
 Disagree
22. Gender Neutral Uniform enhances unity and community spirit among the students:
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
 Disagree
23. For girls it was difficult to run around confidently in a skirt or pinned shawl before the introduction of new uniform:
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Strongly disagree
 Disagree
24. You prefer gender neutral uniform to your children because:
 Convenient Affordable promotes equality
25. Do you ever felt the introduction of new uniform as unacceptable:
 Yes No
26. Do you believe that clothing standards are the same for men and women:
 Yes No
27. Are school uniforms are necessary for children :
 Yes No
28. Do you agree with the gender neutral uniform law brought by the government:
 Yes No
29. Do you, as a parent, feel that your child is safer and happier in school with in uniform that she/he chooses to wear:
 Yes No
30. Does your society and religion have to say about the introducing of gender neutral uniform:
 Yes No

**PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN
MAINTAINING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE BALANCING**



ANAGHA.K

**DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN MAINTAINING
WORK AND FAMILY LIFE BALANCING**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ANAGHA.K

Register No. DB20BSWR017

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706

NOVEMBER 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN MAINTAINING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE BALANCING**, submitted by Anagha.K in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide record of work done under the guidance and supervision of Ms. Ayana Swaminathan, during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN MAINTAINING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE BALANCING**, submitted by Anagha .K, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms.Ayana Swaminadhan .S
Assistant Professor and Research Guide
Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **Ms. Anagha .K** the undersigned, hereby declare the dissertation entitled, A study on Problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of Mrs.Ayana Swaminadhan.S, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 November 2022

Anagha.K

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and science college), Fr. Sojanpananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and my faculty supervisor, Ms. Ayana Swaminathan, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis, Ms. Sreeparvathy, Ms. Aiswarya Thomas, Ms. Ayana Swaminathan S, Ms. Aneesha Siby, and Ms. Lisbelmanikutty for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Anagha.K

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the socio economic problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing. The respondents of the study were 30 police officers Questionnaire method was used for the data collection. Police officers are working sincerely for the society. The prime duty of police officers is prevent crime and disorder .The work is associated with risk and challenges. The study was entitled Problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing and researcher collected data for study in 3 days from 30 respondents. From the analysis of the collected data the researcher understood that the police officers are facing many problems and difficulties to maintain work and family life.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	Page
	No.
CERTIFICATES	I
DECLARATION	IV
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	V
ABSTRACT	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	X
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
OBJECTIVES	2
SIGNIFICANTS OF THE STUDY.....	2
CHAPTERISATION	3
CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER II	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
INTRODUCTION	5
REVIEWS	5
CHAPTER III	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	
INTRODUCTION	9
THEORITICAL & OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS	10
VARIABLE	10

RESEARCH DESIGN	10
PILOT STUDY	11
PRETEST	11
UNIVERSE & UNIT STUDY.....	11
SOURCES OF DATA	12
TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	12
METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION.....	12
METHOD OF ANALYSIS	12
CHAPTER IV	
ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION.....	
INTRODUCTION	14
ANALYSIS	15
CONCLUSION	40
CHAPTER V	
FINDING SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION.....	
MAJOR FINDINGS	42
IMPLICATIONS OF STUDY	43
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	43
SUGGESTIONS	44
CONCLUSION	44
BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
APPENDIX	51

LIST OF FIGURES

SL.No	Fig .No	Title of Fig	Page no
1	1	Moral support from spouse	15
2	2	Share investigation details with partner	16
3	3	Family support in stressful days	17
4	4	Child and old age care	18
5	5	Social status	19
6	6	Time to spend with family	20
7	7	Family experience stress	21
8	8	Education of children	22
9	9	Frequent transfer and education of children	23
10	10	Work	24
11	11	Salary	25
12	12	Works and duties	26
13	13	Significance from higher authorities	27
14	14	Time to spend with family	28
15	15	Frequent transfer	29
16	16	Heavy work load makes stress	30
17	17	Skipping food	31
18	18	Preoccupied with official work	32
19	19	Professional life satisfaction	33
20	20	Support from colleagues	34
21	21	Permission for leave	35
22	22	Repetitive works leads to frustration	36
23	23	Harassment by higher officials	37
24	24	Time for rest and sleep	38
25	25	Time management	39

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Police officers experiences frequent and ongoing stressors in their work. While these stressors are inborn and accepted by officers that may lead to burnout or other psychological problems including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, health related problems challenges they face in their job, support from the superiors and satisfaction with training methods etc. Police officers were no specific working time period, they have to work on different schedules day and night shifts even on weekends and holidays. These long working hours also can disrupt to a police officer's work place. The work and family life balancing is the method of meeting both career and home responsibilities together. Nowadays police officers spend too much of time for work more than family, work pressures affects their personal life. Police officers are also engaged in work from home also, instead of 7 to 8 working hours a day, people are spending almost 12 to 16 hours every day in office work. There were no specific working hours for the police and they suffer from irregular eating and sleeping habits over a period of time.

They hardly spend time with family and even on festive occasions, police are away from home on duty. It is also known that inadequate police force makes the police personnel to work more hours and the tremendous pressure makes them mentally frustrated and physically weak. The shortage of manpower and non-availability of leave, work related stress and uncomfortable work environment, very little time for relaxation. Work station being far away from the family-station, prolonged separation from the family, frequent transfers resulting in non-shifting of the family. If a person is separated and kept away from the family, it would definitely cause frustration, makes the person uncomfortable. They are assigned to a particular shift and they must work regardless of holidays or other special occasions. This is especially difficult for the police family because one of their family members is not there in that special occasioned. There is lot of problems faced by police officers and their family with cope up with the police profession.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To study Problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing.

1.2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To examine the family support for the job of police officers.
- To study about the mental or psychological stress among police officers.
- To understand about the health concerns faced by police officers.
- To examine the job satisfaction of police officers in Kannur district.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study deals with the problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing in Kannur district. From the study the police department can identify the area to be improved and find a way to balance their work and life for better performance. The police personnel can realize their multiple roles in their work and family. The suggestion given in the study will help them to perform their role effectively, without affecting another role, through supervisor support, offering family-friendly policy, providing work life balance. This study is focusing on personal and professional life balancing. Studies about both men and women police officers are less, the work place pressure they undergo the challenges they face as part of their job. This study become relevant when it comes to understand the common work place pressure they face as part of their job and what are the threats they face from the public.

1.4 CHAPTERIZATION

1.4.1 INTRODUCTION: The chapter covers the statement of problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing, which is the title of the study. This chapter includes general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are also added in introduction chapter.

1.4.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE: This chapter deals with the reviews of related and relevant studies done in the topic problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing.

1.4.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: This chapter includes the most important information's about the study they are, introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical and operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, Hypothesis , Research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre test, method of data collection, method of data analysis.

1.4.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION: This chapter deals with the introduction, collected data, analysis the data, and conclusion.

1.4.5 FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION: Last chapter will includes findings, implications of the study, and limitations of the study, suggestions and conclusion.

CONCLUSION

This study is to understand the problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing. This study is focusing on personal and professional life balancing in Kannur district. The increase in the population and crimes may lead to heavy work load to the police personnel. So there is need to increase the requirement of police personnel for decreasing the workload.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This study examines the problems faced by the police offices in maintaining work and family life balancing. The work and family life balancing is the method of meeting both career and home responsibilities together. Nowadays police officers spend too much of time for work more than family, work pressures affects their personal life. work and family life balance is an expectation of today's people. In this century people are juggling with the multiple roles. They are not able to understand which one is important. It examines the family support of the job of police officers and the emotional and psychological problems faced by the police officers. In this work, the available literature on the police professionals is reviewed and discussed here in this section.

2.2 Review of Literature

2.2.1 Joseph and Nagarajamurthy B (2014)

This study examines on the stress among police officers. They viewed that constant and unmanaged stress potentially reduces the effectiveness and efficiency of the personnel. Findings of the study revealed that political pressure lack of time for family; negative public image and low salary were the primary causes of stress among police personnel. It was also found that stress is significantly more pronounced among those police personnel who are among, more educated, posted in urban areas and have less work experience.

2.2.2 Dr. Guru Prasad (2008)

A survey of junior rank police offices of Karnataka state was conducted to assess attitudes, behavior, and mental health and stress levels. The report found the reasons such as ability to reach out to public and regular salary motivate people to join force. The survey also found reasons such lack of time for rest, harassment by higher authorities, inadequate leave, disrespect from the public and lack of enumeration for the reason for dissatisfaction.

2.2.3 Anupam Kulshreshtha (2008)

In this study Mainstreaming of Women in Police explained that there was no

apparent strategy/uniformity regarding recruitment, training, work distribution, promotion, posting welfare etc. The study revealed that the female police personnel undergo the infrastructural problems like long hours of duty, absence of creches, problems of toilet that lead to health problems.

2.2.4 Padma S and Reddy Sudhir (2013)

This study examines the role of family support in balancing personal and work life of women police in Andhra Pradesh Police Department. The results revealed that women with the responsibility of elder parent's health need to be given a helping hand to balance their personal and professional works.

2.2.5 Roxanne H. Chen (2015)

This study has showed that due to the psychological difference between men and women, gender stereotypes, and police workplace culture, higher levels of stress exist for women than men. Female police officers are also less likely than men to engage in misconduct due to the barriers they encounter in the workplace. The findings of the study revealed that female police officers have the same starting motivations as male police officers; their motivation will fade away over time. Further, it was also argued that though female police officers engaged less frequently in misconduct, they tend to assimilate into the environment after they spend some time in the field.

2.2.6 Ms Midj Falconer (2013)

This study concluded that organizational factors can be significant stressors for police officers are supported. She also observed that job satisfaction was an important factor with regard to the resilience and wellbeing of police officers with significant relationships found with sickness nonabsence, non-consideration of early retiral, and support from immediate managers. It was also found that the stigma surrounding stress-related and mental health issues continues to be a significant barrier to officers seeking support after personally disturbing incidents.

2.2.7 Jennifer Brown , Jane Fielding & Jennifer Grover (2010)

This study reported the results of a factor analysis of operational stressors that revealed three factors namely: exposure to death and disaster; violence and injury; sexual crime. These were demonstrated to be reliable scales and were included in logistic regression models together with a range of demographic and psychological variables. Further, the

overall the model for women officers was better at predicting psychological distress than that for men.

2.2.8 Simon Holdaway and Sharon K Parker (1998)

This study discussed that women officer's experience of police employment using a survey data. They viewed that structural, engendered inequalities and occupational cultural processes are important to factors to consider to explain differences between men and – women officers' experience of employment. It was found evident that women officers' apparent acceptance and reinforcement of views associated with the police occupational culture.

2.2.9 Khanna (2011)

He studied the work-life balance as a tool for increased employee productivity and retention. they said that ensuring a quality time with the family or such strategies as work-life balance should be a joint effort by the employee and the management. While a man needs to work for his livelihood, he has to give himself a healthy break from the daily routine in the interest of his body, mind, family and society. He should be enabled to achieve this balance so that the employer derives the benefit of having a satisfied employee. Consequently, the subject of 'work-life balance' is now becoming the focal point of study by Human Resource Management experts and their managing teams. To an employee, work life balance means stress-free enjoyable work-life. They provided an understanding of the term work life balance as well as the conceptual paradigm of work-life balance, discussion of different causes and consequences of work life balance, and the importance as well as the benefits of work life balance.

2.2.10 RavneetKaur, Vamsi K. Chodagiri, and Narasimha K. Reddi (2013)

He conducted research to study the association of personality traits and coping methods topsychological stress in police personnel. They concluded that the personality traits and coping methods have significant independent and interactive role in the development of high psychological stress in police persons, thus placing them at a high risk of developing psychiatric disorders.

2.2.11 Bowker (1982)

He also found that women were still reluctant to report domestic violence to the public because they think that they will not get a proper hearing from the officers who are most often male. The case is not different in India where women believe that reporting their problems to the police will do little good and harm their marital status and image.

2.2.12 McCarty, Garland, and Zhao (2007)

reported that female officers may experience unique stressors in the police organization. It has been reported that policewomen tend to experience additional stress due to gender discrimination, minority status, negative attitude of male co-workers, sexual harassment, and night duties causing discord within the family etc.. Due to their job nature, policewomen find it very difficult to juggle between the demands of their family and work.

2.2.13 Deepti Lele (2014)

In drew attention towards inadequate housing and medical facilities. the author offered five areas of wellness. They are 1. Physical 2. Welfare facilities 3. Spirituality 4. Economic Condition 5. Emotional. The author observed that the training programmes offered in police departments on stress management, communication skills, team building and attitudinal change are inadequate.

2.2.14 Naparajit Mukherjee (2005)

In his paper points out that, frustration is one the major psychological issues arising in a work situation. Due to frustration performance is affected and best output from the human-resource is not available. Frustration leads to the most visible levels of inefficiency. The author also discusses several mechanisms to deal with frustration. Constructive and joint efforts would help in overcoming frustration.

CONCLUSION

The police officers are entrusted with the duty of maintaining the peace and harmony of society so they were no specific working time period want to work in different schedules day and night shifts. This will leads to the family problems. This study focuses on the problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a set of systematic techniques and plans used in research to resolve a research problem. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted. It describes and analyzes how a researcher intends to carry out their research. This chapter includes the definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre test, method of data collection and analysis.

For the purpose of research, researcher used thirty samples from the selected population and used stratified sampling method to find out the samples.

This chapter is dealing with methodology which the researcher made use for the study about problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

3.2.1.1 PROBLEM

Fisher, Laing & Stoeckel (1991) – A problem is a perceived difficulty, feeling discomfort with the way think are discrepancy between what some are believes should be and what is .

3.2.1.2 POLICE OFFICERS (Wikipedia)

Police a body of representing the civil authority of government. Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing.

3.2.1.3 WORK LIFE:

Relating to the amount of time you spend for your job compared to the amount of time you spend with your family and doing things you enjoy.

3.2.1.4 FAMILY LIFE:

Family life is a routine interaction with members of family, do and share everything.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFENITIONS

3.2.2.1 PROBLEMS:

The situation which is going on that is not comfortable to the specific individual.

3.2.2.2 POLICE OFFICERS:

The police officers are working to maintain law and order in the society by protecting the public law and property.

3.2.2.3 WORK LIFE:

Working with a specific aim on a specific time period with stress and tension to achieve the aim.

3.2.2.4 FAMILY LIFE:

The kind of life a person normally leads with happiness when one is married and has children.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive Research Design: It is a type of design that aims to obtain information to systematically descriptive manner, describe a phenomenon, situation or population. More specifically, it helps to answer that what, when, where, how questions regarding the research problem rather than the why question.

3.4 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was helpful to prepare questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted the pilot study with 10 respondents to verify and understand the feasibility of the study.

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is police officers in Kannur district.

The unit of the study is one police officer in Kannur district.

3.6 SAMPLING

Simple Random Sampling: 30 police officers are selected through simple random sampling.

3.7 SOURCES OF DATA

3.7.1 Primary Data: In this the researcher used self-structured questionnaire for primary data collection.

3.7.2 Secondary Data: The researcher used to collect secondary data from Books, Journals, Articles, Internet and Magazines.

3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-structured questionnaire: Researcher have used self-structured questionnaire as the tool for collecting the primary data.

3.9 PRETEST

Pretesting is a stage in research when the questionnaires and sampling are tested on members of the population, to evaluate the validity of research.

3.10 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected by the use of self-structured questionnaires, data collection means gathering information to address those critical evaluation questions that researcher has identified earlier in the evaluation process.

3.11 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Microsoft excel

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with research methodology, which is one of the important part of research study.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the research study “Problems faced by police officers in maintaining work and family life balancing”. It describes the nature of sample and analysis of collected data. For the analysis of the data Microsoft Excel has used. The analysis is the ordering of collected data for easy interpretation. Interpretations make inferences and draw conclusions of the particular study and it helps the researcher to consolidate the data to understand the main findings. The outline of this chapter is based on the general and specific objectives of the study.

4.2. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 MORAL SUPPORT FROM THE SPOUSE

Moral support from spouse
30 responses

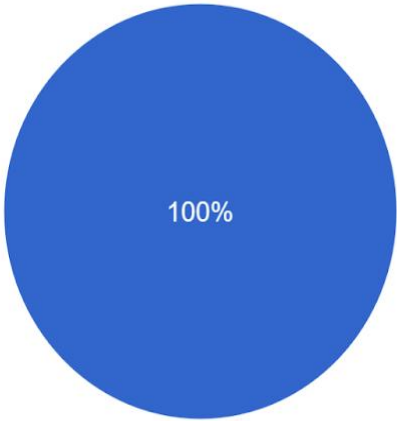


Figure 1

In the above pie chart, all of the 30 respondents are getting moral support from their spouses.

From this we can understand that all of the respondents are getting support from their partners.

4.2.2 SHARE INVESTIGATION DETAILS WITH PARTNER

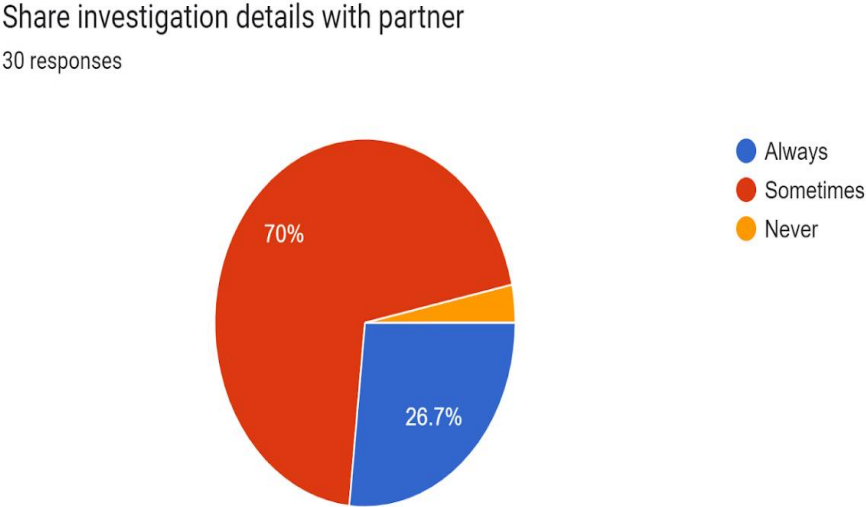


Figure 2

When the respondents were asked about sharing investigation details with their partner 70% of the respondents said that sometimes they share and 26% respondents always share and 4% respondents never share any investigation details with their partner. From this we can understand most of the respondents like to share their details of professional life .

4.2.3 FAMILY SUPPORT IN STRESSFUL DAYS



Figure 3

Family support is very important for everyone to do well. From the figure it is clearly mentioned that, out of 30 respondents 96.7% strongly agree that they are getting family support on stressful days and 4% of them agree that they are getting family support on stressful days.

4.2.4 CHILD AND OLD AGE CARE

Home demands like child care, old age parents care
30 responses

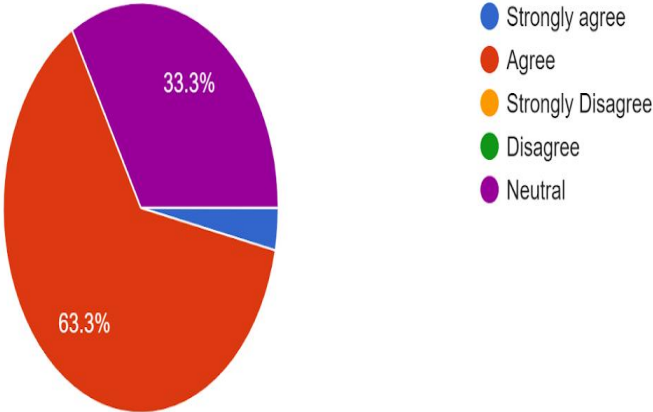


Figure 4

The diagram shows that from 30% respondents 63% are agreeing that their home demands for child and old age parents care and 33% are responded. From this it can be identified that their home demands for childcare and old age parents care.

4.2.5 SOCIAL STATUS

This job has enhanced my social status
29 responses

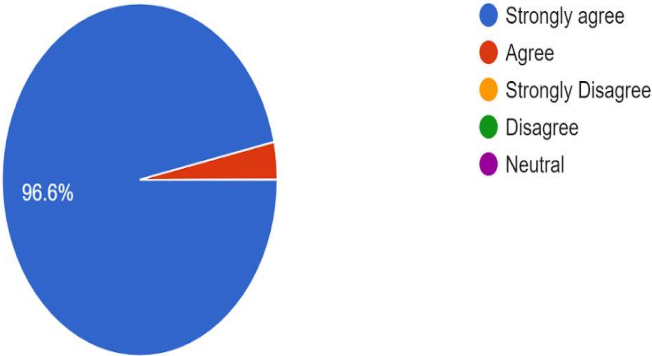


Figure 5

From this figure we can identify that this job has enhanced the social status of respondents from 30 respondents 96% of them strongly agree and 4 of them agree with that statement.

4.2.6 TIME TO SPEND WITH FAMILY

Do you have enough time to spend with family
30 responses

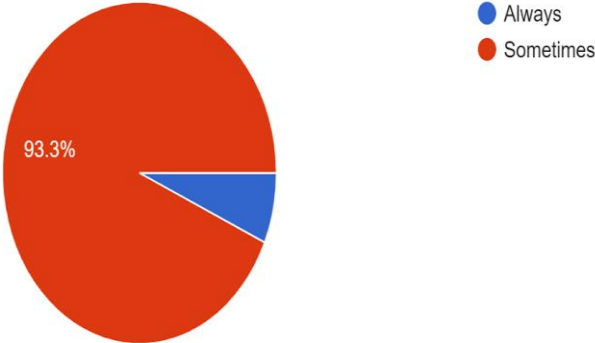


Figure 6

From the above diagram it is clear that most of the respondents(93.3%) are not getting enough time and 6% are getting enough time to spend with family.

4.2.7 FAMILY EXPERIENCE STRESS

Does your family experience stress because you are a police officer
30 responses

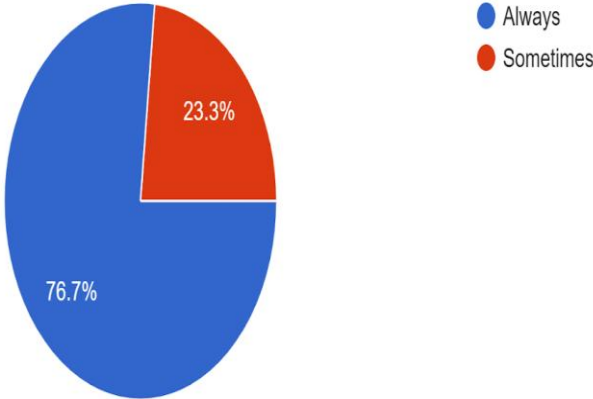


Figure 7

The above diagram shows that from 30 respondents 76% said that their family always have stress and 23% said their family face stress sometimes only .

4.2.8 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Do you have enough time to spend for the education of your children

30 responses

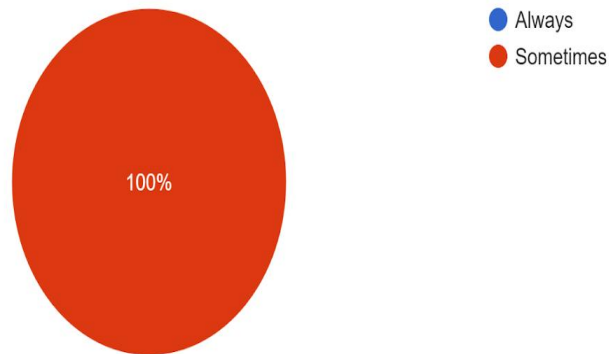


Figure 8

When the respondents were asked are they getting enough time to spend for the education of their children, then they said that they are getting sometimes (100%) not always.

Through this we can understand that respondents are not getting enough time to spend for their children's education.

4.2.9 FREQUENT TRANSFER AND CHILDREN’S EDUCATION

Do you feel the frequent transfer will affect your children's education

30 responses

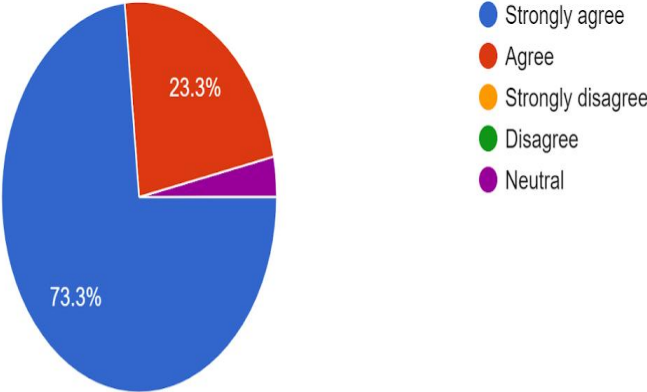


Figure 9

From this figure we can identify that 73% respondents strongly agreed that frequent transfer will affect their children’s education and 23% responded agree and 4% responded neutrally.

4.2.10 WORK

Do you have to do lot of work in this job
30 responses

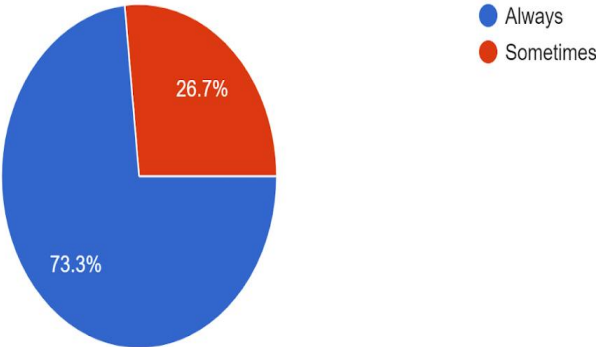


Figure 10

In this figure we can identify that 73% responded that they have to do lot of work in this job and 26% said that they have to do lot work for sometimes.

4.2.11 SALARY

Are you getting less salary in comparison to the quantum of work
30 responses

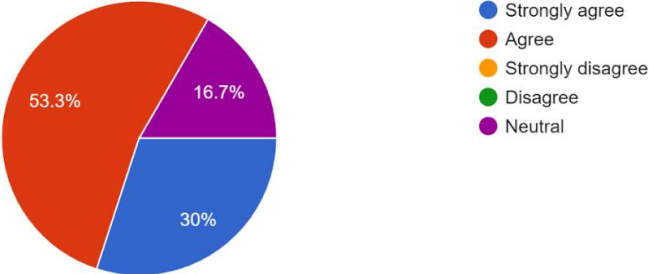


Figure 11

The above figure indicates that the most of the 53% respondents agree that they are getting less salary in comparison to the quantum of work and 30% of them strongly agree and 16% of them responded neutrally.

4.2.12 WORK AND DUTIES

Sometimes works and duties are highly risky
30 responses

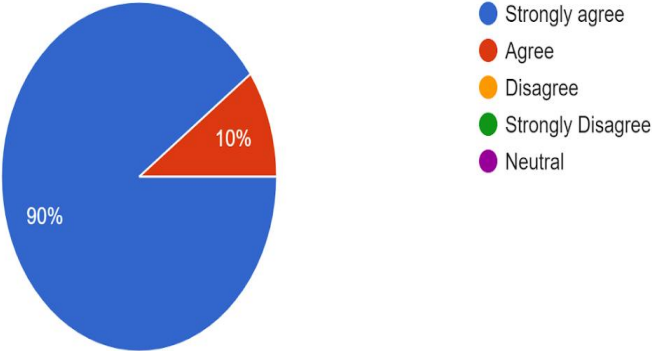


Figure 12

When the respondents were asked that works and duties are highly risky, then 90% of them strongly agree and 10% of them also agree that their works and duties are highly risky.

4.2.13 SIGNIFICANCE FROM HIGHER AUTHORITIES

Higher authorities do not give due significance to the post and work
30 responses

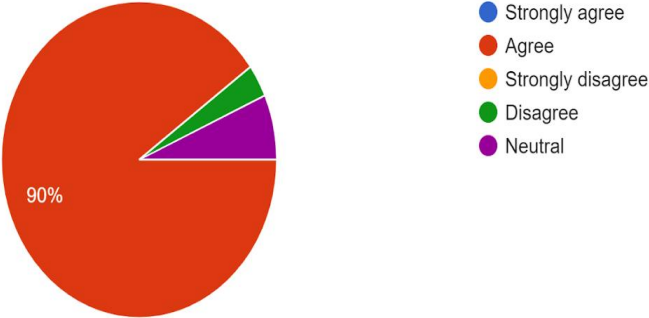


Figure 13

As the figure reflects 90% of respondents said that they are not getting due significance to the post and work from higher authorities and 6% responded neutrally 4 % said that they are getting significance from higher authorities.

4.2.14 TIME TO SPEND WITH FAMILY

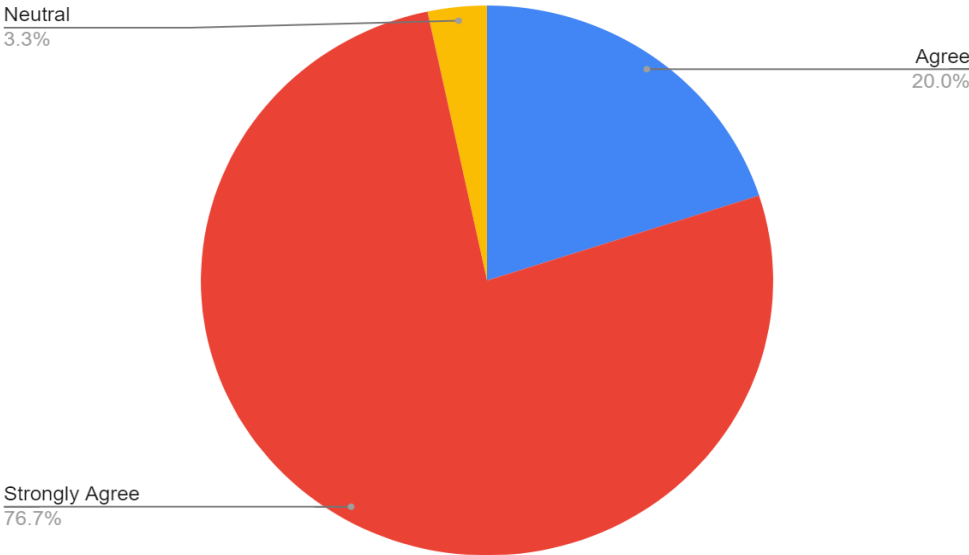


Figure 14

The above figure shows that 76% respondents strongly agreed that they are not getting enough time to spend with family due to official things and 20% also agreed that then 3% of them responded neutrally.

4.2.15 FREQUENT TRANSFER

Frequent transfer makes difficulties in life
30 responses

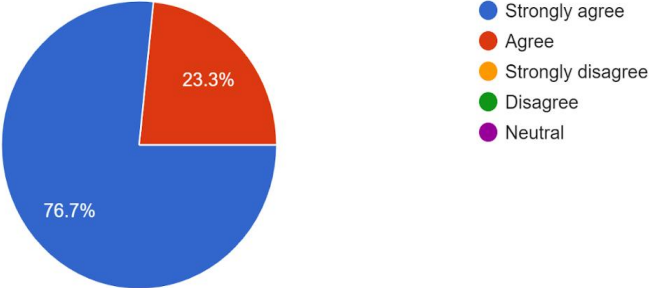


Figure 15

The above figure shows that the most of the 76% respondents strongly agree that frequent transfer makes difficulties in life and 23% agreed the same.

4.2.16 HEAVY WORKLOAD MAKES HIGH STRESS

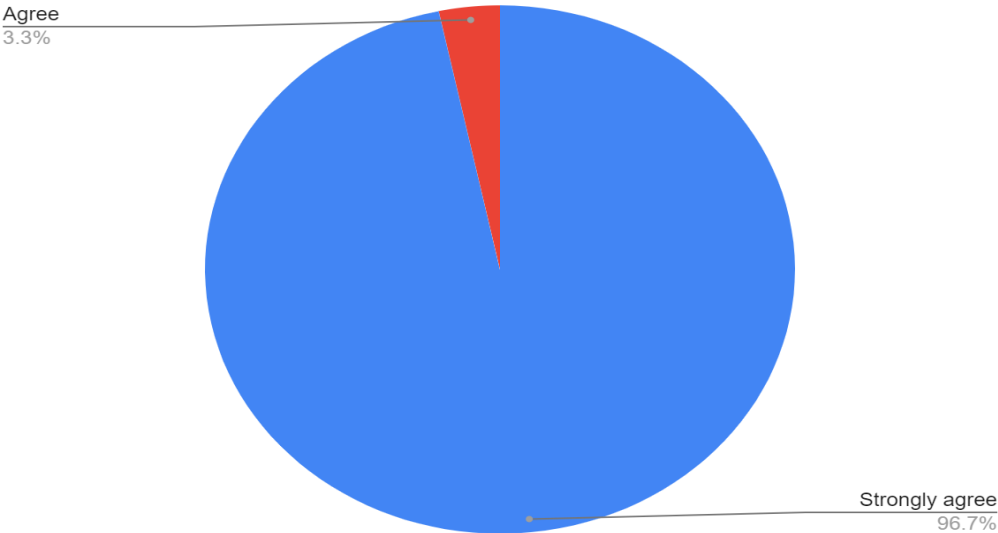


Figure 16

Above pie chart shows that 30 respondents 96% of them strongly agree that heavy work load makes high stress and 5% agree the same.

So we can understand that respondents are suffering high stress due to heavy work load.

4.2.17 SKIPPING FOOD

Are you skipping food due to heavy work load
30 responses

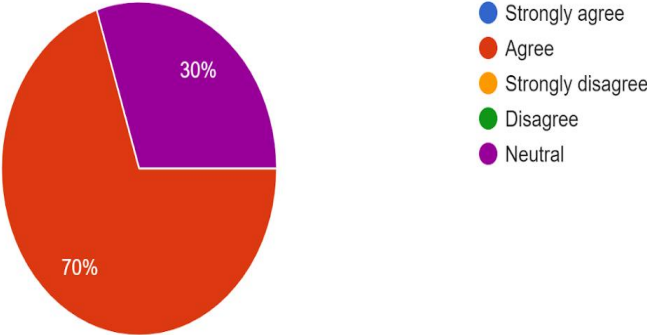


Figure 17

Above chart shows that from 30 respondents 70% of them agree that they are skipping food due to heavy work load and 30 % are responded neutrally.

4.2.18 PREOCCUPIED WITH OFFICIAL WORK

Family members dislike that you are preoccupied with official work

30 responses

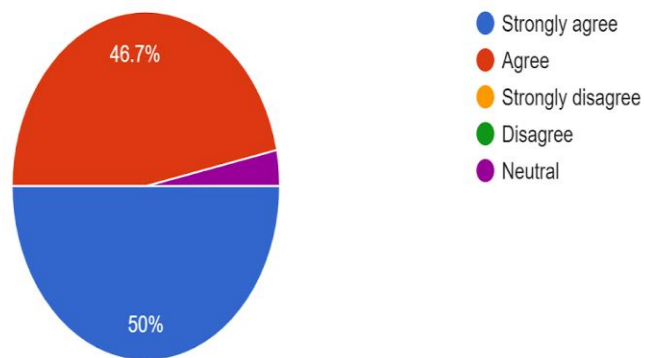


Figure 18

In this figure 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that family members dislike that they are preoccupied with official work and 46% agree and 4% responded neutrally.

4.2.19 PROFESSIONAL LIFE SATISFACTION

Are you satisfied in your professional life
30 responses

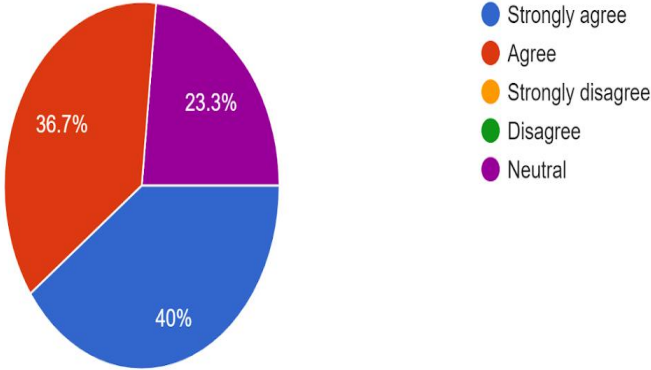


Figure 19

As the pie chart suggests that 40% strongly agree that they are satisfied in their professional life, 36% also agree then 23% responded neutrally. Then we can understand that most of the respondents are satisfied in their professional life.

4.2.20 SUPPORT FROM COLLEAGUES

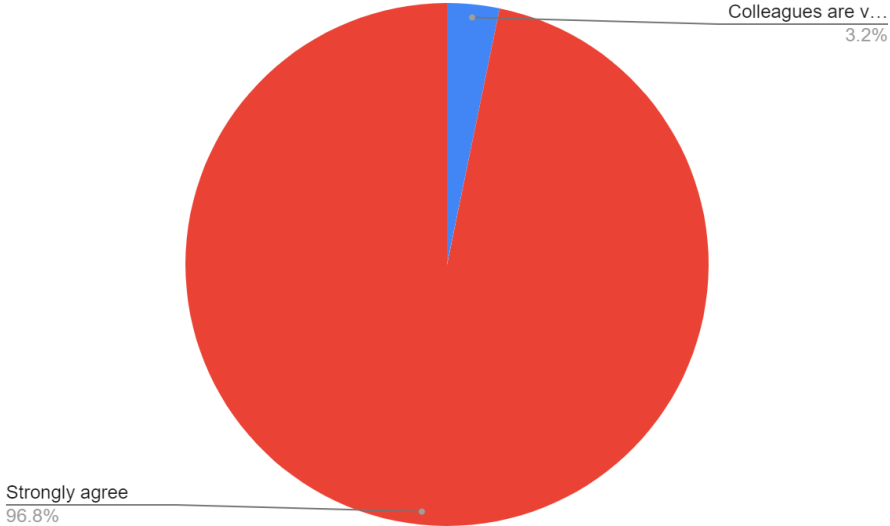


Figure 20

In the figure we can identify that 98% of respondents strongly agreed that their colleagues are very supportive and 3% are also agreed to that

4.2.21 PERMISSION FOR LEAVE

Unable to avail permission to leave when it is required
30 responses

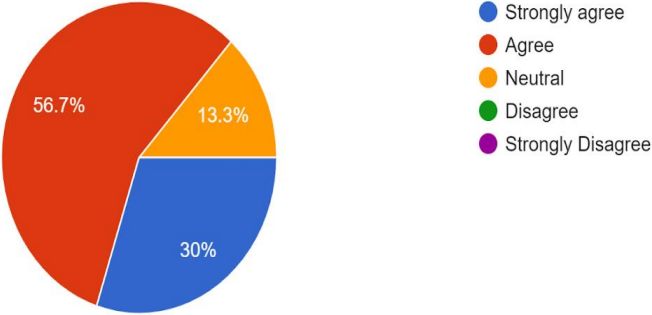


Figure 21

Above figure shows that 56% of the respondents agreed that unable to avail permission to leave when it is required, 30% of them agree and 13% of them responded neutrally .

4.2.22 REPETITIVE WORK LEADS TO FRUSTRATION

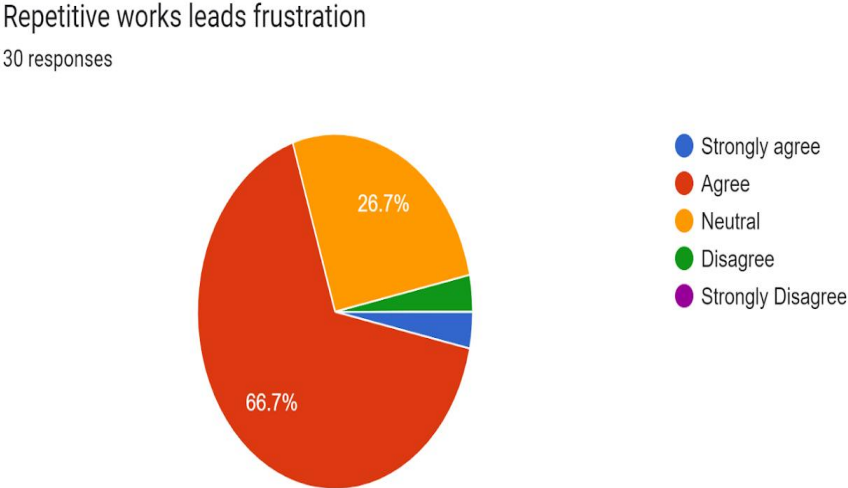


Figure 22

In this figure we can identify that 66% respondents agreed that repetitive works leads to frustration, 26% of the responded neutrally, 4% of them disagree to that statement.

4.2.23 HARASSMENT BY HIGHER OFFICIALS

Harrasment by higher officials

30 responses

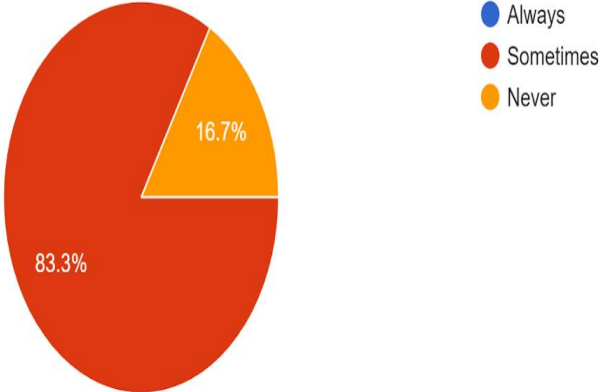


Figure 23

When the respondents were asked about harrasment from higher officials,83% of them said that sometimes they have to experience and 16% never experienced harrasment from higher officials.

4.2.24 TIME FOR REST AND SLEEP

Are you getting enough time to rest and sleep
29 responses

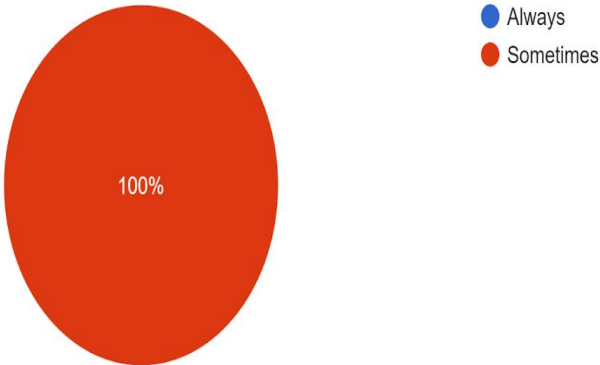


Figure 24

When the respondents were asked about enough time to rest and sleep then from 30 respondents all of them responded that sometimes they are getting enough time to rest and sleep.

4.2.25 TIME MANAGEMENT

Is there any time management equal time for work and family

30 responses

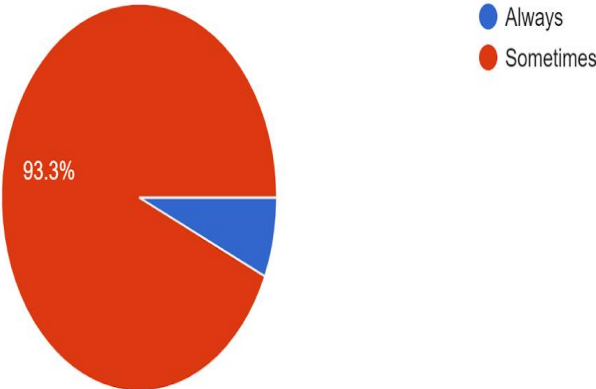


Figure 25

When the respondents were asked about time management for work and family from 30 respondents 96% them said that sometimes they are making such time managements and 7% are always making such managements

CONCLUSION

The chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of collected data, which is one of the important parts of research study. The data collected from 30 samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of tables and figures.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusion. In every research the researcher gives findings, suggestions and conclusions. This is the backbone of every research. This finding provides what the researcher had found out as the problems and analysis in the study area. The researcher gives suggestions for the findings and the conclusion of the thesis.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- When respondent's gender is taken into consideration it is found that majority of the respondents belongs to the male category. This shows that there is more number of male employees than the female employees in the police work.
- Considering moral support almost all respondents are getting moral support from their partner.
- Most of the respondents agreed that this job has enhanced their social status.
- Majority of respondents said that they are not getting enough time to spend with family and also for their children's education due official things.
- Considering frequent transfer most of the respondents strongly agreed that transfer makes difficulties in life and it will affect their children's education and character.
- Majority of respondents said that they have lot of work in this job to complete in a day.
- From this study it is indicating that most of the respondents are getting less salary in comparison to the quantum of work.
- The study reveals that sometimes works and duties are highly risky.

- Majority of respondents are not getting significance to the post and work from higher authorities.
- In this study it is clear that heavy work load leads to high stress.
- Most of the respondents are skipping food due to heavy work load.
- The study identified that from 30 respondents only half of them are satisfied in this job and others responded neutrally.
- Most of the respondents said that colleagues are very supportive and cooperative each other.
- The study reveals that respondents are unable to avail permission for leave when it is required.
- From this study it is clear that sometimes respondents are facing harassment from higher officials.
- Majority of respondents are not getting enough time for rest and sleep.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Police officers are facing lot of stress in their day to day life also they have to manage their family and those duties

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Due to constraints of time the researcher was not able to perform the research effectively.
- Respondents were not serious enough to fill the questionnaire as part of serious study

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

- To develop time management skill, a timetable for every activity in one's life whether professional or personal to be made and followed.
- Prioritizing each activity undertaken helps to take a better decisions
- Creating team spirit would bring all to achieve a goal
- Use positive stroke and be empathetic would make a better work environment
- Make a roster to reduce unscheduled working time at maximum.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The fifth chapter deals with findings of the entire research study. The findings are derived from the response received from the thirty samples. In every task of work there must be certain procedures and systems which have to be followed to complete. Social Work research is one of the important research where certain procedures and steps, guidelines, direction and various requirements have to be fulfilled. The researcher has to undergo a systematic procedure. According to the requirements of the university, the researcher has followed prescribed procedures and order. The research report entitled "A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN MAINTAINING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE BALANCING.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adnan, J. (2015). General problems faced by the women police. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 255-263.
- Anwar, M. (2015). General problems faced by the women police. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 255-263.
- Bowker, J. (1982, November 1). *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*.
- Domestic violence, domestic dispute reporting, and police disposition patterns: A pilot study, 26-34.
- Brown, J. (2010). Discriminatory experiences of women police. A comparison of officers serving in England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. *International Journal of Social Law*, 91–111.
- Burke, R. J. (1987). Burnout in police work: An examination of the Chemises model. *Group and Organization Studies*, 174–188.
- Pillai, V. K. (1992). *Social Science Journal*. Attitudes toward community policing: A Causal analysis, 193–209.
- Roxanne, C. H. (2015). Women in Policing: In Relation to Female Police Officers”
- Level of Motivation Toward the Career, Level of Stress, and Attitude of
- Misconduct. *Sociological Imagination*, 3-5.S, P., & M, S. R. (2013). Impact of child care responsibility on worklife balance (WLB) of school teachers. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Business Management and Administration*.
- Sahgal, P. (2007, June 3). Sexual Harassment at Workplace: Experiences of Women managers and Organizations. *Economic and Political weekly*, p52.
- Swan, H. (1990). Stress Management for women police. *Australian Police Journal*, 118-119.

- Vicky, C., & Rob, B. B. (2009). Understanding Psychological Contracts at Work: A critical Evaluation of Theory and Research. *International review of industrial and organizational psychology*, 72-75.
- White, S. E. (1983). Job attitudes and police stress: An exploration study of causation *journal of Police Science and Administration*, 264-274.
- yates, D. L. (1992). Attitudes toward community policing: A causal analysis. *Social Science Journal*, 193-209

APPENDIX

18. I get family support in stressful days
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
- 19 Home demands like child care, old age parents care
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
20. This job has enhanced my social status
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
- 21 Do you have enough time to spend with family?
 Always Sometimes
22. Does your family experience stress because you are a police officer
 Always Sometimes
23. Do you have enough time to spend for the education of your children?
 Always Sometimes
24. Do you feel the frequent transfer will affect your children's education and character?
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
25. Do you have to do lot of work in this job
 Always Sometimes
26. Are you getting less salary in comparison to the quantum of work
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
27. Sometimes works and duties are highly risky
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
28. Higher authorities do not give due significance to the post and work
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
29. There is no enough time to spend with family due to official things
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
 Strongly disagree
30. Frequent transfer makes difficulties in life

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
31. Heavy work load makes high stress
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
32. Are you skipping food due to heavy work load?
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
33. Family members dislike that you are preoccupied with official work
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
34. Are you satisfied in your professional life?
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
35. Colleagues are very supportive and cooperative
- | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
|--|----------------|-------|---------|----------|
36. Unable to avail permission or leave when it is required
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
37. Repetitive works leads to frustration.
- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral. | Disagree |
| | Strongly Disagree | | | |
38. Harassment by higher officials
- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| | Always | Sometimes |
|--|--------|-----------|
39. Are you getting enough time to rest and sleep
- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| | Always | Sometimes |
|--|--------|-----------|
40. Is there any time management equal time for work and family
- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| | Always | Sometimes |
|--|--------|-----------|

RESILIENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE



MAREENA JOSEPH

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-23

**RESILIENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE
CHANGE**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

**MAREENA JOSEPH
REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR027**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. AYANA SWAMINADHAN S**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR -
670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **RESILENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE** is a bonafide record of work done by **MAREENA JOSEPH** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF AYANA SWAMINADHAN** Sin partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **RESILIENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE** submitted by **MAREENA JOSEPH** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF. AYNA SWAMINADHAN S

Research Guide Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **MAREENA JOSEPH**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **RESILIENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. AYANA SWAMINADHAN** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

MAREENA JOSEPH

30 NOVEMBER 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR.SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF. AYANA SWAMINADHAN S(faculty supervisors) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

MAREENA JOSEPH

ABSTRACT

Climate change will be felt among the populations, predominantly in developing countries, referred to as “subsistence” or “smallholder” farmers. Their vulnerability to climate change comes both from being predominantly located in the tropics, and from various socioeconomic, demographic, and policy trends limiting their capacity to adapt to change. Indian farmers seem to have adopted a wide range of adaptation measures that are mostly incremental and systemic. Transformational adaptations in the form of substantial changes in land use, resource and labor allocations, occupational pattern, and cropping systems are also increasingly found to be adopted by farmers. However, the literature does not substantially confirm that farmers’ adaptation measures result from their perception of climate change. Lack of access to sufficient information and adequate credit at the right time, household income, farm size, gender, and resource endowment, among others, frequently influences the adoption of adaptation measures. To avoid maladaptive outcomes and achieve long-term sustainability, the study suggests a need for large-scale investments in the Indian farming sector in general and building farmers’ capacity in particular. In addition, adopting an integrated approach for assessing farmers’ perception of and adaptation to changing climatic conditions and their outcomes is essential for effective policymaking towards achieving food security and farmers’ wellbeing. Globally, and in India, small scale farming comes with its own challenges and has become an unviable vocation across India, with expensive agriculture inputs and inaccessible markets for the smallholders. In this region, the last few decades have found the tribal smallholder growers in a vicious cycle of debt, starting with high production costs, high interest rates for credit and volatile market prices of crops.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.4 OBJECTIVES	1
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.6 CHARACTERIZATION	2
1.7 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 ARTICLE	4
2.2.1 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF RISE CULTIVATE	4
2.2.2 FARMERS ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AGAINST CLIMATE VARIABILITY	4
2.2.3 RAISING UP TO THE CLIMATE CHALLENGE	5
2.2.4 FARMERS RESILIENCE UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE	5
2.2.5 PERCEPTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE	5
2.2.6 CLIMATE CHANGE ON A GLOBAL SCALE	6
2.2.7 ORGANIC FARMERS	6
2.3 CONCLUSION	6
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	8
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	8

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	8
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	8
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
3.4 UNIVERCE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	8
3.4.1 UNIVERSE	8
3.4.2 UNIT	8
3.5 SAMPLING	9
3.5.1 INCLUSION CRITERIA	9
3.5.2 EXCLUSION CRITERIA	9
3.6 SOURCES OF DATA	9
3.6.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	9
3.6.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	9
3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	9
3.8 PRE-TEST	9
3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	9
3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	9
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	10
4.2 GENDER DISTRIBUTION	10
4.3 NO OF MEMBERS IN YOUR HOME	11
4.4 NO OF FAMILIES ARE EMPLOYED	12
4.5 EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	13
4.6 CLIMATE CHANGE WHEN COMPERED TO PREVIOUS YEAR.....	14
4.7 DIRECT INFLUENCE IN AGRICULTURE DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE..	15
4.8 ONLY DEPENDING UPON AGRICULTURE FOR INCOME.....	16
4.9 CLIMATE CHANGE DOES NOT DISRUPT AGRICULTURE GROWTH....	17
4.10 FARMERS WHO ARE FARMING ON LAND.....	18
4.11 INCOME CHANGES DUE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY.....	19
4.12 CHANGES IN COST OF PRODUCTION DUE TO CLIMATE	

VARIABILTY.....	20
4.13 PRODUCTIVITY LOSS.....	21
4.14 CHANGES IN WATER AVAILIBILITY DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGES...22	
4.15 DISRUPT LOSS OF FARMLAND DUE TO THE LAND SLIDE.....	23
4.16 PEOPLE GET ANY HELP FROM KRISHIBHAVAN.....	24
4.17 COMPENSATION IN CASE OF CROP LOSS.....	25
4.18 AWARENESS IN GOVT INTRODUCED INSURANCE SCHEME FOR FARMERS.....	26
4.19 GOVT PROVIDES SUBSIDIZED SEEDS TO THE FARMERS.....	27
4.20 RELY ON OTHER WORK DURING THIS CRISIS.....	28
4.21 EXPERENCED ANY SOIL DEGERDATION INCIDENCE IN FARM.....	29
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, LIMITATIONS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	30
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	30
5.3 LIMITATIONS	31
5.4 SUGGESTIONS	31
5.5 CONCLUSION.....	32
5.6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	33
APPENDIX.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	GENDER DISTRIBUTION	8
2	NO OF MEMBERS IN YOUR HOME	9
3	NO OF FAMILIES ARE EMPLOYED	10
4	EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	11
5	CLIMATE CHANGE WHEN COMPERED TO PREVIOUS YEAR	12
6	DIRECT INFLUENCE IN AGRICULTURE DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE	13
7	ONLY DEPENDING UPON AGRICULTURE FOR INCOME	14
8	CLIMATE CHANGE DOES NOT DISRUPT AGRICULTURE GROWTH	15
9	FARMERS WHO ARE FARMING ON LAND	16
10	INCOME CHANGES DUE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY	17
11	CHANGES IN COST OF PRODUCTION DUE TO CLIMATE VARIABILTY	18
12	PRODUCTIVITY LOSS	19
13	CHANGES IN WATER AVAILIBILITY DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGES	20
14	DISRUPT LOSS OF FARMLAND DUE TO THE LAND SLIDE	21
15	PEOPLE GET ANY HELP FROM KRISHIBHAVAN	22
16	COMPENSATION IN CASE OF CROP LOSS	23
17	AWARNESS IN GOVT INTRODUCED INSURANCE SCHEME FOR FARMERS	24
18	GOVT PROVIDES SUBSIDEZED SEEDS TO THE FARMERS	25

19	RELY ON OTHER WORK DURING THIS CRISIS	26
20	EXPERENCED ANY SOIL DEGERDATION INCIDENCE IN FARM	27

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture was launched during February 2011 by Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the funding from Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The mega project has three major objectives of strategic research, technology demonstrations and capacity building. Climate change can reduce agricultural income by 15-25 per cent; it is high time that rationale of climate-resilient agriculture is valued and implemented more rigorously.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Farmers are dependent in agriculture field in their life. The climate change by effecting agriculture. Agriculture damage is one of the major problems facing farmers today. That main reason for that their climate change. in changing climate, many of agriculture has fall. This study aims to provide an understanding of their difficulties and how can overcome the problems.

1.3 TITLE OF STUDY

“A STUDY ON RESILIENCE OF FARMERS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGES”

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 General objective

- To study on resilience of farmers against climate change

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To study about economic problem of the farmers
- To study there facing challenges
- To study what are the response to this climate changes

1.5 SINGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the researcher knowledge about the resilience of farmers against climate change. The study will help how to overcome the issues and what resilience take farmers against this climate changes. This study based on challenges faced by farmers climate change and under stranded the major issues and understood about illness. Extreme climatechange is seriously affecting farmers livelihoods. Among them crop loss, financial loss and diseases are becoming daily occurrences in the life of farmers. All of these issues such as house foreclosure due to inability to pay off the farmer 's loans and the increasing number of farmer suicides are being including in this study. Through this study, we will learn about the farmers who have overcome so many difficulties, how they overcame the situation, how they moved forward in such a way that their farming and living conditions were not destroyed, what precautions they took for that, and what they did to overcome them in crisis. Through this we find out how farmers respond to and express their concerns about the difficulties they face due to a changing climate. Through this study, we are going to understand about the protests and agitations by the farmers against all the exploitations they are experiencing from the authorities during such big crisis.

1.6 CHAPATERIZATION

The chapter 1 introduction includes the title of the study that is “A study on resilience of farmers against climate change” and the next includes statement of the problem it also includes general and specific objectives of the study and includes significance of the study and Chaptalization.

The second chapter includes the review of literature. The literature studies include available studies related to “Resilience of farmers against climate change” and introduction and conclusion.

The third chapter is methodology it includes theoretical *and* operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre-test, methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

The fourth chapter includes analysis and interpretation of data.

The last fifth chapter includes major findings, implications of the study, limitation of the study, suggestions for further research, conclusion and bibliography.

1.7 CONCLUSION

This study is to understand major issues faced by farmers in climate change and aimed to analyses resilience of farmers against climate change how overcome this situation and what are the challenges faced by farmers. The study will help how to overcome the issues and what resilience take farmers against this climate changes. This study understands about the protest and agitations by the farmers against all the exploitations they are experiencing from the authorities during such big crisis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Farmers are only dependent on agriculture. Climate change is the main challenge in agriculture. The climate change effected by farmers in very seriously and it effects agriculture growth. According to Fussel (2007) climate related vulnerability assessments are based on the characteristics of the vulnerable system spanning over physical economic and social factors. Agriculture dependance on the climate where the climate change to effected by the agriculture. Globally, and in India, small scale farming comes with its own challenges and has become an unviable vocation across India, with expensive agriculture inputs and inaccessible markets for the smallholders. In this region, the last few decades have found the tribal smallholder growers in a vicious cycle of debt, starting with high production costs, high interest rates for credit and volatile market prices of crops.

2.2 ARTICLE

2.2.1 An article by Kumar and Balasubramanian says (2010) in their attempt to supplement the existing knowledge of vulnerability assessment in the context of rice cultivation in the northern Indian states. This study says is on the vulnerability of rice for the northern states. the farmers are facing very difficulties and economic issues under the climate change conditions. The climate change mainly effected agriculture, forestry, water resources etc.... In such crisis situation farmers achieve resilience to identify their situation and overcome their problem.

2.2.2 A study by Jodha et al. examine the farmers adaption strategies against climatic variability in arid and semi-arid regions of India. He studied different climate arid and semi-arid in the village farm and piolet level information. Various policies have been adopted to help farmers in response to climate change. Many technologies have been developed they were for warned of climate change. To adapt to the adverse effects of climate change use climate technologies such as drought resistant crops, early warning systems and sea walls.

2.2.3 An article Raising up to the climate challenge by Ullysse le Goff (2021) he says climate change is a growing concern for farmers and food systems across the globe, raising interest in their resilience to climate change. Thus, exploring form resilience in various context may help understand its prerequisites and build context and scale-specific strategies. Using and adaptive cycle through a survey-based assessment of the resilience of farmers in Uganda and Switzerland. The study assessed farmers took to information and provide new technologies.to identify the predictors of resilience in different agriculture production systems, and understand what are strategies used by farmers to cope and adapt to climate change.

2.2.4 An article analysis and prioritization the effective factors on increasing farmers resilience under climate change and drought by sufiehjavadinejad (2021) California id severely exposed to drought and damage due to the climate change and drought belt, which has a major impact on agriculture. So, after the drought crisis, there are various reactions from farmers. The extent of the damage caused by the socioeconomic, environment and the extent of farmers to this crisis is manifested in a variety of ways.

In this climate change very effected California. The California land is very gradationed. The main reason for he says, this crisis dominating of drought crisis management and portion of resilience and the flexibility of farmers against such dangers.

2.2.5 This study analyses farmer's perceptions on climate change, their willingness-to-insure their farms and their recovery from or resilience to climate shocks. This article talks about the financial difficulties faced by farmers due to climate change and the various ways farmers are adopting to overcome it. As a part of that, farmers are ready to take insurance for their agricultural fields and this article talks about the studies about it. By this we can understand that the most of the farmers are ready to take insurance. They provide insurance coverage to the farmers by paying a fixed amount to cover them through the ongoing climate change. Also, we can understand through this article that the reason for getting positive response from most of the farmers in taking insurance is because of floods, windstorms, droughts, damage to agricultural crops and many other exploitations. Also, the farmers themselves are trying to get out of the difficulties caused by this climate change as soon as possible. At the same time, this study says that this insurance policy will provide benefits to the farmers to overcome

the problems that may arise due to the sudden change in climate. This article also tells how insurance helps farmers take measures to protect them from sudden changes in climate.

2.2.6 Climate change and agriculture are interrelated to each other, both of which take place on a global scale. Climate change affects agriculture in a number of ways, including changes in average temperatures, rainfall, and climate extremes (e.g., heat waves); changes in pests and diseases; changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide and ground level ozone concentrations; changes in the nutritional quality of some foods; and changes in sea level. Climate change is already affecting agriculture, with effects unevenly distributed across the world. Agriculture contributes to climate change by (1) anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), and (2) by the conversion of non-agricultural land (e.g., forests) into agricultural land. Agriculture, forestry and land use change contributed around 20 to 25% to global annual emissions in 2010 (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

2.2.7 Savitha and Ratnakar (2011) found that majority of the organic farmers were middle aged (66.67%), high school category (41.67%), and had 11-20 years of farming experience (36.67%). Majority (63.33%) of the organic farmers had medium family size followed by small (30.00%), large (5.00%) and very large (1 .67%) family size. Majority of the organic farmers had small farm size and when area under organic farming was considered, 68.33 per cent of the organic farmers had 0-6 acres of farm area under organic farming. Majority (38.33%) of organic farmers grouped under the category of low cropping intensity.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Interestingly, there is more significant research available on farmer understanding of and adaptations to climate change in eastern countries, such as Africa, than there is on the topic in the United States. In Southern Africa, it has been found that farmer adaptation strategies include increasing diversification in crops and production activities, and adopting strategic planning strategies that avoid planting crops during times in which they are likely to experience climatic stress (Nhemachena& Hassan, 2007). In a case study in the Limpopo River Basin of South Africa, it was found that almost all (91%) of farmers correctly perceived long-term increases in temperature.

Based on data trends, it was determined that education about climate change or access to extension, in addition to experience farming, increases a farmer's likelihood to correctly perceive a long-term change in temperature.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research may be very broadly defined as systematic gathering of data and information and is analysis for advancement of knowledge in any subject. Research attempts to find answer intellectual and practical questions through application of systematic methods. Webster's collegiate dictionary defines research as investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories of laws. Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to unknown.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS – THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL

3.2.1 Theoretical definition

Farmer – Merriam Webster: a person pays a fixed sum for some privilege or source of income.

Climate change - Climate change refers to significant, long-term changes in the global climate.

3.2.2 Operational definition

Farmer – A person who maintaining or controlling the agriculture sector.

Climate change – climate change is related in social, economic and physical factors

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. It is design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon situation or population.

3.4 UNIVERCE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.4.1 Universe: population of farmers in Kasaragod

3.4.2 Unit: one farmer

3.5 SAMPLING

3.5.1 INCLUSION CRITERIA

Farmers from included Kasaragod

3.5.2 EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Farmers from outside Kasaragod

3.6 SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher collected through primary data and secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary data

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.6.2 Secondary data

Secondary data collected through referred by articles, books, websites published articles related to this topic.

3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

It is primary method; tool will be used for data collection is questionnaire.

3.8 PRE-TEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the targeted population, to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution.

3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected from the farmers using questioning method through self -made questionnaire.

3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomenon derived from the data. Through analysis of the data the researcher could find the relation between the variables. In this study the researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in research process. It is the area of critical examination

4.2 Gender

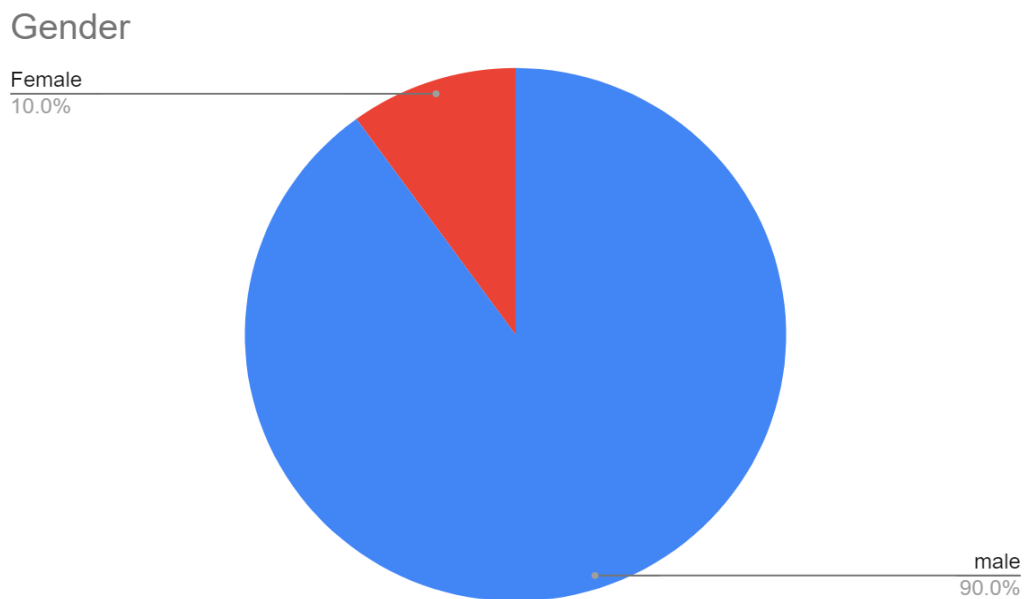


FIGURE 1

It is observed from this chart that 90.0% of the respondents are from male and 10.0% from women. The female respondents were less as compared to male respondents.

4.3No: of members in your home

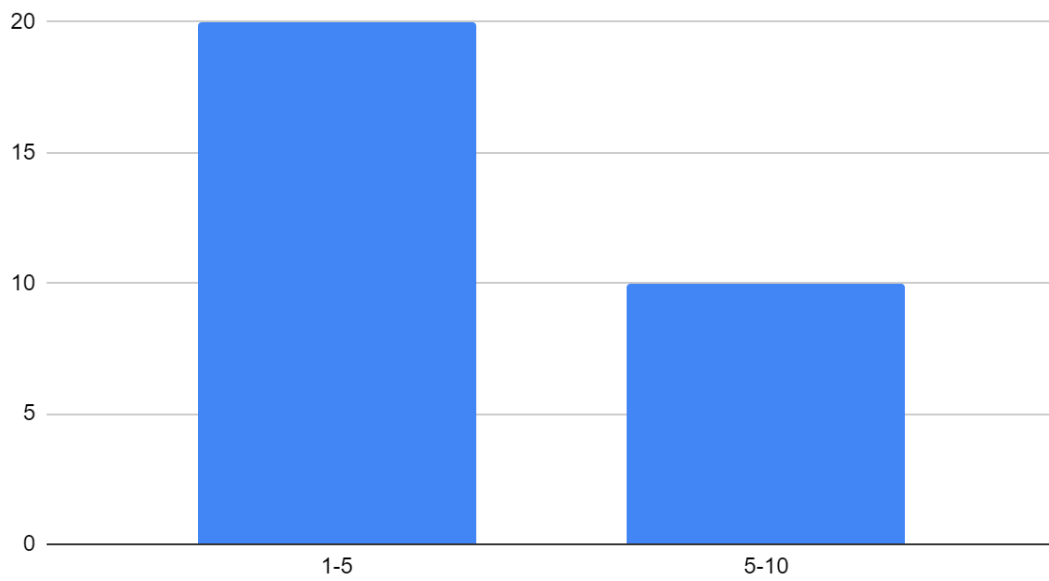


FIGURE 2

The members of family are included 33.3% are between 5 and 10. 66.7% are between 1 and 5

4.4 No: of families are employed

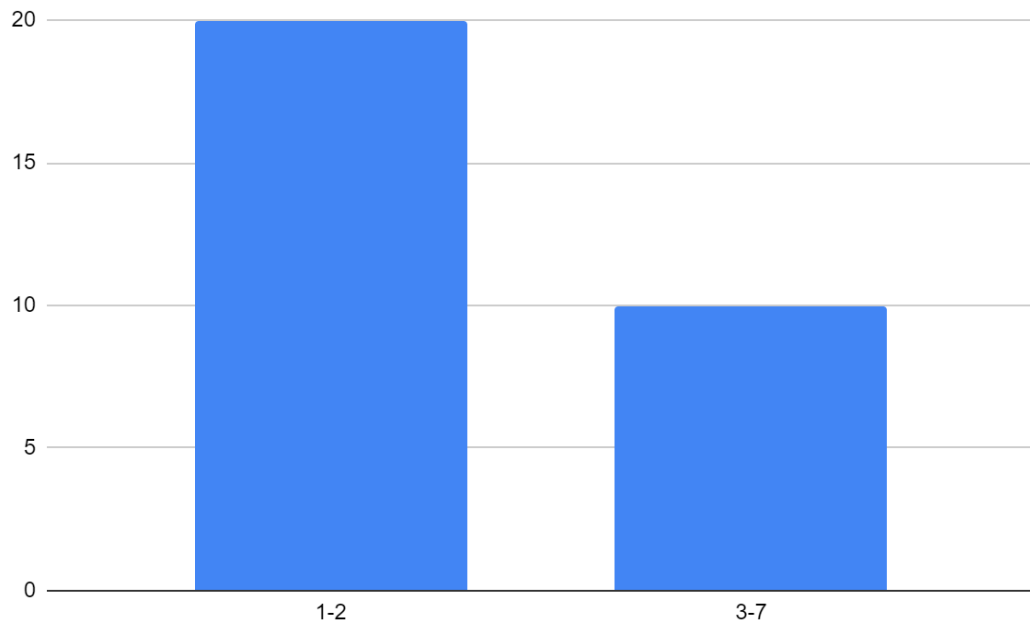


FIGURE 3

The study reveals that the members of family are employed 33.3% are between 3 and 7. 66.7% are between 1 and 2

4.5 Education qualification

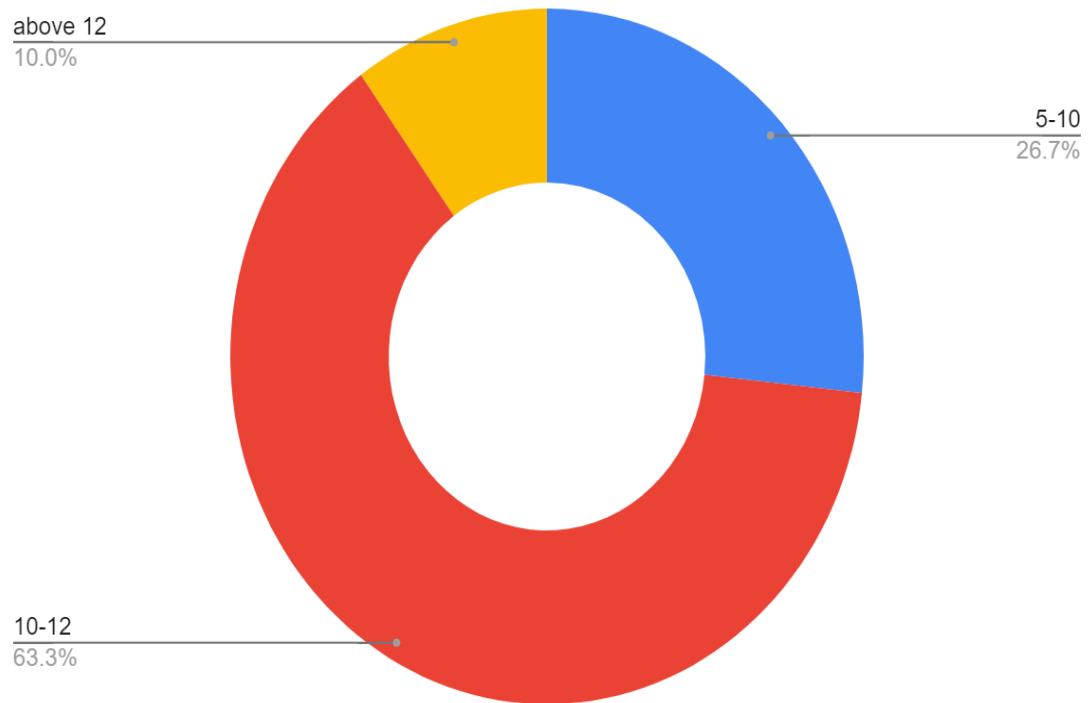


FIGURE 4

The farmers 76.7% are older farmers they are experienced farmers. And 23.3% farmers are newly farmers they are come into one or two years back.

4.6 Feel drastic climate change when compared to previous year

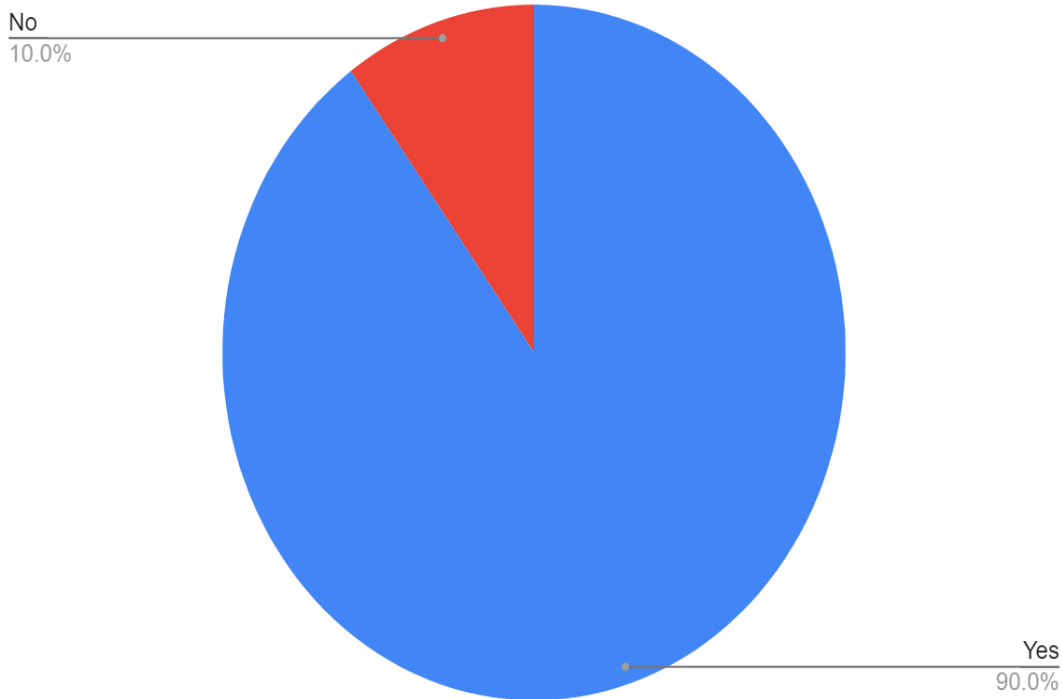


FIGURE 5

This data reveals that the 90.0 % of respondents always feel that drastic climate change happened when compared to previous year 10.0% of respondents haven't felt the drastic climate change because they didn't face any issues in their farming land.

4.7 Direct influences in agriculture due to climate change

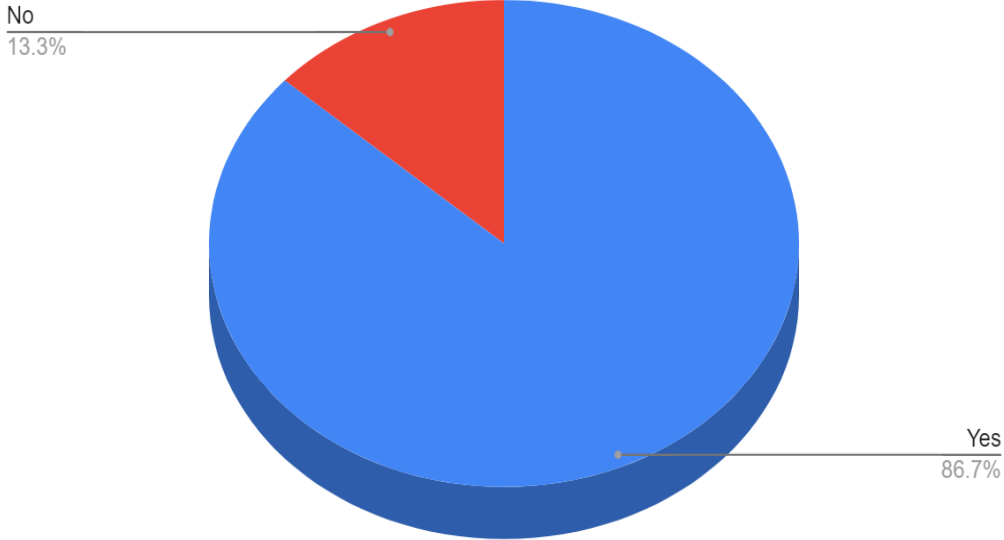


FIGURE 6

The above chart shows the result that 86.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 13.3 percent of respondents said no to this question. It refers that majority people are facing influences in agriculture due to the climate change

4.8 Only depending upon agriculture for income

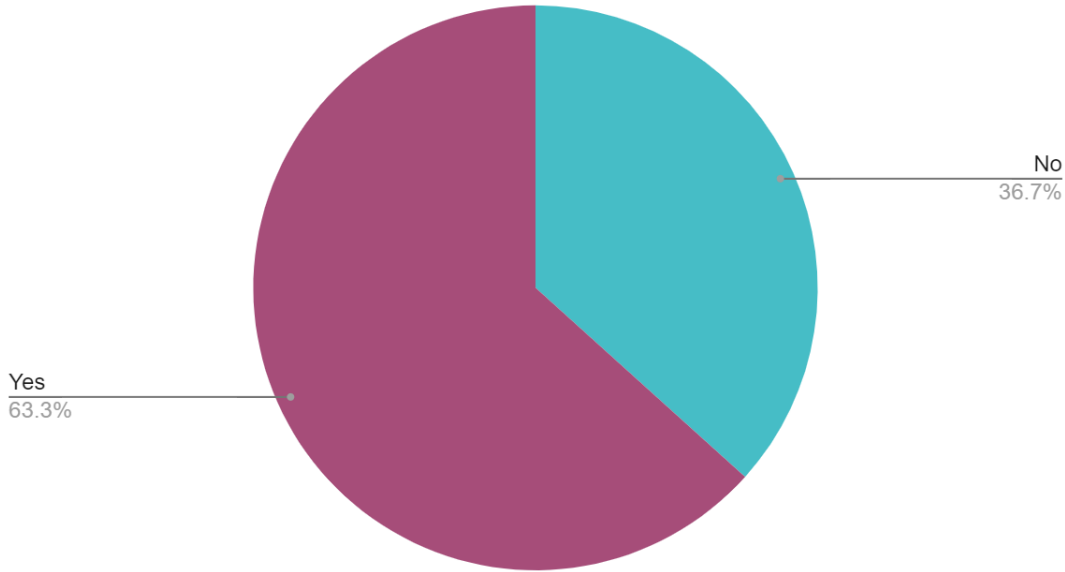


FIGURE 7

The above chart shows the result that 63.3 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 36.7 percent of respondents said no to this question. The majority people are depending upon agriculture for income. Therefore, people are facing very difficulties due to the climate change issues. But the other people do not affect that the issues they are depending other works due to the climate change issues.

4.9 Any measures to ensure that climate change does not disrupt agriculture growth

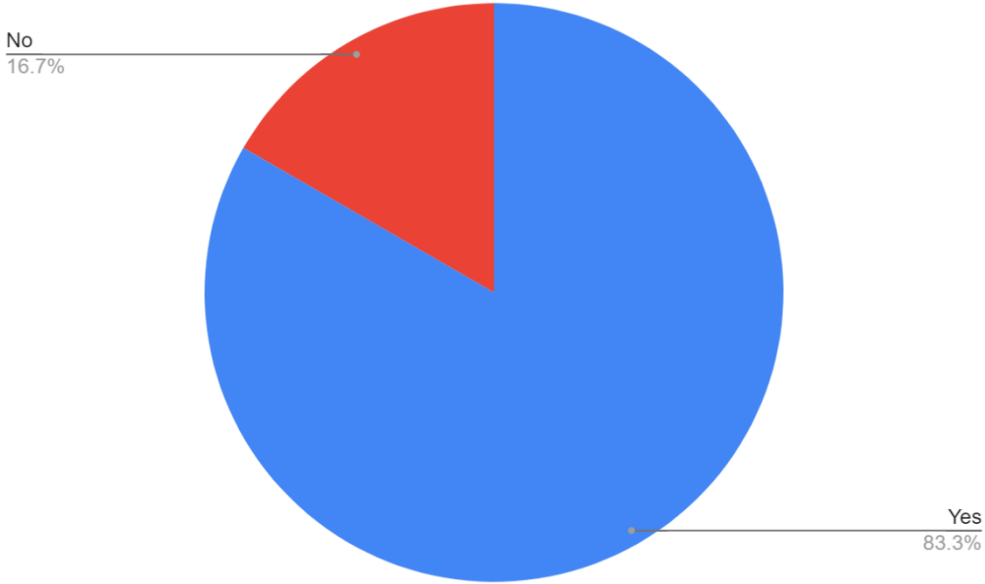


FIGURE 8

The above chart shows the result that 83.3percent of respondents said yes to this question.16.7 percent of respondents said no to this question. Farmers have taken many precautions to ensure that the growth of crops is not hampered. An example of one is, water well.This precaution helped to combat climate change.

4.10 Farmers who are farming own land

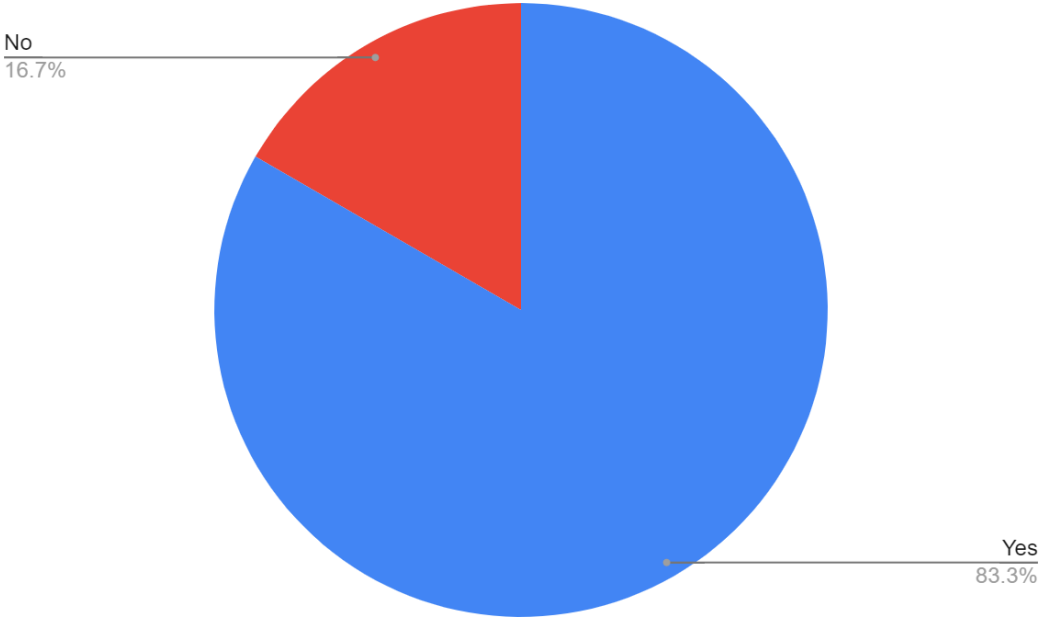


FIGURE 9

The above chart shows the result that 86.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 13.3 percent of respondents said no to this question. Most of these farmers are cultivating in their own land.

4.11 Income changes due to climate variability

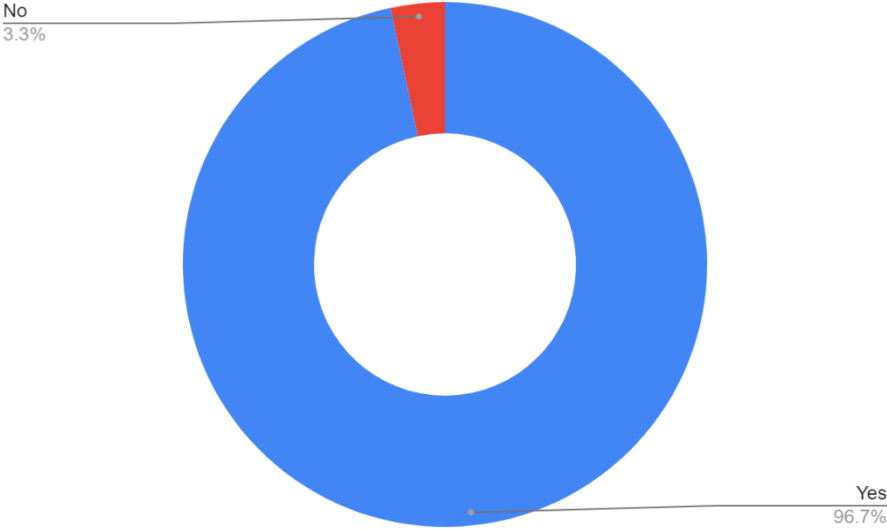


FIGURE 10

The above chart shows the result that 96.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 3.3 percent of respondents said no to this question. Majority people have suffered financial loss due to this climate variability. They suffered huge losses due to lack of agriculture products.

4.12 Changes in cost of production due to climate variability

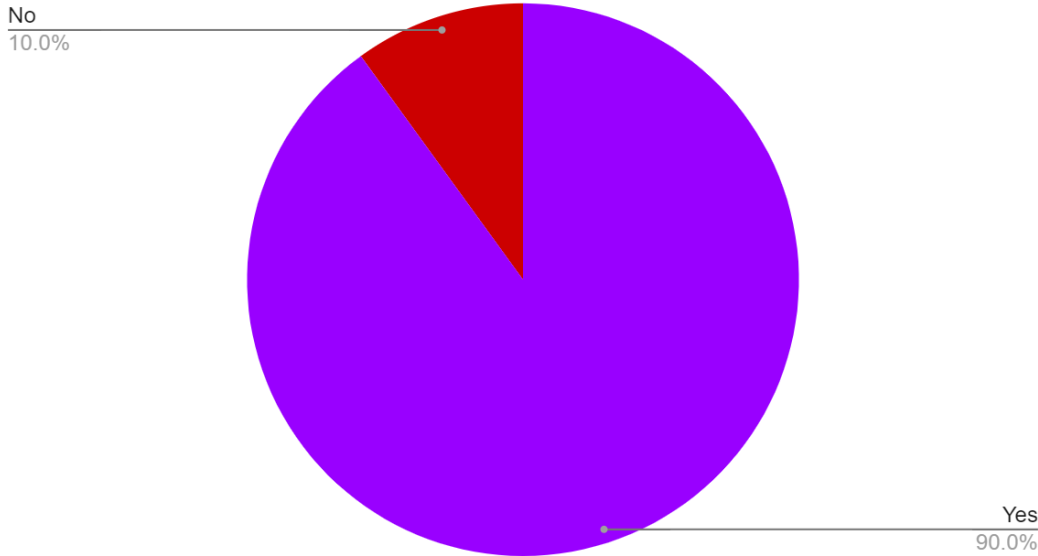


FIGURE 11

The above chart shows the result that 90.0 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 10.0 percent of respondents said no to this question. In this situation they have lost many crops and perished in this climate

4.13 Productivity loss

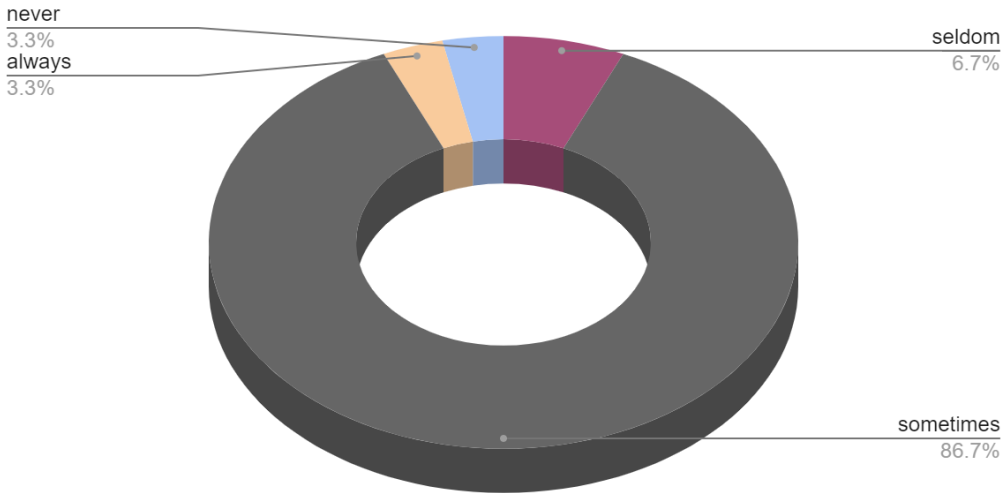


FIGURE 12

The above chart shows the result that 86.7 percent of respondents said sometime to this question. 3.3 percent of respondents said never to this question. Also, 3.3 percent of respondents said always to this question seldom. 6.7 percent of respondents said never to this question.

4.14 Changes in water availability due to climatic changes

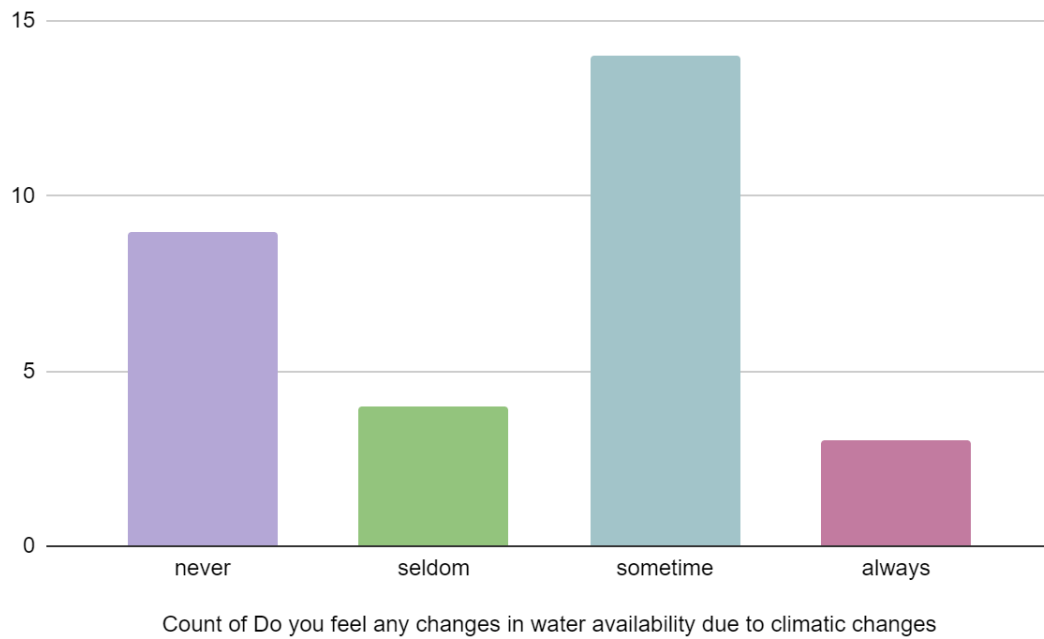


FIGURE 13

The above chart shows the result that 46.7 percent of respondents said sometime to this question. 30.3 percent of respondents said never to this question. 10.0 percent of respondents said always to this question seldom. 13.3 percent of respondents said never to this question.

4.15 Disrupt loss of farmland due to the landslide

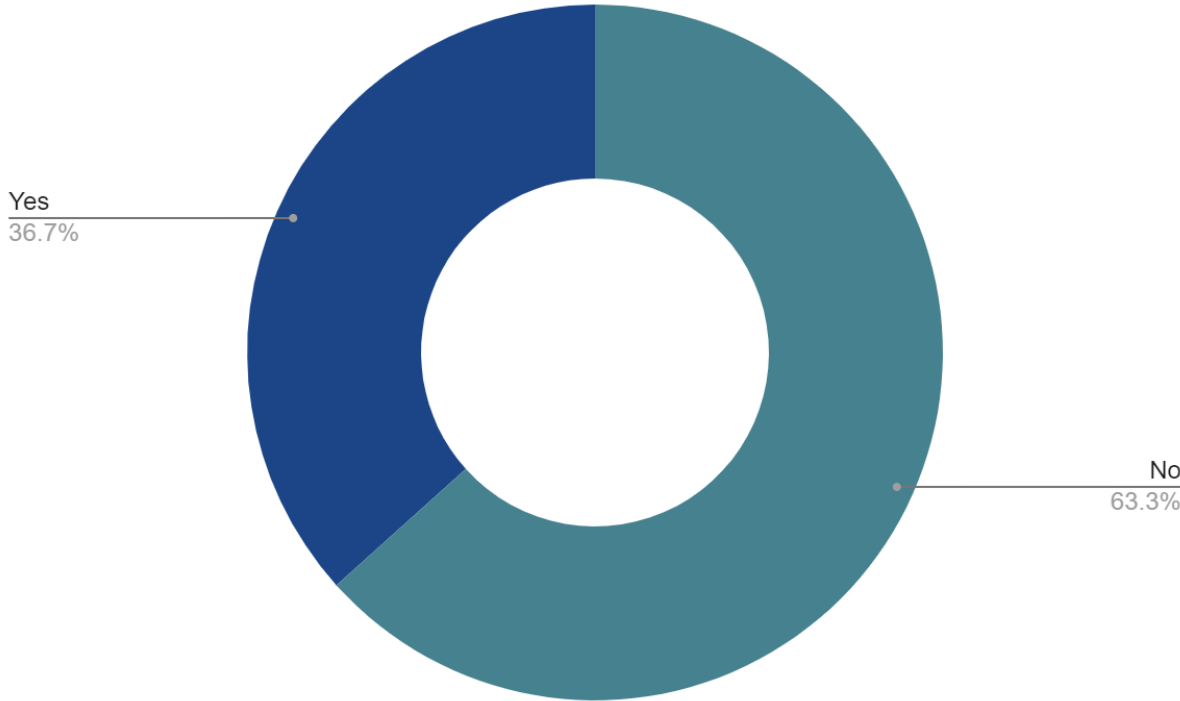


FIGURE 14

The above chart shows the result that 36.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 63.3 percent of respondents said no to this question. Due to the landslides, many crops were destroyed and the farms were destroyed and the farmers had to very suffer.

4.16 People get any help from Krishi bhavan

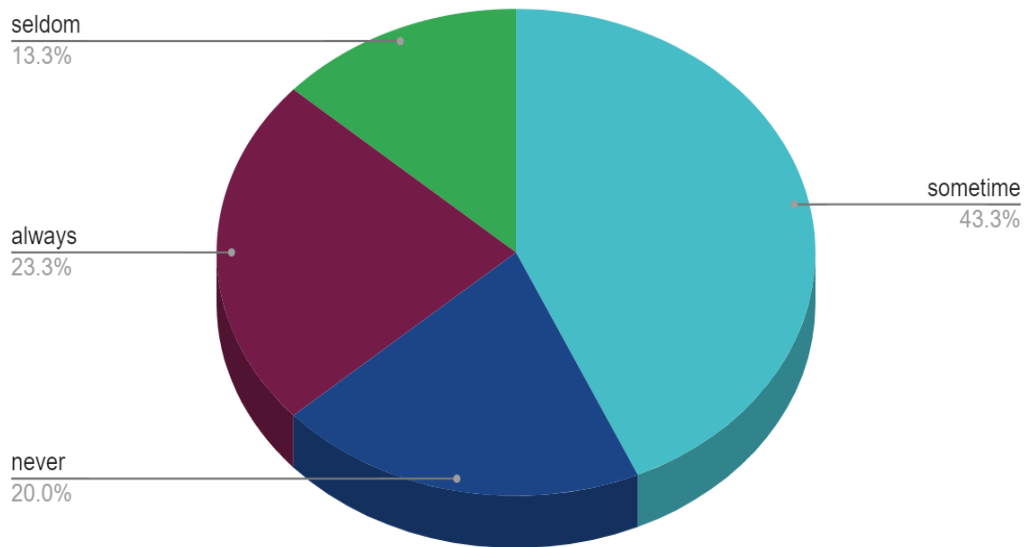


FIGURE 15

The above chart shows the result that 43.3 percent of respondents said sometime to this question. 20.0 percent of respondents said never to this question. 23.3 percent of respondents said always to this question. 13.3 percent of respondents said seldom to this question.

4.17 Compensation in case of crop loss

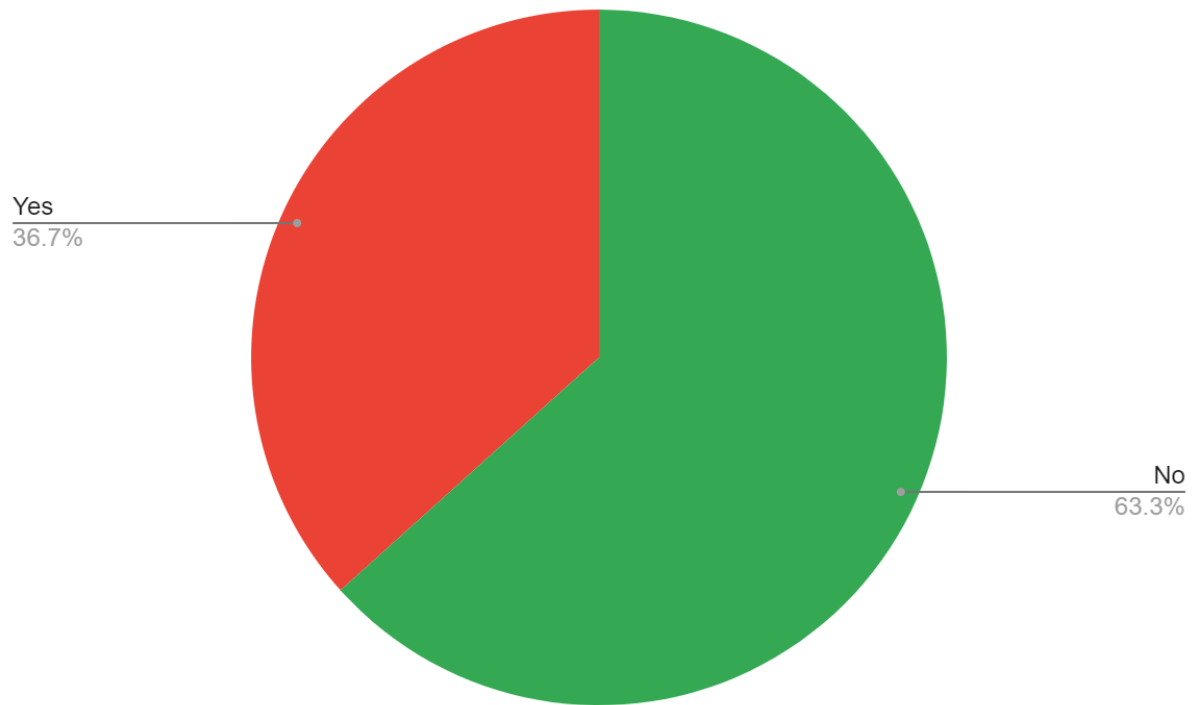


FIGURE 16

The above chart shows the result that 36.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 63.3 percent of respondents said no to this question. When they lost their farms, some people received compensation but some people did not get compensation. Farmers are protesting for not getting compensation.

4.18 Awareness in government introduced insurance scheme for farmers

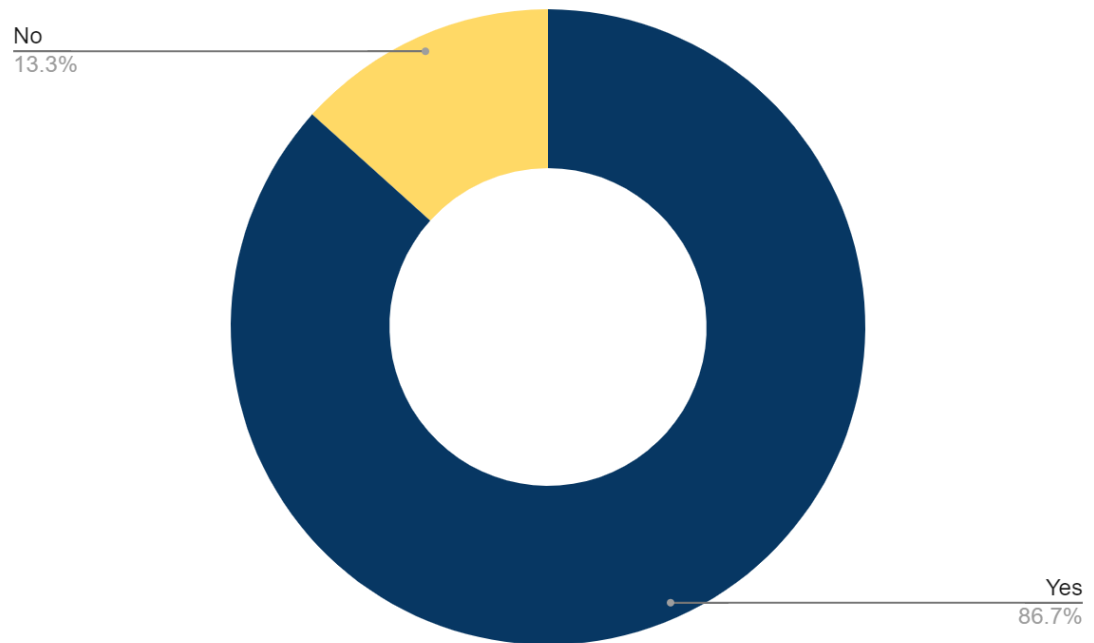


FIGURE 17

The above chart shows the result that 86.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 13.3 percent of respondents said no to this question.

4.19 Government provides subsidized seeds to the farmers

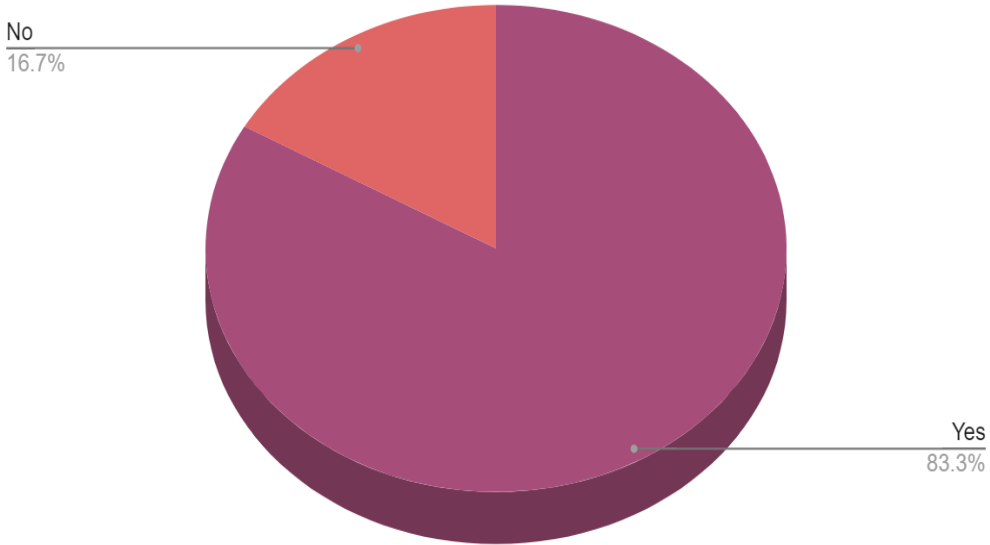


FIGURE 18

The above chart shows the result that 83.3 percent of respondents said yes to this question. 16.7 percent of respondents said no to this question. Farmers are not getting the seeds they should get from the government.

4.20 Rely on other work during this crisis

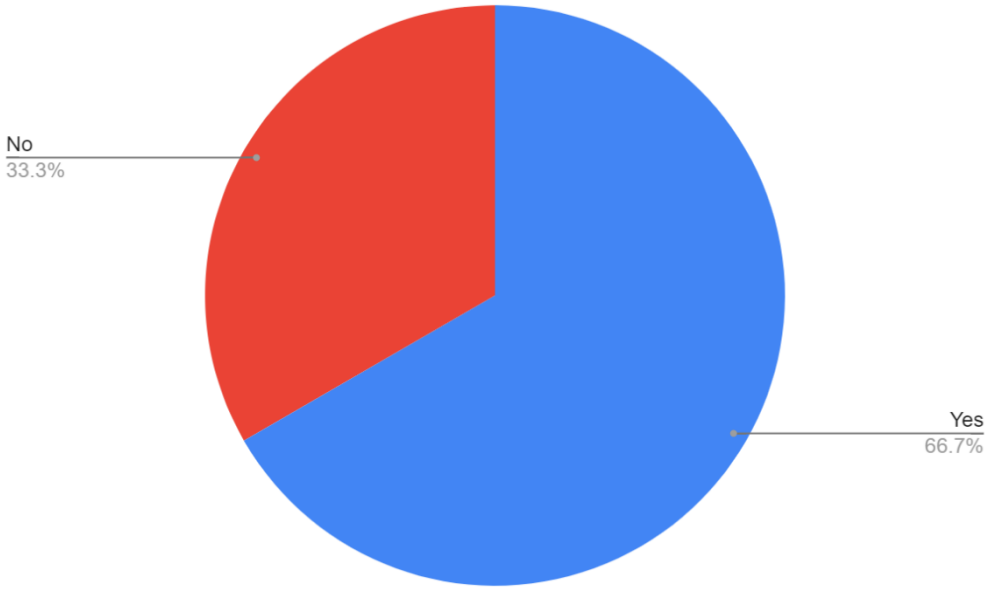


FIGURE 19

The above chart shows the result that 66.7 percent of respondents said yes to this question.33.3 percent of respondents said no to this question.in this crisis situation people have had to turn to other occupations and have to give up farming.

4.21 Experienced any soil degradation incidence in farm

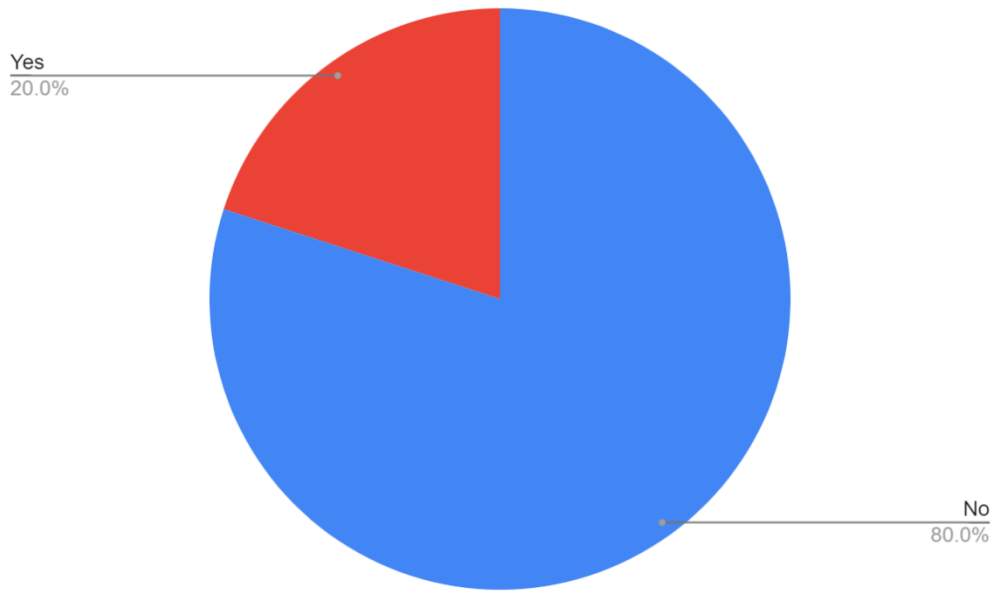


FIGURE 20

The above chart shows the result that 20.0 percent of respondents said yes to this question.80.0 percent of respondents said no to this question.A number of people have lost their land and wandered a lot with no land to cultivate.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, LIMITATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Climate change is expected to impact agriculture by causing shifts in temperature, precipitation, soil quality, pest regimes, and seasonal growth patterns. The exact nature and degree of these changes for any given region will be difficult to predict. At the same time that the agricultural sector is impacted by climate change, research indicates that current agricultural activities are a significant source of greenhouse gases that aggravate climate disruption. The amount of GHGs emitted from an agricultural operation depends on its system and management.

5.2 FINDINGS

- Majority of the genders are male. The percentage of the females are less than the male gender. So here the findings is that the majority of the farmers are mainly conducted in this data collection are male.
- Majority of the qualification of education is between 10th and plus two. And the second majority is the qualification between 5-10. And the other qualifications are like only above plus two.
- The analysis about the feel drastic climate change when comparing to the previous year is mostly answered as yes. And only the less farmers are responded as no. Here it means that situation of currently, they are feeling the majority of drastic climate.
- While finding about the direct influences in agriculture due to climate change is, most of the persons are answered as yes and only few are answered as no. It shows that the farmers are facing the climate changing issue
- Majority of the peoples were faced different problems like, loss of crop production, availability of water, cost of production, less export, productivity loss and so on..
- The main problems that are mainly faced by the farmers is that the problem of the productivity of agriculture. While looking in to the productivity of the agriculture there is only a less amount of good result was only got in through there cultivation.
- One of the other issues is that the cost of production and the variability of income change. While finding and discussing about these issues the farmers are facing the

cost of production through the present economic situation of the farmer and facing the variability of income change in agricultural products.

- Majority of the peoples are looking for other works belonging to this issue.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experiencing in doing research
- It was very difficult to get response from the farmers
- It took lot of time to talk to each individual

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

- The price of the agricultural commodity is very low. It really discourages agriculturists. The Government must fix a higher price for agricultural commodities. Then only they can get good income from their cultivation and it will motive them to carry on agriculture and to introduce new methods and implements.
- The crop insurance is a good step to rescue the farmers from any unfortunate and loss. But the intricacies must be reformulated and simplified so that the farmers may feel that they are supported by the Government in times of crisis and unexpected situations.
- The farmers do not have faith in the Government programmes, so the Government must make them realize that the Government is interested in the welfare of the farmers and it must encourage them and support them through reasonable price for the agricultural commodities, subsidies and concessions.
- The Government must ask for the opinions of the farmers. Before it fixes procurement price and the farmers must be consulted through their trade unions before it takes any decision pertaining to agriculture.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Climate change poses a growing threat to sustainable development. The expected effects of climate change could seriously compromise the ability of the agriculture sectors to feed the world, and severely undermine progress toward eradicating hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Action is urgently needed to prepare the agricultural sectors for the prospect of rapidly changing environmental conditions. As the agriculture sectors are partly responsible for the accumulation of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere that are responsible climate change, it is also important to reduce agricultural emissions. Even without climate change, world agriculture and food security are face daunting challenges. Population growth and rising incomes in much of the developing world have pushed the demand for food and other agricultural products to unprecedented levels. Without heightened efforts to reduce poverty and improve agricultural productivity, many low-income countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, will find it difficult to ensure access to adequate quantities of food for all. Agriculture production systems and food systems must undergo significant transformations to meet the interlinked challenges of achieving sustainability, ensuring food security and addressing climate change. Increasing resource efficiency is essential to increase and safeguard food security in the long term and making a significant contribution climate change mitigation. With the increased risks from the impacts of climate change, efficiency and resilience have to be considered together at every scale and from environmental, economic and social perspectives. Climate-smart agriculture is a dynamic approach that guides the needed changes towards addressing the challenges of climate change. It is not a new agricultural system, nor a set of practices. It articulates globally applicable principles for managing agriculture for food security under changing climatic conditions, which can serve as the basis for policy support and recommendations by multilateral organizations. Climate-smart agriculture provides a framework for putting in place comprehensive policies, adequate institutions and proper governance to implement sustainable, climate-sensitive development strategies. The framework can also be used for channelling new financing to address the investment needs for research organizations and enable farmers to overcome the barriers, including up-front costs and temporarily foregone income, to the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Philip k thronton& Peter G jones Adapting to climate change: Agricultural system and household impacts in East Africa.<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0308521X0900105X>
- S Mark Howdan, Jean-François Soussana, Francesco N. Tubiello. Adapting agriculture to climate change <https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0701890104>
- Juliana D. B. Gil, The resilience of integrated agricultural systems to climate change <https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.461>
- **Kumari varsha (2016)** Climate Change Impact on Agriculture and Adaptation Strategies of Farmers <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/313852>
- Akram, Mohd (2018) Climate change a study of responses and strategies adopted by farmers in Varanasi Uttar Pradesh. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/283622>

APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Gender: Male Female
4. Education qualification:
 5-10 10-12 above 12
5. How many members are there in your house: 1-5 5-10
6. How many members of your family are employed?
1-2 3-7 7-10
7. Are you older farmer?
Yes No
8. Do you feel drastic climate change when compared to previous year?
Yes No
9. Are there direct disruptions in agriculture due to climate change?
Yes No
10. Are you only depending upon agriculture for income?
Yes No
11. Do you have any measures to ensure that climate change does not disrupt agriculture growth?
Yes No
12. Are you farming on your own land?
Yes No
13. Do you feel the income change due to climate variability?
yes No
14. Are there any changes in cost of production due to climate variability?
Yes No

15. Do you feel productivity loss? Sometimes always seldom
never
16. Do you feel any changes in water availability due to climatic changes?
Sometime always seldom never
17. Are there disrupt loss of farmland due to the landslide?
Yes No
18. Do you get any help from Krishi bhavan?
Sometime always seldom never
19. Do you get compensation in case of crop loss?
Yes No
20. Do you feel any need of agriculture adaption to reduce vulnerability due to
climate variability?
Yes No
21. Government introduced any insurance scheme for the farmers?
Yes No
22. Do you effectively utilize the schemes of programs offered by govt?
sometimes always seldom never
23. Do the government provide subsidized seeds to the farmers?
Yes no
24. Do you face any eco-system problems due to climate variability?
Sometimes always seldom never
25. Do you feel any increase in usage of fertilizer due to climate variability?
Yes no
26. Have you had to rely on any other work during this crisis?
Yes no
27. Have you attended any meeting related to climate issues?
Yes no
28. Are you willing to make efforts in competing climate change?
Yes no

29. Do you perceive climate change is a treat?

Yes no

30. Have you experienced any soil degradation incidence on your farm?

Yes no

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI
DRIVERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**



ABHINAV. M

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI
DRIVERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ABHINAV. M

REGISTER NO: DB20BSW009

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL SDB**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY,
KANNUR - 670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI DRIVERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC** is a bonafide record of work done by **ABHINAV. M** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI DRIVERS DURING COVID- 19 PANDEMIC** submitted by **ABHINAV. M** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF.Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL SDB

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **ABHINAV. M**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI DRIVERS DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST. PROF. FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL SDB** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ABHINAV. M

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT, Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College and FR..SOJAN PANANCHICKAL Head, Department of Social Work, faculty supervisor whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ABHINAV. M

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the socio-economic problem faced by taxi drivers COVID-19 pandemic. This paper is attempted to analyze how COVID-19 and lock down affect the taxi drivers in Kannur district. The sample consisted of 30 respondents those who have one year of minim experience before COVID-19. The data were collected by using questionnaires and analysis was carried out to interpret the data. Obtained Results show how the COVID-19 affected to taxi drivers one way or another. Their daily wages had gone down to below 200 and they faced several constrains during travel and one of the major issues they faced was the fear of infecting corona virus from the passengers. As per the analysis of data researcher realized that they didn't get any support from government and their liability increased. Most of the persons were not able to repay the loan during that time and financial institutions that provided loan for them troubled them for repayment of loan during the pandemic. COVID-19 affected to the entire respondent. Most of the respondents were affected very badly. Some of the respondents found another job for their livelihood

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 REVIEWS	4-8
2.3 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	9
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	9
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	9
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	10
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	10
3.4 PILOT STUDY	10
3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	10
3.5.1 UNIVERSE	10
3.5.2 UNIT	10
3.6 SAMPLING	11
3.7 SOURCES OF DATA	11
3.7.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	11

3.7.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	11
3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	12
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	13
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION.....	13-36
4.3 CONCLUSION.....	36
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	37
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS.....	37-38
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	38
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	38
5.5 CONCLUSION.....	38
BIBLIOGRAPHY	39-40
APPENDIX.....	41-43

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	MARITAL STATUS	13
2	HAVE CHILDREN	14
3	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	15
4	BREAD WINNER OF THE FAMILY	16
5	OTHER SOURCE IF INCOME	17
6	PERSONS WHO HAVE OWN TAXI	18
7	PERSON WHO HAS LOAN FOR THE TAXI	19
8	YEAR OF EXPERIENCE AS A DRIVER	20
9	EARNINGS OF RESPONDENTS PER DAY	21
10	ABLE TO MANAGE THE MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLE DURING COVID PANDEMIC	22
11	FACING ANY DIFFICULTY WHILE TRAVELLING WITH PASSENGERS	23
12	POSSIBILITY OF SPREAD CORONA VIRUS FROM THE PASSENGERS	24
13	AFFECTED BY THE INCREASE OF FUEL PRICE DURING CORONA TIME	25
14	INFECTED WITH CORONA VIRUS	26
15	DAYS OF SUFFER FROM COVID-19	27
16	AFRAID OF BEING COVID-19 CARRIER	28
17	FACED ANY DIFFICULTIES FROM LOCALS OR TRAVELERS DURING COVID -19	29
18	FACED DIFFICULTY IN REPAYING THE LOAN DURING PANDEMIC	30

19	FACED ANY ISSUES FROM A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.	31
20	SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT	32
21	HELP FROM LOAN MORATORIUM TO REDUCE THE LIABILITY DURING PANDEMIC	33
22	SATISFIED WITH FAMILY LIFE DURING PANDEMIC	34
23	RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS IN FAMILY DURING PANDEMIC	35
24	DURING PANDEMIC DONE JOB OTHER THAN DRIVING	36

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

COVID-19 is the pandemic that has affected the entire world. Now the entire world has learned to live with pandemic. COVID-19 made the life of drivers so miserable. All forms of travel have been restricted during the corona time so it directly affected the taxi drivers. The taxi/cab service is an essential service that has been severely affected as a result of the pandemic. It is well known that mobility of the population and mass transportation are closely linked with the transmission of infectious diseases. Hence, the taxi/cab drivers were at a higher risk of getting infected by the mere nature of their job that may include carrying passengers who may be affected or even the healthcare worker.

The present research was undertaken with a purpose of understanding the COVID related risks faced by the taxi drivers, and to propose feasible strategies to Improve their life situation and to avoid such situations in future

1.2 TITLE

Socio-Economic problem faced by taxi drivers during COVID -19 Pandemics

1.3 OBJECTIVES

General Objectives

- To study the socio-economic problem faced by taxi drivers during COVID-19 pandemic

Specific objectives

- To study the demographic profile of target group
- To study the social problems faced by taxi drivers
- To study the psychological problems faced by taxi drivers
- To study about the economic problems faced by taxi drivers

1.4 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

The work force of taxi drivers in this country is very large and thus they contribute to the socio-economy and provide one of the basic forms of transportation. Hence, any major crisis that affects this work force will definitely affect our economy. Evidently, we need to discuss the root of the crisis that affected them and make contingencies to try to eradicate any future issues that may occur in a similar circumstance in order to ensure a stable working condition for their work force.

Thus, in order to avoid aforementioned crisis, we need to study the elements of demography, social problems, psychological problems, and economic problems faced by the affected group during the pandemic.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1

The introduction provides information about the socio-economic problem faced by taxi drivers during pandemic. It includes statement of the problem, title, objectives, significance of the study, chapterization and followed by conclusion

CHAPTER 2

The second chapter is about literature review, which, provide relevant studies and article about the social economical and psychological problem faced by taxi drivers.

CHAPTER 3

This is the most fundamental part, as it provides most important information about the research problem. It consists of introduction, operational definition and conceptual theories, dependent and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, sampling designs, primary and secondary sources of data collection. It ends with small conclusion of the chapter.

CHAPTER 4

This chapter discuss about analysis and interpretation of data.

CHAPTER 5

The last chapter deals with findings, implications, limitations, suggestions and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This study deal with the problem that faced by taxi drivers during pandemic this study deals about the demography of the target group, social economical and psychological problem faced by them, through this study researcher discuss the root of the cirirs that affected them and make contingencies to try to eradicate any future issues that may occur in a similar circumstance in order to ensure a stable working condition

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODOCTION

COVID-19 affected the livelihood of most of the people in India It specifically destroy livelihood means of daily wagers .Taxi drivers who lived on daily wage were seriously affected during the pandemic all transportation suspended there were no tourist plane services ,bus service all the other transportation were suspended and it affected very badly of drivers .In this chapter researcher have made an attempt to various researchers which try to explain the issues and problems Faced by the people especially drivers during the pandemic .

2.2 REVIEWS

2.2.1 Pandemic tales: Struggle is real, survival is tough,

(By PrabhakaranAiswarya)

The literature is about the pathetic situation of drivers in Kerala and how they are forced to find new job for their livelihood. The Covid pandemic and the lockdown have hit the mobility sector severely, especially daily wagers like autorickshaw and taxi drivers. Some of them have changed professions to wayside vendors while others are still searching for ways to make a living. In urban areas, the income of autorickshaw drivers reduced to one-third during the pandemic. Kerala has more than 10 lakh autorickshaw and taxi drivers together.

“With the government promoting private vehicle commute, the situation of an autorickshaw driver is miserable,” said Syamantha Bhadran, of the Ernakulam district Autorickshaw Drivers’ Cooperative Society. Struggling to recover from the first lockdown, the second lockdown has worsened things. And the fuel price hike makes survival difficult. Several autorickshaw drivers have started selling fish and vegetables.

“After the first lockdown, I have been selling groceries in my autorickshaw,” said Rajesh P P. Living in a rented home with his wife and two school going children, he is the sole breadwinnerof the family. “With this grocery business, I manage to earn Rs

500 to Rs 600 daily. I purchase vegetables from Aluva market and sell them in the city,” he said.

2.2.2. The Socioeconomic Conditions of Online Taxi Driver Families During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Jakarta Greater Area, (NurhasanaRenny)

The Covid-19 pandemic affects almost all aspects of human life, from the education, transportation, political and economic sectors. Online taxi drivers are the informal sector that has been economically impacted by a decline in income. This study aims to determine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the socio-economic aspects of the resilience of online taxi drivers

They experienced a significant decrease in income of up to 60-70 percent per day, compared to before the pandemic. The decline in income and recommendations for social distancing affect the socio-economic aspects of family resilience from online taxi drivers as informal sectors. Therefore, they must look for other income alternatives. Therefore, they need various alternative jobs and assistance.

2.4. Making the COVID-19 pandemic a driver for digital health: Brazilian strategies, (Cristiano André)

The COVID-19 outbreak exposed several problems faced by health systems worldwide, especially concerning the safe and rapid generation and sharing of health data. However, this pandemic scenario has also facilitated the rapid implementation and monitoring of technologies in the health field. In view of the occurrence of the public emergency caused by SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil, the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System created a contingency plan. In this paper, we aim to report the digital health strategies applied in Brazil and the first results obtained during the fight against COVID-19. Connected SUS, a platform created to store all the health data of an individual throughout their life, is the center point of the Brazilian digital strategy. Access to the platform can be obtained through an app by the patient and the health professionals involved in the case. Health data sharing became possible due to the creation of the National Health Data Network (RedeNacional de Dados em Saúde, RNDS). A mobile app was developed to guide citizens regarding the need to go to a

health facility and to assist in disseminating official news about the virus. The mobile app can also alert the user if they have had contact with an infected person. The official numbers of cases and available hospital beds are updated and published daily on a website containing interactive graphs. These data are obtained due to creating a web-based notification system that uses the RNDS to share information about the cases. Preclinical care through telemedicine has become essential to prevent overload in health facilities. The exchange of experiences between medical teams from large centers and small hospitals was made possible using telehealth. Brazil took a giant step toward digital health adoption, creating and implementing important initiatives; however, these initiatives do not yet cover the entire health system. It is expected that the sharing of health data that are maintained and authorized by the patient will become a reality in the near future. The intention is to obtain better clinical outcomes, cost reduction, and faster and better services in the public health network.

2.2.3. COVID-19 pandemic and safety of taxi services, Looking beyond primary care

(BalujaArushi)0

The COVID-19 pandemic is a lifetime experience of 'Living within a pandemic' for the vast majority world over. Public health principles based on equity should be at the core of world's response to it. Service professionals such as taxi/cab drivers are no exception. It is a challenge for them to establish mechanisms for making taxi services safer with regards to SARS COV2 spread, and thereby regain the confidence of stakeholders in this necessary public service. This requires a comprehensive planning taking into account the socio-economic stresses, psychosomatic health and other determinants, and yet being able to adapt and innovate for safer services. These considerations and decisions have to be based on available as well as emerging research evidence about this infection both in the lab and in the community. Targeted safety interventions that translate and apply research findings hold promise. While the course of the pandemic remains uncertain, life must find a 'new normal' and people need to get back to the business of regular living. The purpose of this review is to study the various risks to the stakeholders in taxi/cab services, and draft strategies for mitigating these risks from a theoretical and practical perspective.

2.2.4. Study the epidemiological profile of taxi drivers in the background of occupational environment, stress and personality characteristics

(Suresh BawaSrivastav)

Work hazards have been a major cause of concern in driving industry especially in taxi drivers. This study integrates the various factors that influence physical and emotional well-being of taxi drivers into the theoretical model that shows that the work environment, stress and personality characteristics directly influence taxi drivers' health. The aim of the study is to study the relative and combined influence of work environment, personality characteristics and stress on the health of taxi drivers. Socio-demographic attributes, work environment, stress and personality significantly influence physical and psychological morbidities in taxi drivers.

2.2.5. Socio-Economic Analysis of Uber Taxi Drivers in Kerala- A Study with Special Reference to Ernakulam District

(Rani Soja B N)

We are living in the times where many transactions are done and requirements met online like in the sectors of banking, shopping, advertisement, etc. Among these, of great influence is the use of taxi service done online. With the help of smartphones, arranging and using cab service has become easy and cheap. One of the most popular brands in the sector is Uber. Due to its convenience, many users opt for it than the taxi service available at the conventional taxi stand even when there are vehicles available in abundance. It is highly surprising to note that even when Uber has a wide network across the globe, they do not own even a single car. All this is possible by the use of a location-based app (software) capable of linking the drivers and the users efficiently, which also brings down the cost of travel. The network of users and drivers along with geographical location made available through GPS make it easy for the user to locate the nearest taxi available to take him efficiently even through heavy traffic to his destination. The present article focuses on the socio-economic conditions of the drivers, the problems faced by the drivers and the users, customer satisfactio6.0

2.2.6. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on transportation employment: A comparative analysis

(Mack)

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a variety of social, economic, and environmental changes. This paper examines the employment-related impacts of the pandemic on workers in the transportation industry compared to other industries, and within different transportation sectors. We estimated random effects logistic regression models to test the following three hypotheses using the monthly Current Population Survey micro-data. One, the transportation industry experienced a greater incidence of unemployment than other industries. Two, there is heterogeneity in employment impacts within the transportation sector. Three, specific sectors within the transportation industry experienced more employment impacts than other essential industries, as designated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Phase 1a vaccination guidelines. Model results highlight that workers in the transportation sector were 20.6% more likely to be unemployed because of the pandemic than workers in non-transportation industries. Model results also indicate large intra-sector heterogeneities in employment impacts within the transportation sector. Taxi and limousine drivers were 28 times more likely to be unemployed compared to essential workers. Scenic and sightseeing transportation workers were 23.8 times more likely to be unemployed compared to essential workers. On the other end of the spectrum, however, postal workers and pipeline workers were 84% and 67% less likely to be unemployed compared to essential workers, respectively. From a policy perspective, these results suggest that attention to several aspects of transportation work is needed in the coming years to prepare for future interruptions to the transportation industry.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research. It's a logical, systematic plan to resolve a research problem. A methodology details a researcher approach to the research ensure reliable, valid results that address their aims and objectives. It encompasses what data they're going to collect and where from, as well as how it's being collected and analyzed.

A research methodology gives research legitimacy and provides scientifically sound findings. It's also provided a detailed plan that helps to keep researcher on track, making the process smooth, effective and manageable. A researcher's methodology allows the reader to understand the approach and methods used to reach conclusions.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1 Theoretical

Socio -economic problem

The prefix socio- refers to "the study of the behaviors of people," including the ways they interact with one another or their family structures. The word economic refers to the economy, such as people's income and finances. Socioeconomic links financial and social issues together.

Taxi Drivers

According to Wikipedia someone who drive a taxi for living

Pandemic

According to Wikipedia a pandemic is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region for instance multiple continents or worldwide affecting substantial number of individuals

3.2.2 Operational definition

Socio economic problem

Socio economic issues are the problems that results from certain aspects in society and the economy. Social economic status is the social standing class of an individual or group it is often measured as a combination of education income and occupation

Taxi Driver

A person who driver's a taxi as a job (contract carrier)

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

corona virus. Disease (COVID -19) is an infects disease caused by HSARS -cov -2 virus

3.3 Research Design

In this research the researcher has used descriptive design. This research describes socio-economic problems faced by taxi drivers.

3.4 Pilot study

Pilot study is conducted before the main study. The main aim of the pilot study is to test the feasibility and variability of the study. Researcher conducted his pilot study with five members in his nearby places

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.5.1 Universe of study

The study aims to look at the impact of covid-19 among taxi drivers during pandemic. The population for the respective study is all the tourist taxi drivers from Kannur

3.5.2 Unit of study

Single unit, any one taxi driver in Kannur district

3.6 SAMPLING

The researcher has used simple random sampling method for study. Researcher collected entire list of taxi drivers in kannur drivers from CCA from that researcher selected 30 samples using random table method

3.6.1 Inclusion Criteria

- All those either own or work in passenger vehicles
- All those who are working as taxi driver from one year before covid

3.6.2 Exclusion criteria

- Those vehicles which used to transport goods were excluded

3.7 SOURCE OF DATA

Researcher used data from primary

3.7.1 Primary Data

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents through questionnaires

3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher uses questionnaire as tool for data collection. A questionnaire is a list of questions or item used to gather data from respondents, about their experience attitudes or opinions

3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher uses questionnaire as tool for data collection. A questionnaire is a list of questions or item used to gather data from respondents, about their experience attitudes or opinions

3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Word excel is used for data analysis.it is a spread sheet program from Microsoft and component of its office products group for business applications. Microsoft enables users to format, organize and calculate data in spread sheet

CHAPTER V

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

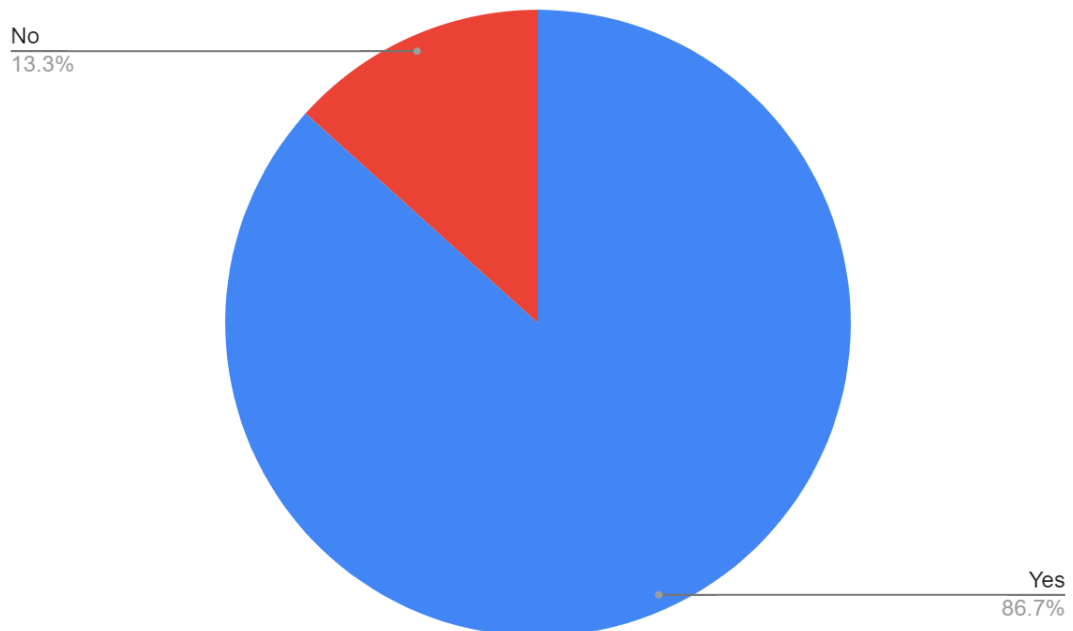
4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in research process. It is the area of critical examination of the assembled and grouped data for studying the characteristics of the object under study and for determining the pattern of relationship among the variables relating.

4.2. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 Marital status

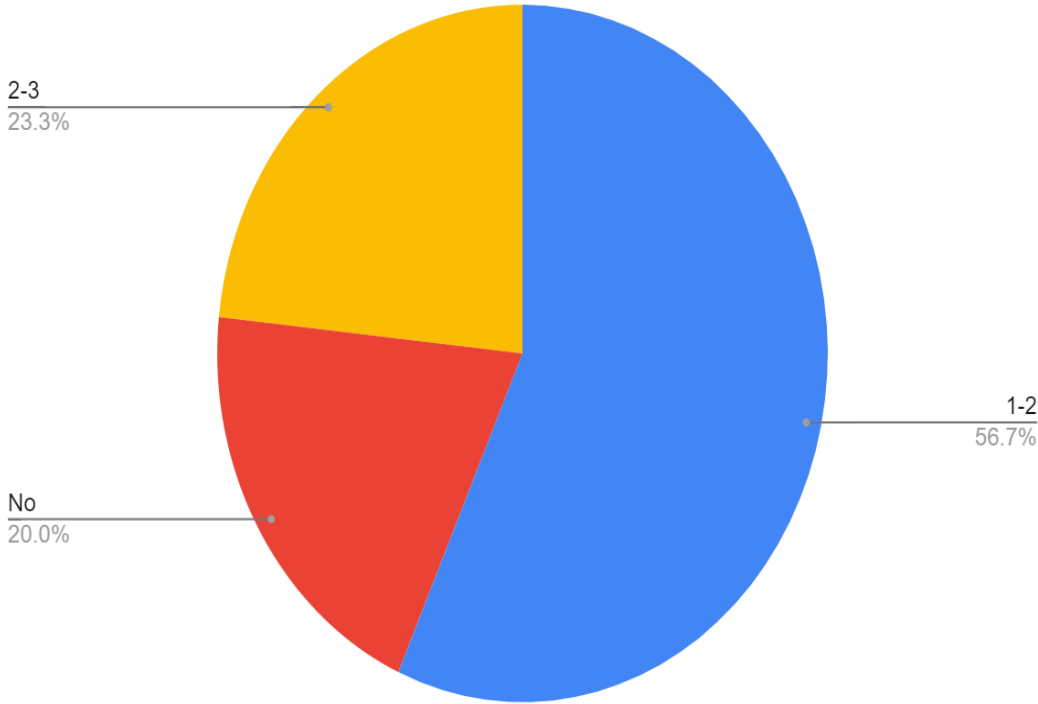
Figure 0.1



The above chart shows the marital status of the respondents. 86.7 percent of the respondents are married and 13.3 percent of the respondents are not married. Marriage is a socially accepted union between two individuals as well as families. Majority of the respondents are married and staying with their life partner. Remaining others are not married.

4.2.2 Number of children

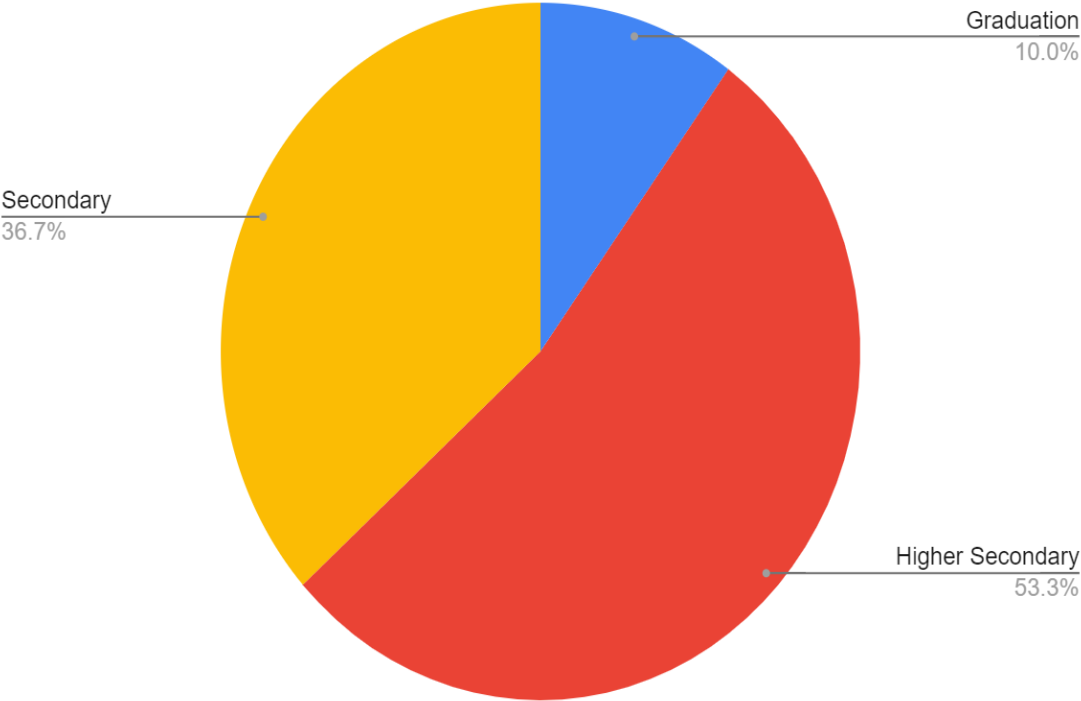
Figure 0.2



This chart shows the number of children. 56.7 percent of respondents have 1 to 2 children. 23.3 percent of respondents have 2 to 3 children and 20 percent of respondents have no children.

4.2.3 Education qualification

Figure 0.3

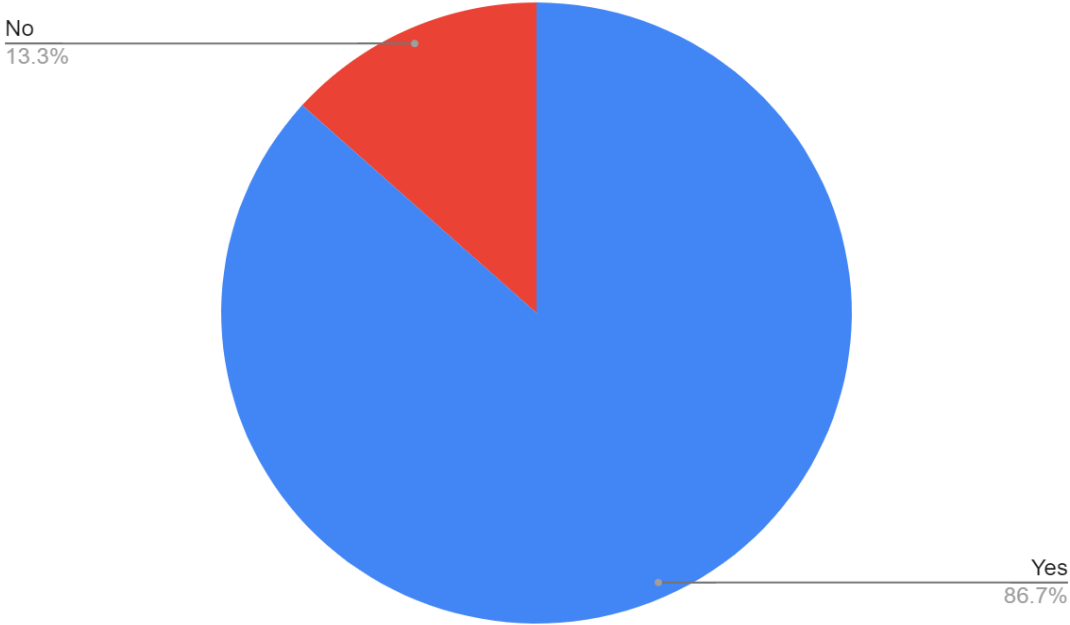


This chart is about the education qualification of the respondents. 10 percent of the respondents have completed graduation, 53.3 percent of respondents have completed higher secondary and 36.7 percent of respondents have completed secondary education.

Lack of education will negatively affect the individuals and it is necessary to get minimum education. Majority of the taxi drivers are educated.

4.2.4 Bread winner of the family

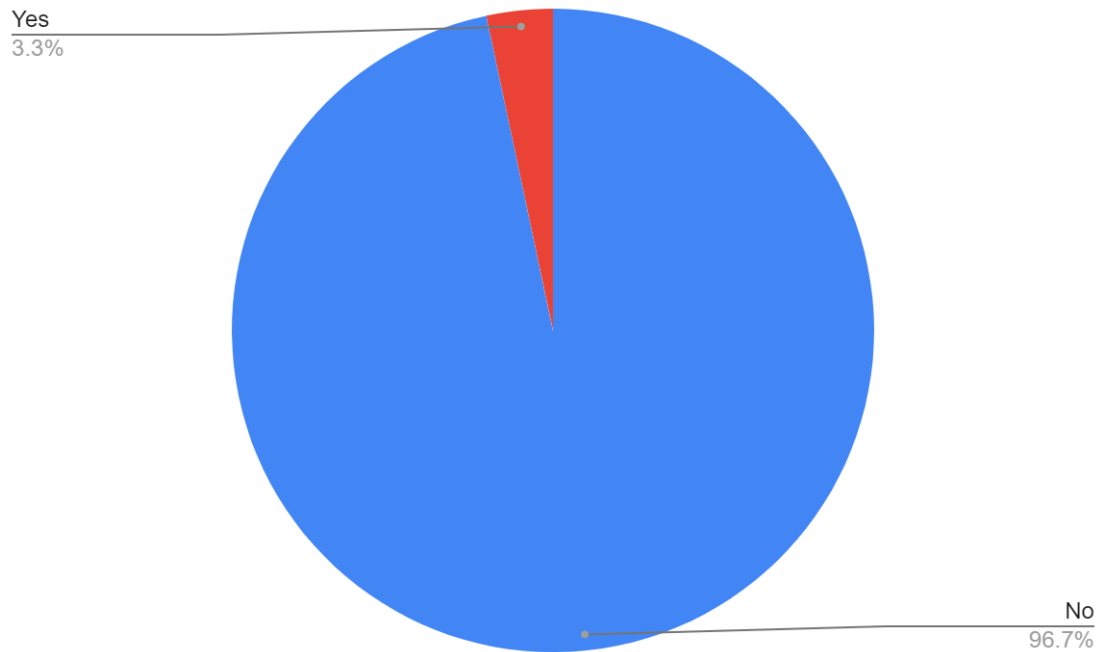
Figure 0.4



In this chart 86.7 percent of respondents are the bread winners of their family, 13.3 percent of respondents are not the bread winners of their family because their family have another head. 86.7% of the respondent's head of the family have faced many problems during corona time.

4.2.5 Source of income

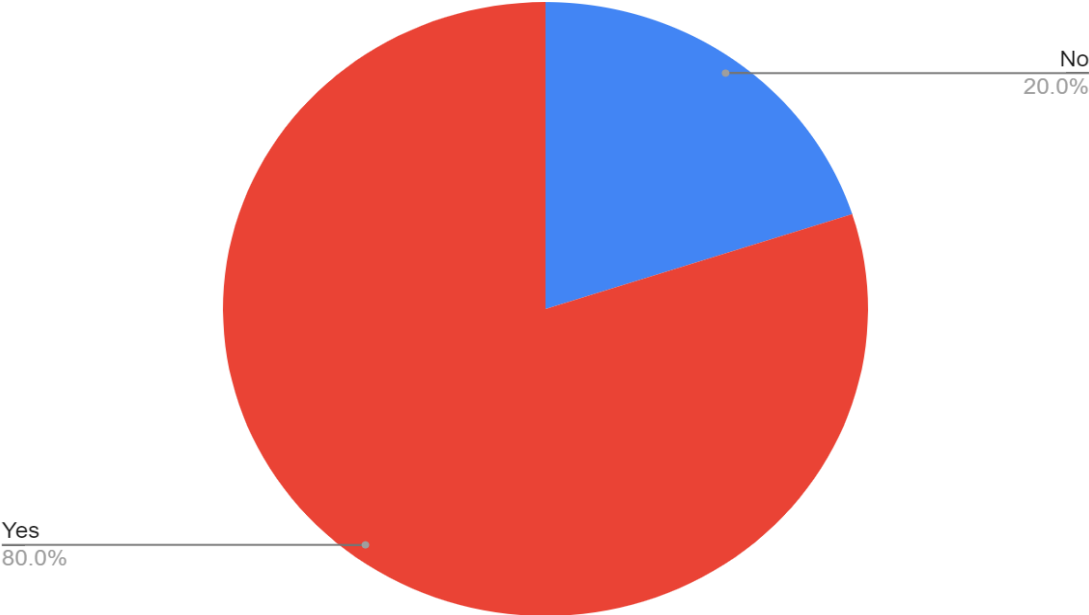
Figure 0.5



This chart shows the result is that 96.7 percent of the respondents have no other sources of income for their family, 3.3 percent of the respondents have other sources of income for their family. The cost of living is increasing day by day as prices of commodities and services are increasing. Simultaneously the new needs are arising due to the advancement in technology and demonstration effect. For an average 4 members family, to survive normally in semi urban area in India needs at least Rs. 15000 per month now a days. Majority of taxi drivers are the only source of income of the family. Hence family suffered much during the pandemic days.

4.2.6 Number of persons who own taxi.

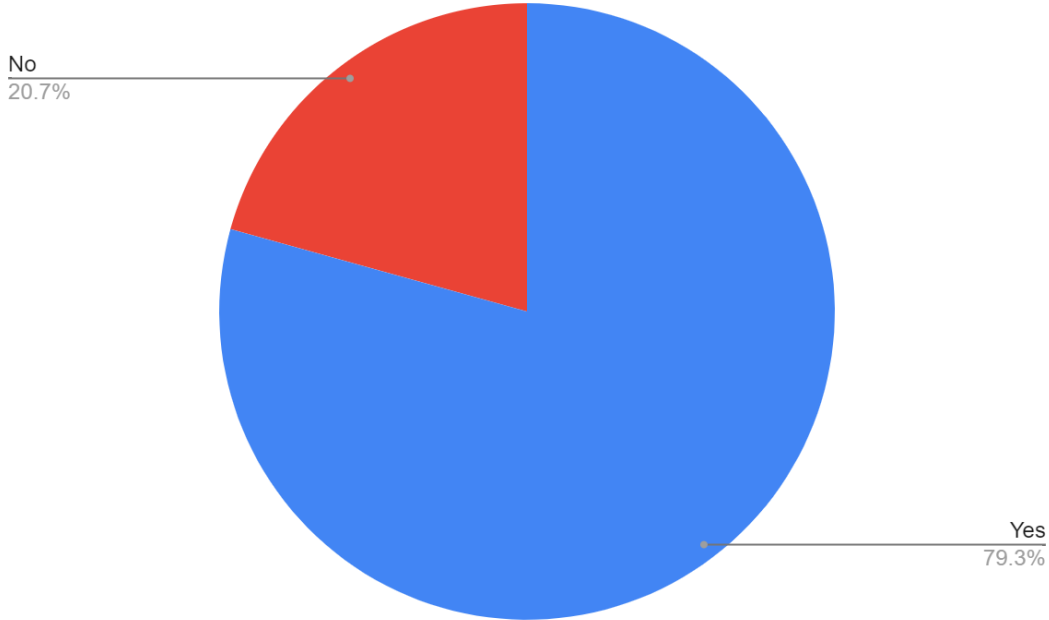
Figure 0.6



This chart is about the data of the ownership of taxi. 80. Percent of the respondents have their own taxi vehicle to drive, 20 percent of the respondents does not have their own taxi vehicle to drive.

4.2.7 Person those who have loan for the taxi.

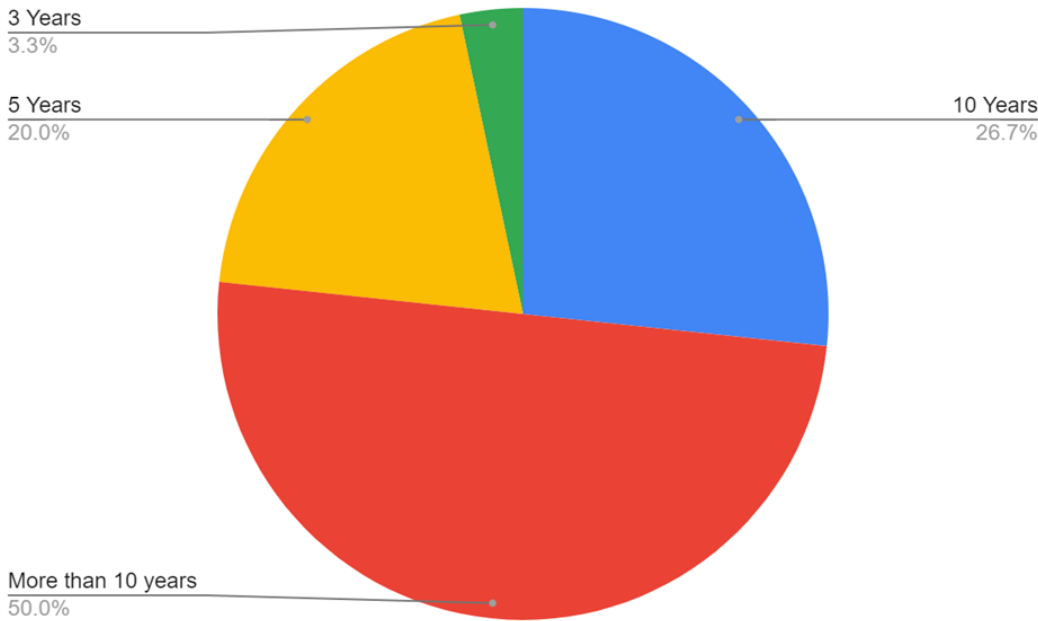
Figure 0.7



79.3 percent of respondents have loan for the vehicles and 20 .7 percent of respondents have no loan for the vehicle. Loans are not very flexible and could be paying the interest on funds not using. A person with no financial background need to take loan when planned to start a business. If they want to repay the loan there should be profit in their business but only then can repay the loan. In this result majority of the respondents have loan and suffer due to this loan.

4.2.8 Years of experience as a driver.

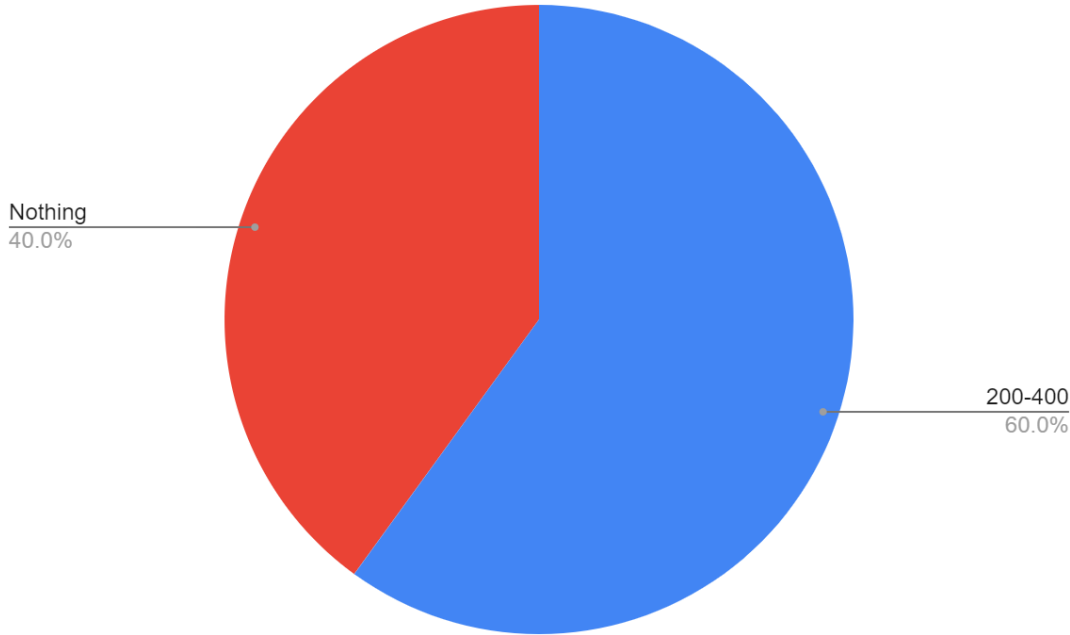
Figure 0.8



50 percent of respondents have more than 10 years of experience, 26.7 percent of respondents have 10 years of experience, 20 percent of respondents have 5 years and 3.3 percent of respondents have 3 years of experience. The age and experiences of a driver is directly related to safety on road. Less experienced drivers are more likely to involve in accidents than experienced ones. Majority of the respondents having the driving experience more than 10 years.

4.2.9 Daily Earnings of Respondents

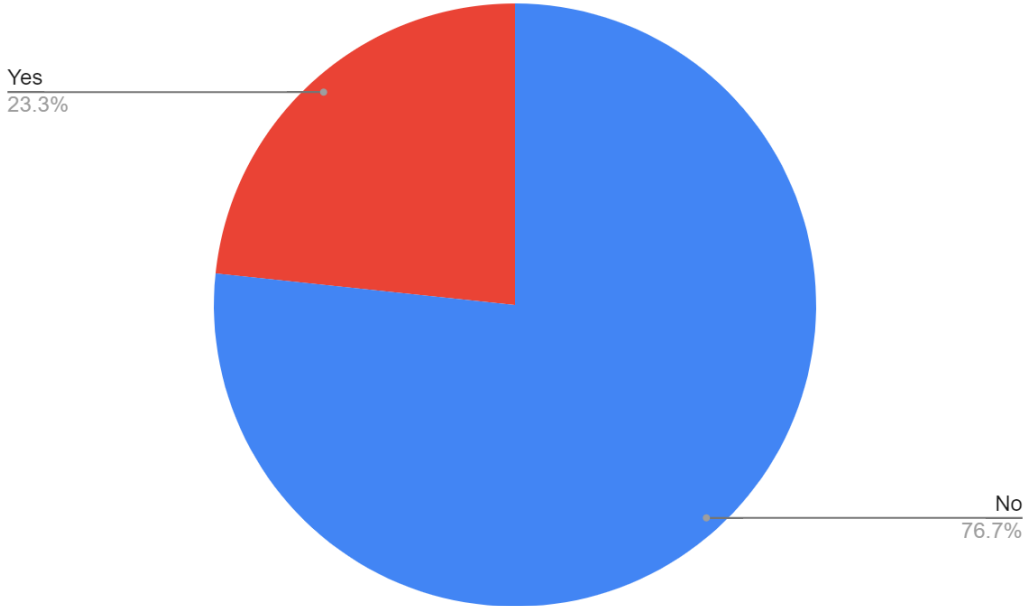
Figure 0.9



This chart is about the respondents' earning per day during COVID pandemic. 60 percent of respondents had earned Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per day during pandemic and 40 percent of respondents had no earnings at all during pandemic. COVID-19 has badly affected the taxi drivers and has reduced their daily income drastically during pandemic.

4.2.10 Ability to manage the maintenance of vehicle during COVID pandemic

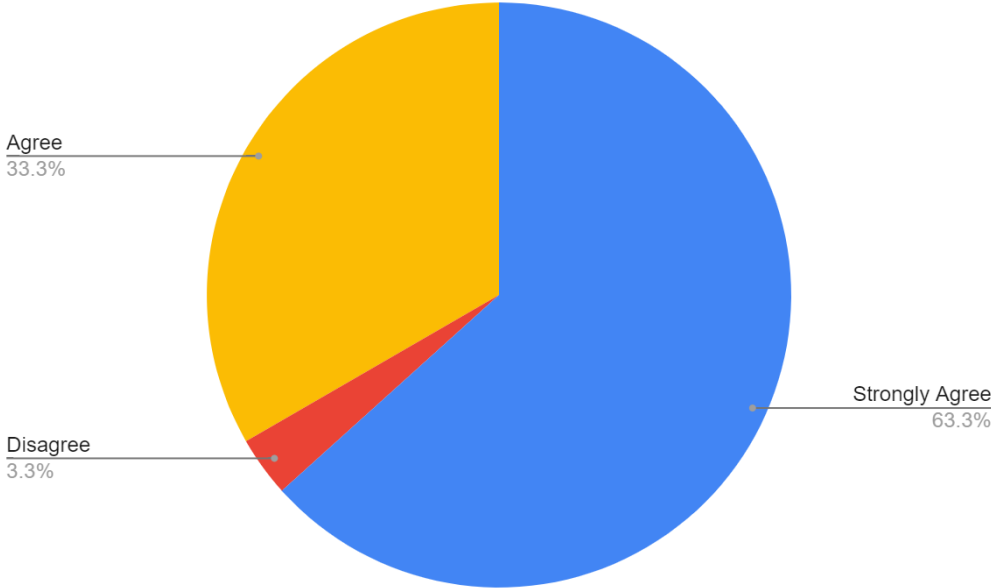
Figure 0.10



In this chart we can see 23.3 percent of respondents were able to manage the maintenance of vehicle during COVID pandemic and 76.7 percent of respondents were not able to manage the maintenance of vehicle during pandemic. During corona time only a few of the respondents were able to repair their vehicle and others were not able to do it. Due to the lack of maintenance many of the vehicles have been damaged permanently.

4.2.11 Facing difficulty while travelling with passengers

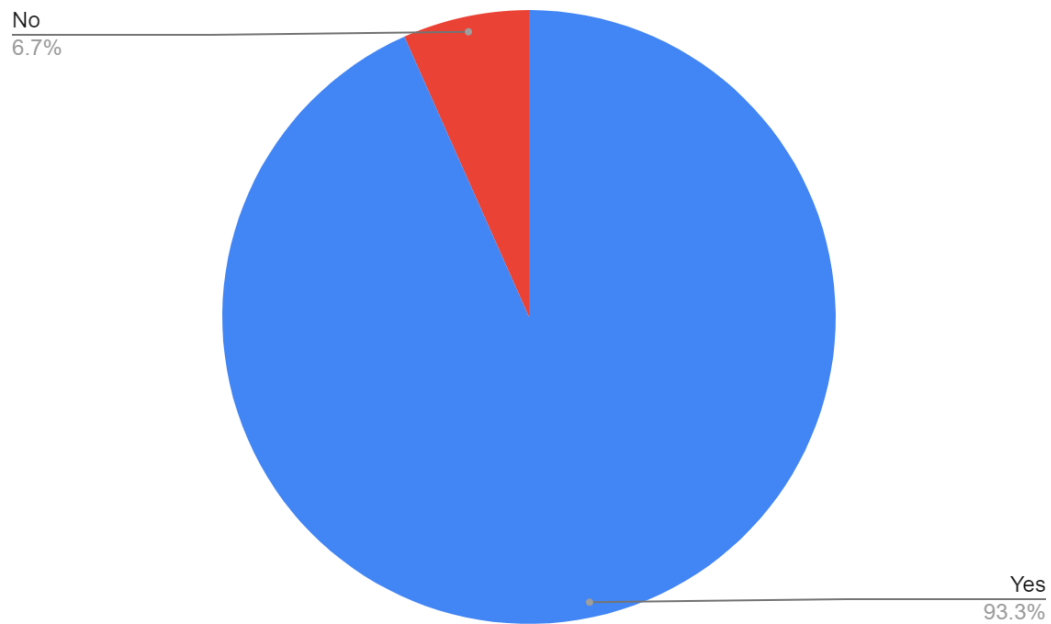
Figure o.11



In this chart clearly see the results of this statement. 63.3 percent of respondents strongly agreed to this statement, 33.3 percent of respondents agreed and 3.3 percent of respondents disagreed to this statement. The above chart is about the difficulties faced like getting food, proper sleep and accommodation while travelling with passengers. And the results shows that majority of respondents had faced those difficulties. Most importantly taxi drivers work 24 hours a day. It is their responsibility to deliver passengers safely to their correct places. During those days many of them could not take food properly. Irregular sleep and lack of accommodation affected their bodily functioning.

4.2.12 Possibility of spread of Corona virus from the passengers

Figure 0.12

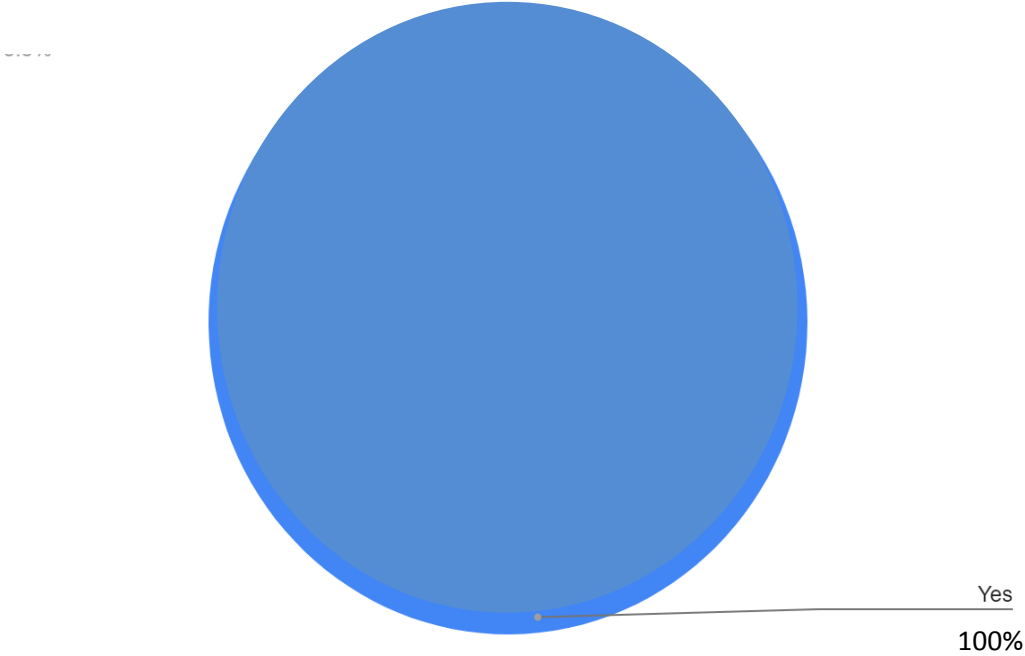


This chart is about the possibility of spreading corona in drivers. 93 .3 percent of respondents reacted yes to the possibility of spread of corona virus from the passengers. Only a very few (6.7%) of the respondents disagreed to this statement.

In this it is very clear that there was a high possibility to spread corona virus from passengers.

4.2.13 Affected by the increase of fuel price during Corona time

Figure 0.13



The above chart is about the increase of fuel price in corona time affecting the taxi drivers. Unanimously every one agreed that the increase in fuel charge affected them badly. The corona virus is disaster that affects everyone equally. At that time the price of every commodity increased and it was not affordable for common people. Drivers say that the prices of the fuel are still prohibitive. The frequent increase in fuel prices is severe setback for the drivers, making it impossible for them to continue operating without incurring losses.

4.2.14 Infected with Corona virus

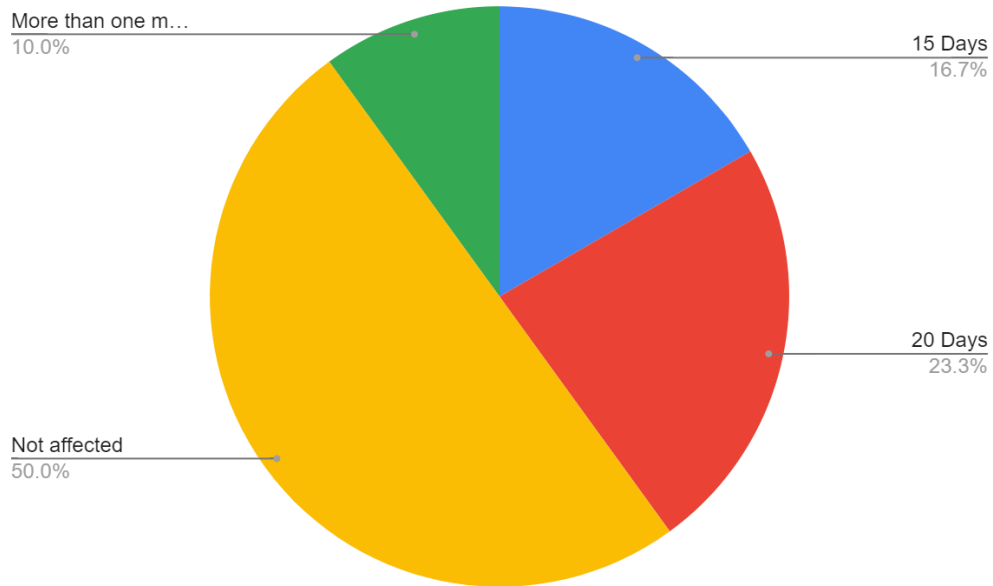
Figure 0.14



During corona pandemic 50 percent of respondents were infected by corona virus, half of the respondents were not infected by corona virus. Unlike other viruses, the corona virus was quickly spreading to people. Therefore, the drivers and passengers were forced to take the safety measures.

4.2.15 total days of suffering from Covid-19

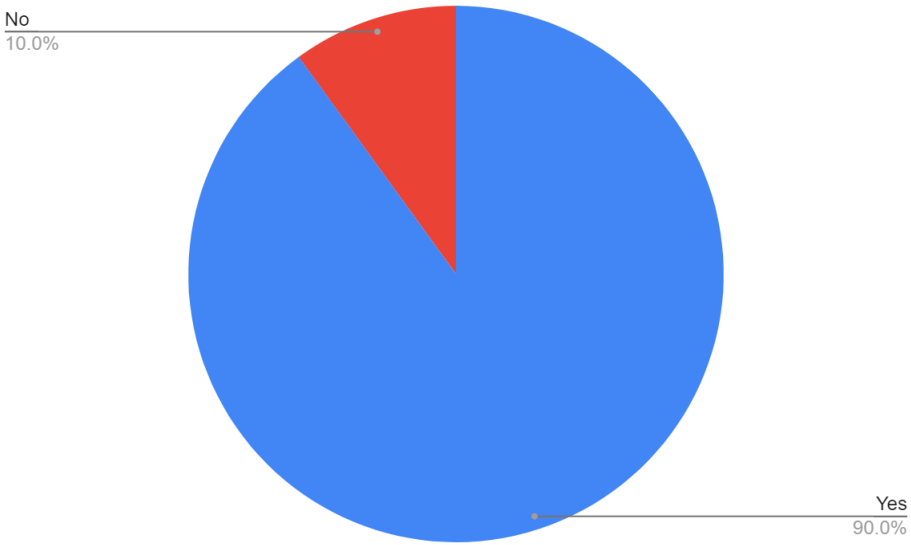
Figure 0.15



This chart shows that 10 percent of respondents suffered from COVID virus over a month, 16.7 percent of respondents suffered from COVID for 15 days, 23 percent of respondents suffered from COVID for 20 days and half of the respondents were not infected by corona virus.

4.2.16 Afraid of being Covid-19 carrier

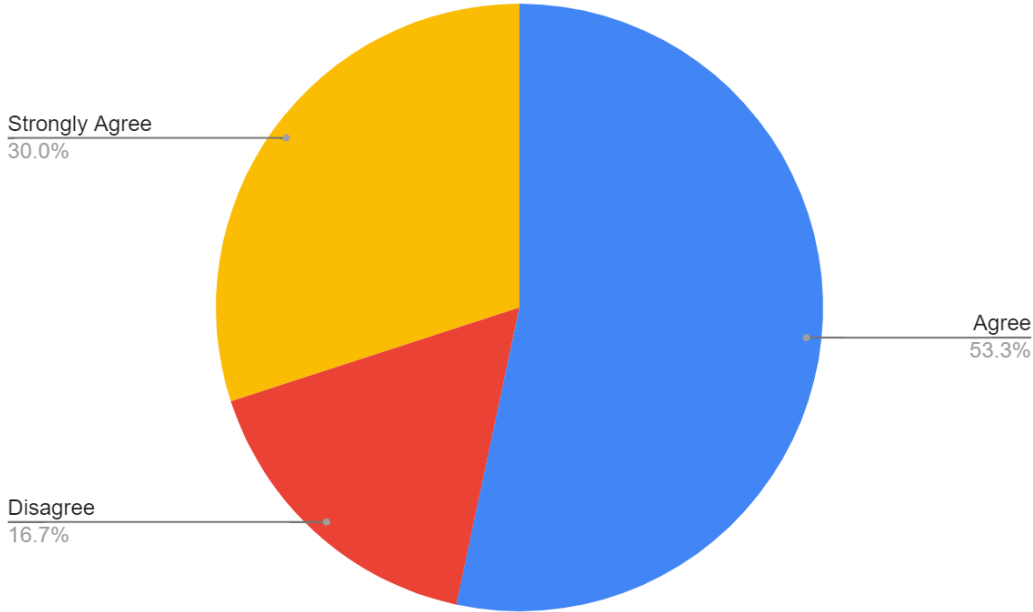
Figure 0.16



90 percent of respondents were afraid of being a COVID -19 carrier, 10 percent of respondents were not afraid of being COVID -19 carrier. 90 percent of the respondents might had the symptoms or might had interacted with people who had symptoms of corona disease, so that they were afraid of being COVID 19 carrier. The remaining others had already taken safety measures to avoid the chance of being COVID 19 carrier.

4.2.17 Faced any difficulties from locals or travelers during COVID -19

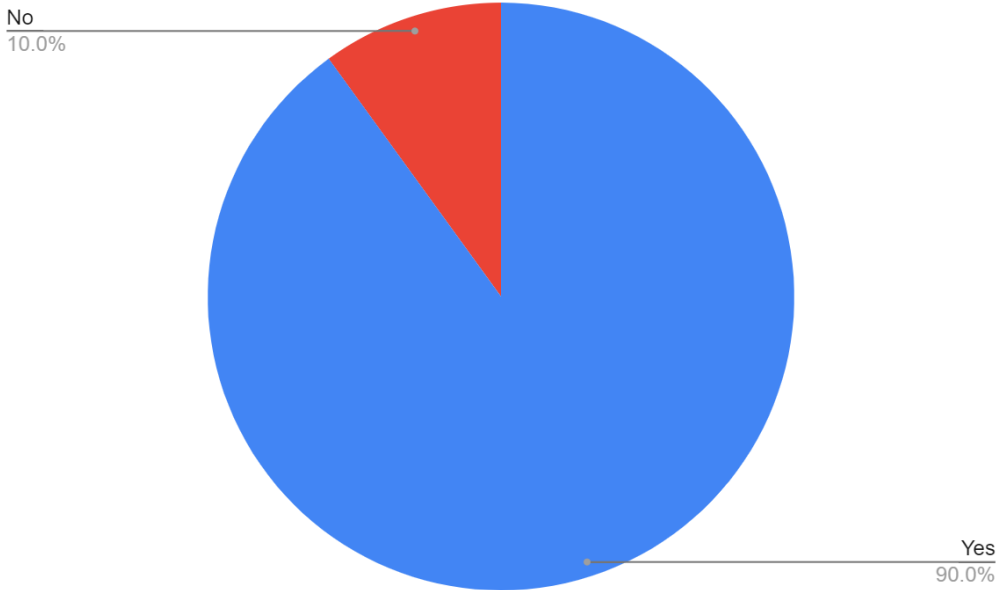
Figure 0.17



The above chart is the results of 30 percent of respondents that strongly agree to this statement. 53.3 percent of respondents were agreeing to this statement and 16.7 percent of respondents were disagreeing to this statement. Most of the respondents have worked hard to get the passengers to the right place at the right time, but no importance were given to their efforts.

4.2.18 Faced difficulty in repaying the loan during pandemic

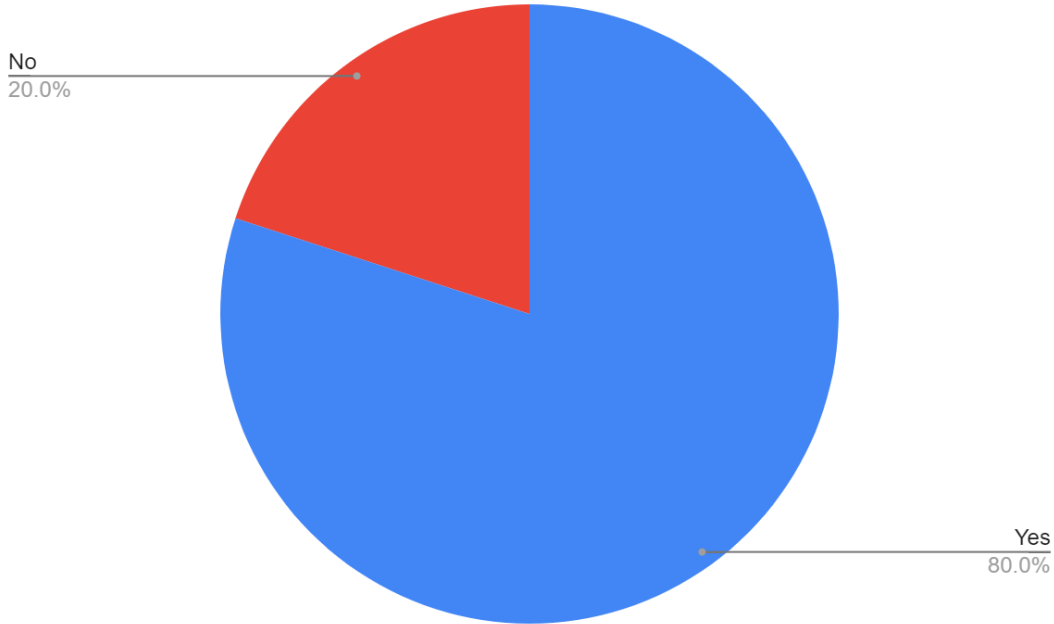
Figure 0.18



90 percent of respondents really faced difficulty in repaying the loan during pandemic. 10 percent of respondents did not face any difficulties. They had faced many financial difficulties during covid 19 which forced them to take loans. This result reveals that majority of taxi drivers could not repay the loans because they had no income from driving during corona pandemic.

4.2.19 Faced any issues from a financial institution.

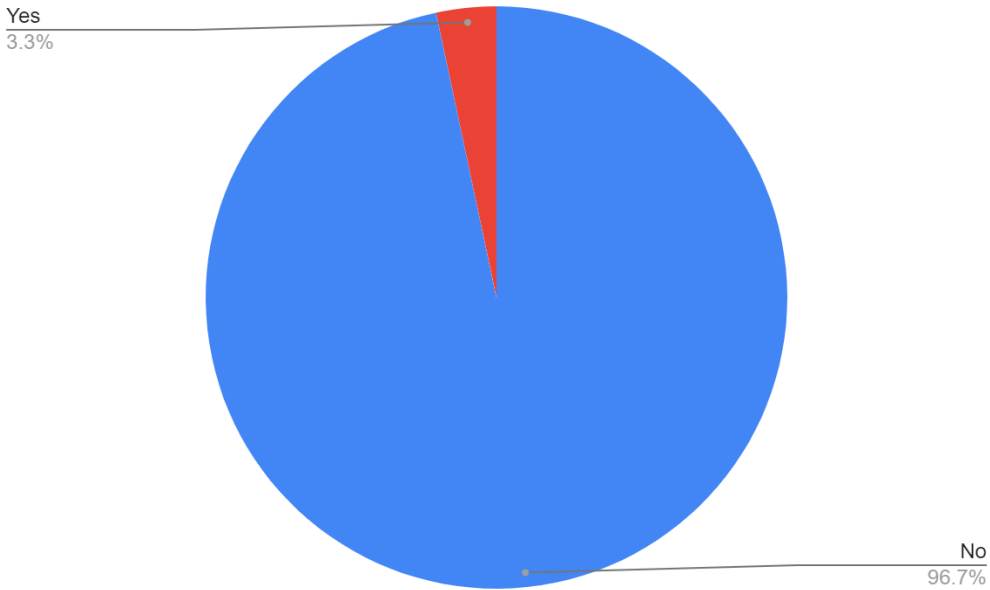
Figure 0.19



80 percent of respondents got loan from the financial institution but after that they had faced issues related to payment during corona pandemic, 20 percent of respondents didn't face any issues from financial institution.

4.2.20 Support from the Government

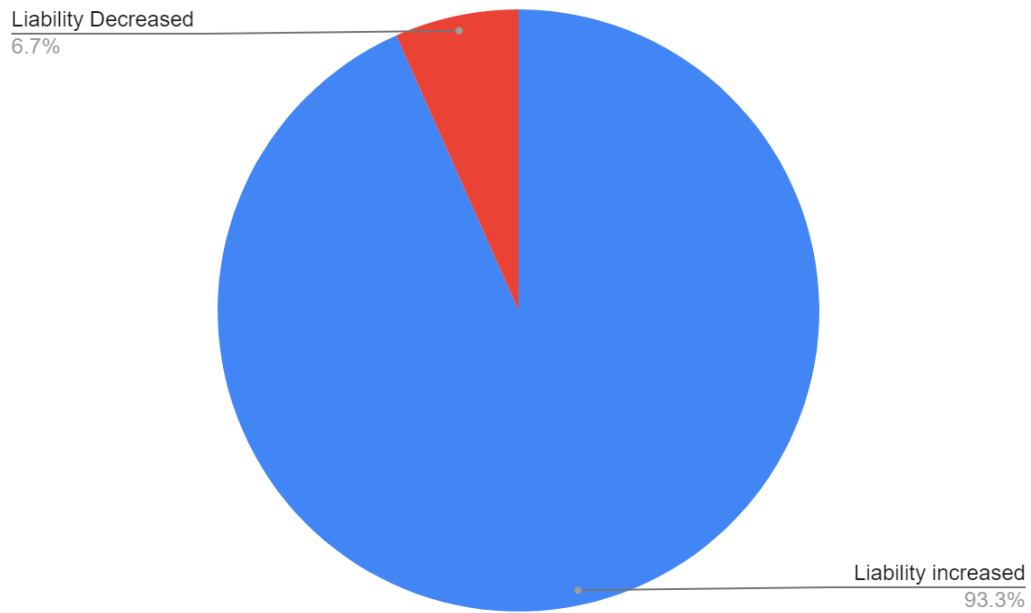
Figure 0.20



Only 3.3 percent of respondents got support from government and 96.7 percent of respondents not get any support from government. In this chart it is very clear that majority of respondents have not received any support from the government. There are several schemes for drivers but the government didn't give any support to the taxi drivers.

4.2.21 Help from loan moratorium to reduce the liability during pandemic

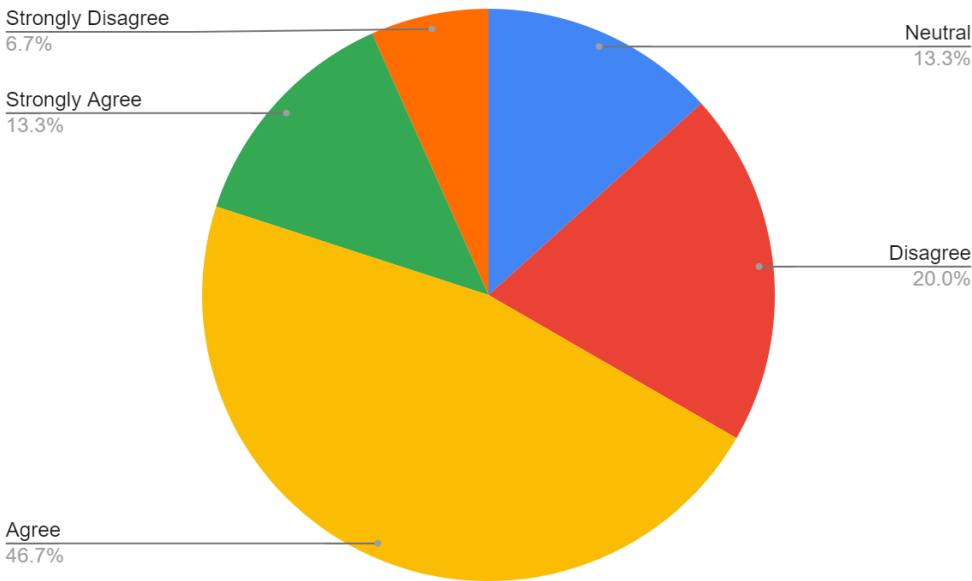
Figure 0.21



During pandemic 93.3 percent of respondents' liability increased and 6.7 percent of respondents liability decreased. As a relief measure the people the RBI allowed three-month moratorium on term loan and credit card payments. And the taxi drivers took loan moratorium for their taxi vehicle but they had to pay the interest of the loan this increased their liability.

4.2.22 Satisfied with family life during pandemic

Figure 0.22

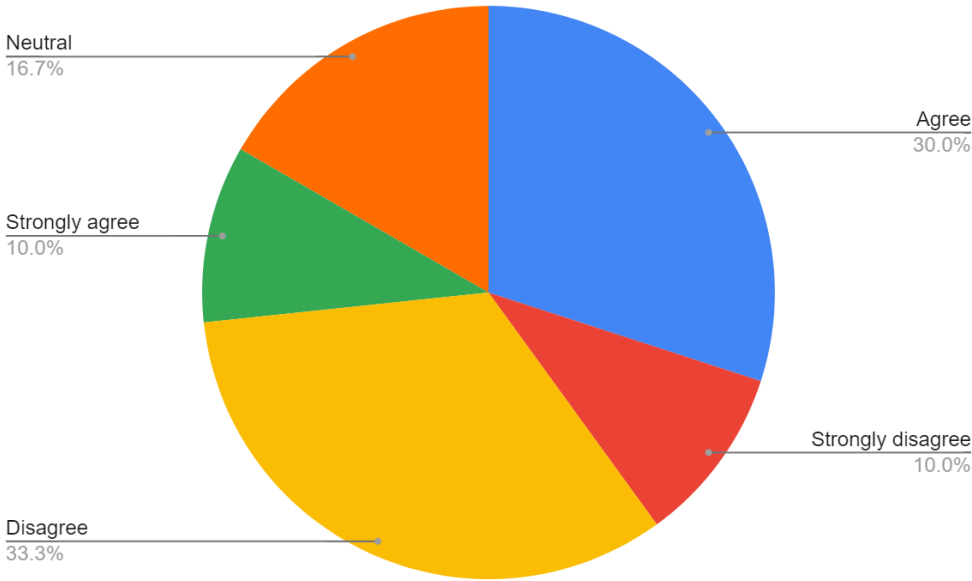


The above chart is about the life satisfaction with family during COVID. 13.3 percent of the respondents strongly agree to this statement. 46.7percent of respondents were agreeing to the statement. 13.3 percentage were neutral. 20 percent of respondents disagree and 6.7 percent of respondents strongly disagree to this statement.

Most of the respondents were happy with their family life. If there were any problems in family, they solved the problem together and that brought happiness.

4.2.23 Relationship problems in family during pandemic

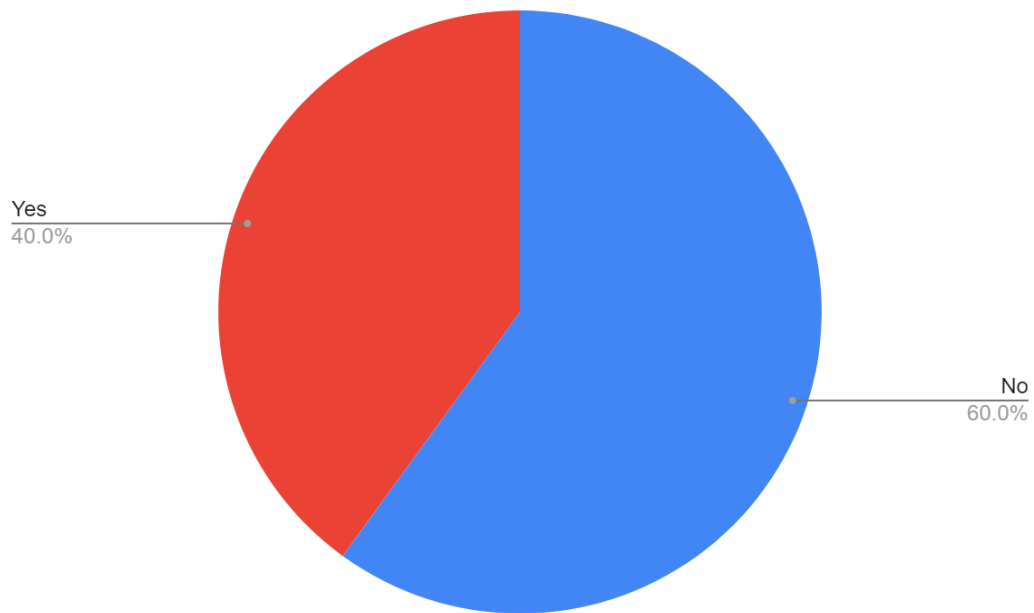
Figure 0.23



16.7 percent of respondents were neutral to this statement. 10 percent of respondents strongly agreed, 30 percent of respondents agreed, 10 percent of respondents strongly disagree, 33.3 percent of respondents disagree to this statement.

4.2.24 Those went in search of new job

Figure 0.24



40 percent of respondents did jobs other than driving during lockdown for securing their life, 60 percent of respondents did not do jobs other than driving. Corona time was challenging for the taxi drivers, because it was an occupationally high risk group.

4.3 Conclusion

This chapter has analyzed the data collected by the researcher. Some of the findings of the analysis are as follows. According to the research analysis lack of travelers and financial problems during COVID pandemic made the taxi drivers life miserable. Some of them had to find another job for their livelihood and they didn't get any support from government so their liability increased beyond what they could manage. The increase in fuel price during the peak time of covid too affected them a lot.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the findings of the collected data. The purpose of the study was to examine socio economic problems faced by taxi drivers during COVID-19 pandemic.

- Majority of the respondents are married.
- Majority of the respondents have children.
- Majority of respondents have completed higher secondary education.
- Majority of the respondents are bread winner of their family.
- Majority of the respondents have no other income apart from driving taxi.
- Majority of the respondents have their own taxi vehicle to drive.
- Majority of the respondents have loan for the vehicles. They were struggling to repay the amount.
- Majority of the respondents have more than 10 years of experience in the field of taxi driving.
- Majority of the respondents had Rs. 200 to 400 earning per day during COVID pandemic.
- Majority of the respondents were not able to manage the maintenance of vehicle during pandemic. Because of lack of maintenance many of the vehicles got damaged permanently.
- Majority of the respondents strongly agree to the statement that they had faced difficulty while travelling with passengers.
- Majority of the respondents stated that there was the possibility of spreading corona virus from the passengers.
- All of the respondents stated that they were affected by the increase of fuel price during corona pandemic.
- Half of the respondents were infected by corona virus while travelling with passengers.
- Majority of the respondents suffered over 20 days due to the infection of corona virus.
- Majority of the respondents were afraid of being a COVID carrier.

- Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that they faced difficulties from locals or travelers during COVID -19
- Majority of the respondents faced difficulty in repaying the loan that weretaken in the pandemic time.
- Majority of the respondents had taken loan from financial institutions and they had faced issues in repaying the loan.
- Majority of the respondents have stated that they not getting any support from the government.
- Majority of the respondent's liability increased in spite of loan moratorium during corona pandemic.
- Majority of the respondents stated that they were satisfied with the time spent with family.
- Majority of the respondents had no relationship problem with in the family during COVID pandemic.
- Majority of the respondents did not do any job other than taxi driving during corona pandemic.

5.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Some of the respondents were not ready to cooperate
- Lack of experience in doing research
- Respondents were not serious enough to fill the questionnaire as part of serious study.

5.3 SUGGESIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

- Providing financial assistance to taxi drivers.
- Increasing marketing and promotion of taxi drivers.
- Improving the quality of taxi services.

5.3 CONCLUSION

COVID 19 is one of the worst pandemics that ever hit the world. This has brought about lots of issues and problems to most of the people. Taxi drivers were one of the main categories of people whose livelihood was directly affected. Most of them had no job at all. This has affected the psycho socio economic life of taxi drivers. They found it very hard to meet the ends of life. These struggles and uncertainties had a very negative impact on the mental health of the taxi drivers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. al, A. B. (2021, January). *National library of medicine*. Retrieved January 2021, from Pubmed.gov: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34017698>
2. Donaida, B. (2021, may). *National library of medicine*. Retrieved may 2021, from Pubmed.gov: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34101613/>
3. Elizebeth A Mack, Sicheng Wang. (2011). The impacts of the covid-19 pandemic on transportation employment: A comparative analysis. *Science Direct*.
4. Prabhakaran, A. (2021, june 11). *Pandemic tales: struggle is real, survival is tough*. Retrieved june 11, 2021, from newindianexpress.com: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/2021/jun/11/pandemic-theses-struggle-is-realsurvival-is-tough-2314533.html>
5. Rani, B. N. (2018, september). *Socio-economic analysis of uber taxi drivers in Kerala- A study with special reference to Eranakulam district*. Retrieved september 2018, from ideas.repec.com: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/acg/journal/v6y2018i4p1-4.html>
6. Renny Nurhasana, M Matsuyuki, Chotib Hasan, Ni Made Shellasih. (2021, september). *The socioeconomic conditions of online taxi driver families during the covid-19 pandemic in Jakarta greater area*. Retrieved September 2021, from reserchgate.net: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355559463_

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY TAXI DRIVERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

QUESTIONNAIRE

I Mr. ABHINAV. M, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would be solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1.Name

2.Age

3.Are you married

a. Yes b. No

4.How many children do you have

a. No b. 1-2 C. 2-3 d. 3-4

5.Educational qualification

a. Secondary b. Higher secondary C. Graduation D.post graduation

6.Are you the bread winner of the family?

a. Yes b. No

7. Is there any other source of income

a. Yes b. No

8. The taxi you drive is it owned by yourself?

a. yes b. No

9.How many vehicles do you own?

a. 1 b. 2 C. 3 d. More than 3

10.Do you have a loan for the vehicle?

a. Yes b. No

12. How long you have been working as a driver?
- a. 3 years b. 5 years C. 10 years d. More than 10 years
13. During COVID -19 How much you earn a day
- a. Nothing b. 200-400 C. 400-600 C.600-800 D. above 800
14. Were you able to manage the maintenance of the vehicle during pandemic?
- A Yes b.No
15. When you are traveling to distant places with passengers during Corona Was there any difficulty for getting food, water and accommodation
- a. agree b. strongly agree disagree strongly disagree
16. Is there any possibility of spread Corona virus from the passenger?
- a. Yes b. No
17. Did the fuel price increase during the time of Corona affect you?
- a. yes b. No
18. Were infected with corona virus?
- a. Yes b. No
19. How long did you suffer from covid -19?
- a. Not affected b.10 Days c.15 Days d.20 Days
20. Were you afraid of being a covid -19 carrier?
- a. Yes b. No
21. Have you experienced any difficulties from locals or travelers during covid-19?
- a. agree b.strongly agree c. Disagree d.strongly disagree
22. Did you face difficulty in repaying the loan during pandemic?
- a. Yes b. No
23. Did the financial institution that provides you the loan, trouble you in anyway due to payments issues during the pandemic
- a) yes b)No
24. Did you get any support from government
- a. yes b. No

25. Does the loan moratorium during the pandemic help you to reduce the liability?

- a. liability increased b. liability decreased

26. I was satisfied with my family during pandemic?

- a. Agree b. Strongly agree c. Disagree d. Strongly disagree

27. The pandemic had brought relationship problems in family

- a. Agree b. Strongly agree c. Disagree d. Strongly disagree

28. Did you do job other than driving during lockdown?

- a. yes b. no

**STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE
AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS**



SHARON V JOSEPH

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL
STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS**

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT

FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK

BY

SHARON V JOSEPH

REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR015

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST.PROF. AKSHAYA P

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS
&SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR -**

670706

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS** is a bona fide record of work done by SHARON V JOSEPH under the guidance of **ASST.PROF AKSHAYA P** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS** submitted by **SHARON V JOSEPH** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF. AKSHAYA P

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, SHARON V JOSEPH, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS** submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. AKSHAYA P** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

SHARON V JOSEPH

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR..SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF. AKSHAYA P (faculty supervisors) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

SHARON V JOSEPH

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the relationship between occupation stresses on job performance among hospital staffs. The sample was collected from 30 nurses of JSS hospital, Agrahara Mysore. The study was conducted to know response of staffs regarding the level of stress they face from the job, their income satisfaction, their suggestions for enhancing the job performance. The data was collected using questionnaire consisting of 30 questions. The study is important because through this we can understand the stress experienced by the employees and their suggestions to improve the situation, their satisfaction with salary. As per the analysis of data we can understand that majority of the people are facing mental and physical pressure from job. Since there are two categories of staffs their satisfaction with income also varies.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	3
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	3
1.4 OBJECTIVES	3
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	4
1.6 CONCLUSION	5
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 REVIEWS	
2.3 CONCLUSION	12
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	13
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	13
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	13
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	13
3.3 VARIABLES	14
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	14
3.5 PILOT STUDY	15
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	15
3.7.1 UNIVERSE	15

3.7.2 UNIT	15
3.8 SAMPLING	15
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA	16
3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	16
3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	16
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.11 PRE-TEST	16
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	16
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	17
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION	
4..3 CONCLUSION	43
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	44
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	44
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	45
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	46
5.5 CONCLUSION	46
BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
APPENDIX	48

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGUR E NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	MARITAL STATUS	13
2	EXPERIENCE OF STAFFS	14
3	JOB UPTO YOUR EXPECTATION	15
4	JOB SATISFACTION AMONG STAFF	16
5	LEVEL OF STRESS	17
6	FACING JOB PRESSURE	18
7	JOB AFFECTS YOUR PERSONAL LIFE	19
8	PROFESSIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING PERSONAL LIFE	20
9	SATISFIED TO MEET NEEDS WITH YOUR INCOME	21
10	MENTAL OR PHYSICAL PRESSURE FROM JOB	22
11	LOW INCOME BECOME A FACTOR OF STRESS	23
12	NEGATIVE REACTION FROM PATIENTS MAKE YOU STRESSFUL	24
13	CONTINUES WORKING HOURS CAN MAKE YOU STRESSFUL	25
14	CONTINUES WORK AFFECT NEGATIVELY IN YOUR DAILY LIFE	26
15	TAKEN ANY REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE STRESS	27
16	EVER MET A COUNSELOR	28
17	LEISURE TIME MANAGEMENT	29
18	ANY ADEQUATE TRAINING OR DIRECTION GIVEN FROM HOSPITAL	30

19	HRM'S INITIATIVE TO MANAGE STRESS LEVEL OF EMPLOYEES	31
20	IMPROVING JOB PERFORMANCE IN A STRESSFUL ENVIRONMENT	32
21	STRESSFUL MIND WILL NEGATIVELY AFFECT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN JOB	33
22	STRATEGIES TO BE FOLLOWED TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY IN WORK	34
23	REDUCING WORKING HOURS CAN REDUCE STRESS	35
24	ARE YOU ABLE TO MANAGE YOUR PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL STRESS	36

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Occupational stress is a health hazard to the individual worker both physically and psychologically. Research for the past years shows that, signs of occupational stress appear to be rising amongst nursing profession. The ability of nurses to appropriately handle stress while on duty may have a significant impact on individual outcomes, especially job performance. Job stress score was found to be higher among younger nurses than those of more than 40 years.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Relationship between occupational stress on job performance of hospital staffs.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 General Objectives

To study the relationship between occupational stress on job performance of hospital staffs.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

To determine the factors causing occupational stress.

To determine how the staffs managed the occupational stress.

To determine how occupational stress can be controlled and job performance can be improved.

1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

As the study is about relationship between occupational stress on job performance among hospital staffs. Now a days Hospital field is more vulnerable to occupational stress due to high workload, shift working, lack of attention to nursing profession, low social support, conflict with physicians and bullying violence as well as dealing with death, patients and their families. Occupational stress has become one of the most serious health issue in the modern world. It has become one of the most popular topic

for research. Occupational stress contribute to organizational inefficiency, high staff turnover, absenteeism due to sick ,decreased quality and quantity of practice,decreased job satisfaction etc. This can only be managed by understanding what are the stressful conditions and by taking the steps to remediate them. For that first we have to identify the relationship between both and the factors causing occupational stress.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

1.5.1 CHAPTER:1 : INTRODUCTION

Introduction covers the relationship between occupational stress on job performance of hospital staffs which is the title of the study. It also includes both general and specific objectives,significance and relevance of the study.Chapterization and conclusion are added in this chapter.

1.5.2 CHAPTER :2 : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapters speaks about the review of literature relevant and related studies done on occupational stress and job performance. It includes introduction and conclusion.

1.5.3 CHAPTER : 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is the most important chapter which includes lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concepts, Theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent and independent, research design ,universal, unit of study, sampling designs, exclusion and inclusion criteria. source of data primary and secondary,tools and methods of data collection and method that is used for data analysis.

1.5.4 CHAPTER :4 : DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The fourth chapter deals with introduction and testing of collected data and conclusion.

1.5.5 CHAPTER : 5 : Finding, Suggestion and collection

The final chapter is all about major findings and the implications of the study,imitations of the study,suggestion for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Correct stress management should start from improved health and good interpersonal relationships. The prevention and management of workplace stress requires organizational level interventions, because it is the organization that creates the stress.

Success in managing and preventing stress will depend on the culture in the organization.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this study an attempt is made to highlight the effects of occupational stress on job performance among hospital staffs. Stress is commonly associated with a specific incident or occurrence that one undergoes at a point of time.

Nursing is an occupation to have a high level of stress due to its nature. Occupational stress refers to the stress related to one's job. It is a chronic condition. It can only be managed by understanding what are the stressful conditions and by taking the steps to manage them. Job performance assesses whether a person performs a job well. Performance is an important criterion for organizational outcomes and success. The main outcome affected by occupational stress is job performance.

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous researches. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalog of all sources, previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

***Stephen J Motowild, journal of psychology, 1986**

This paper reports two studies of occupational stress and its relation with antecedent variables and job performance. The first study, in which 104 nurses participated in group discussions and 96 nurses completed a questionnaire, identified 45 stressful events for nurses. In the second study, 171 nurses who completed another questionnaire were also rated by a supervisor and/or a co-worker. Ratings of interpersonal aspects of job performance (such as sensitivity, warmth, consideration, and tolerance) and cognitive/motivational aspects (such as concentration, composure, perseverance, and adaptability) correlated significantly with self-reported perceptions of stressful events, subjective stress, depression, and hostility. Models developed through path analysis suggest that the frequency and subjective intensity of the 45 events identified in Study 1

cause feelings of stress, which lead to depression, which, in turn, causes decrements in interpersonal and cognitive/motivational aspects of job performance.

***Steve M Jex,Sage publications Ltd,1998**

Provides a comprehensive, research-based examination of the relationship between occupational stress and job performance. The author presents an overview of the field, an explanation of terms and concepts, and a summary of relevant theoretical models of the stress process. Jex examines the relationship between major job-related stressors (such as workload, interpersonal conflict, and lack of control) and a variety of performance indexes. In addition, he explores a number of other factors that may affect the relationship between occupational stress and job performance, including gender differences, age, personality, and job experience. This book is intended for students, scholars, and readers who do not have an extensive background in the behavioral sciences.

***Rose C Nabirye,journal of nursing management,2011 ukanda**

To assess levels of occupational stress, job satisfaction and job performance among hospital nurses in Kampala, Uganda; and how they are influenced by work and personal characteristics.Occupational stress is reported to affect job satisfaction and job performance among nurses, thus compromising nursing care and placing patients' lives at risk. Although these factors have been studied extensively in the US and Europe, there was a need to explore them from the Ugandan perspective. A correlational study was conducted with 333 nurses from four hospitals in Kampala, Uganda. A questionnaire measuring occupational stress, job satisfaction and job performance was used. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics.There were significant differences in levels of occupational stress, job satisfaction and job performance between public and private not-for-profit hospitals, nursing experience and number of children.Organizational differences between public and private not-for-profit hospitals influence the study variables

***Christopher C Rosen,2010**

This chapter provides an updated review of research examining the relationship between occupational stressors and job performance. We begin by presenting an eight-category taxonomy of workplace stressors and we then review theories that explain the

relationships between workplace stressors and job performance. The subsequent literature review is divided into two sections. In the first section, we present a summary of Jex's (1998) review of research on the job stress–job performance relationship. In the second section, we provide an updated review of the literature, which includes studies that have been published since 1998. In this review, we evaluate how well the contemporary research has dealt with weaknesses and limitations previously identified in the literature, we identify and evaluate current trends, and we offer recommendations and directions for future research.

***Jacob Shenje,2019**

The primary purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between occupational stress and employee job performance. Public health care employees such as doctors, nurses, midwives and laboratory technicians had become more likely to have higher workload and inflexible working hours as they keep up with the increasing demand. Owing to shortages of staff, most of the health care employees had become stress ridden as they had to work for long working hours, face incompatible demands and find lack of support from superiors. Research approach/design and method: A quantitative research design was adopted for the study. A structured questionnaire was developed, validated and distributed to 260 employees and management personnel working in five selected government departments. The study concluded that there is a negative relationship between increase in inflexibility in work hours and job performance. The findings also noted a negative relationship between work overload and job performance

***Ali Muhammad Mosadeghrad,2014**

This study aims to identify the status of occupational stress among a sample of hospital employees in Iran. It further intended to reveal the harmful effects of occupational stress on employees' health and wellbeing. The study used a cross-sectional research design. A validated questionnaire was used to collect data from hospital employee. Job related, working environment, interpersonal and organisational factors were related to occupational stress. One-fourth of employees rated their occupational stress high. The major sources of occupational stress were inadequate pay, inequality at work, too much work, staff shortage, poor recognition and promotion, time pressure, job insecurity and lack of management support. High levels of occupational stress have

been linked to an increased risk of physical injuries, cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, depression and increases in negative personal behaviours such as anger, anxiety and irritability. Occupational stress was positively associated with employees' turnover intentions

***Apeksha Gulavani,(IJSR)2014**

Job related stress and job dissatisfaction are becoming increasingly large disorder among nurses. Stress and job satisfaction has a cost for individual in term of health and well-being and for organization in term of absenteeism and turnover which is in directly affecting quality of care provided to the patient.To assess occupational stress and job satisfaction among nurses working in tertiary care hospitals and to find out correlation between occupational stress and job satisfac100tion among nurses.Descriptive study design was used with explorative research approach, study sample was 100 nurses selected by Convenient sampling technique.There was no significant association found between occupational stress, job satisfaction and age, sex, professional education, year of experience. Specific measure to reduce stress of nurse associated with frequently occurring causes and measures to improve job satisfaction associated with compensation and independence will be helpful to improve performance of the nurses.

***Hamid Safarpour,journal of clinical and diagnostic research,2018**

Occupational stress and job satisfaction in nursing are issues that affect job performance and the quality of care provided by nurses.The aim of this study was to assess occupational stress, job satisfaction and job performance and how they are influenced by personal and work characteristics among hospital nurses in Ilam, Iran in 2013. This descriptive cross-sectional study the sample included all nurses working in teaching hospitals in Ilam. All of the participants were chosen by census sampling method. The total number of nurses according to the inclusion criteria were 208, out of which 198 nurses completed the questionnaire. Study tools included Harris's Nurse Stress Index (NSI), Spector's Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS), Schwirian Six Dimension Scale of Nursing Performance (6-DSNP) and also a demographic questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as ANOVA and Pearson correlation coefficient at the level of significance < 0.05 . Results: The mean of occupational stress and job satisfaction of nurses was moderate and the mean job performance was at a high level. In this study, there was a significant relationship

between occupational stress and job satisfaction ($p= 0.001$) and also occupational stress and job performance ($p= 0.04$). There was no significant relationship between job satisfaction and job performance

***Barbara Farquharson, journal of advanced nursing,2013**

Examine the effects of nursing tasks (including their physiological and psychological demands, and the moderating effects of reward and control) on distress and job performance in real time. Nurses working in hospital settings report high levels of occupational stress. Stress in nurses has been linked to reduced physical and psychological health, reduced job satisfaction, increased sickness absence, increased staff turnover, and poorer job performance. In this study, we will investigate theoretical models of stress and use multiple methods, including Realtime data collection, to assess the relationship between stress and different nursing tasks in general medical and surgical ward nurse. During 2011/2012, 100 nurses from a large general teaching hospital in Scotland will: (a) complete self- reports of mood; (b) have their heart rate and activity monitored over two shifts to obtain physiological indices of stress and energy expenditure; (c) provide perceptions of the determinants of stress in complex ward environments; and (d) describe their main activities. All measures will be taken repeatedly in real time over two working shifts. Data obtained in this study will be analyzed to examine the relationships between nursing tasks, self-reported and physiological measures of stress and to assess the effect of occupational stress on multiple work outcomes. The results will inform theoretical understanding of nurse stress and its determinants and suggest possible targets for intervention to reduce stress and associated harmful consequences.

***Shazia Suhail Kazi,2013, International review of social sciences and humanities**

The current paper critically reviews the conceptualization and relationship between Occupational Stress, Performance and Emotional Intelligence as supported by empirical evidences through a nonsystematic narrative review of the existing literature. It was found that the three concepts have been historically developed through different stages. Moreover, the empirical evidence shows that complex multifold relationship exists between them. It has been concluded that the organizations should try to proactively locate the contributing factors of Occupational Stress, Performance and Emotional Intelligence so that their management could be ensured in efficient and effective way.

CONCLUSION

This is the short explanation of the journeys and articles which I referred regarding this topic in order to find out more information about the topic to continue the research and these articles are about occupational stress and job performance in hospital sector .

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the path through which researcher needs to conduct their research. It shows the way through which these researchers formulate their problems. This chapter discusses the research methods that were used during the research process. A methodology in any research includes a suitable research design, appropriate selection of population, sample design, tools and procedures for data collection. It also includes the statistical techniques which are used for analyzing the collection data.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS: THEORATICAL AND OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.1 Theoratical definition:

- Stress: Stress is a feeling of emotional or physical tension. It can come from any event or thought that makes you feeling frustrated, angry or nervous.
- Occupational Stress: Harmful physical and emotional responses that occur when the demand of job exceeds capabilities.
- Job Performance: The accomplishment of a given task measured against the standards of accuracy, completeness, cost and speed.

3.2.2 Operational definition:

- Stress: Commonly associated with a specific incident or occurrence that one undergoes at a point of time.
- Occupational stress: Is a psychological stress related to one's job.
- Job performance: Is a means to reach goal or set of goals within a job, role or organization.

3.3 VARIABLE

Independent and Dependent Independent:

Dependent: Job performance among hospital staffs

Independent: Relationship between occupation stress

3.4 Hypothesis

There is an impact of occupational stress on job performance mainly among hospital staffs. There are some factors which leads to occupational stress and thus affecting the job performance of the staffs.

3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive researchers emphasize accurate description of a situation or an association between variables. Because the researcher goes in depth about the study. Researcher wants to know the impact of occupational stress on job performance among hospital staffs.

3.6 PILOT STUDY

It is conducted before the main study. The main aim is to test the feasibility, scope and variability of the study. In this study the researcher visited government hospital iritty in order to observe the occupational stress of the hospital staff.

3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.7.1 Universe of the study

The main aim is to look at the impact of occupational stress on job performance of the hospital staffs. The population of the study should be taken from hospital staffs.

3.7.2 Unit of the study

A staff of JSS HOSPITAL.

3.8 SAMPLING

Research design is a logical and stratified planning for directing research. The sampling method used for the study is simple random method where the population are divided into sub groups.

3.8.1 Inclusion criteria

- Should be a staff of hospital setting
- Male and female are considered
- Doctors and Nurses are considered

3.8.2 Exclusion criteria

- Staffs other than nurses and doctors

3.9 SOURCES OF DATA

Researcher uses the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.9.1 Primary sources

Researcher collected primary data from the respondents through questionnaire.

3.9.2 Secondary sources

Secondary source of data was collected from the journals, books, articles, magazines and previous research related to the topic for getting related information.

3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used self -prepared questionnaire as tool for collecting the primary data.

3.11 PRE-TEST

The researcher used self-made questionnaire for data collection and conducted small test by collecting data from two samples using the questionnaire in order to check the feasibility of the questionnaire.

3.12 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is being done through self-made questionnaire. Data is being collected from 30 samples from jss hospital, Mysore.

The questionnaire includes 30 questions. Including the name and other required data of the sample.

3.13 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

The final data is presented on graph and excel sheet as. The researcher made use of Microsoft excel to do the statistical applications.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis is the process of uncovering patterns and trends in the data. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the data. It involves explaining those discovered patterns and trends in the data. Chronology. Data analysis comes first followed by data interpretation.

Data interpretation refers to the process of using diverse analytical methods to review data and arrive at relevant conclusions. The interpretation of data helps researchers to categorize, manipulate and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 Marital status

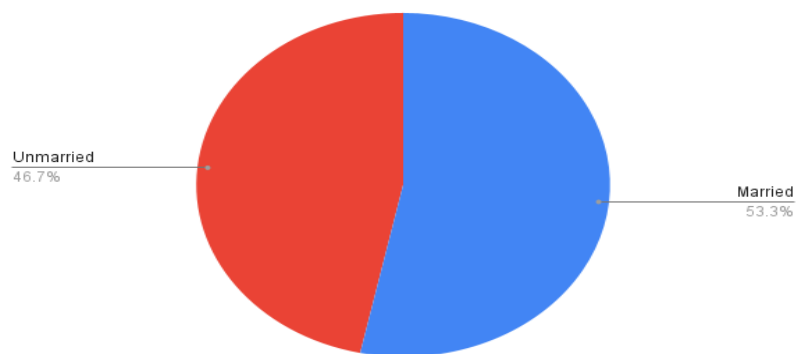


Diagram 1

The above diagram indicates the no. of married and unmarried nurses among the collected samples. Among the 30 samples 53.3% is married and 46.7% is unmarried.

Here the majority percentage is married. Thus from here we can understand that a high percentage among nurses are married and people who are leading a family life. Thus they could feel more stressed.

4.2.2 Experience of staffs

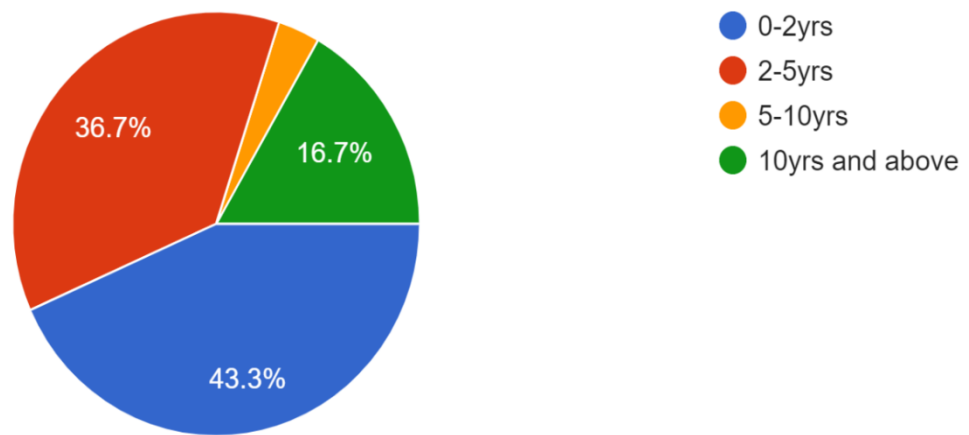


Diagram 2

This diagram indicates the job experience of the staffs from whom the data's was collected.

Among the 30 samples 36.7% has experience of 2-5years,43.3% has the experience of 0-2years,16.7% has the experience of 10years and above and 3.3%has experience of 5-10years.

From the collected samples we can understand that most of the nurses working in jss hospital are people who have experience of 0-2years or freshers to the field.

4.2.3 Job upto your expectations

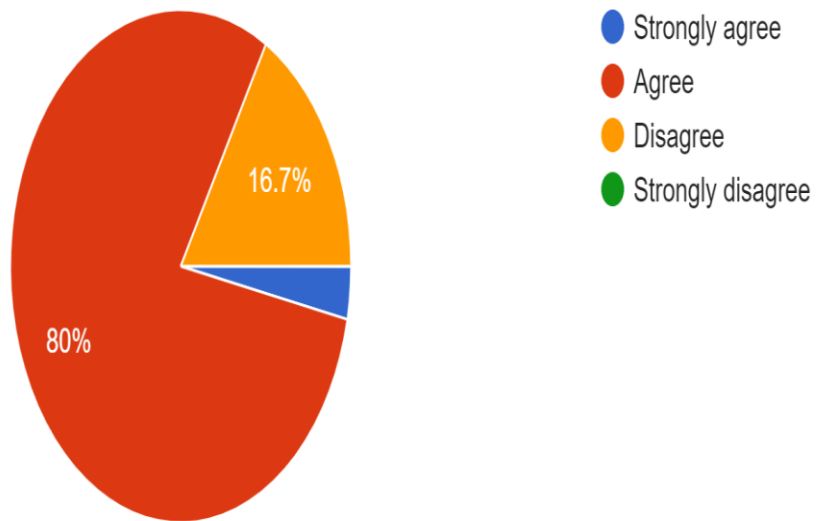


Diagram 3

This diagram indicates the level of job up to their expectation. Among these 30 samples 80% people agree with it.16.7% disagree with this and 3.3% people strongly agree that the job is upto their expectation.

From here we can understand that majority of the people says that the job is unto their expectation. Thus majority of the people would not have a feeling of sadness due to expectation.

4.2.4 Job Satisfaction Among staff

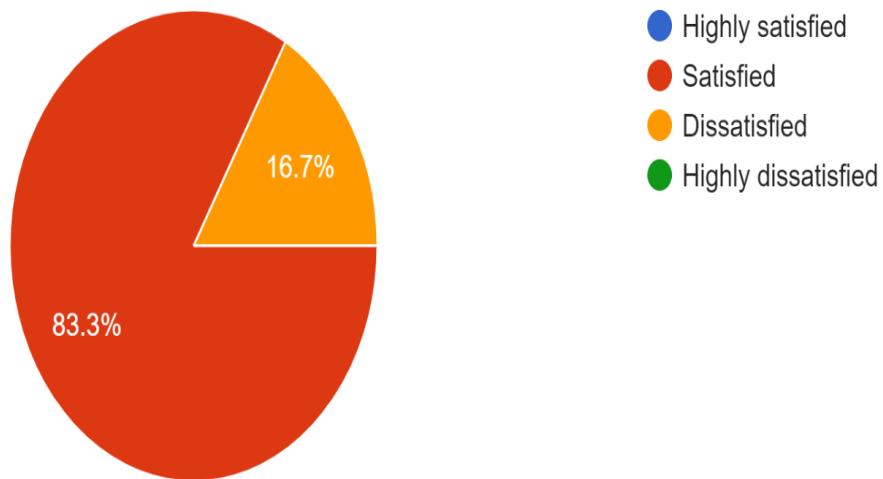


Diagram 4

This diagram indicates the no of people satisfied with doing their job. Among this 83.3% people are satisfied and 16.7% are dissatisfied with their job .

From here we can understand that majority of the people are satisfied with their job. So the job satisfaction among the collected samples are high.

4.2.5 Level of stress is high

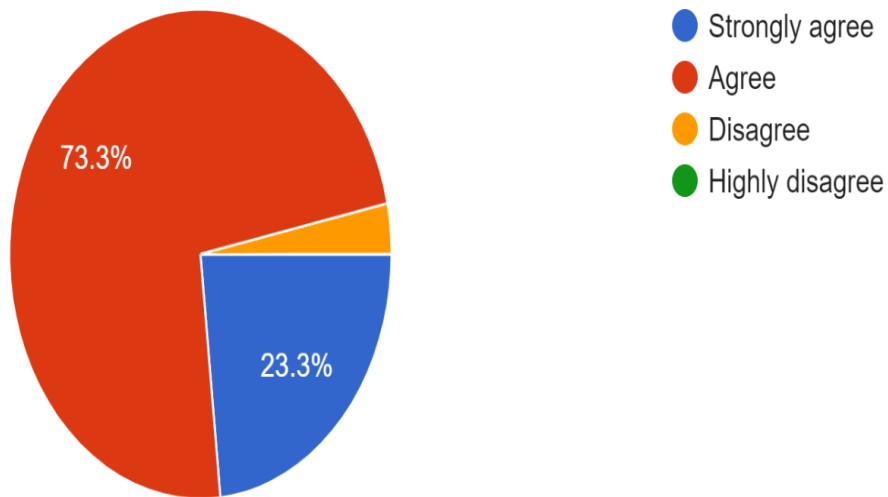


Diagram 5

This diagram indicates the no of people facing stress due to their job. Among the 30 samples 73.3% agrees that they face stress from their job ,23.3% strongly agrees that they face a level of stress from their job.

From here we can understand that majority of the people says that the level of stress due to occupation is high. Thus this is a field of job were the staffs have to face a high level of job stress.

4.2.6 Facing job pressure

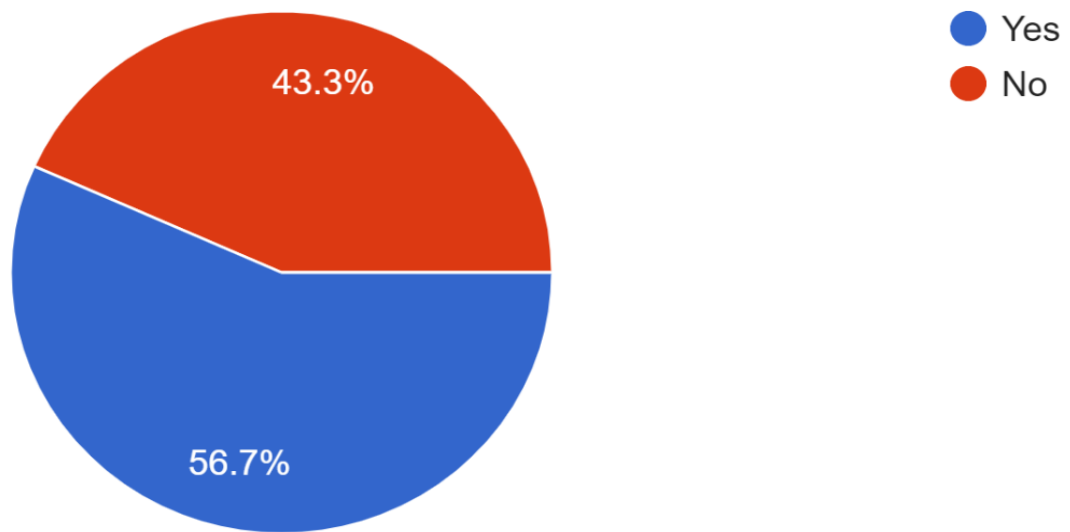


Diagram 6

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who has faced job pressure from the job or from the administration side. Among the 30 respondents 56.7% people says that the have faced job pressure and 43.3% has not faced any job pressure.

Among the collected samples majority of the people says that they are facing job pressure.

4.2.7 Job affects your personal life

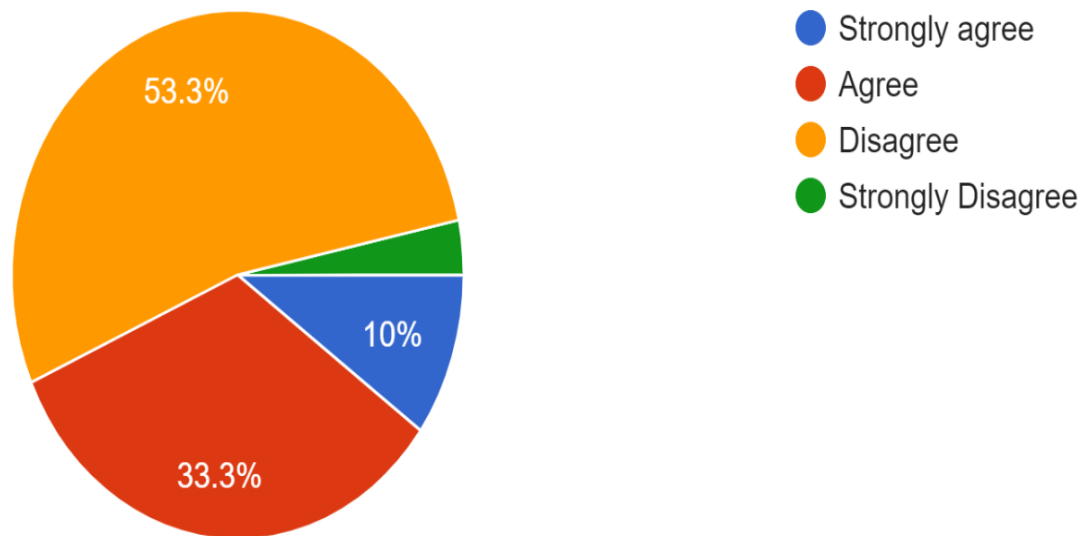


Diagram 7

This diagram indicates percentage of people who says that their job causes good or bad effects on their personal life. Among the 30 respondents 53.3% disagrees with that, 33.3% agrees with that, 10% strongly agree with the statement and 3.4% strongly disagree with the statement

From here we can understand that majority of the people disagrees to the statement. Thus we can understand that majority of the people are able to handle their job stress without affecting their personal life.

4.2.8 Personal factors affecting professional life

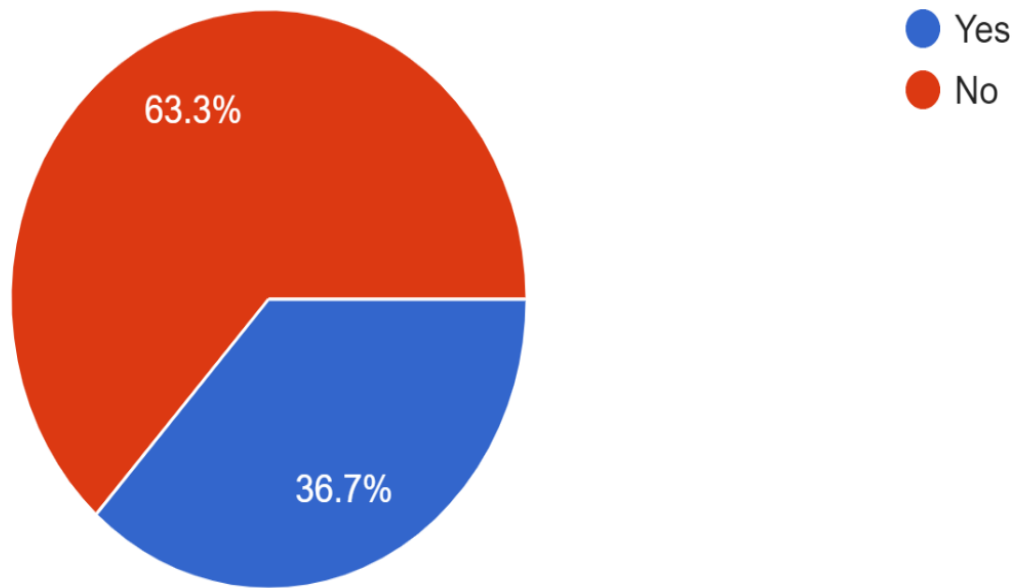


Diagram 8

This diagram indicates the percentage of people claiming that their personal factors have connection with their professional life.

Here majority of the people says that personal factors does not affect their professional life. Thus majority of the people are able to manage their personal factors without affecting their professional life.

4.2.9 Satisfied to meet needs with your income

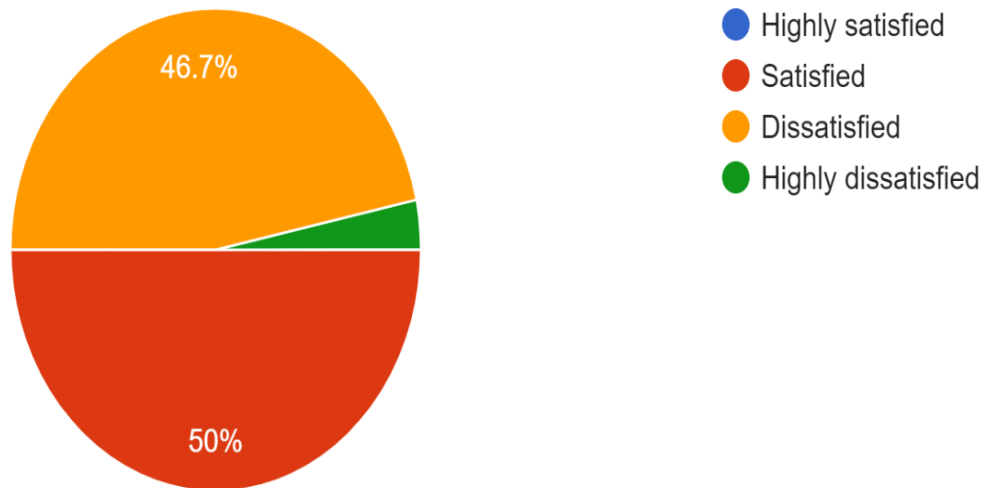


Diagram 9

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who are satisfied with their income to meet their needs. 46.7% of people are dissatisfied with their income, 50% of people are satisfied with their income, 3.3% of people are highly dissatisfied with their income.

From here we can understand that majority of the people are satisfied with their income. Thus we can understand that they provide government scale for a section of nurses who are satisfied with their income and there are a group of people who are freshers or working for experience they are not paid with enough salary required.

4.2.10 Mental or physical pressure from job

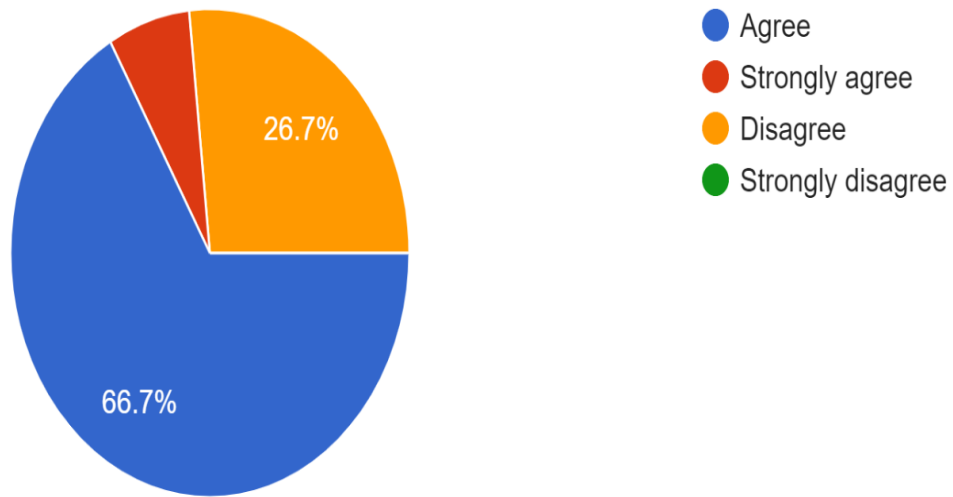


Diagram 10

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who faces mental or physical pressure from their job. Among the 30 samples 66.7% people agrees with the statement, 26.7% disagrees with the statement, 6.6% strongly agrees that there is mental or physical pressure from their job.

Here majority of the people agree that there is mental or physical pressure from job which can make them stressful.

4.2.11 Low income become a factor of stress

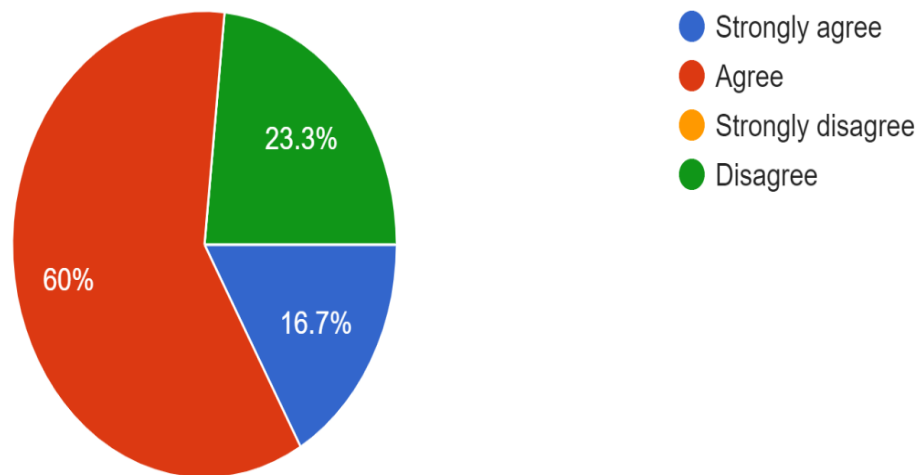


Diagram 11

This diagram indicates the percentage of people says that low income become a factor of stress. Among the collected 30 samples 60% agrees with the statement, 23.3% disagrees with the statement, 16.7% strongly agrees that low income become a factor of stress.

From here we can understand that majority of the people agrees that low income become a factor of stress and which make them in trouble to meet their needs.

4.2.12 Negative reaction from patients make you stressful

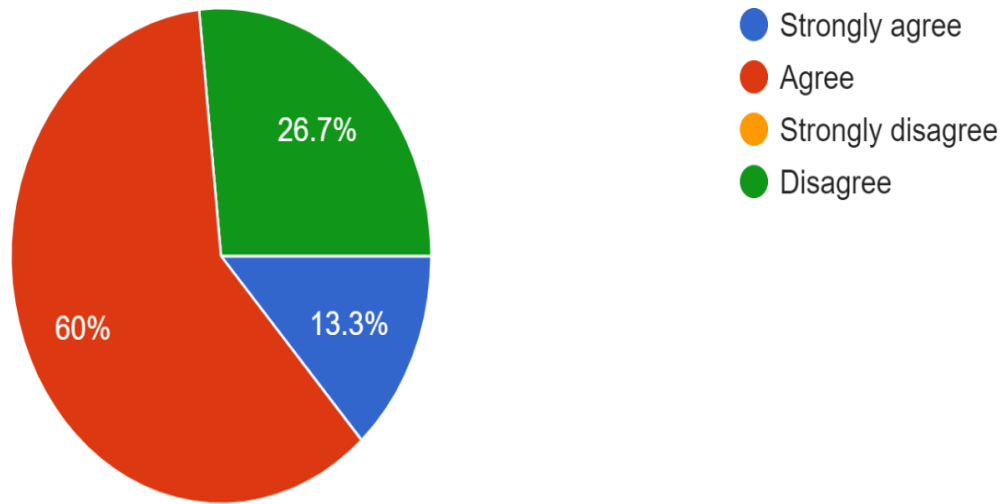


Diagram 12

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who says that negative reaction from patients make them stressful. the collected 30samples 60% agrees, 26.7% disagrees, 13.3% strongly agrees with the statement.

From this we can understand that majority of the people says that negative reaction from patients make them stressful and it causes emotional issues also in some people.

4.2.13 Continues working hours can make you stressful

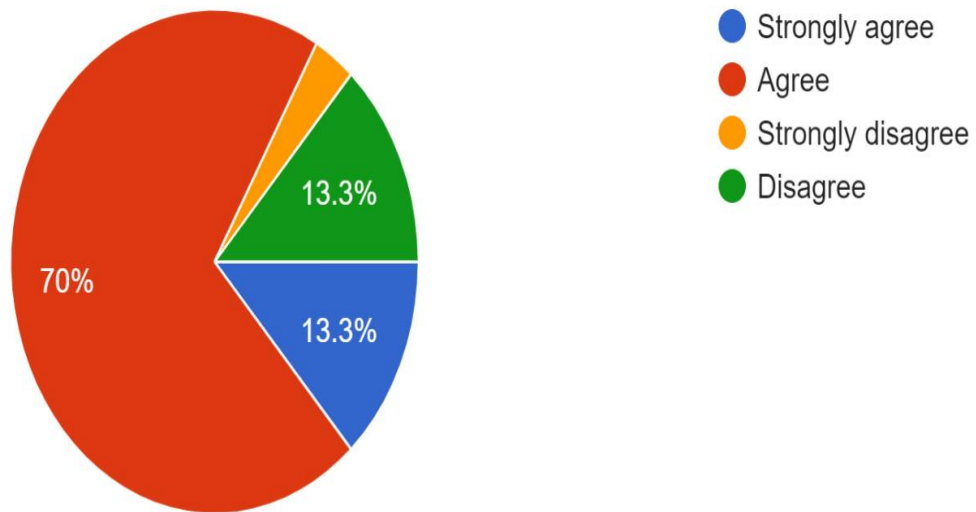


Diagram 13

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who claims that continues working hours make them more stressful.

Among the collected 30 samples 70% of people agrees, 13.3% strongly agrees, 13.3% disagrees and 3.4% strongly disagrees with the statement.

From here we can understand that majority of the people says that continues working hours make them stressful.

4.2.14 Continues work affect negatively in your daily life

s work affect negatively in your daily life?

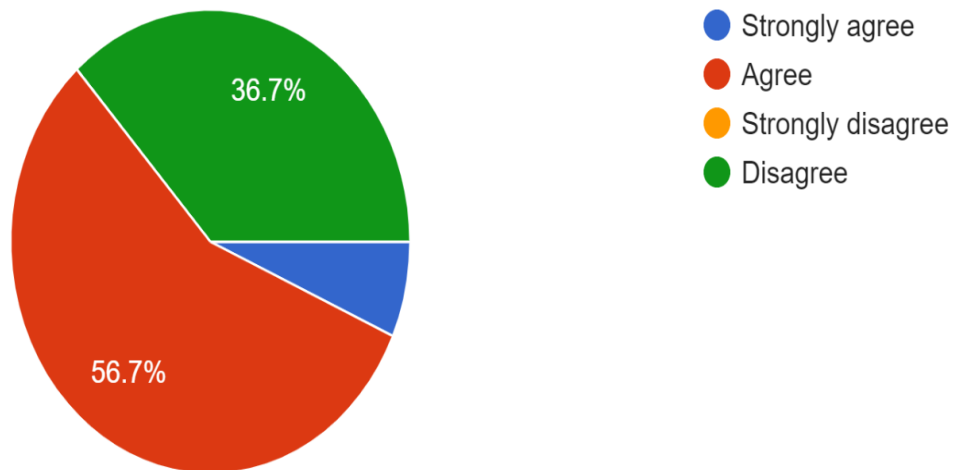


Diagram 14

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who says that continues work affect negatively in their daily life. Among the collected 30 samples 56.7% of people agrees, 36.7% disagrees, 6.6% strongly agrees with the statement.

From here we can understand that majority of the people says that continues work affect negatively in their daily life.

4.2.15 Taken any remedial measures to reduce stress

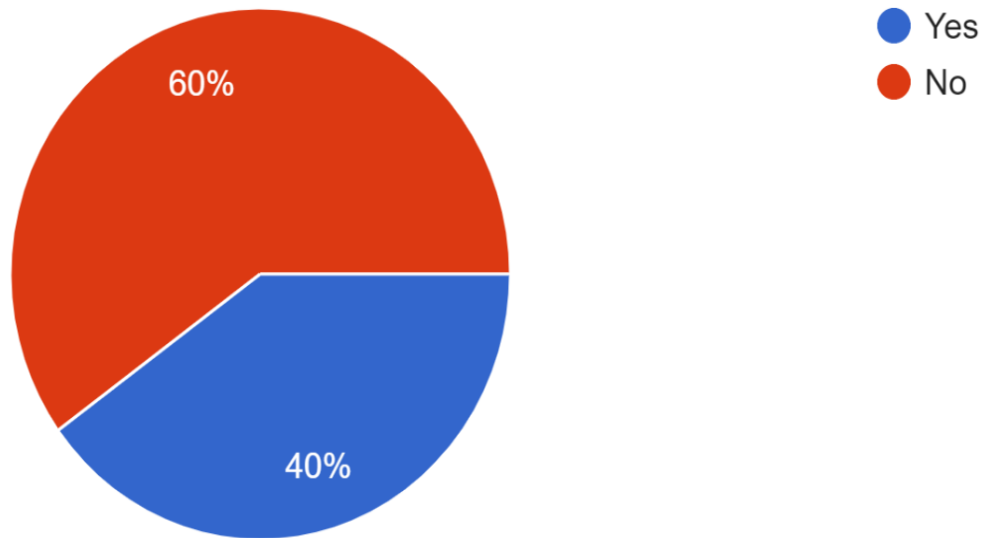


Diagram 15

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who has taken remedial measures to reduce stress. Among the collected 30 samples 60% has not taken any remedial measures and 40% has taken some remedial measures.

From here we can understand that majority of the people have does not taken any remedial measures to reduce stress in their daily life.

4.2.16 Ever met a counselor

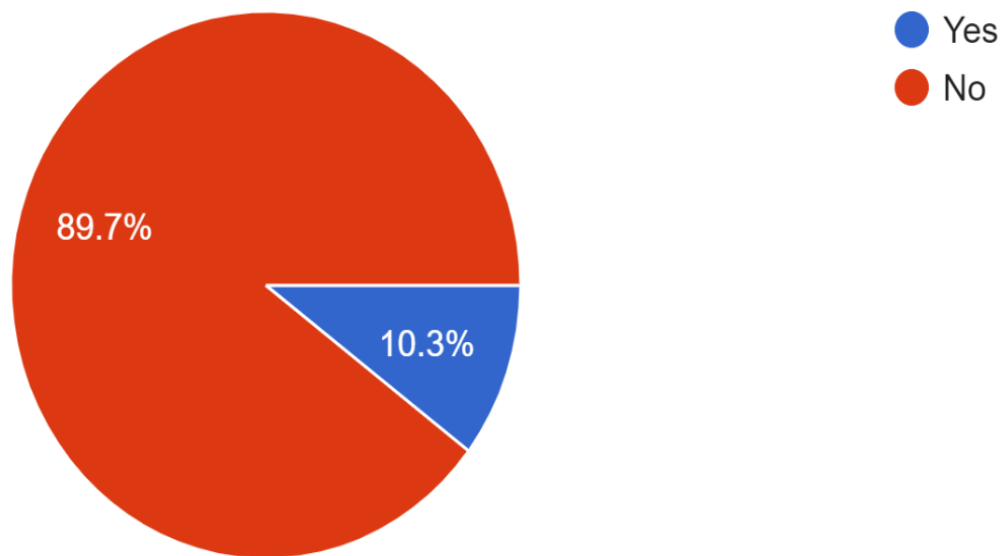


Diagram 16

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who has met a counselor due to stress from job.

Among the collected 30 samples

89.7% has not met any counselor and 10.3% has met counselor.

From here we can understand that majority of the people have not met a counselor in order to find how to manage their stress and job pressure which may cause bad effects on their personal and professional life.

4.2.17 Leisure time management

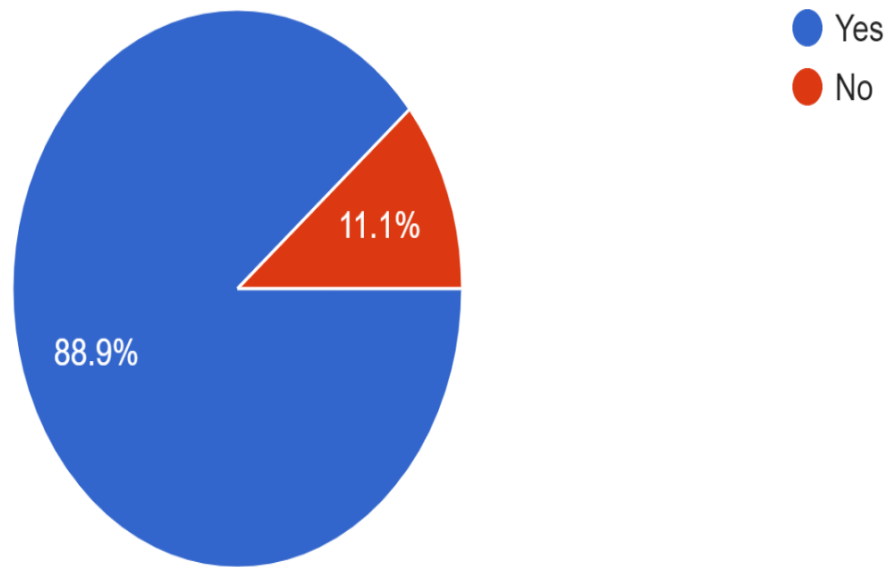


Diagram 17

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who enjoys their leisure time. Among the collected 30 samples 88.9% enjoys their leisure time and 11.1% does not enjoy their leisure time.

From here we can understand that majority of the people enjoy their leisure time by involving in several activities which gives them a relief from the hectic schedules and job.

4.2.18 Any adequate training or direction given from hospital

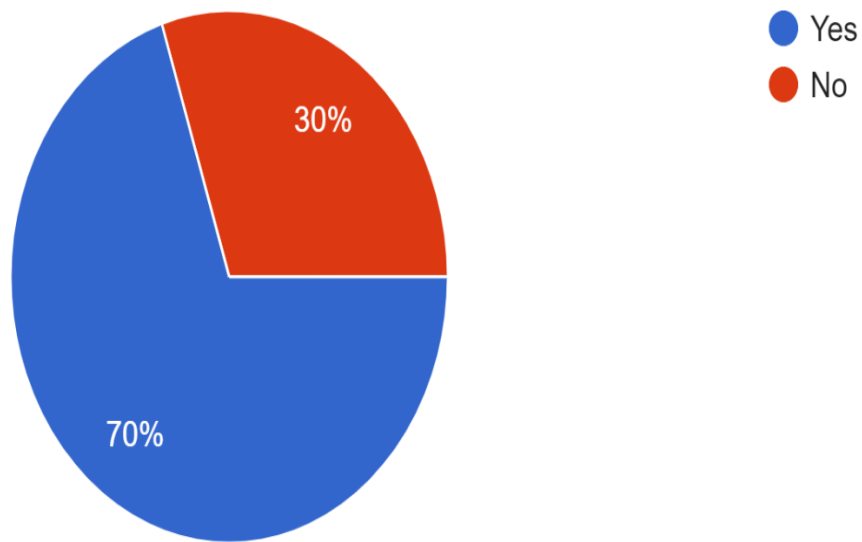


Diagram 18

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who have received adequate training or direction from hospital to manage stress. Among the collected 30 samples 70% has received the training and rest 30% has not received any training.

From here we can understand that majority of the people are provided with adequate training or direction to handle or manage with stress from hospitals.

4.2.19 HRMs initiative to manage stress level of employees

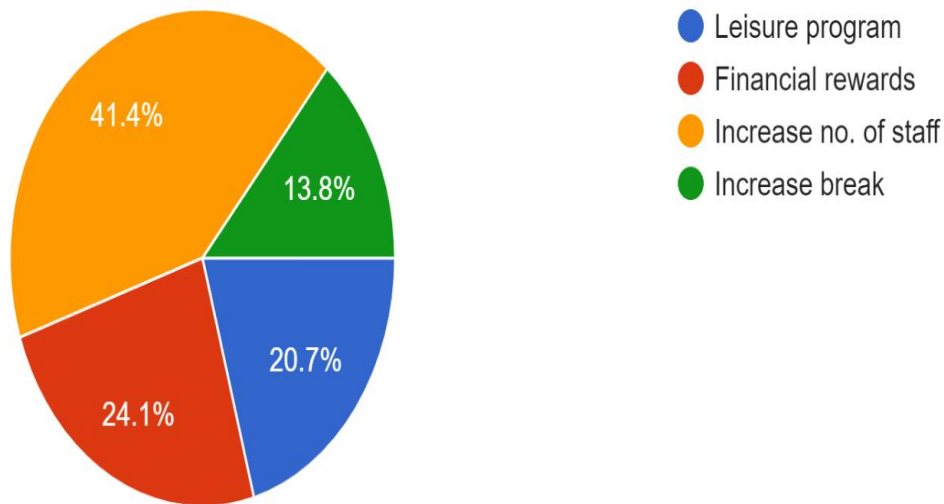


Diagram 19

This diagram indicates the percentage of people suggesting several initiatives to be taken by HRM to control and reduce stress level of employees.

Among the 30 collected samples 41.4% suggests to increase no.of staff

24.1% suggests to increase financial rewards

20.7% suggests to include more leisure program

13.8% suggests to increase break

From here we can understand that majority of the people suggest HRM to increase the no.of staffed in order to manage the level stress in employees.

4.2.20 Improving job performance in a stressful environment

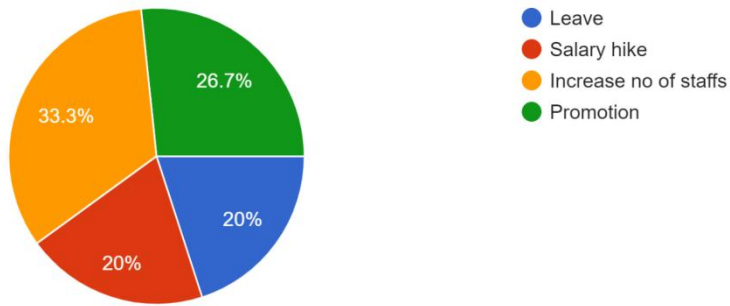


Diagram 20

This diagram indicates the percentage of people suggesting ways to improve job performance in a stressful environment.

Among the collected 30 samples 33.3% suggests to increase no.of staff

26.6% suggests to increase promotion

20% suggests to increase no.of leaves

20% suggests for salary hike

From here we can understand that majority of the people says that increasing the no.of staffs can improve job performance in a stressful environment.

4.2.21 Stressful mind will negatively affect on the performance of employees in job

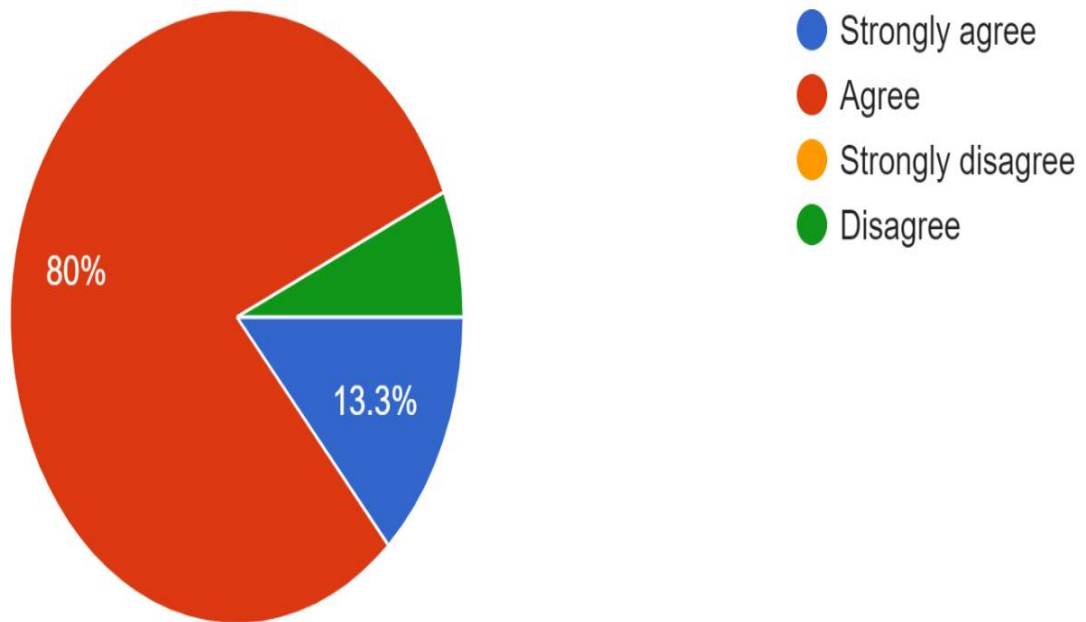


Diagram 21

This diagram indicates the percentage of people agreeing with the statement.

Among the collected 30 samples 80% of people agrees, 13.3% strongly agrees, 6.7% disagrees with the statement

From here we can understand that majority of the people agrees to the statement that stressful mind will negatively affect the performance of employees.

4.2.22 Strategies to be followed to improve efficiency in work

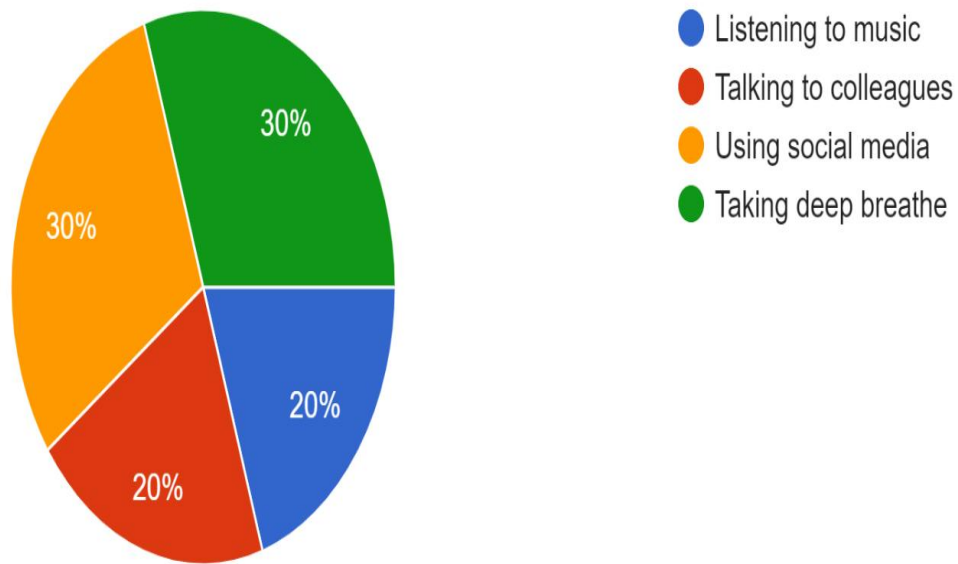


Diagram 22

This diagram represents the strategies suggested by the samples to improve efficiency in work when they are stressed up.

Among the 30 samples

30% suggests using social media

30% suggests taking deep breathe

20% suggests talking to colleagues

20% suggests listening to music

From here we can understand the strategies used by majority of the people to improve efficiency in work . Here majority of the people uses social media and taking deep breathe as a strategy to improve efficiency in work.

4.2.23 Reducing working hours can reduce stress

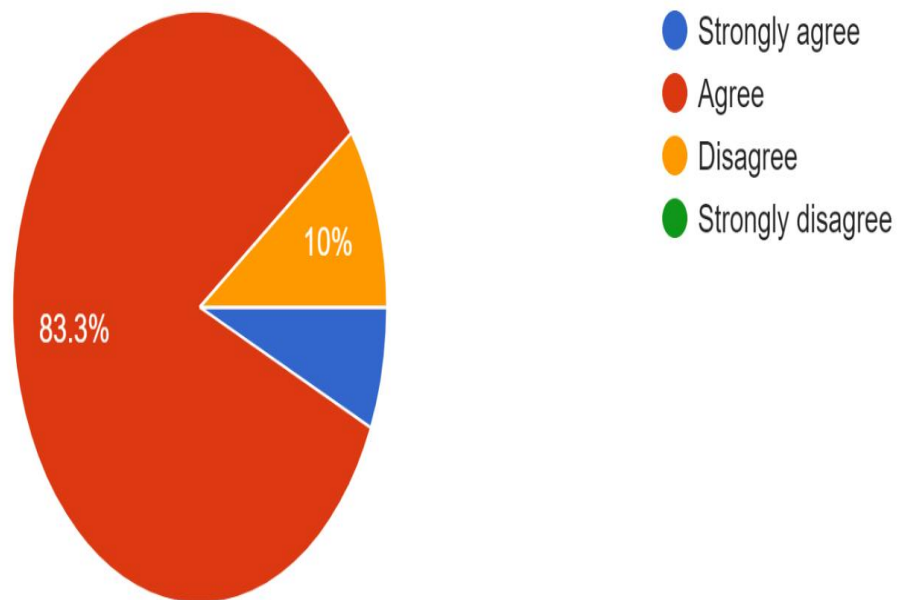


Diagram 23

This diagram indicates the percentage of people who claims that reducing working hours can reduce stress.

Among the collected 30 samples

83.3% people agrees, 10% disagrees and 6.7% strongly agrees that reducing working hours can reduce stress.

From here we can understand that majority of the people agrees that reducing working hours can reduce stress. Thus we can understand that long working hours is also a factor which causes stress.

4.2.24 Are you able to manage your personal and professional stress

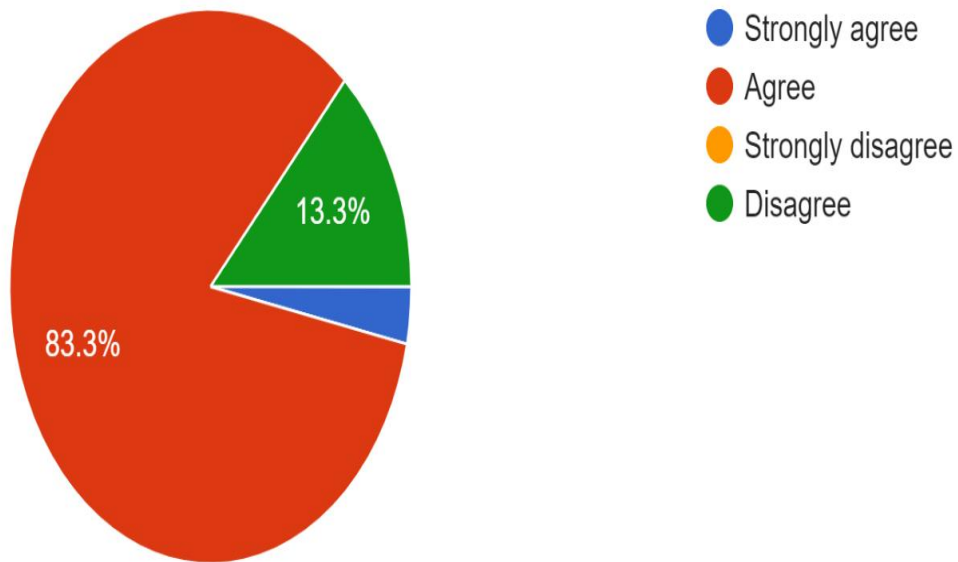


Diagram 24

This diagram indicates the response of people about the statement.

Among the collected 30 samples

83.3% of people agrees that they are able to manage

13.3% of people disagrees

3.4% of people strongly agrees that they are able to manage.

From here we can understand that majority of the people are able to manage their personal and professional stress.

CONCLUSION

From this analysis we can understand that majority of the staffs agrees to the statements and majority of the people faces mental or physical pressure from job. Among them staffs are able to manage the stress without affecting in family life and majority of the staffs are satisfied with their income and are able to meet their needs. Still a few of the training staff and temporary staffs are not at all Satisfied with their income because they are being provided with a small income and other have the government scale and these staffs follows several strategies to manage stress.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Majority of the nurses working are married and thus they lead a family life.
- Majority of the staffs were like freshers and they had an experience of 0-2years.
- Among the 30 samples 80% of them agreed that the job is upto their expectation.
- Among the 30 samples 83.3% of the nurses are satisfied with the job.
- Among the 30 samples 73.3%of the staffs agreed that the level of stress due to job is high.
- Among the 30 samples 56.7% of the staffs says that the face job pressure.
- Among the 30 respondents 53.3% says that job does not affect their personal life.
- Among the collected 30 samples 63.3% says that personal factors does not affect their professional life
- Among the collected 30 samples 50% of the staffs are satisfied with their income and 46.7%of the people are dissatisfied with their income because there are two kinds of staffs in jsshospital,they are some people experience have government salary which is equal to the payment of government staffs,but the case of others there are some people who are freshers or staffs working for experience they are only provided with low income nearly 10,000-15,000 thus they are not able to meet their needs or satisfied with their income.
- Among the collected 30 samples 66.7% of the people says that they are facing mental or physical pressure from job.
- Among the collected 30 samples 60% agrees that low income become a factor of stress.
- Among the collected 30 samples 60% of the staffs says that negative reaction from patients make them stressful.

- Among the collected 30 samples 70% of the people agrees that continues working hours can make them stressful.
- Among the collected 30 samples 56.7% of the people says that continues work affect negatively in their daily life.
- Majority of the people have not taken any remedial measures to reduce their stress.
- Majority of the people have not consulted a counselor in order to find remedial measures.
- 88.9% of the people enjoys their leisure time
- 70% of the staffs have received adequate training regarding the job from the hospital.
- Majority of the staffs suggests HRM to increase no. of staffs in order to manage stress level of employees
- Again, majority of the staffs suggests to increase no. of staffs in order to improve staffs performance in a stressful environment.
- 80% of the people agrees that stressful mind will negatively affect the job performance of the employees.
- Majority of the people uses taking deep breathe and using social media as a strategy to improve efficiency in work.
- 83.3% of the staffs agrees that reducing working hours can reduce stress.
- 83.3% of the staffs agrees that they are able to manage personal and professional Stress.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

From the data collected we have got both types of answers which are positive and negative. From that we select the answer suggested by majority of the people.

Here majority of the people says that they face stress and job pressure even though they are satisfied with their job and income. They suggest to reduce continues working hours and increase no. of staffs in order to improve the job performance of the staffs.

They suggest to improve salary for the temporary staffs

And to provide leisure time to get refreshment from the hectic schedule. They claim that they are able to manage both personal and professional factors of life without fail. They says that professional stress does not affect their personal life and personal factors does not affect professional life.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The major limitation of the study was to find out the staffs of the hospital from different wards.

Since jss nursing college is nearby the students from both BSc and gnm are posted in the hospital for their practical thus it was a hectic task to identify the staffs among them and majority of the staffs were busy with their duty and inspecting the trainees.

It was a great effort to make the staffs aware about the data collection and research being taken place.

The major point they suggested was that while collecting the data we are not supposed to collect the personal data of the staffs.

And trainee had to distribute the questionnaire one day and had to visit them the next day on the duty time to collect the responses from them.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

The major suggestion for the future research are kindly please try to avoid or minimize the amount of personal data being collected from the respondent.

Kindly add a place for the respondents to add their suggestions.

5.5 CONCLUSION

From the findings we can understand the response of the staffs or respondents towards our questions and we could easily interpret the results which I was searching for. From these responses we can suggest to the authority for the necessary arrangements if possible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Kim I.S., Seo R.B., Kim B.N., Min A.R. The effects of positive psychological capital, organizational commitment, customer orientation in clinical nurses. *J. Korean Acad. Nurs. Adm.* 2015;21:10–19. Doi: 10.11111/jkana.2015.21.1.10.
- Baezzat F., Sharifzadeh H. Relationship between spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence with job stress in university employees. *J. Career Organ. Couns.* 2013;4:55–68.
- Sulsky L., Smith C.S. Work Stress. WadAnderson R. (2003). Stress at work: the current perspective. *The Journal of The Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 123; 81
- Azad marzabadi, E, GholamiFesharaki, M (2010), The study of factor which affecting on job stress among military personnel using multiple Modeling, Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Baghiyatallah University of medical sciences. Research project.
- Beehr A. T, Jex M.S., Stacy A. B., & Murray A.M. (2000). Work Stressors and Coworker Support as Predictors of Individual Strain and Job Performance. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 391-405.sworth; Belmont, CA, USA: 2006. Pp. 1–317.
- Anderson R. (2003). Stress at work: the current perspective. *The Journal of The Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 123; 81
- Azad marzabadi, E, GholamiFesharaki, M (2010), The study of factor which affecting on job stress among military personnel using multiple Modeling, Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Baghiyatallah University of medical sciences. Research project.

- Beehr A. T, Jex M.S., Stacy A. B., & Murray A.M. (2000). Work Stressors and Coworker Support as Predictors of Individual Strain and Job Performance.
- Tehrani N, Ayling L. Work-related stress. CIPD Stress at work. 2009. Jun, [Lat accessed on 2008 Jan 12]. Available from:
<http://www.cipd.co.uk/subjects/health/stress/stress.htm> .Organizational Behavior, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 391-405.
- Menzies IE. Nurses under stress. InternatlNurs Rev. 1960;7:9–16. [Google Scholar]
- Schwirian PM. Evaluating the performance of nurses: A multidimensional approach. Nursing Research. 1978;27(6):347-50.
- Lautizi M, Laschinger HK, Ravazzdo S. Workplace empowerment, job satisfaction and job stress among Italian mental health nurses: an exploratory study. Journal of Nursing Management. 2009;17(4):446-52.
- Safarpour Hamid, S. S. (2018). A Study on the Occupational stress, Job satisfaction and Job performance among hospital nurses in Ilam, Iran. Journal of Clinical &DiagonisticResearch , 1-5.
- Shenje, T. W. (2019). Human Resource Management. African Online Scientific Information Systems , 17.

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JSS HOSPITAL MYSORE

DECLARATION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG HOSPITAL STAFFS

Hello, I am SHARON V JOSEPH, 3rd year BSW student of Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, Kerala. As part of my final year research, I am sending you this questionnaire for answering and I assure you the confidentiality of the information's shared. If you have any queries kindly contact me over the following mail address izahak1486@gmail.com so that I can assist you.

Thank you in advance

SHARON V JOSEPH

1.Name of respondent :

2.Age of respondent. :

3.Sex. :

4.Name of institution. :

5.Marital status. :

6.No.of children. :

7.Designation. :

8.Experience

0-2years. 2-5years. 5-10years. Above10yr

9. The job is up to your expectation?

a) strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

10. Are you satisfied with your job?

a) Highly satisfied b) Satisfied c) Dissatisfied d) Highly dissatisfied

11. The level of stress due to occupation is high?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

12. Does you face any job pressure?

a) Yes b) No

13. The job affects your personal life?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

14. Does any personal factors affect your professional life?

a) yes. b) No

15. There is mental or physical mental pressure from the job?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

16. Are you satisfied To meet your needs with your income?

a) highly satisfied b) satisfied c) dissatisfied d) highly dissatisfied

17. Does low income become a factor for stress?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

18. Does negative reaction from patients make you stressful?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree. d) strongly disagree

19. Does continues working hours making you more stressful?

a) Strongly agree b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

20. Does continues work affect negatively in your daily living?

a) Strongly agree. b) agree c) disagree d) strongly disagree

21. Have you taken any remedial measures to reduce your stress?

- a) Yes b) No

22. Have you ever met a counselor?

- a) Yes b) No

23. Do you enjoy your leisure time?

- a) Yes. b) No

24. Whether you got any adequate job related training and direction from your hospital?

- a) Yes. b) No

25. What initiative should HRM take to control and reduce stress level of employees?

- a) Leisure program. b) Financial rewards c) Increase no. of staffs
d) Increase breaks. e) Training

26. According to you how can the job performance be improved in a stressful environment?

- a) Leave. B) salary hike. c) increase no. of staff. d) promotion
e) good working conditions

27. Stressful mind will affect negatively on the performance of employees in job?

- a) Strongly agree . b) agree . c) disagree d) strongly disagree

28. What strategies you follow to improve efficiency in work when you are stressed up?

- a) Listening to music. b) talking to colleagues. c) using social media
d) taking deep breathe e) taking physical exercise

29. Do you think reducing working hours can reduce stress?

- a) Strongly agree b) agree. c) disagree d) strongly disagree

30. Are you satisfied to Manage your personal stress and professional stress?

- a) Highly satisfied. b) satisfied c) dissatisfied
d) highly dissatisfied

**THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF
NOMADIC COMMUNITY**



AVANTHIKA M

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020-23

**THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF
NOMADIC COMMUNITY**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THR AWARD OF THE DIGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

AVANTHIKA M

Register No.DB20BSWR004

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. AISWARYA THOMAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706

MARCH 2023

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NOMADIC COMMUNITY**, is a bonafide record of work done by **AVANTHIKA M** under the guidance of **Ms. AISWARYA THOMAS**, Assistant Professor, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Social Work** during the period of his/her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work in Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, Affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL SDB

HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NOMADIC COMMUNITY**, submitted by **AVANTHIKA M** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his/her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work in Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

MS. AISWARYA THOMAS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AND RESEARCH GUIDE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

DECLARATION

I **AVANTHIKA M**, the under designed, and hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NOMADIC COMMUNITY**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Ms. AISWARYA THOMAS**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work in Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

AVANTHIKA M

30 December 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank to God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts & Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchickal SDB(Head, Department of Social Work), and Ms. Aiswarya Thomas (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work) my faculty supervisor, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis, Ms. Sreeparvathi Induchoodan, Ms. Ayana Swaminadhan, Ms. Akshaya, Ms. Delna Abraham and Ms. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I wish to express sincere thanks to my parents, colleagues and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research successfully.

AVANTHIKA M

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the socio-economic problems faced by the nomadic community that migrated from Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. These people belong to the Marwari community, which migrated from Tamil Nadu to Kottiyodi. They are now working as scrap collectors or rag pickers and consider it part of their culture. These people were displaced from their native place because of some serious social and economic problems, as well as natural disasters. Still, they are facing a lot of problems in their lives, and they are struggling to pass each day of their lives. These people are socially, economically, and educationally backward. The current research is trying to identify their major problems due to maintaining their lifestyle and also the problems they face in the off-seasonal occupational periods. Now days, the number of nomadic communities is less as compared to the past. The main reason behind this was the arrival of modernization and globalization. It led them to migrate from their native places to their new life situations.

CONTENTS

THE SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF	i
CERTIFICATE.....	ii
CERTIFICATE.....	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	2
1.2. TITLE OF STUDY	3
1.3. OBJECTIVES	3
1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	3
1.5. CHAPTERIZATION	4
1.6. CONCLUSION.....	6
CHAPTER II.....	7
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.1. INTRODUCTION.....	8
2.3. CONCLUSION	13
CHAPTER III.....	14
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	14
3.1. INTRODUCTION.....	15
3.2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	15
3.3. RESEARCH DESIGN	16
3.4. PILOT STUDY	16
3.5. UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	17
3.6. SAMPLING	17
3.7. SOURCES OF DATA	17

3.8. TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	17
3.9. PRETEST	17
3.10. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	17
3.11. METHOD OF ANALYSIS.....	18
CHAPTER IV	19
ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION	19
4.1. INTRODUCTION.....	21
4.2. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	21
4.3. CONCLUSION.....	59
CHAPTER V	
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION.....	60
5.1. INTRODUCTION.....	61
5.2. FINDINGS	61
5.3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	63
5.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	64
5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	64
5.6. CONCLUSION.....	65
BIBLIOGRAPHY	67
APPENDIX	70

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: GENDER.....	21
FIGURE 2: COUNT OF AGE	22
FIGURE 3: MARITAL STATUS.....	23
FIGURE 4: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	24
FIGURE 5: ANNUAL INCOME OF THE FAMILY	25
FIGURE 6: MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY	26
FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF CHILDREN.....	27
FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN'S.....	28
FIGURE 9: YEARS STAYING IN KOTTIYODI.....	29
FIGURE 10: NATURE OF MIGRATION.....	30
FIGURE 11: MIGRATED WITH.....	31
FIGURE 12: REASON FOR THE MIGRATION.....	32
FIGURE 13: OCCUPATION BEFORE COMING TO KOTTIYODI	33
FIGURE 14: FREQUENCY OF VISITING NATIVE PLACE & THE PURPOSE.....	34
FIGURE 15: PEOPLE HAVING ID CARDS	35
FIGURE 16: PEOPLE GETTING RATION	36
FIGURE 17: NATURE & TYPE OF SHELTER	37
FIGURE 18: PEOPLE FACING PROBLEMS AT RESIDENCE PLACE.....	38
FIGURE 19: DURATION OF PRESENT WORK.....	39
FIGURE 20: SITUATION DECIDED TO DO THIS WORK	40
FIGURE 21: PEOPLE GETTING FROM OTHERS N THEIR WORK	41
FIGURE 22: PEOPLE WHO HAVE BADLY AFFECTING THEIR HEALTH DUE TO THIS JOB	42
FIGURE 23: PEOPLE HAVING FEEL OF INSECURITY	43
FIGURE 24: PEOPLE HAVE SATISFACTION FROM THIS WORK	44
FIGURE 25: PEOPLE HAVE FACED HARASSMENT AT WORK & ON THE BASIS	45
FIGURE 26: ATTITUDE OF OTHERS ABOUT THEIR WORK	47
FIGURE 27: PEOPLE GETTING SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT ..	48
FIGURE 28: PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO SENT THEIR CHILD TO THIS FIELD.....	49

FIGURE 29: PEOPLE ENGAGE IN OTHER OCCUPATION DURING OFF-SEASON.....	51
FIGURE 30: INCOME THROUGH THIS WORK & MEET THE BASIC NEEDS	52
FIGURE 31: SATISFACTION OF PEOPLE FROM THIS INCOME	54
FIGURE 32: PEOPLE GOT HELP DURING THE PANDEMIC	55
FIGURE 33: PEOPLE GETTING REDUCTION IN HOME RENT DURING OFF-SEASONS	56
FIGURE 34: PEOPLE WHO HAVE HIGH TENSIONS DURING THE OFF-SEASONS	57
FIGURE 35: PEOPLE HAVING FAMILY RELATIONSHIP DURING OFF-SEASON.....	58

CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study on nomadic community examines the various challenges faced by the nomads. It studies various socio-economic problems such as education, Healthcare, social status, occupation and poverty. These communities lack basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water, shelter and sanitation facilities. The nomadic communities are very different from all other communities because of their unique lifestyles. They have no proper place to live and move from one place to another place to find food. There are many communities considered as backward such as SC, ST and other backward communities and these communities get many benefits from the government, but nomads were considered to be below of these communities. They are lack of social security cover. And even then, they are not issued ration card, Aadhar card or any other identity proof. So they are not getting benefits under the government's welfare schemes. The nomads face a lot of hardships in life due to the social discrimination and alienation. The literacy of nomadic community is absolutely low. Only 2-3 percentages of people are literate enough to get a job, while the 95% of the community members still living extreme poverty. Such a bad education level is making it tough for the community to live respectfully in the mainstream section of the society.

There are different types of nomadic communities in India, like Dhangar, Gavil, Marvars, gujjar, etc. The current study focuses on the community considered as nomad in Tamil Nadu, the Marvars. They are originated in Tirunelveli of Tamil Nadu state and living in Kottiyodi of Kannur district in Kerala. The community has been migrated from Tirunelveli because of their social and environmental conditions. They have been lived there by producing agriculture but the frequent drought led them to migrate. The community faces a lot of hardships in their social life. Even if they are educated, they didn't even get any good job. Now they are rag pickers in Kottiyodi. Compared to the living conditions in Tirunelveli, they

are satisfied in this job. There is a need to remove the material barriers to Peoples development. The previous studies show the nomads experience the powerlessness, alienation and loss of sense of control over their day to day lives. Some of them live in an abject poverty. So they have to get a better opportunities and better living condition, it will make sure the progress of the country.

1.2. TITLE OF STUDY

The Socio – Economic problems of nomadic community.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- To study the socio-economic problems of the nomadic community.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study the geographical details of the respondents.
- To identify the major risks by maintaining their lifestyle.
- To find out the challenges faced in unseasonal occupational periods.

1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Over thousands of years nomads have inhabited the vast expanses of the world. Nomadic community had different forms of culture which have been particularly suited for their environment and conditions of mobility as well as to the demands and possibilities of their way of life. They have made an indisputable contribution to the development of different techniques and way of using land, which have created original and sometimes unique civilizations.

In terms of education, the mobility of nomads is a significant issue. They are facing a lot of problems in their day-to-day life. They are living a poor life compared to the other people and they have been lost their culture due to the

arrival of modernization and frequent natural disasters. This led them to migrate for their livelihood. Now they are picks up rags from the streets, houses, etc. But many of them are facing mental harassment by the people especially the women, because there are many cases reported against rag pickers in several parts of the country which affects their life. The nomadic way of life leads them to live in the worst hygienic conditions and uncertainly of their future. The social conditions of the community are very poor. When they travel out to meet their very basic human needs of food and water, they face daily disrespectable behavior and harassment from the society. There is a need to remove material barriers to people's development, such as unemployment and under employment, ill-health and lack of education. Getting daily food is often a struggle and constitutes a high percentage of their meager income. A majority of these nomadic communities are become domestic servants, rag pickers, country liquor brewers, fire wood cutters, rickshaw pullers, beggars and petty thieves. Today the Nomadic communities are faced with crucial challenges to their current existence, future viability and especially to their cultural identity. So these communities are needed to be developed for their better future.

1.5. CHAPTERIZATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes a basic understanding of the socio- economic problems of Nomadic communities especially in the field of rag pickers in Kottiyodi, Kannur district. The chapter provides a brief overview of the social, economic and political conditions of the Nomadic community living in Kottiyodi. Additionally, this chapter also provides the aims and objectives of the research and as well as the importance of this research in the current scenario.

The introduction part mainly covers the background of the study, aims and objectives that is general and specific objectives, significance or scope of the study, chapterization and end with a conclusion

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is a comprehensive review of existing literature related to the study. It provides an extensive understanding of the backwardness of Nomadic communities in different areas and also their cultural values and the problems due to maintain their lifestyle as a rag picker. The study also presents the theoretical framework of the research, providing the basis of the overall structure of the research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the research methodology, which includes quantitative research method and uses semi-structured-interviews with guide for data collection as well as the secondary sources also. The chapter also discusses the definition of the research concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and the unit of the study, sampling methods, sources of Data Collection, tools of Data Collection, pre-test, methods of data collection and the methods of data analysis.

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter includes an assessment of the primary data collected primary data collected through quantitative measures, as well as an inferential analysis of the interviews conducted. It presents every variable and sub variable and interpret it with the collected data. It also uses figures and graphs for analyzing the hypothesis.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

It presents the result of the study and also provides a summary on the basis of the inferences. This chapter also includes the suggestions or

recommendations for future research as well as the implications of study, limitations and concludes the research by providing a summary and the future scope of the present research.

1.6. CONCLUSION

The study on social economic problems of Marvars community is to examine the sacrifices and sufferings they had been faced in the past and the present. Today, the Nomadic tribal communities are the worst sufferers because of lack of education, livelihood, occupation, fundamental rights, the legal rights, etc. The paper presents the basic understanding of the socio-economic conditions of Nomadic communities especially in the rag pickers in Kottiyodi. It provides a brief understanding of the aims and objectives as well as the importance of the study. The paper provides the Reader and the researcher an overall understanding of the research.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER –II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The study on the nomadic community is to examine the challenges and problems faced by the nomads. The nomads were a group of people who have no residence but move from one place to another place to find food. Nomads are normally a small size groups. These communities had facing a lot of troubles due to poverty, lack of facilities, education, social and economic backwardness, low social status and power. During the period of British the nomads were suppressed and labeled as criminals. By eradicating poverty, unemployment and ensuring the education will help to bring them forward in the society. The purpose of this review is to investigate the previous studies on nomads.

A literature review is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. It can be books or articles. It provides the researcher and the reader with general image of the existing knowledge on the topic. A literature review includes proper theoretical framework of the research. Literature reviews are secondary sources and do not report new or original experimental work.

2.2. REVIEWS

- **Schenck R & Phillip Federick Blaauw, University of South Africa (2011)**

The study on *‘the work and lives of street waste pickers in Pretoria- A case study of recycling in South Africa’s urban informal economy’* is conducted among the street waste pickers in Pretoria revealed them to be unskilled, to have a low level of education and to fall outside the formal employment sector. Their work is labour intensive, and according to the respondents in this study, with the number of collectors on the increase, the market is becoming the competitive. The study adopted the mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods and consisted of a quantitative survey coupled with qualitative questions.

- **Caroline Hunt (1996)**

'Child waste pickers in India: the occupation and its health risks' this paper describes the health risks to which waste management pickers are exposed in their work. The study states that most of the indicators for home environment, nutritional status, health behavior and socio-economic status showed that the waste pickers came from poorer families than the other children. For instance, they were more likely to live in the overcrowded, poor ventilated huts made of dried vegetarian. The current study has been on the 100 children living in informal settlements in Bangalore in which the health problems of those who work as waste pickers were compared to those who do not. The study adopted quantitative method and one hundred children mainly girls aged 4 to 15 were interviewed with either their parents or teachers and given health checks by doctors with the help of non-governmental organizations.

- **Shunsuke Sasaki, Tetsuya Araki, Armansyah H T, Heru Prasadja(2014)**

'House hold income, living and working conditions of dumpsite waste pickers in Bantar Gebang: toward integrated waste management in Indonesia' paper clarifies and investigates about the feasibility of integrating the informal sector into formal sector waste management in Indonesia. The author did field work for totally 16 months at the site and quantitative field surveys were conducted twice during the period. All respondents in the first round categorized as follows: waste pickers, pupils/students, preschoolers, the unemployed and others. Living conditions of scavengers at site were horrible, and their working conditions were dangerous due to medical waste and other sharp waste.

- **Council for social development, Southern regional centre, Hyderabad (2017)**

The study on *'socio-economic status and educational attainment and challenges of denotified-nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes'* is an outcome of the processes and recommendations of the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (2008) with a special focus on Right to Education and educational attainment of denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. There is need to recognize the specific and continuing vulnerabilities of denotified,

nomadic and semi nomadic tribes arising from their historical experience, and resolve to remedy the continuing disparities in access to development faced by such communities including taking special measures to achieve universal education, access to fair employment and freedom from fear and stigma. The study is in qualitative method and the data's are collected from 15 states of the country. This used both primary and secondary methods of data collection.

- **Suresh Krishna Moorthy and Srinivasa Padmanabhan (2019)**

'Education for nomads in India-status and need to design separate curriculum'- portraits the need design a curriculum for providing education for nomads. Nomadic Tribes are called as educationally edge people since they don't get an education through regular mode. Due to the seasonal migration for their livelihood, they are diverted and struggled to get an education. India allotted a fund of 16 million to reach the unreached that is education for Nomadic Tribes. Apart from regular schools, different educational provisions like onsite schools and schools on the boat were introduced and they were continued to some extent for years. Nomadic education is education especially for Nomadic Tribes and the curriculum of the nomadic education must suit their livelihood.

- **Sarthak (2008)**

The paper *'socio – economic status of women of denotified and nomadic communities in Delhi'*- has tried to develop a deep insight into various problems faced by women of Denotified & Nomadic communities in Delhi. The study addressed various socio-economic issues concerning them with a human rights perspective. The study was aimed at having a various welfare programs and interventions undertaken by the government to help these women enjoy a full and decent life with dignity and achieve social integration. The study also examined the needs of special care focusing on the most vulnerable women belonging to these communities. Adopted an exploratory-cum-descriptive design and the method of collecting data was participatory.

- **Vasudeva Rao B S (2011)**

‘Empowerment of exclusive community: a study on nomads’- In this paper an attempt was made to study the living conditions of Nomads living in Andhra Pradesh and discussed about the factor which will help them for better living and sustainable development for their community, India as a country has 8.08% of population notified as Scheduled Tribes. Of the total Tribal population 677 lakh, 6.2% are dispersed in the state of Andhra Pradesh in varying concentrations. Today they are nearly 32 lakh tribes and 50 lakh nomads and other backward people in Andhra Pradesh. There are about 8 crores of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) people in India. In Andhra Pradesh their population is about one crore or 10 million.

- **Milind Bokil (2002)**

‘Denotified and nomadic tribes; A perspective’- the paper examines the problems faced by the denotified and nomadic tribes in Maharashtra and focused on the issues based on gender bias, chronic under development and illiteracy. Ethnographic study method is used. Though the analysis is applicable to the whole Indian situation, references are drawn mainly from Maharashtra. This is because the state of Maharashtra, being at the confluence of the north and the south, houses a large number of nomadic and de-notified communities who have originated from both the directions.

- **JSS College (2011)**

‘Study on the socio-political problems of nomadic tribes of Ekalavyanagar, Mysore’- study attempted to highlight certain issues of the nomadic tribes of Ekalavyanagar and its severity by understanding the conflicts of social and cultural lifestyle. The nomads living at Ekalavyanagar, being nomadic tribes for centuries had never faced the problems of identity crises. But today, this being a major issue has created a sort of confusion among the tribes, resulting in various types of problems such as psychological disturbances, cultural disturbances as well as social disturbances. The condition of women and children at the settlement is still pathetic. The study adopts explorative research design along with interview schedules. Simple

random method is used for the study and 468 respondents from different segment of the communities.

- **Praveen Kumar (2021)**

‘Contemporary socio-economic challenges and legal intervention to nomadic tribal community: a case study of nomadic prisoners in Bihar’- the study is to highlight the socio-economic contemporary issues and challenges faced by the nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified tribal communities in their day-to-day life. The improper implementation and poor government policies, schemes and programs are also given. The problem faced due to complex legal system dispensing justice is also brought out into the light, with few case narratives underlining the broader picture of the free legal aid service. The primary and secondary methods of data collections are to be used in the study. The case study enumerated had been cited duly after interviewing individuals case-to-case basis, additionally, home visits of under-trial prisoners had been done while drafting the paper. Pragmatic analysis and groundwork had also been used. The study also depends upon some secondary sources such as government reports, law journals, periodicals articles and commission reports.

- **Anita Sharma (2011)**

‘South Asian nomads: a literature review’-The research on South Asian nomads is mainly centered on pastoralists, and chiefly investigates aspects of ‘nature’ and ‘culture’, but, with some exceptions, is silent on issues relating to health, education and development. The gap in education is perhaps best addressed by the works of Dyer and associates (2006), who have had a sustained interest in the region’s nomads, and most significantly on the Rabaris of Rajasthan. Her work is exceptional considering that most education and development oriented research views the lack of education/development among nomads as a singular problem that needs to be addressed, while ignoring the aspect of mobility as inherent in the life of nomads and their culture. The study followed specific families for over 20 years of ethnographic research (1982, 1987, 2003 and 2004)

2.3. CONCLUSION

After reviewing the literatures of various authors it proves that the socio-economic conditions of nomadic communities were poor. The improper implementation and poor policies always make them backward in the society. These communities faces issues like extreme poverty, ignorance from outside world, early marriage, homeless and migratory life, illiteracy, superstitions, unemployment, lack of unity and political leadership, alcoholism, drug abuse, lack of civic amenities, harassment by the police, lack of basic facilities, etc. These literatures support the study. So it is important in this scenario to make a research on the socio economic problems of nomadic community.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The paper focuses on the socio-economic problems of nomadic community in Kerala, especially the rag pickers in Kottiyodi, Kannur. These communities are backward in education, healthcare, social status, occupation and poverty. These communities are lack of basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water, shelter and sanitation facilities. The Nomadic communities are very different from all other communities because of their unique lifestyles. In this chapter it explains the research design that has been adopted to carry out the study.

3.2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1. THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

Socioeconomic status (SES), a measure of one's combined economic and social status and tends to be positively associated with better health. It Focuses on the three common measures of socioeconomic status; education, income and occupation.

- **PROBLEM**

Fisher, Laing & Stoeckel (1991), A problem is a perceived difficulty, feeling discomfort with the way think are discrepancy between what some are believes should be and what is.

- **NOMADIC COMMUNITY**

Encyclopedia Britannica- A group of peoples who do not live continually in the same place but move cyclically or periodically for food.

3.2.2. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

A way of describing people based on their education, income and type of job. It usually described as low, medium and high. The people with a lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, and social and health resources than those with a higher socio economic status.

- **PROBLEM**

The situation which is going on that is not comfortable to the specific individual.

- **NOMADIC COMMUNITY**

A group of people, who have no fixed residence but move from place to place usually seasonally and within a well-defined territory. These communities are culturally very different from others.

3.3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research design has been used for the research. It is a type of research that aims to obtain information to systematically descriptive manner, describe a phenomenon, situation or population. Moreover it helps to answer that what, when, where, how questions regarding the research problem rather that the why question.

3.4. PILOT STUDY

A pilot study has been conducted among the nomadic community in Kottiyodi in Kannur district, for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. On 28th September 2022 the researcher has been conducted a pilot study with 8 samples. It helped the researcher make a good interaction with them and conducted a study with 8 respondents who all were rag pickers.

3.5. UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is nomadic community (Marvars), who were rag pickers in Kannur district.

The unit of the study is one person from the nomadic community, who is rag picker in Kannur district.

3.6. SAMPLING

Stratified random sampling: 30 samples are selected through stratified random sampling.

3.7. SOURCES OF DATA

3.7.1. PRIMARY DATA

The researcher has been collecting primary data through semi-structured interview and through direct observations.

3.7.2. SECONDARY DATA

The researcher has been collecting secondary data through books, articles, journals, internet and magazines.

3.8. TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-structured questionnaire, observation used as a tool for collecting the primary data.

3.9. PRETEST

The researcher has been conducted the pretest to evaluate the reliability and validity of the sampling method.

3.10. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected by the use of semi-structured interview, self-structured questionnaire and observations. The data collection means gathering information to address those critical evaluation questions that researcher has identified earlier in the evaluation process.

3.11. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Microsoft excel.

CHAPTER – IV
ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. It consist of the general characteristics of the respondents of the study in terms of age, gender, birth place, marital status, educational level, annual income and the other important questions.

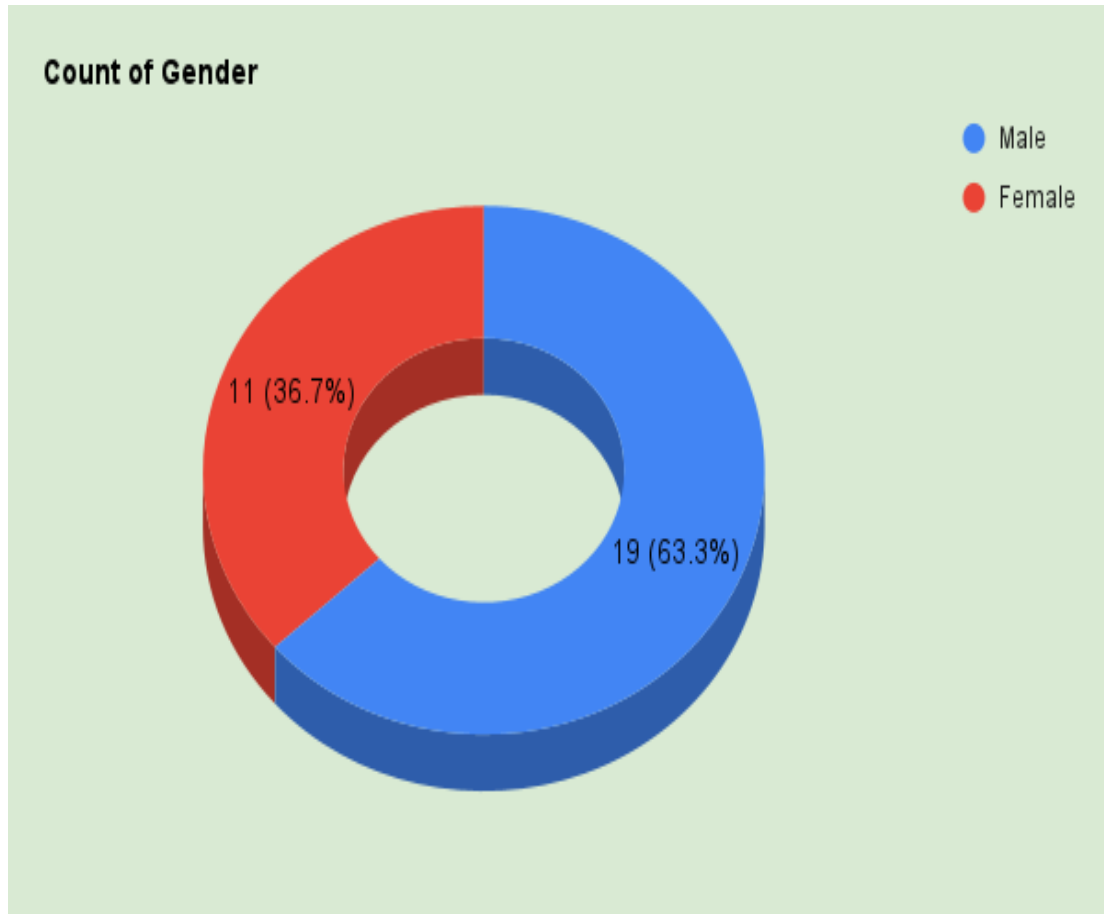
As it was explained in the methodology part, the information gathered from secondary and primary sources especially through semi structured interview. Hence, 43 questions were asked to the respondents and the data has been collected from 30 respondents in Kottiyodi.

The chapter described the nature of sample and analysis of collected data. For analyzing the data Microsoft excel was used. The outline of this chapter is based on the following general and specific objectives of the study.

4.2. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1. GENDER

FIGURE 1: GENDER

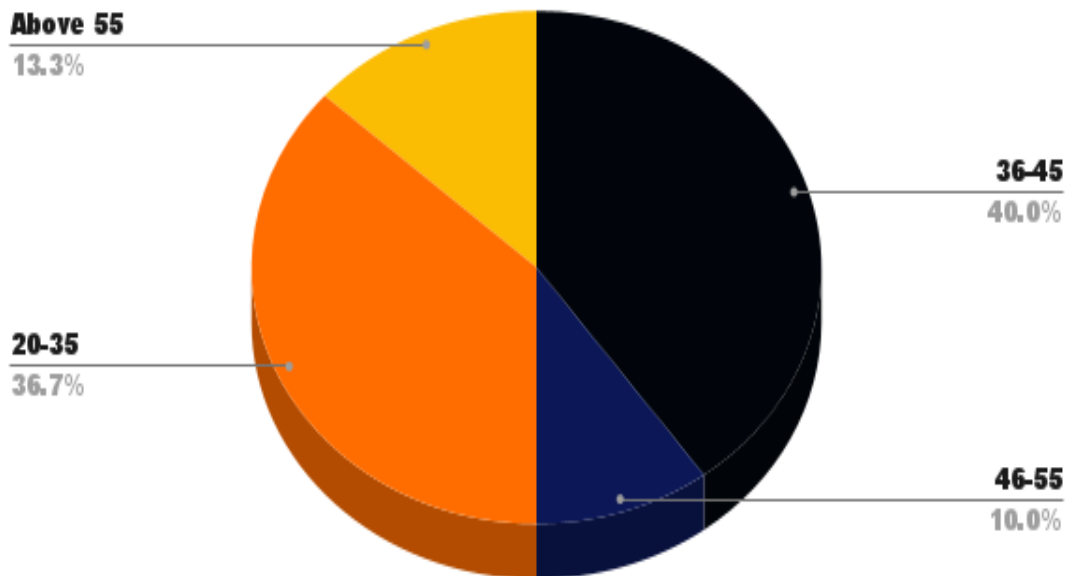


The above diagram shows the number of male and female respondents of the research. Out of the respondents we had male representing 63.3% (19/30) and female respondents representing 36.7% (11/30) of the totals. The males represented the vast majority of respondents as compared to females. This indicates that the most of the females were introvert. The diagram shows the gender profile of the respondents.

4.2.2. AGE

FIGURE 2: COUNT OF AGE

Count of Age

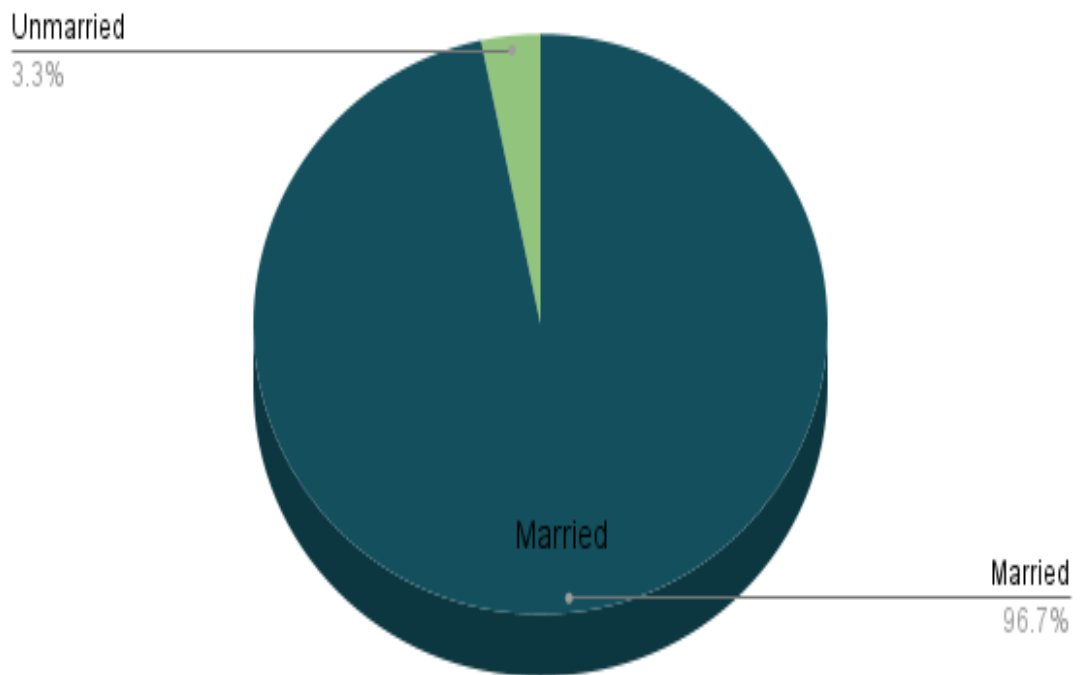


The diagram shows the distribution of respondents according to the age group. From this it was found that the majority of respondents were belong to the age group of 36-45 year(40.0%) followed by 20-35 year(36.7%) , above 55 years is 12.3% and the group of 46-55 year (10.0%). It indicates that the majority of the people belong to the age category of 36-45 and 20-35 years.

4.2.3. MARITAL STATUS

FIGURE 3: MARITAL STATUS

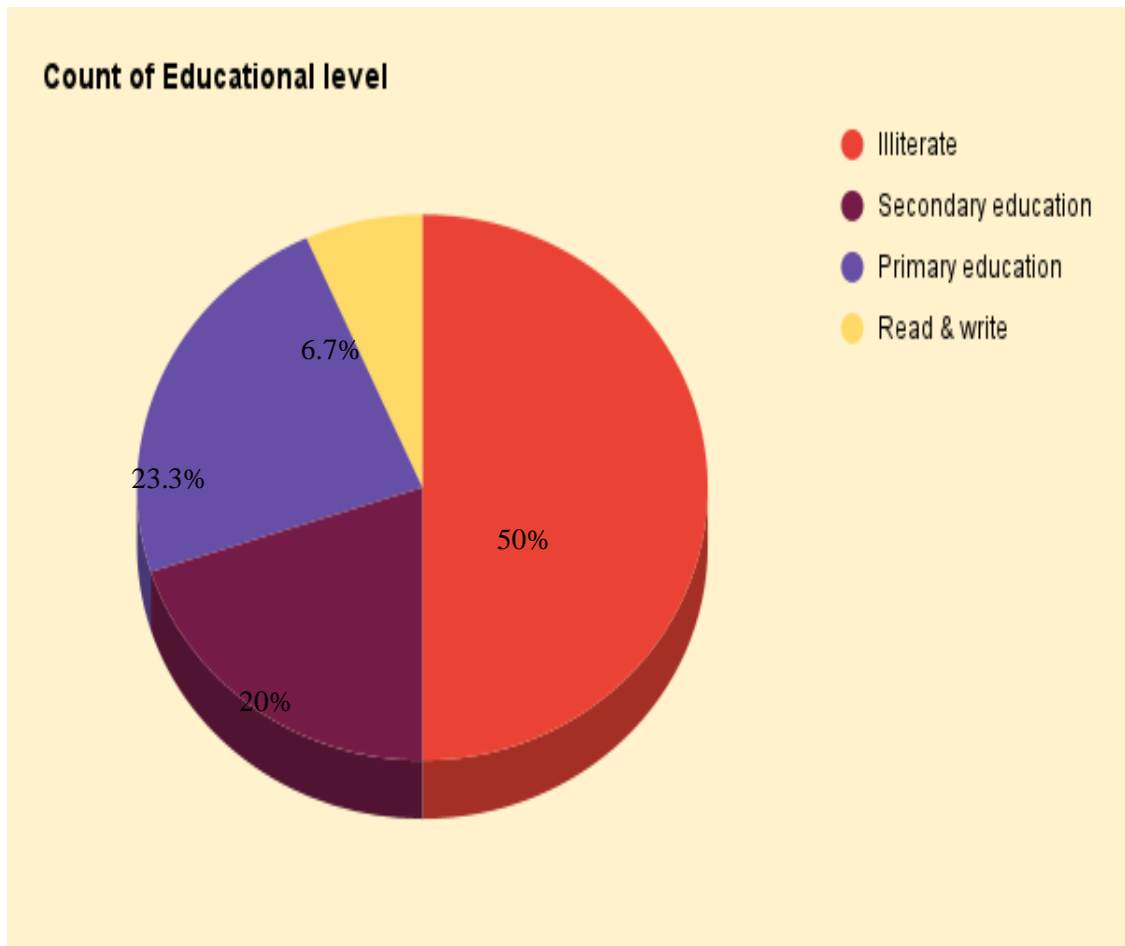
Count of Marital status



The above diagram indicates the marital status of the respondents. It is found that the 96.7 per cent of people were married and 3.3 per cent is not married. That is 29 out of 30 were married. From this we can estimate that the majority of people married.

4.2.4. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

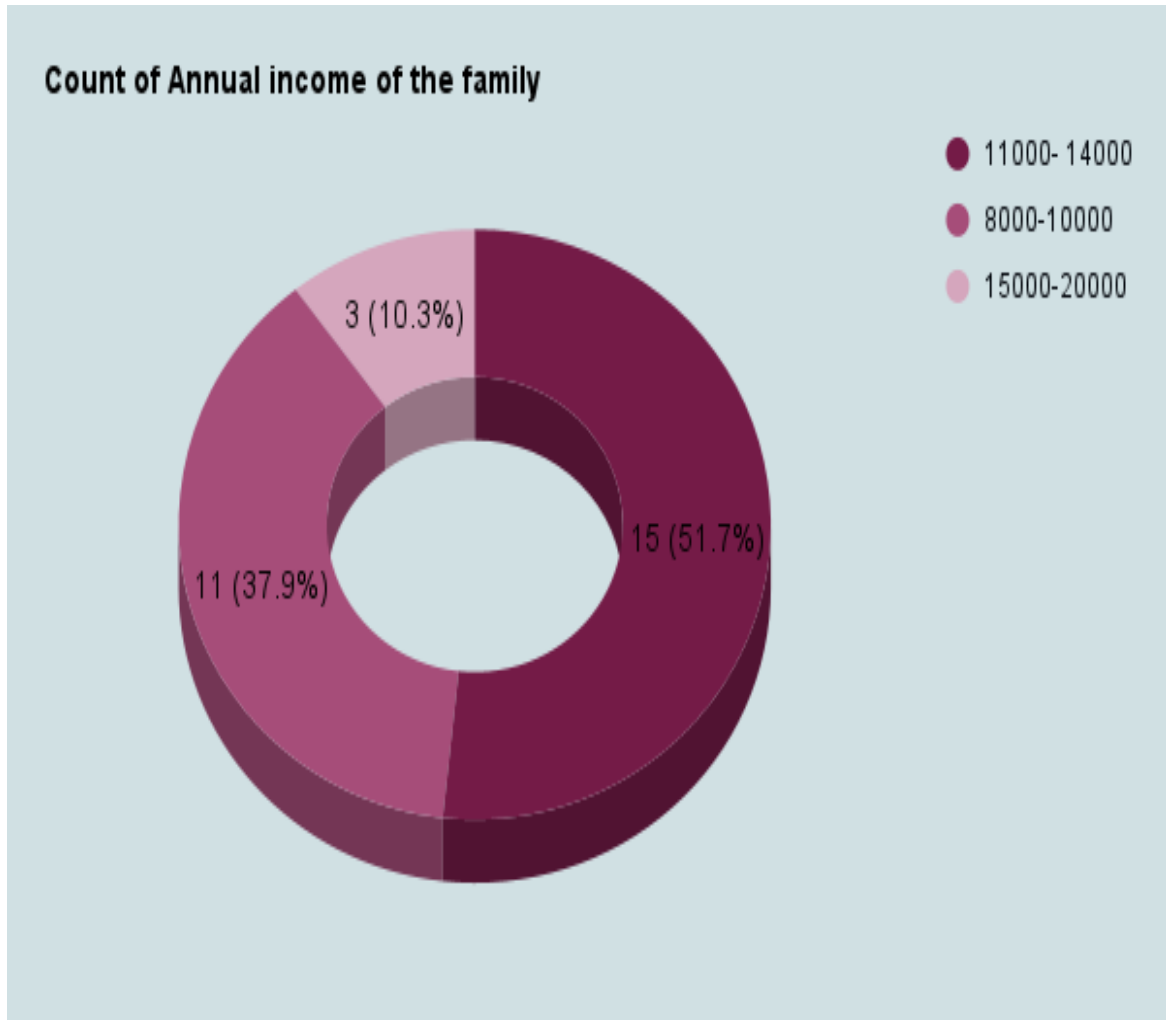
FIGURE 4: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



The diagram displays the educational level of people. It implicates that the 50per cent of the respondents were illiterate. And about 23.3 % and 20 % of people have primary and secondary education. 6.7per cent of people have the capacity to read and write without going to school. It implies that the lot of people has secondary education to look for a government job or other else. While doing the interview the researcher identified that, many of them have the capacity to have a higher education but because of their social condition and misunderstanding they drop out the schools.

4.2.5. ANNUAL INCOME OF THE FAMILY

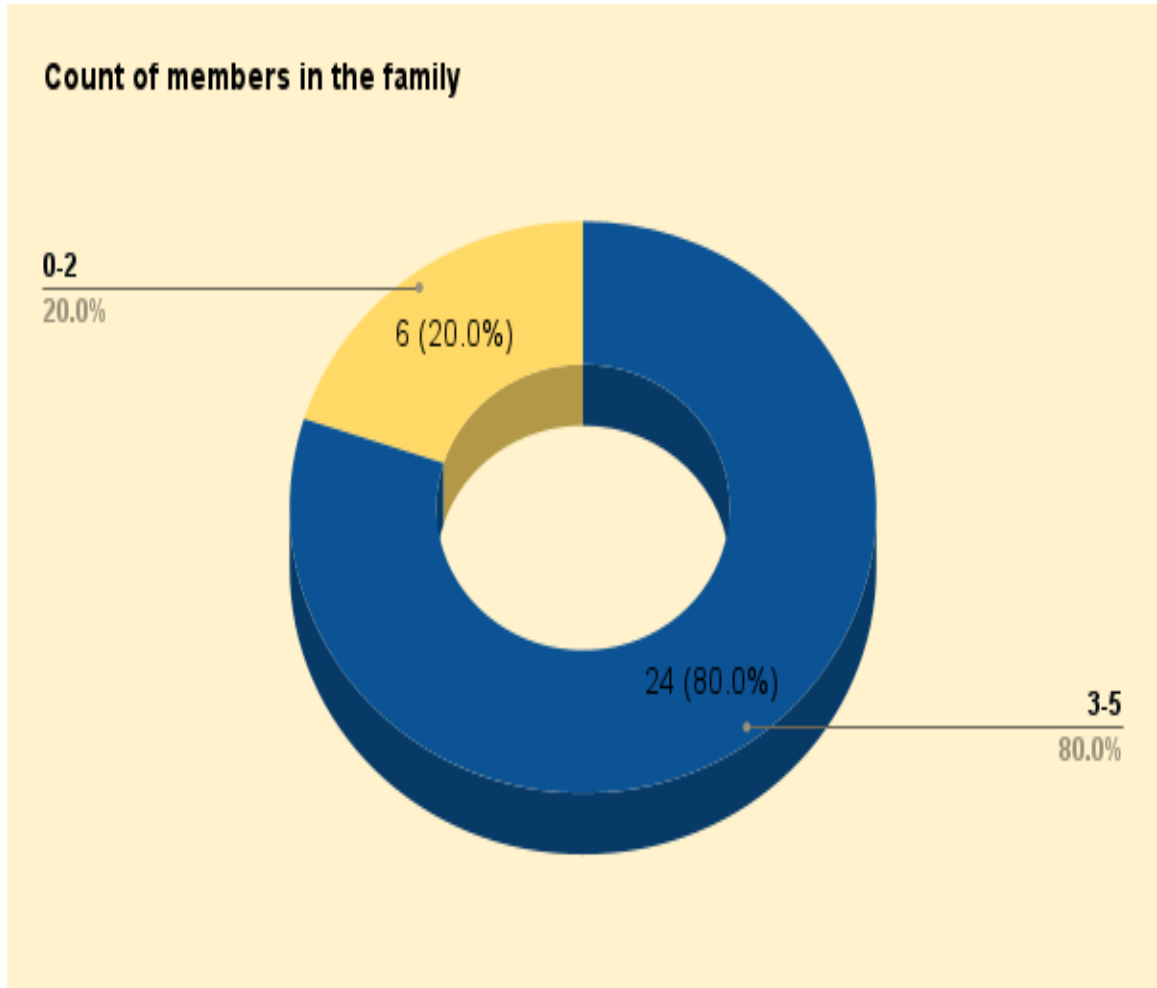
FIGURE 5: ANNUAL INCOME OF THE FAMILY



It shows the classification of annual income of the families. From this it found that only 10.3per cent people have an income in between 15000 to 20000. For a minimum family this amount is not sufficient to live a healthy life. The diagram also shows that, about 51.7per cent of people has an annual income in between 11000 to 14000 and 37.9% have 8000 to 14000.It indicate the poor economic condition of the people. But compared to the condition at Tirunelveli it is quite a good income for them. There they get an income of 20 or 30 per a day. But wherever they go, there is still miserable.

4.2.6. NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY

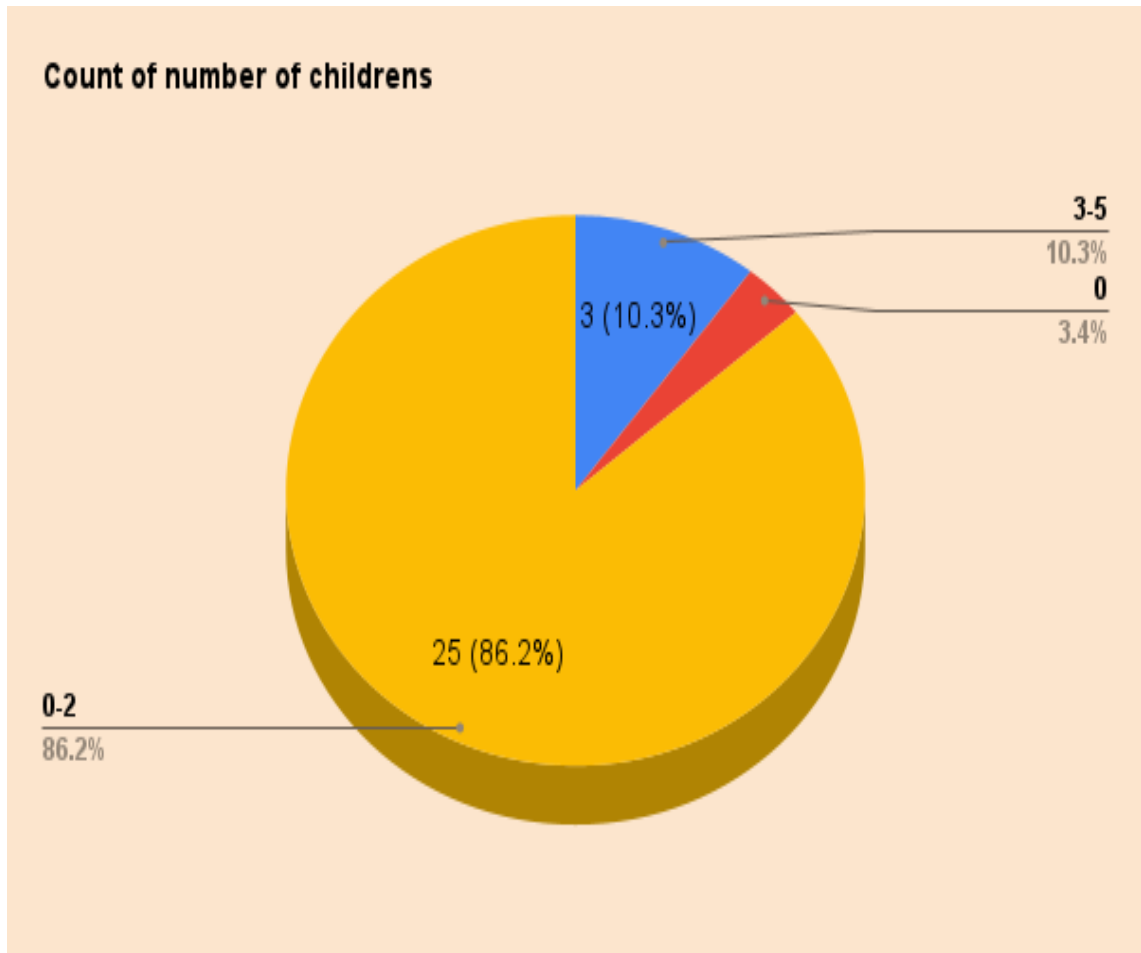
FIGURE 6: MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY



Here it shows the number of members in the family. It is clear that the majority of the family (80%) have 3 to 5 members in their family and 20per cent of have up to two members in their family. It implies that most of them were living with their children and old father and mother.

4.2.7. NUMBER OF CHILDREN

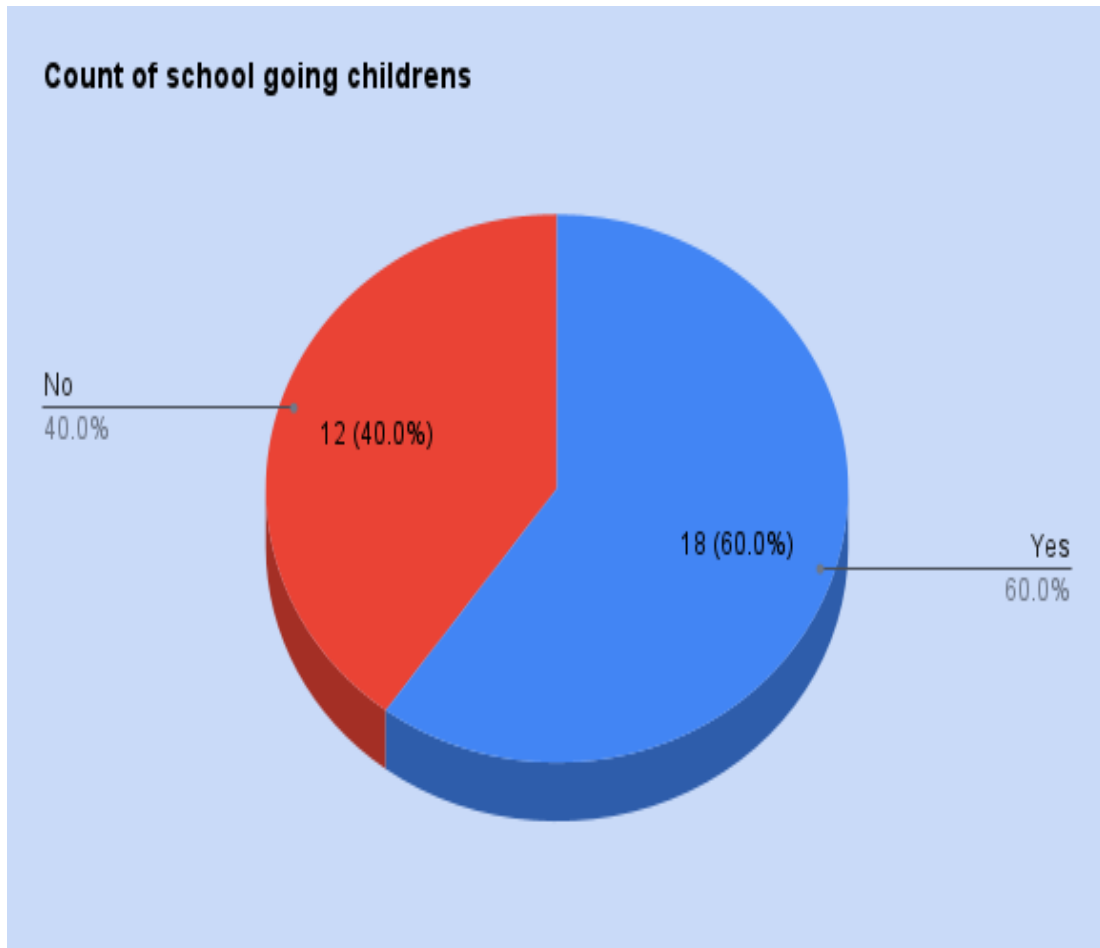
FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF CHILDREN



Here it found that the 86.2per cent of respondents have children. Only 10.3per cent of them didn't have children. From the interview the researcher had identified that most of the children's of the respondents were living in their native place. A very few are living in Kottiyodi.

4.2.8. SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN'S

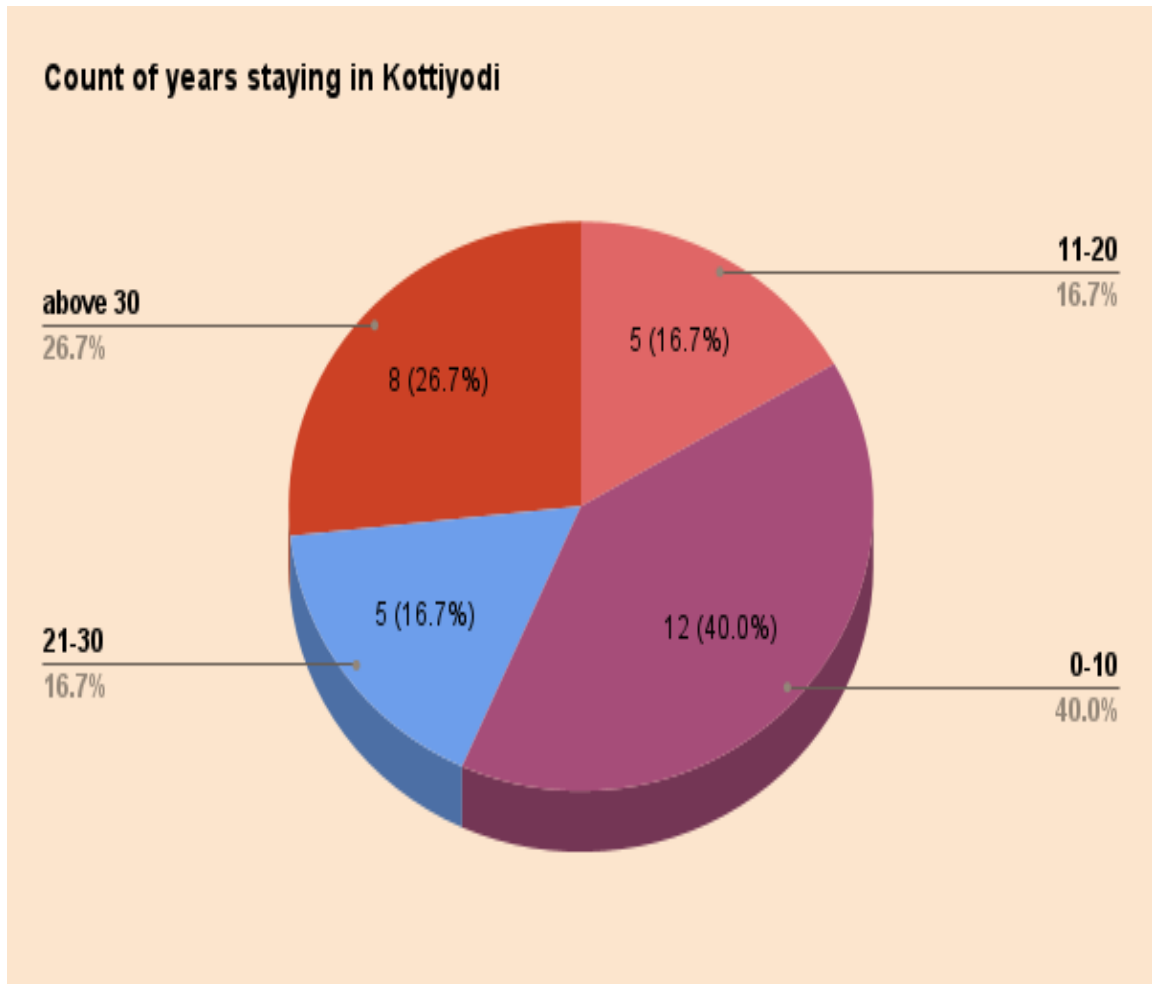
FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN'S



The chart imply that only 60per cent (18) of children's are school going and the other are already educated and a few child's don't have the age to go school. In the figure 1.8, it mentioned that the most of the children's were living in their native place and the researcher found that they are studying there in boarding schools. Is shows that, even their economic and social condition is poor they are trying their maximum to provide education for their children. But there are some people with education not trying to get another job but following the field of scrap picking as their culture.

4.2.9. YEARS STAYING IN KOTTIYODI

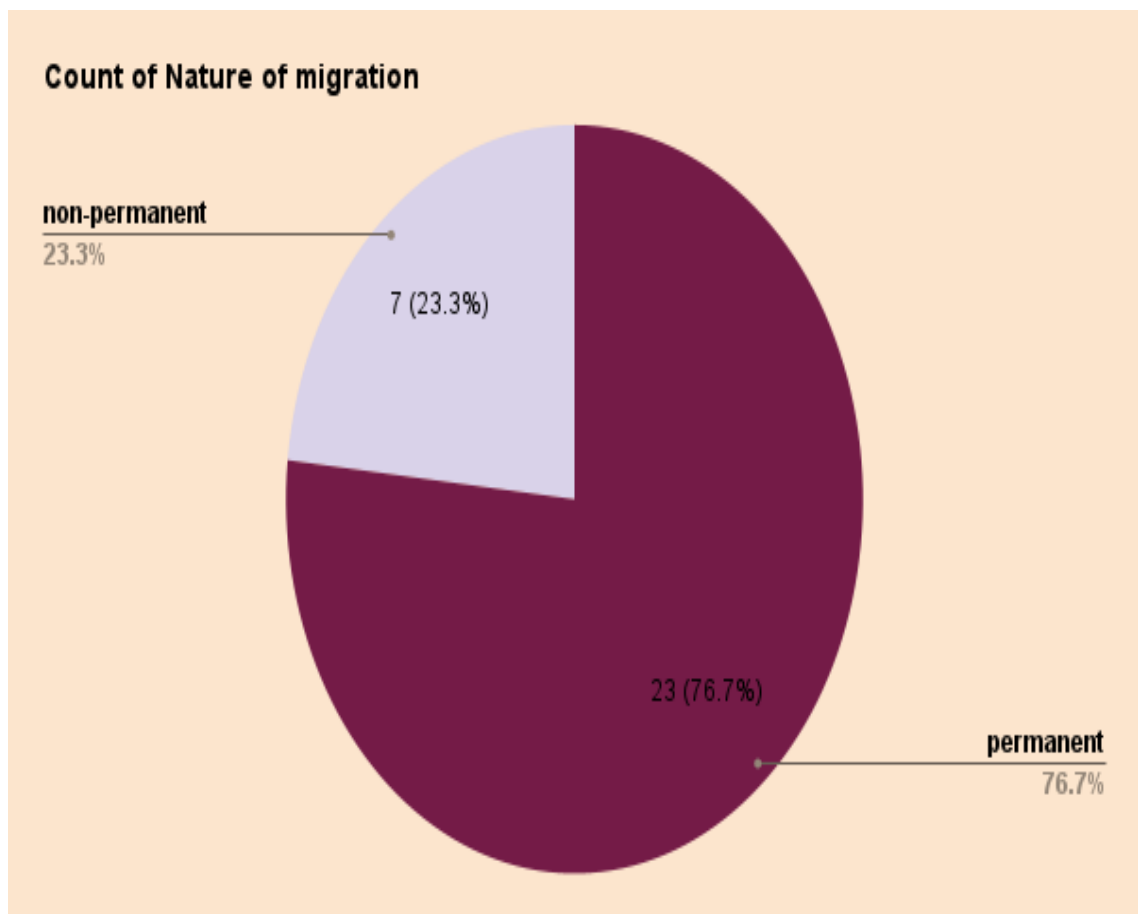
FIGURE 9: YEARS STAYING IN KOTTIYODI



It estimates that the 40percent of people are staying at Kottiyodi for 0-10 years and followed by 26.7% are staying for more than 30 years. 16.7per cent of people are staying Kottiyodi for 11-20 years and 21 to 30 years. It shows that there is still people are migrating from Tamil Nadu to Kerala.

4.2.10. NATURE OF MIGRATION

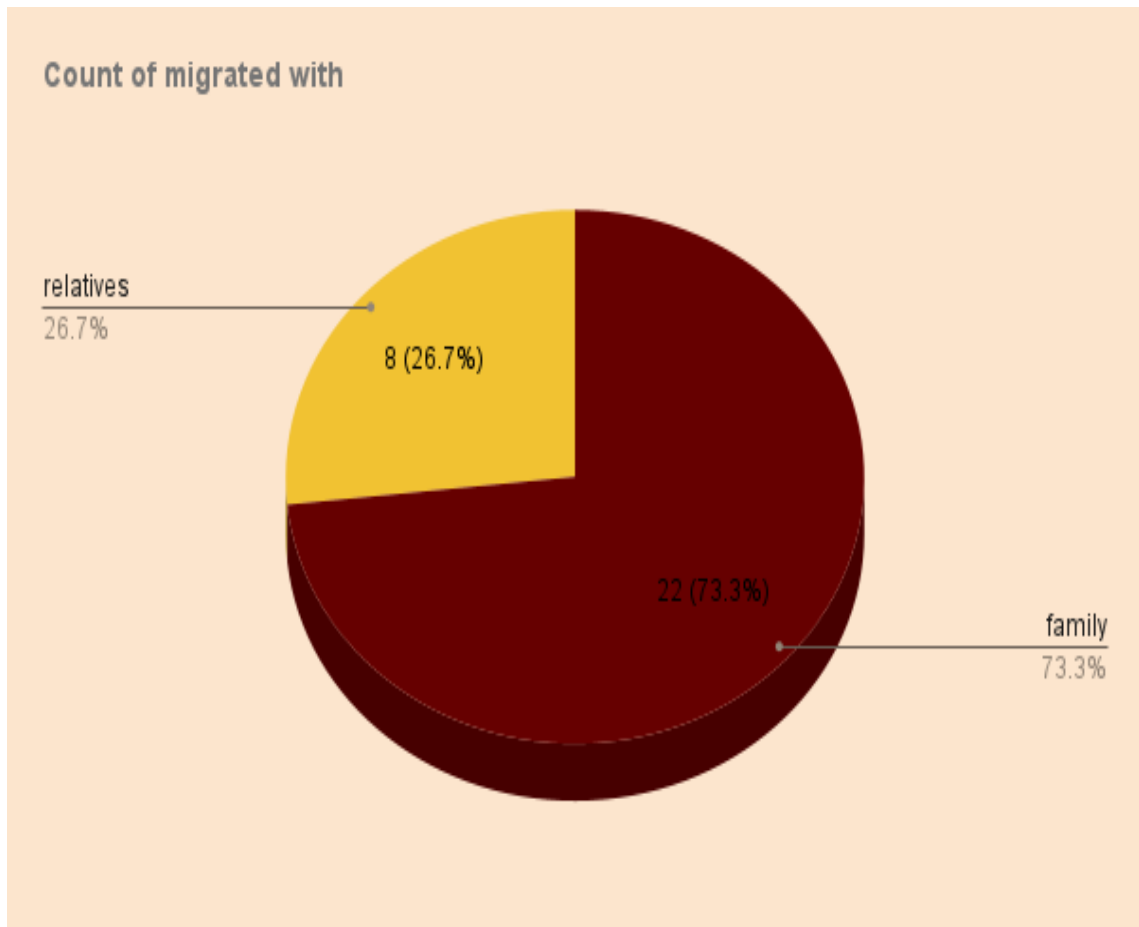
FIGURE 10: NATURE OF MIGRATION



The nature of the migration of people was permanent and non-permanent. Here the 76.7per cent of people was permanently migrated to Kottiyodi. They considered this as their culture and don't want to return back to their native places. The other 23.3per cent was migrated non-permanently. They will return back to their native places after living there in some years.

4.2.11. MIGRATED WITH

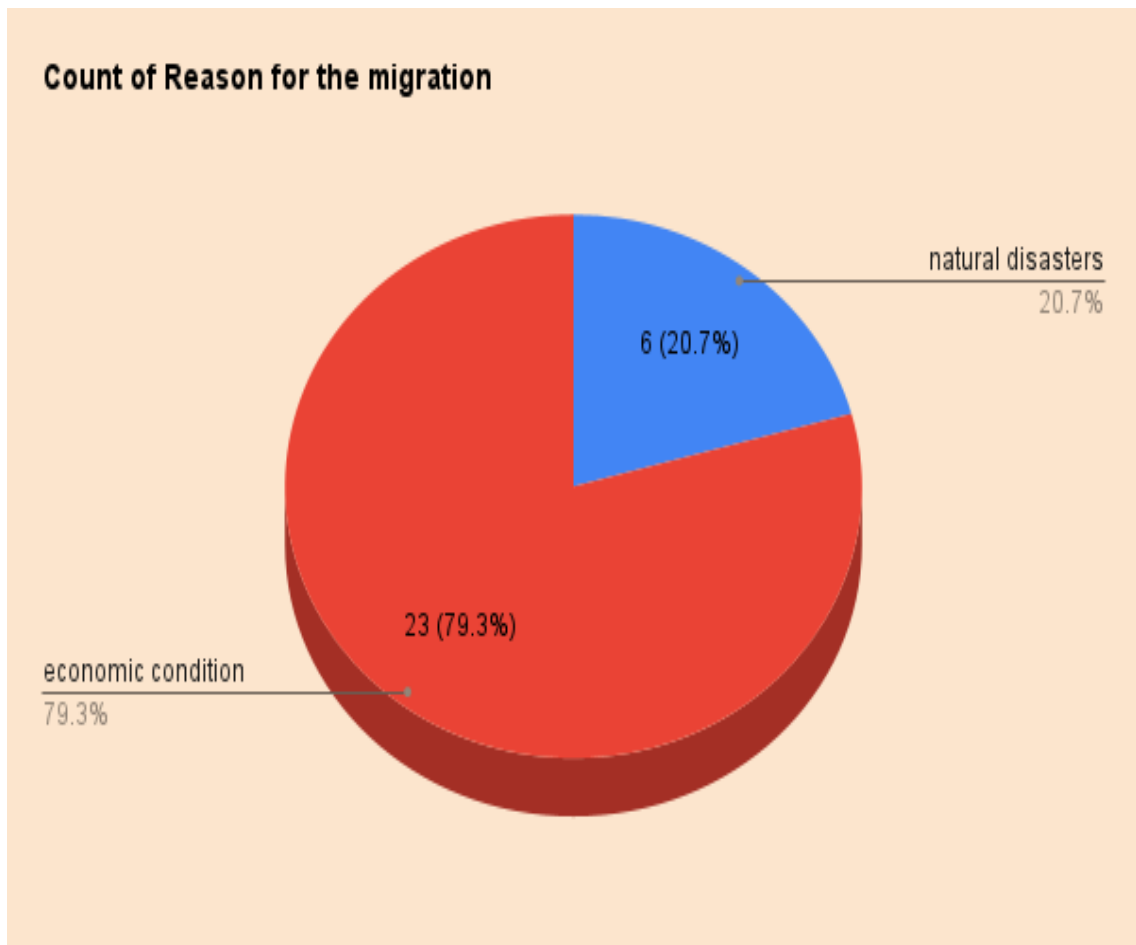
FIGURE 11: MIGRATED WITH



The chart shows that the 73.3per cent of people was migrated with their family. About 26.7per cent of people migrated with their relatives. It implies that the most of the people had migrated from their native place with their family and the condition of the place was very miserable to live. That's because the people had migrated with their entire family.

4.2.12. REASON FOR THE MIGRATION

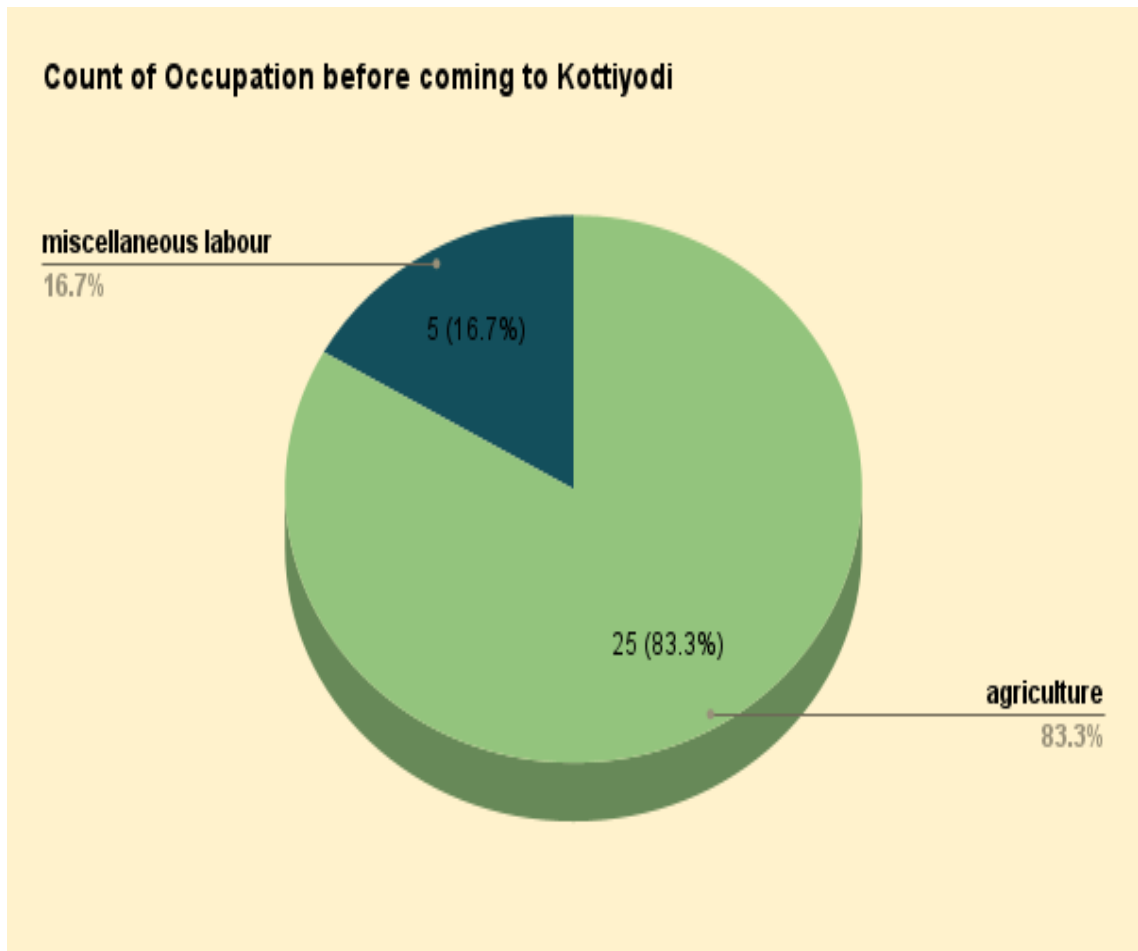
FIGURE 12: REASON FOR THE MIGRATION



The above diagram indicates the reason for the migration of these people. It shows that 79.3per cent was because of their social condition and 20.7per cent is because of natural disasters. From the observation of the researcher it is clear that economic condition of the people were poor. In Tirunelveli they have a daily wage of 20 to 30 rupees and the system at Tamil Nadu these Marvars are considered to be a privileged compared to the other categories. But the real situation is they didn't even get a government job, even if they are educated, the people who considered being below them were getting good jobs and settled. The other reason for the migration was because of natural disasters, the majority of these people are agricultural farmers. The weather at there was too hot and they only get rain in the month of December. But for many years they get only one or two days of rain in the month of December. This led to severe drought and the people to migrate

4.2.13. OCCUPATION BEFORE COMING TO KOTTIYODI

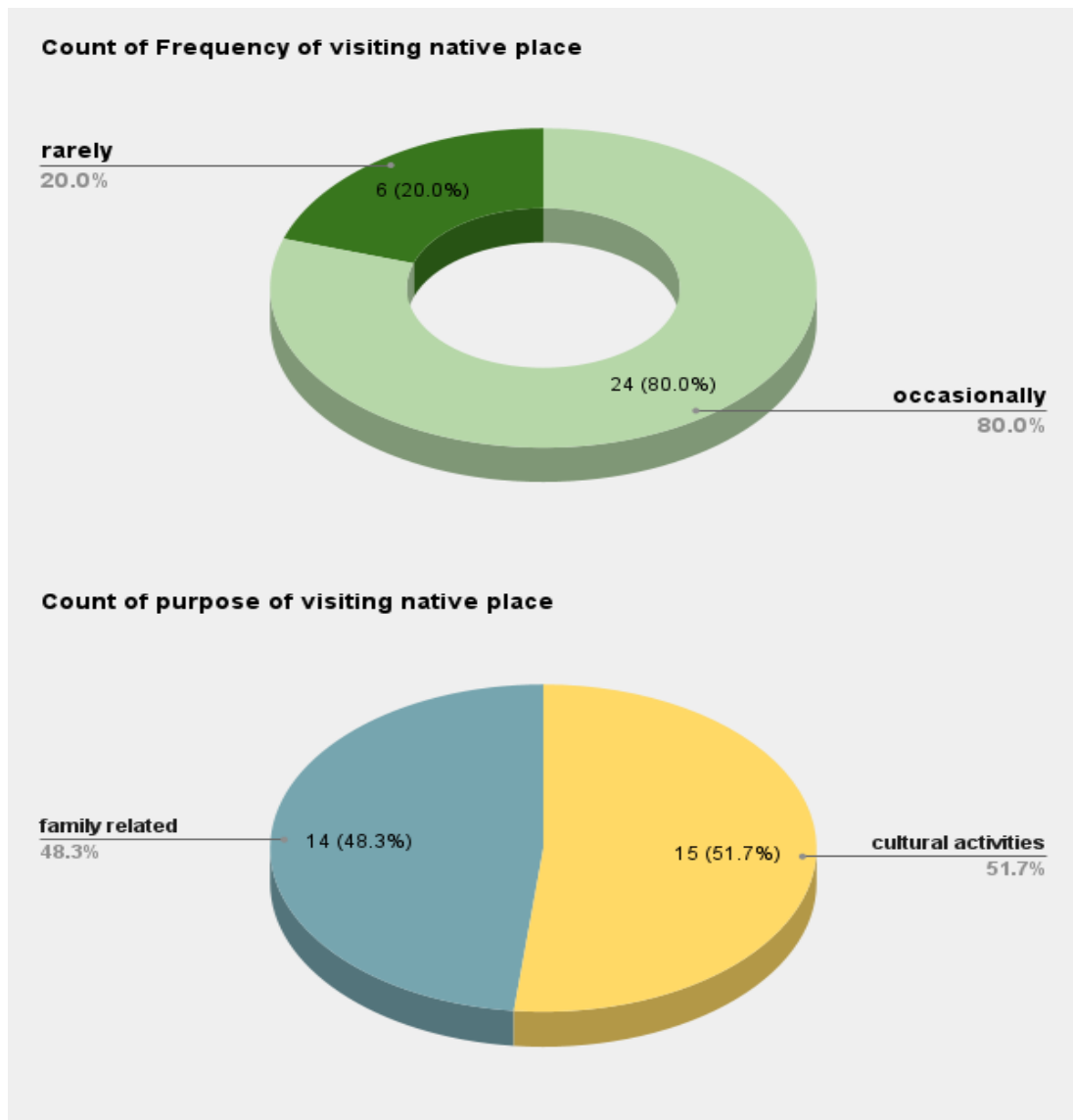
FIGURE 13: OCCUPATION BEFORE COMING TO KOTTIYODI



The diagram shows the occupation of these people before coming to Kottiyodi. The 83.3per cent of people was in the field of agriculture field. Because of low wages, poor social condition and natural disaster they have migrated. The other 16.7per cent was in the field of miscellaneous labour.

4.2.14. FREQUENCY OF VISITING NATIVE PLACE & THE PURPOSE

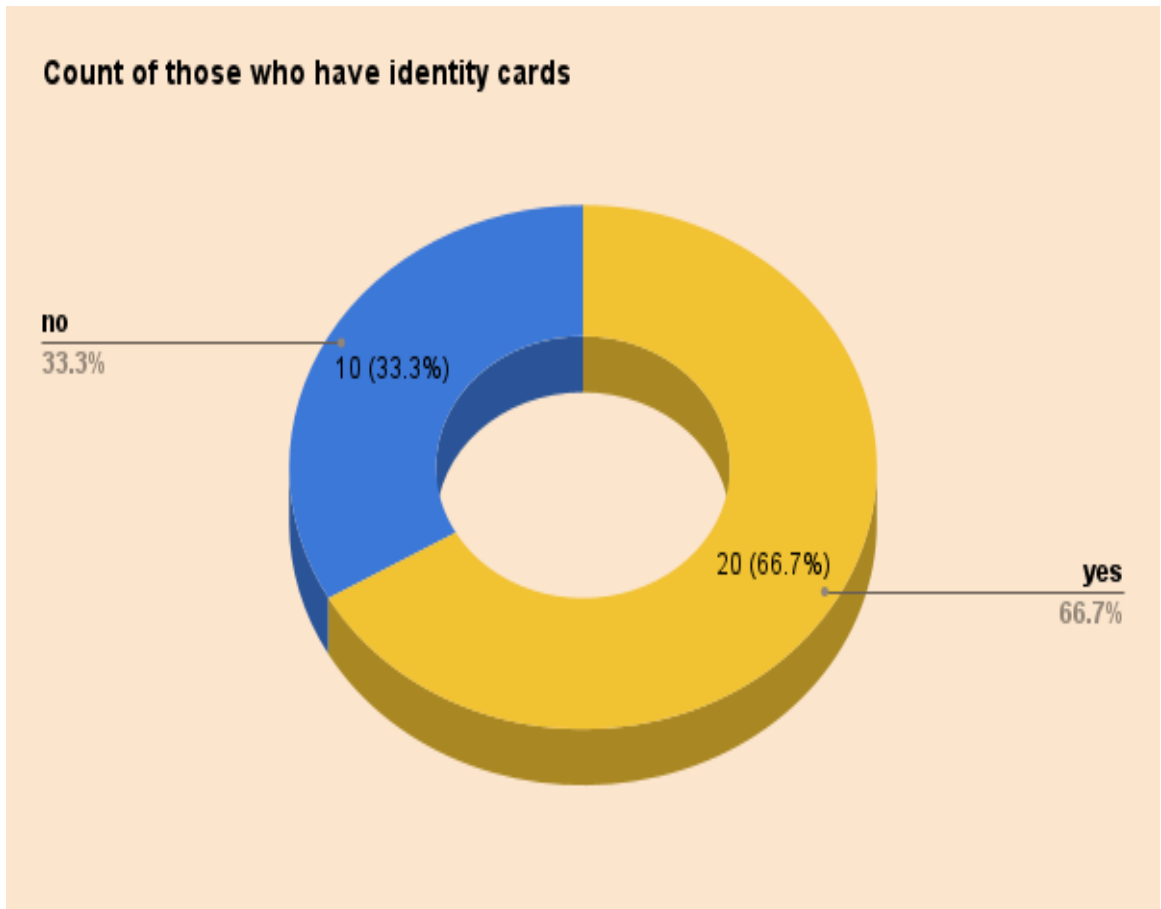
FIGURE 14: FREQUENCY OF VISITING NATIVE PLACE & THE PURPOSE



The above figures shows that the frequency people visiting their native place and its reason. It is clear that the 80per cent of people visiting their native place occasionally and 20per cent of people rarely visiting their native place. The purpose for the majority of visit wascultural activities51.7per cent and family related48.3per cent. It shows that they were merely connected to their native place and cultural practices.

4.2.15. COUNT OF PEOPLE HAVING ID CARDS

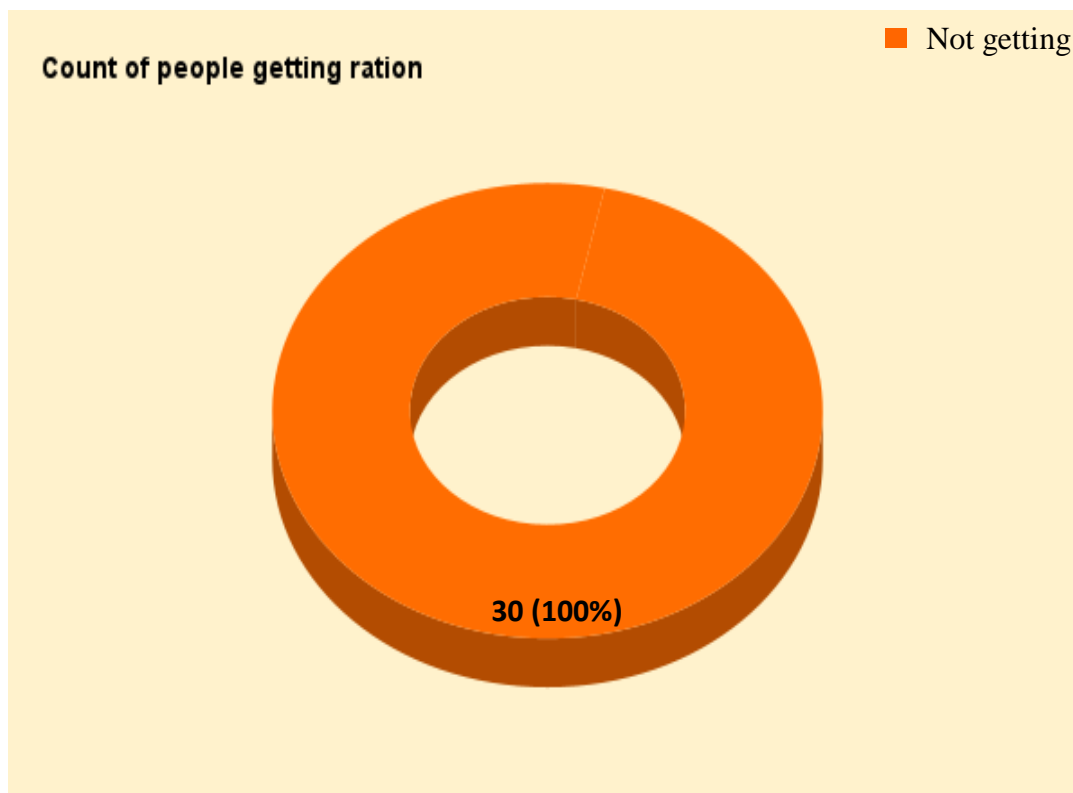
FIGURE 15: PEOPLE HAVING ID CARDS



The above figure proves there are people who do not have any identity cards. 33.3% that is 10 people doesn't have identity cards and 66.7% that means 20 people out of 30 have identity cards. While doing the interview the researcher identified that most of the people who above the age of 46 don't have identity cards. But those at the next generation have identity cards it shows that there are some social development has been happening in the people in this community.

4.2.16. COUNT OF PEOPLE GETTING RATION

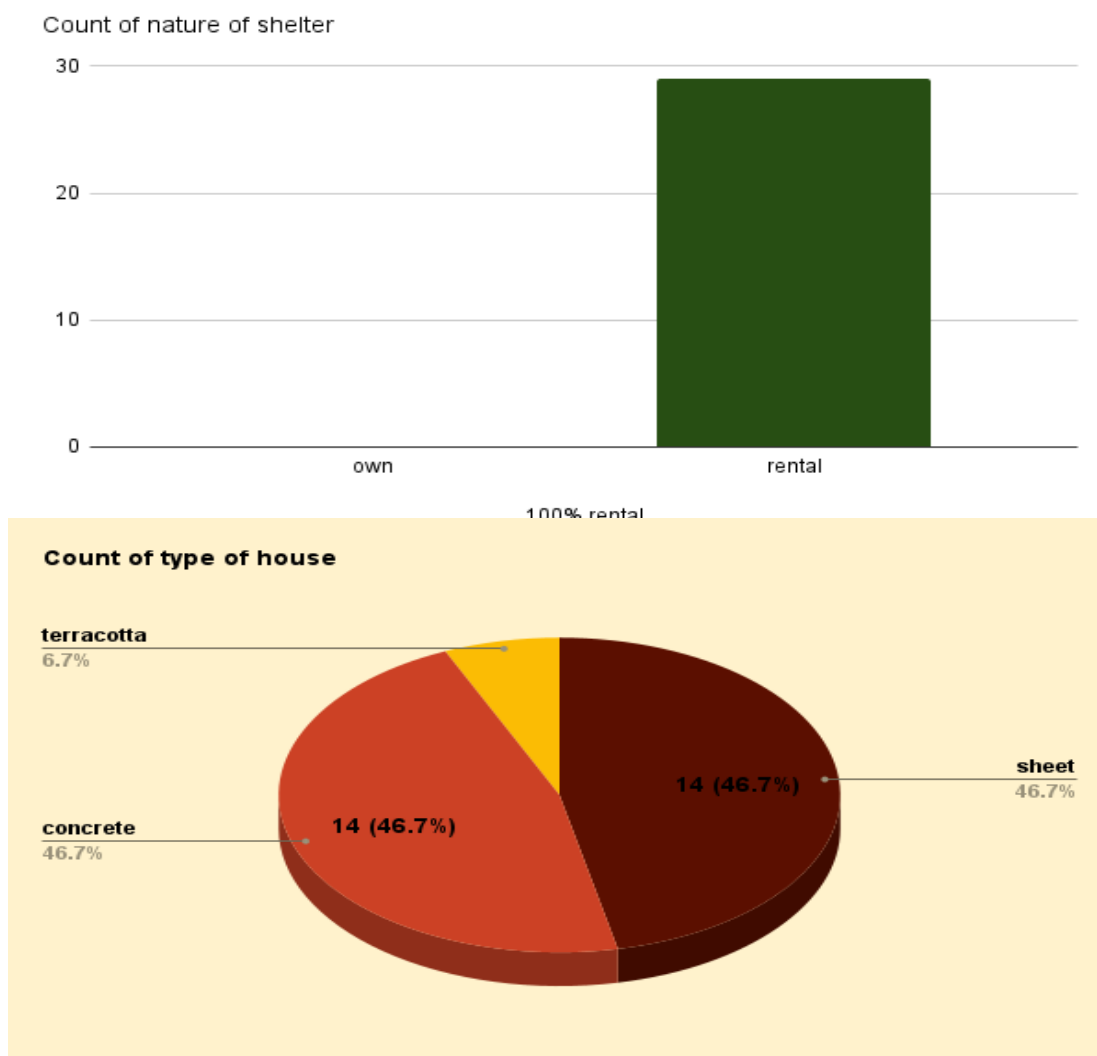
FIGURE 16: PEOPLE GETTING RATION



The given chart shows the data of people who getting ration. From this it is clear that no one is getting ration. The reason behind this was they have no proper shelter in Kerala, if they try to get it they will face problems in their rented house. There is also another reason that they don't want change their ration card from their native place, because they believe that one day even if they return to their native place, they should want the ration card.

4.2.17. THE NATURE AND TYPE OF SHELTER

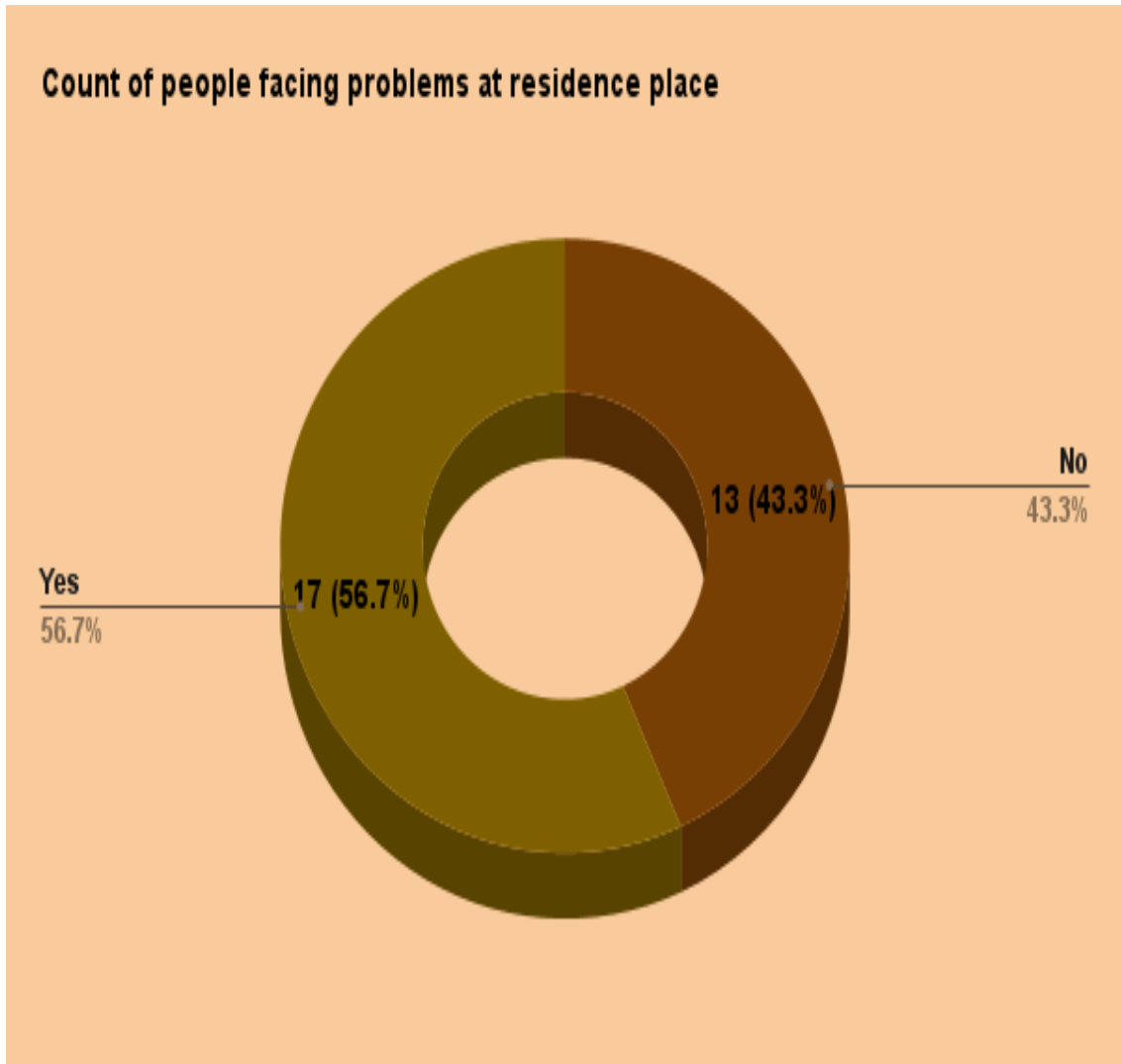
FIGURE 17: NATURE & TYPE OF SHELTER



The above figures show the nature and type of shelter that they are living. From this figure we can assume that all of them are having rented house. In this 46.7per cent of people are living in concrete and sheeted houses. During the data collection the researcher found that these people are living in a single room house. Their bed room, kitchen, dining room, hall are this single room and an attached bathroom. There is 6.7per cent of people living in terracotta house. For this single room house they have to pay 4500 rupees per month and majority of the people are having daily income below 800. After taking all the important expenses for their daily living they only have money to rent this house.

4.2.18. THE COUNT OF PEOPLE FACING PROBLEMS AT RESIDENCE PLACE

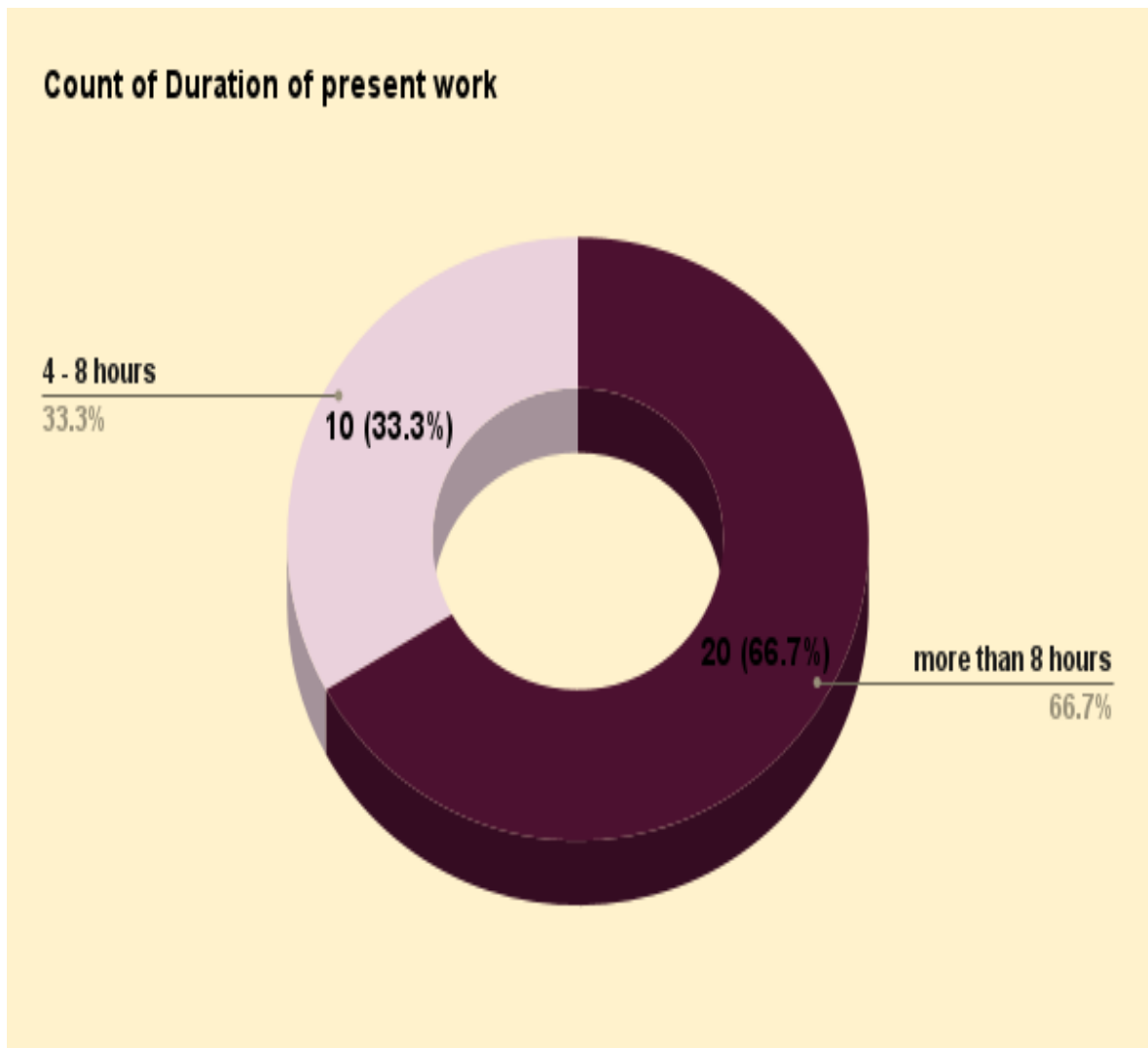
FIGURE 18: PEOPLE FACING PROBLEMS AT RESIDENCE PLACE



From the above diagram it shows that 56.7per cent of people are facing problems at their residence place. The other 13per cents of people's are not facing any problems at their residence place. During the data collection the trainee found that majority of this problem has been reported by the female respondents. They are living in quarters. There are houses in the both sides of the quarters and the building was built in a small area. Hence there is no other option for waste management. There has been some problem because of poor sanitation and the people are considering them as outsiders.

4.2.19. COUNT OF DURATION OF PRESENT WORK

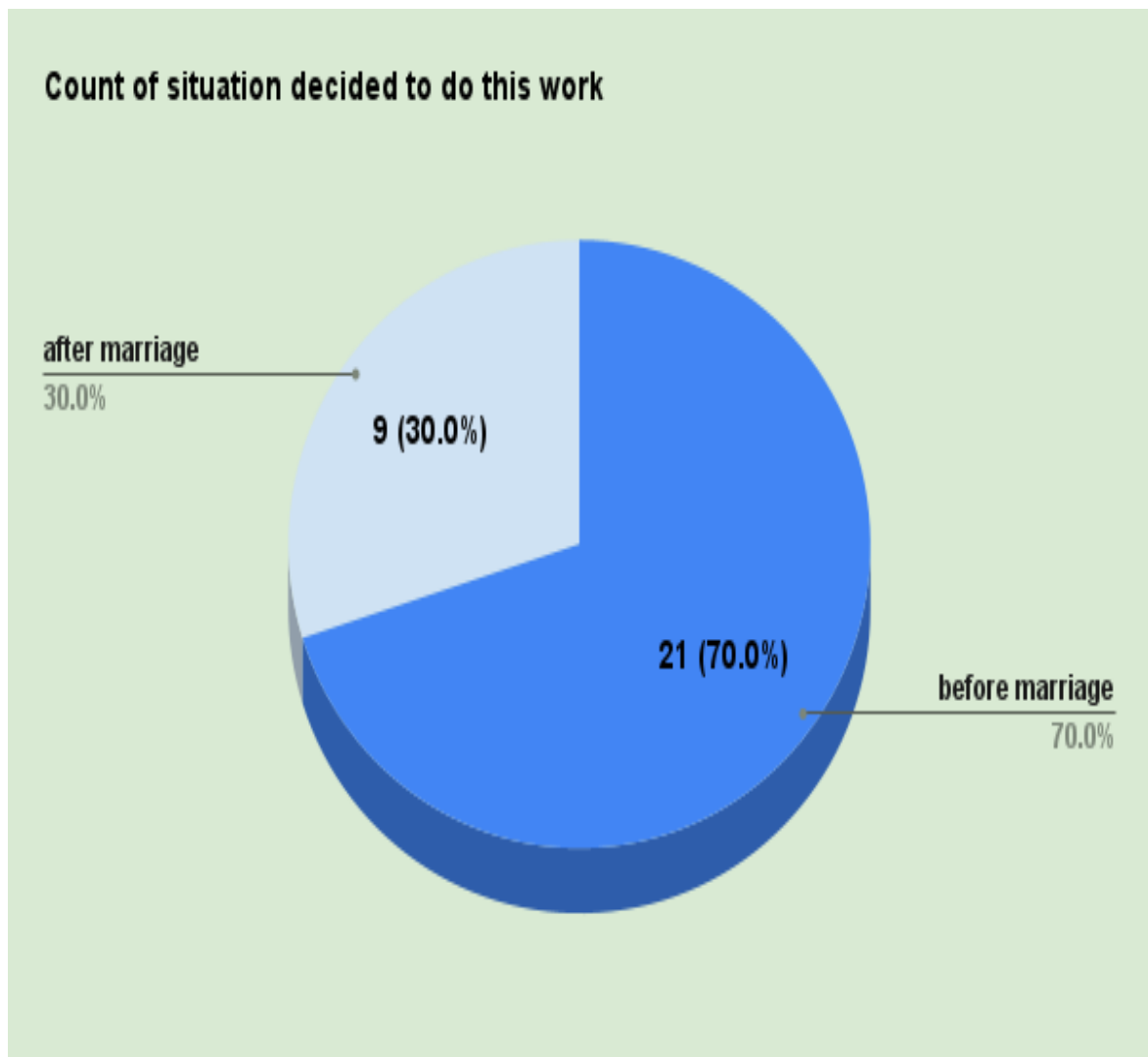
FIGURE 19: DURATION OF PRESENT WORK



From the shown diagram we can assume that there are people (66.7%) who working in this field for more than 8 hours in a day and also 33.3% people working 4 to 8 hours in a day. The researcher had found that the people above the age of 55 are mostly working 4 to 8 hours in a day without any gender gap. The people below the age of 55 are working more than 8 hours in a day. There is a difference in their work that the females are going to collect scrap from houses, streets, railway station, bus stands, etc...and men bring these scraps in vehicles and delivering it to the respective scrap shops. They also make the scrap into recyclable form.

4.2.20. SITUATION OF THEM TO DO THIS JOB

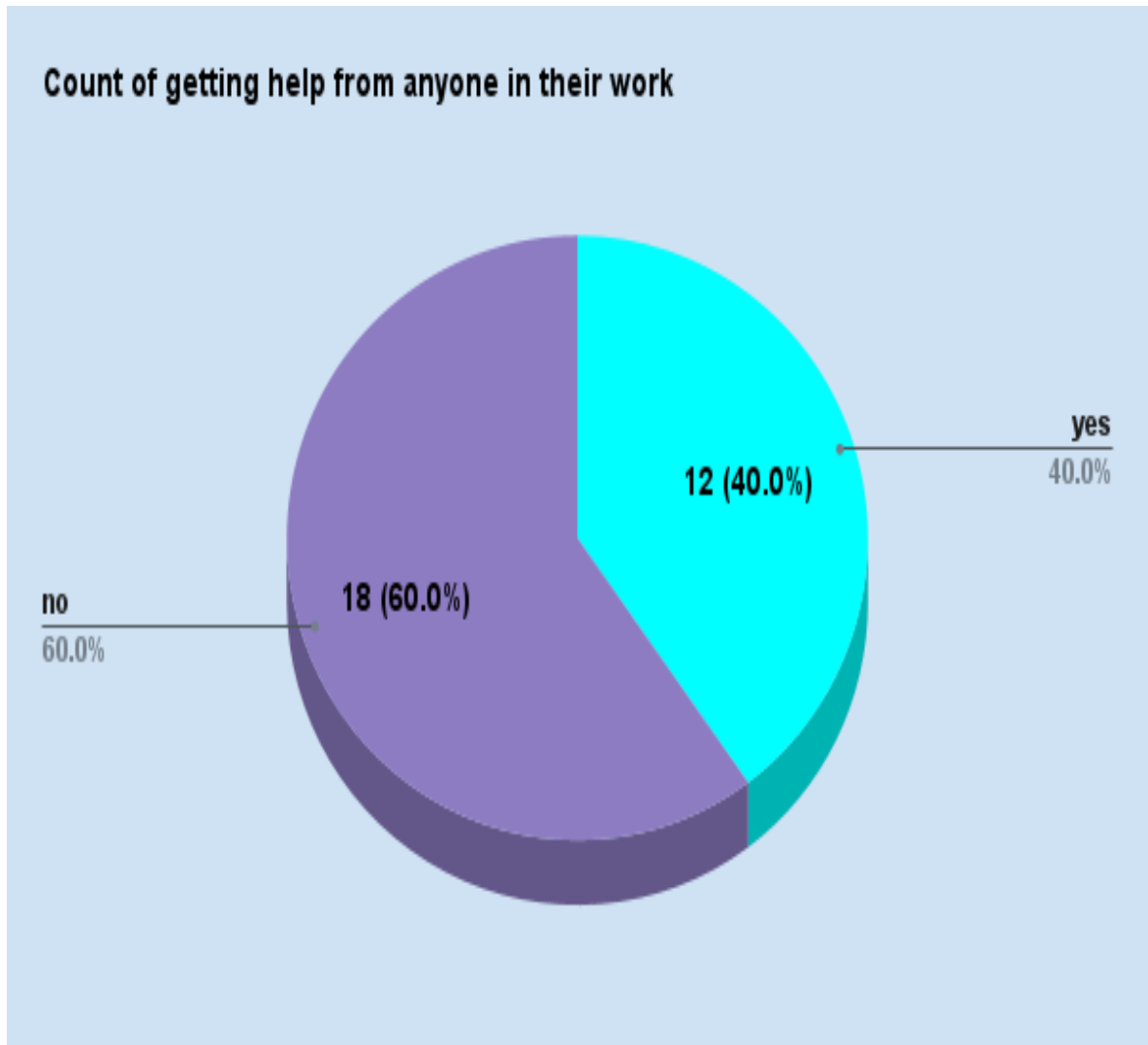
FIGURE 20: SITUATION DECIDED TO DO THIS WORK



The above diagram shows that most of them are have come in this field before marriage. About 70per cent of people have come in this field before marriage. The researcher identified that the most of the people came into this field before marriage are men's. There 30per cent of people are came in this field after their marriage. Here it shows that females are come in to this field after marriage. The fact is the females are in this field because they are marrying the men doing crap collection. Even if these women's are educated, they are going to collect scrap.

4.2.21. COUNT OF PEOPLE GETTING HELP FROM OTHERS IN THEIR WORK

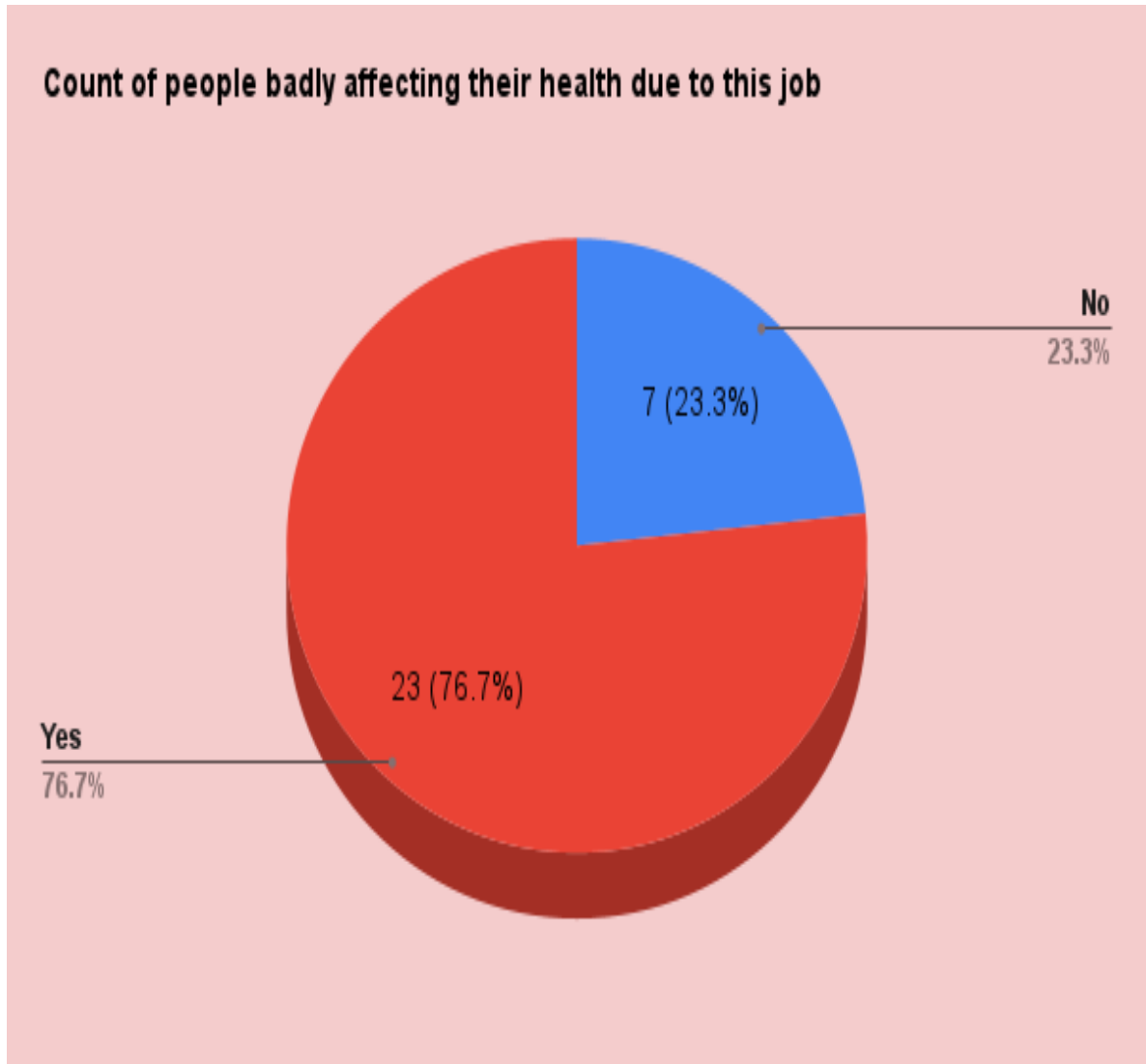
FIGURE 21: PEOPLE GETTING FROM OTHERS N THEIR WORK



The above figure we can found that there are people didn't get any help from anybody. 60per cent of people didn't get any help from others. Many female respondents said that very rarely they get help from others. When they went to houses for collecting scrap many house owners are very badly behave to them. It was happening because of their dressing, sanitation, language and the misunderstanding of people about them. There are people who got help from others in their work is 4%. The most of the people who got help from others are men. But some of them are also facing these problems.

4.2.22. COUNT OF PEOPLES BADLY AFFECTING THEIR HEALTH DUE TO THIS JOB

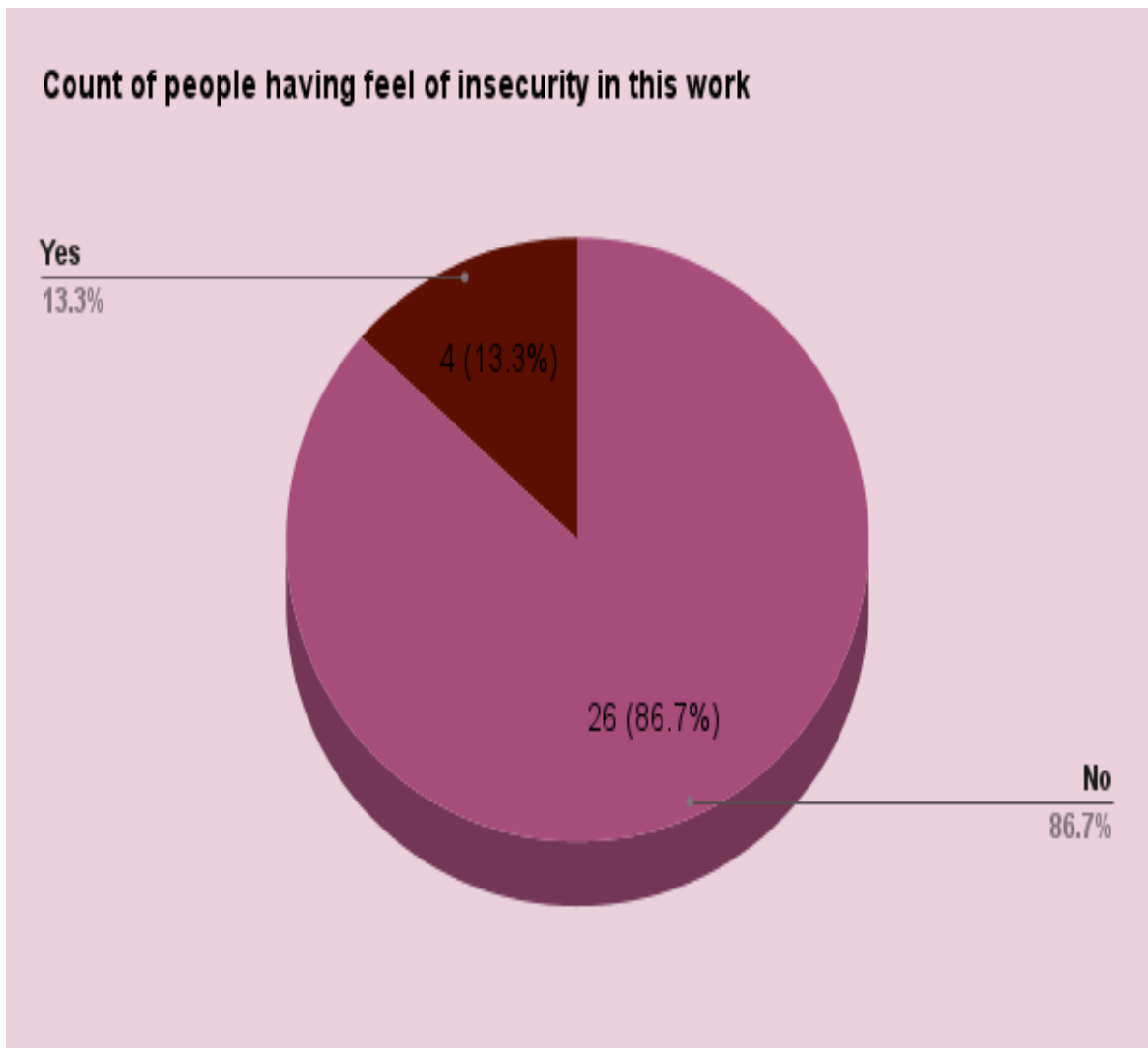
FIGURE 22: PEOPLE WHO HAVE BADLY AFFECTING THEIR HEALTH DUE TO THIS JOB



From this diagram we can assume that most of the people are having health issues by doing this job. There are 76.7per cent of people having health problems due to this work. They having issues while collecting the metal material, sometimes they have severely injured. Through collecting scraps that are used by someone, they will be having health issues such as communicative disease. There are also people not having any health problems due to this work.

4.2.23. COUNT OF PEOPLE HAVE FEEL OF INSECURITY IN THIS WORK

FIGURE 23: PEOPLE HAVING FEEL OF INSECURITY

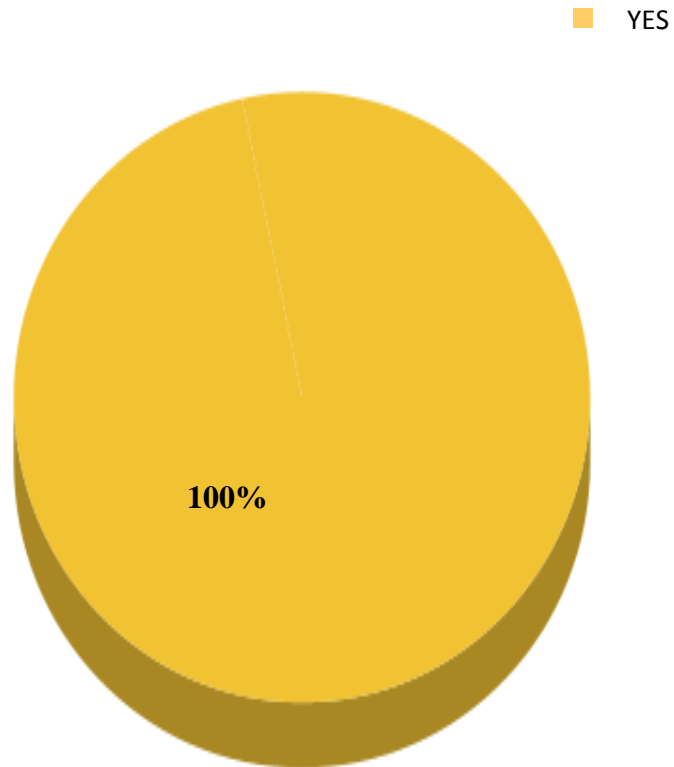


The above chart shows that people having feel of insecurity in this work. 86.7per cent of are saying that they don't have any feeling of insecurity in this work. Because many of them are in this field more than 20 or 30 years and their parents also worked in that field. And in case of income majority of people saying that, related to their condition at native place they don't have any feeling of insecurity. There is also people have a feeling of insecurity 13.3per cent that is because of people have a misunderstanding about them this led to a feel of insecurity.

4.2.24. COUNT OF PEOPLE HAVE SATISFACTION FROM THIS WORK

FIGURE 24: PEOPLE HAVE SATISFACTION FROM THIS WORK

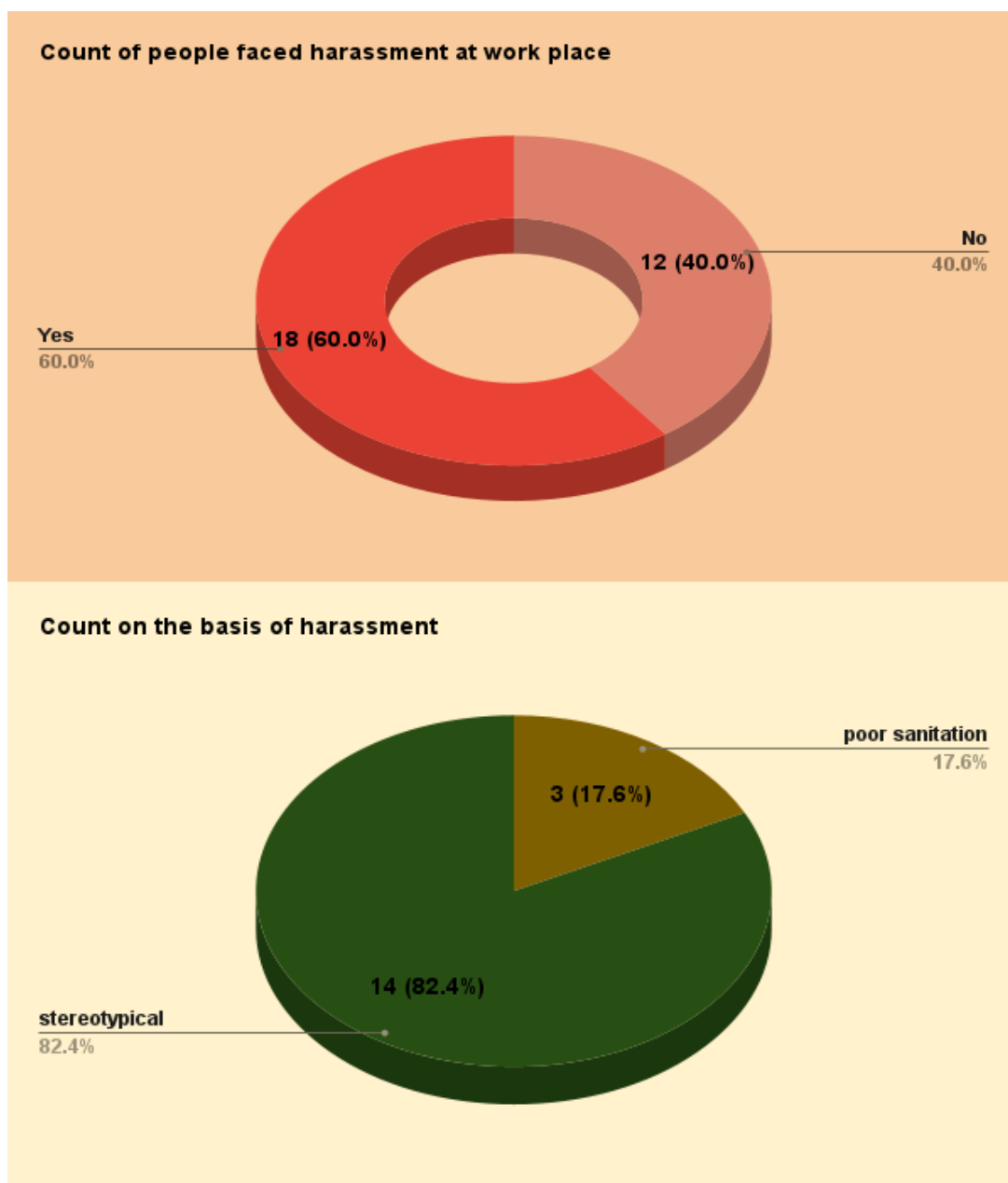
Count of people getting satisfaction from this work



they are saying that related to their condition at Tirunelveli they don't even see a 500 rupee note. There they have a daily wage of 20 or 30 rupees. All of them are farmers they have to bear a lot of tensions about the crop, marketing, weather, season, etc... Comparing it to the scrap collecting they are satisfied in this job and don't have to bear much more tensions as a farmer.

4.2.25. COUNT OF PEOPLE HAVE FACED HARASSMENT AT WORK AND ON THE BASIS

FIGURE 25: PEOPLE HAVE FACED HARASSMENT AT WORK & ON THE BASIS

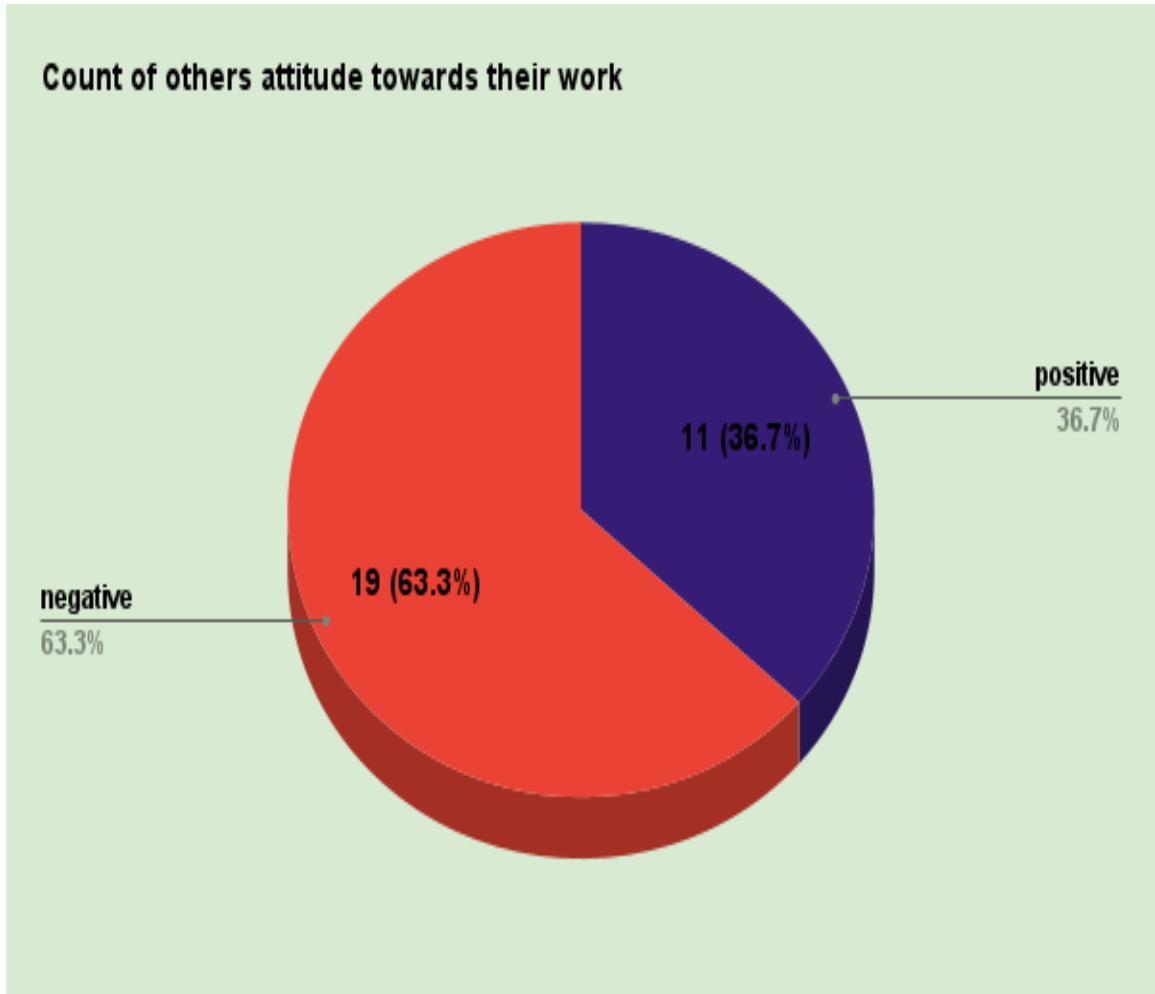


From the above diagram we can see that a lot of people have faced harassment at their work. It can mental or physical. It says that 60per cent of people have faced harassment at their work place. Most of the female respondents said that they having facing problems in the workplace some times. 40per cent of people didn't faceanytype

of harassment at their working place. The basis of this harassment was the stereotypical mentality of people and the poor sanitation of these people. 82.4% is because of the stereotypical mentality of people and 17.6% is because of their poor sanitation. From the interview the researcher found that there are several reasons behind this, they are misunderstood by the people. There are several rumors about them that they have been kidnapping small children and bringing them to the child beggars group and selling the organs of these children. There is also another story that when they went to houses for scrap collection, even if the house owners are not willing to give the scrap items the very next day the scrap material will be disappeared. These rumors have made a great impact in the life of these people. First of all they have lost their dignity in the society. There is several other group of communities engaged in crime activities, they are migrated from the other states. But people have been misunderstood about them. The people think that they have some criminal background and their culture also led to think like that. They will wear very cheap dresses that may be torn or even muddied dress. Because they are dealing with the scraps and they are working so hard to raise their family. The people should have to understand these situations.

4.2.26. COUNT ON ATTITUDE OF OTHERS ABOUT THEIR WORK

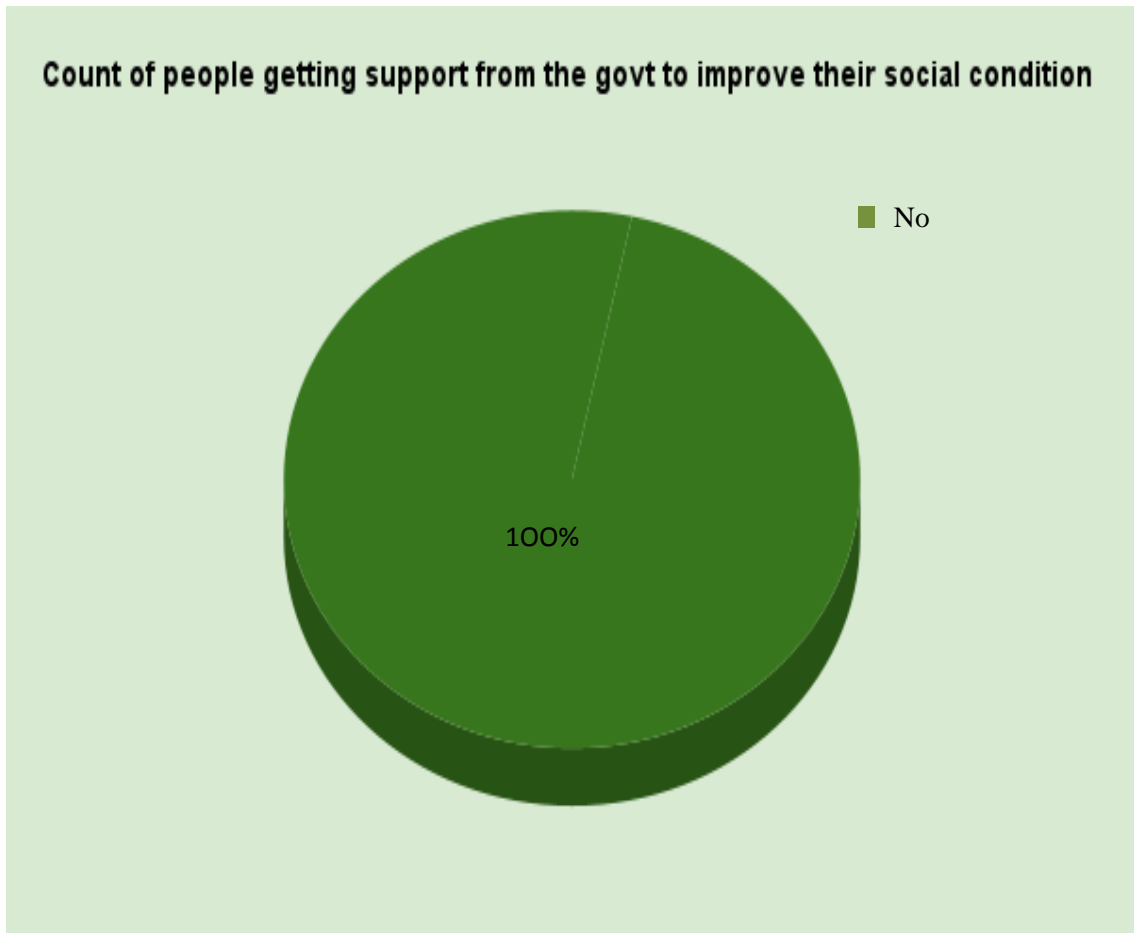
FIGURE 26: ATTITUDE OF OTHERS ABOUT THEIR WORK



The diagram shows the attitude of people towards their work. Here the 63.3per cents of people are saying that others have a negative attitude towards their job and 36.7per cent are saying others have positive attitude towards their work. In the previous page we had mentioned that the people have a misunderstanding about them. The people are considering them as an outsider.

4.2.27. COUNT ON PEOPLE GETTING SUPPORT FROM THE GOVT

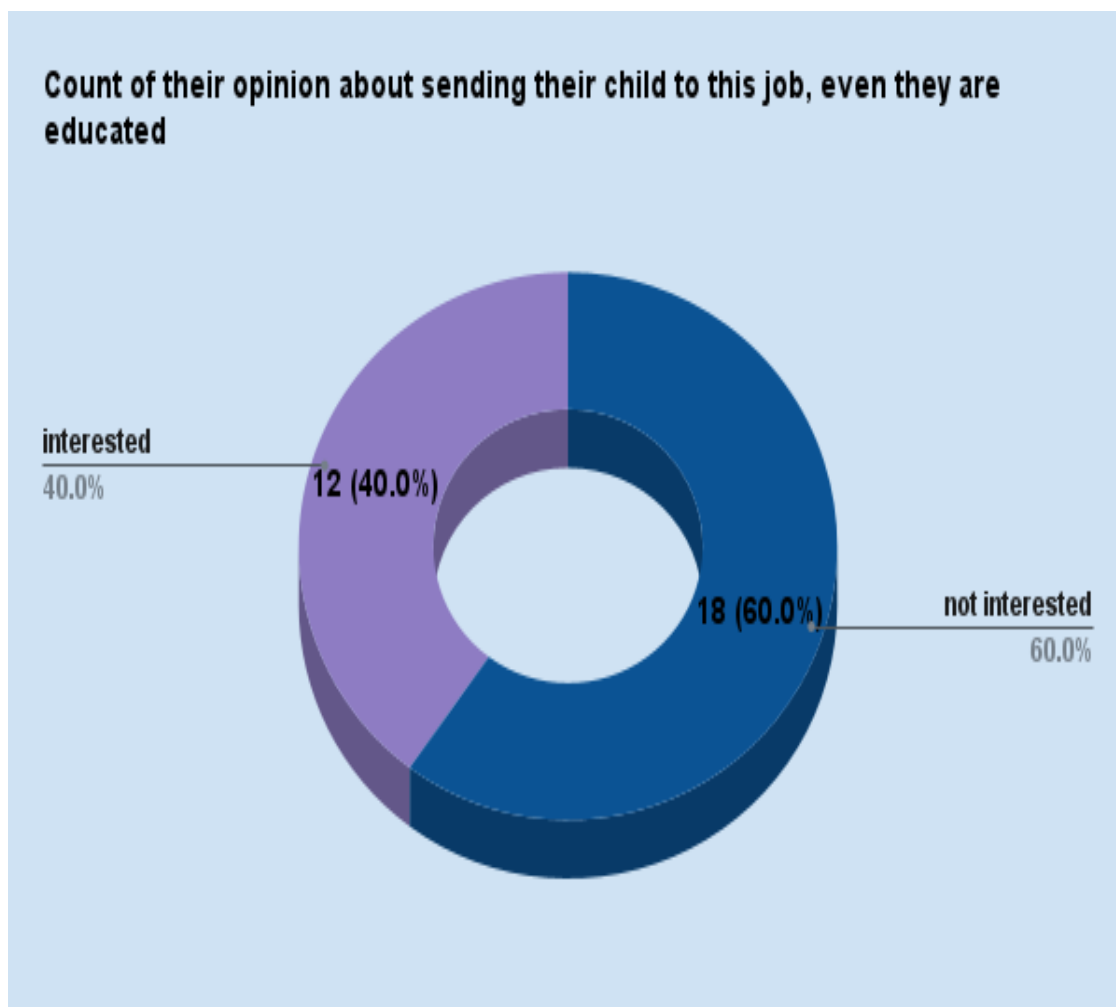
FIGURE 27: PEOPLE GETTING SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT



The above figure shows the count of people getting support from the government to improve their social condition. The response from the respondents the researcher found that they don't getting any support from the government. In their native place also they don't getting any type of support from the government. Because there they have been considered little bit privileged community comparing to the other communities. So that they didn't get any help from the government to improve their social condition. The fact is that there is only one thing that they have only them to improve their social condition.

4.2.28. COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO SEND THEIR CHILD TO THIS FIELD TO THIS FIELD

FIGURE 28: PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO SEND THEIR CHILD TO THIS FIELD

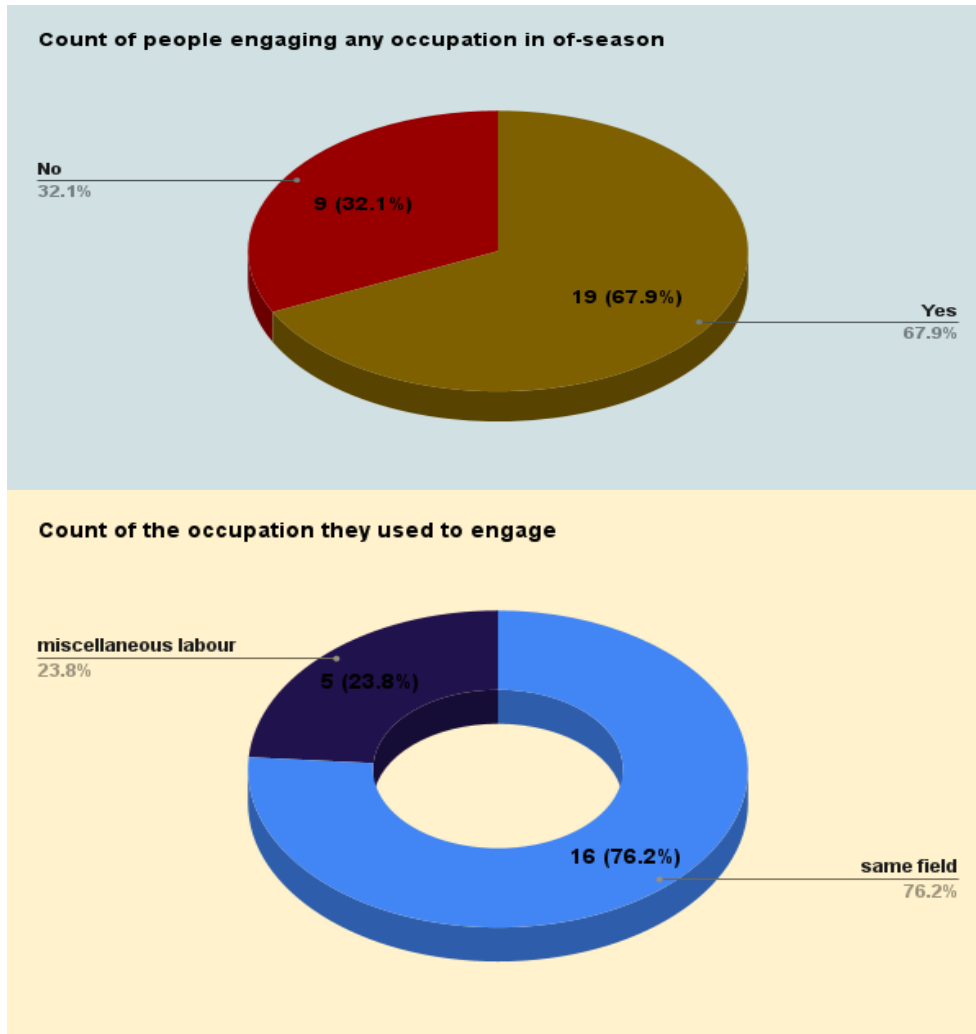


The diagram shows the data of people who are willing to send their child to this field even if they are educated. The figure implies that the 40per cent of people want to send their child to this field, even they are educated. The reason behind decision was their social condition. In the previous pages we have mentioned that they are considered to be a privileged community as compared to the other communities in Tirunelveli. So that even they are educated the government will not give any support like reservations for government jobs etc... There is a lot of people who are educated and not getting any quality jobs. So they are tiered off to go behind the support of government. This also points towards the unawareness of the people about education

and the job opportunities in India. They are not aware about these opportunities but trying to spoil their career. There are a lot of people who have under graduation and working in this field. The majority of people are not willing to send their child to this job; because they have a belief their child will get a professional job. Most of their child was studying in their native place in boarding school. Because they think that if their child lives with them, they will not get any facilities to study and spoil their life to become like their parents. They don't want to see their child to hell their life.

4.2.29. COUNT OF PEOPLE ENGAGE IN OTHER OCCUPATION DURING OFF-SEASON

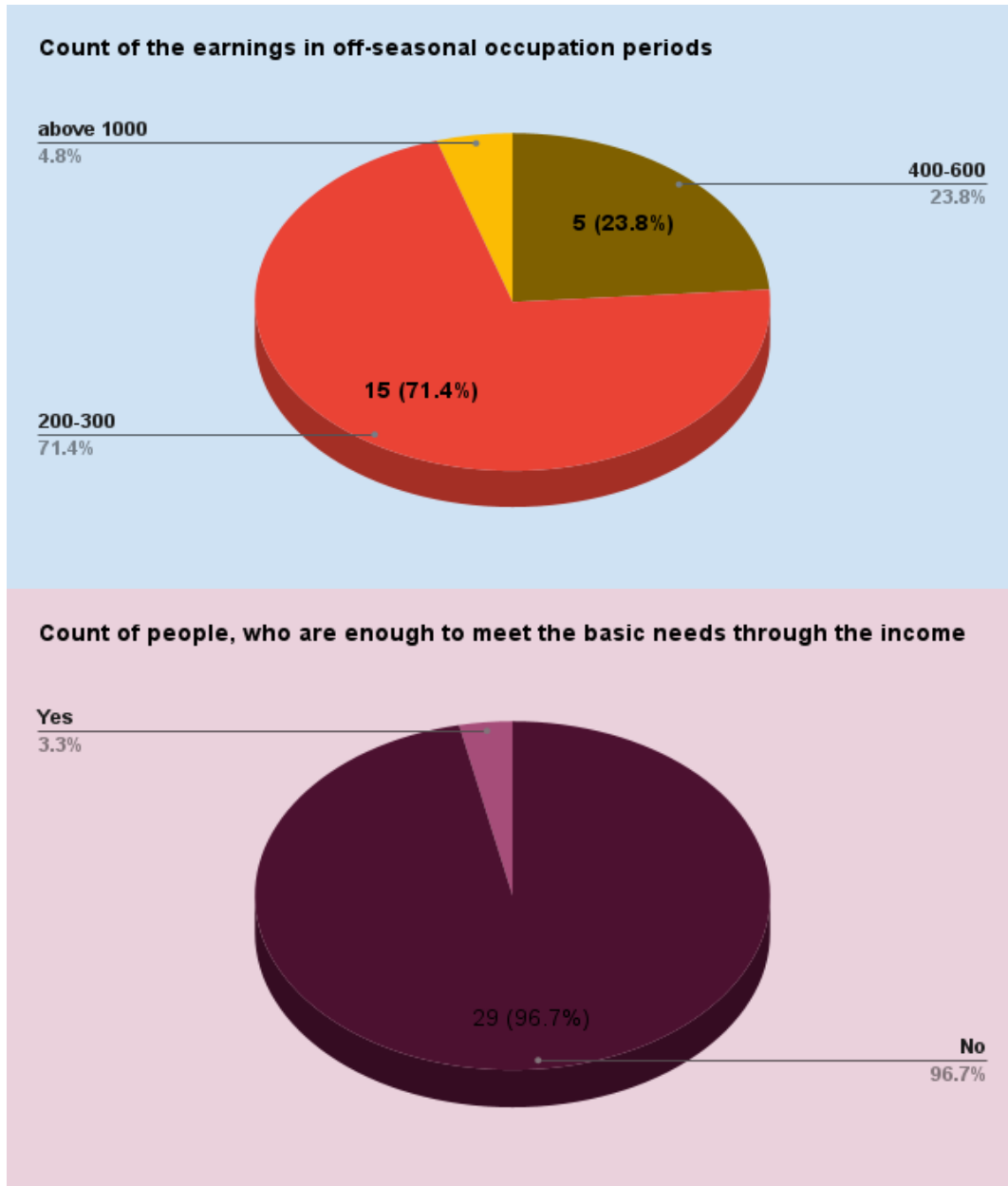
FIGURE 29: PEOPLE ENGAGE IN OTHER OCCUPATION DURING OFF-SEASON



The above diagram shows that if they engage in any occupation during the off seasons. There are 67.9per cent of people engage in occupation during the off season. 32.1per cent is not engaging in any of the occupations. It implies that these 31.1 % of people are unemployed during the off-seasons. The other figure shows the occupation they used to engage are in the same field and miscellaneous labour. The people who are employed during the off-seasons, the 76.2percent are working in the same field because they do not know any other jobs. The other people (23.8%) are engaged in miscellaneous labour which are driving, loading, etc...

4.2.30. COUNT ON INCOME THROUGH THIS WORKS & MEET THE BASIC NEEDS

FIGURE 30: INCOME THROUGH THIS WORK & MEET THE BASIC NEEDS

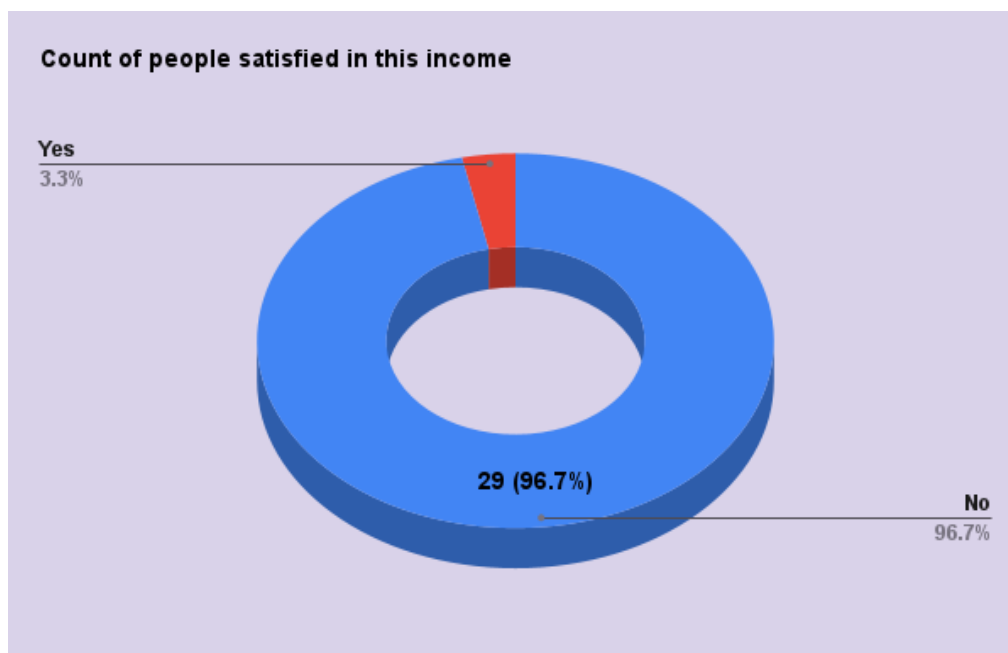


From the above diagram shows the income of the people in the off seasonal periods and the count of people, who are enough to meet their basic needs from this income. The first diagram shows that there are 71.4per cent of people have getting the income in between 200-300 and 23.8per cent getting income between 400-600 rupees. It showing the fact that the people71.4% of people is struggling to live their live through this income. There is people who are getting more than thousand is 4.8%. From the

next diagram we can assume that the majority of people are not satisfied in this income. Because from 200 to 300 income people can't even meet their daily needs. They have facing a lot of hardships in their life. They have to send money to their children for their education, have buy needs in their house, and have to pay the vehicle rent and the home rent. This also pointing towards there are so many people who are unemployed during this time. Even they didn't getting money save for their future. This shows the vulnerable situation of these communities.

4.2.31. COUNT ON THE SATISFACTION OF PEOPLE FROM THIS INCOME

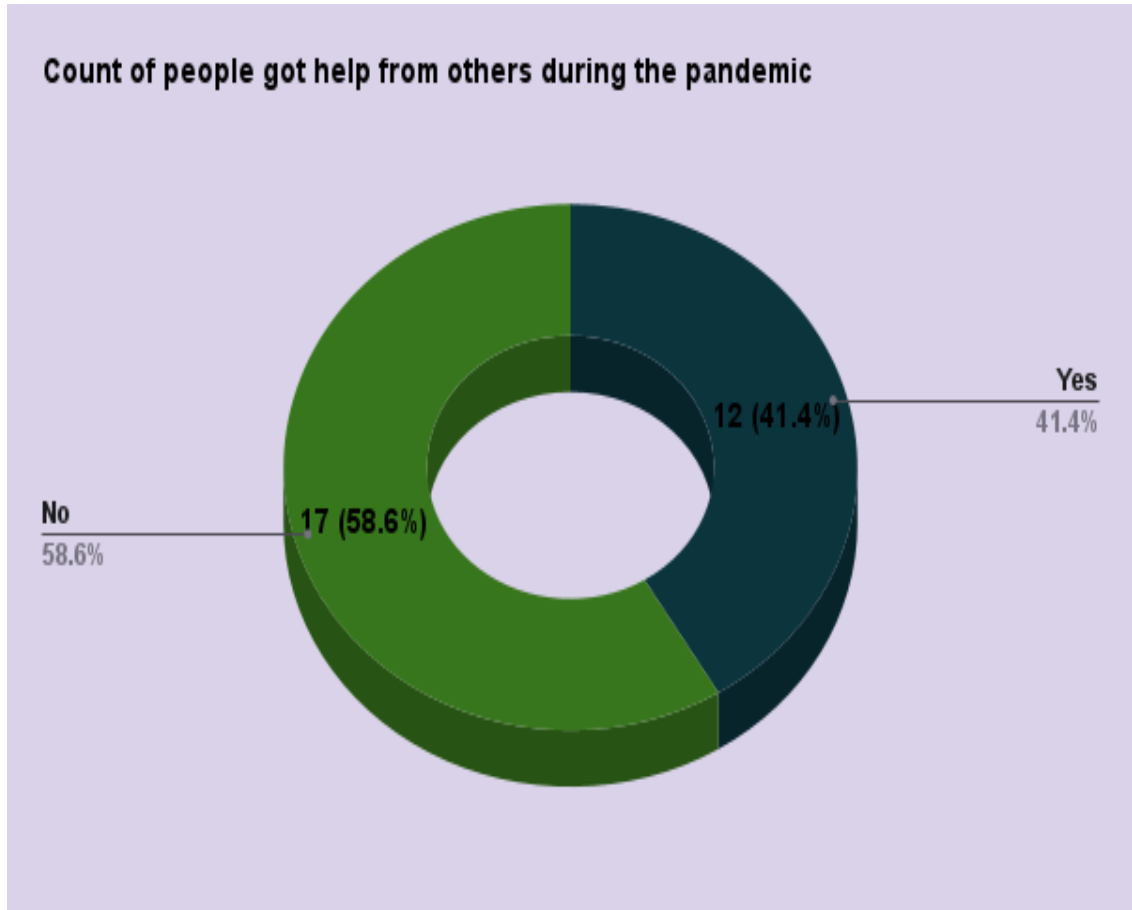
FIGURE 31: SATISFACTION OF PEOPLE FROM THIS INCOME



From the above figure we can understand that the 96.7% per cent of people are not satisfied in this income anymore. The main reason behind this was they are not able to look after their families from this income. They can't even meet their basic needs like food and other basic amenities.

4.2.32. COUNT OF PEOPLE GOT HELP DURING THE PANDEMIC

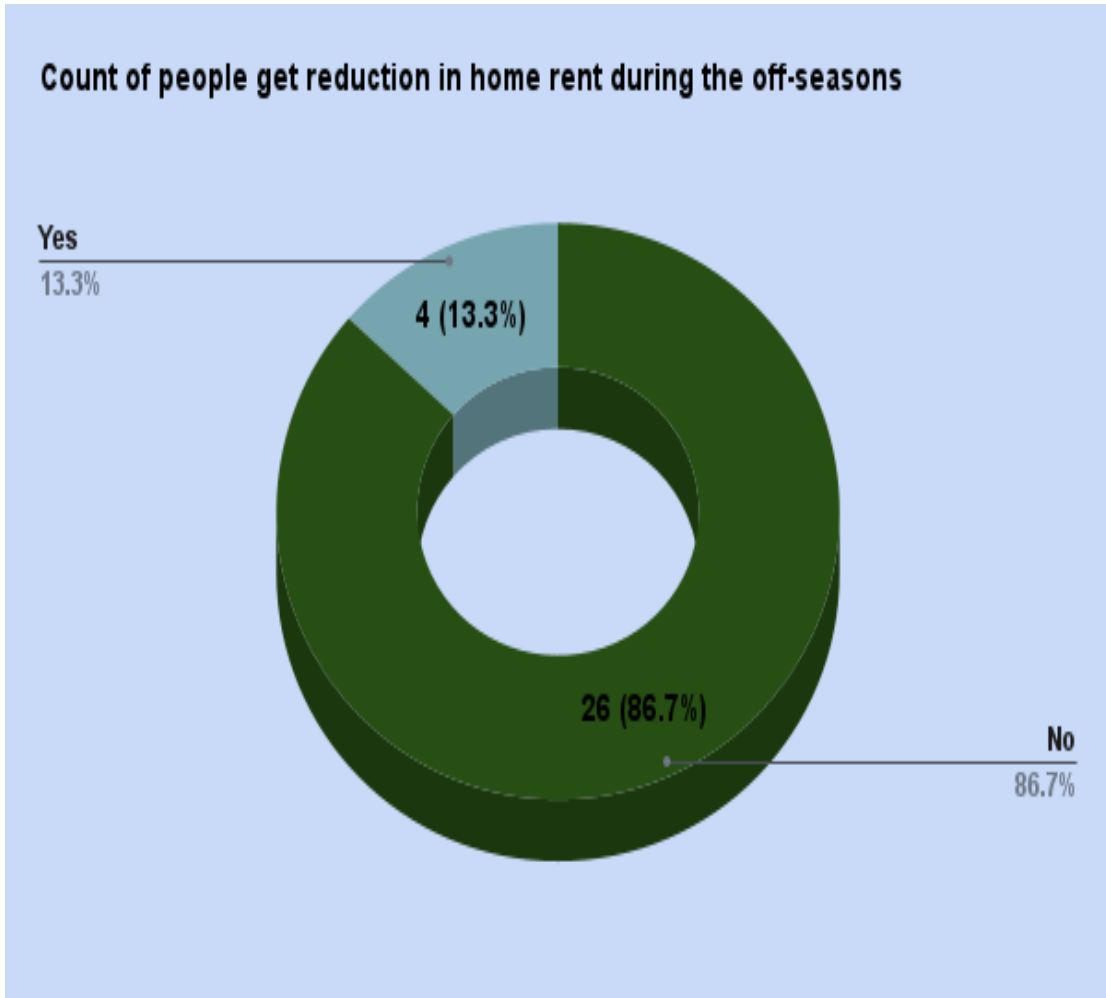
FIGURE 32: PEOPLE GOT HELP DURING THE PANDEMIC



From the above figure we can find that the 58.6per cent of people didn't get any help from anyone during the pandemic. During this time they all are unemployed and have no income. While conducting the data collection the researcher had found that the people had lived in these days by taking money from the money renders. They have to pay an amount of interest in each month. This shows that they have to pay money to the money renders, spend money for their child's education, house rent and electricity bill, etc...

4.2.33. COUNT OF PEOPLE GETTING REDUCTION IN HOME RENT DURING OFF-SEASONS

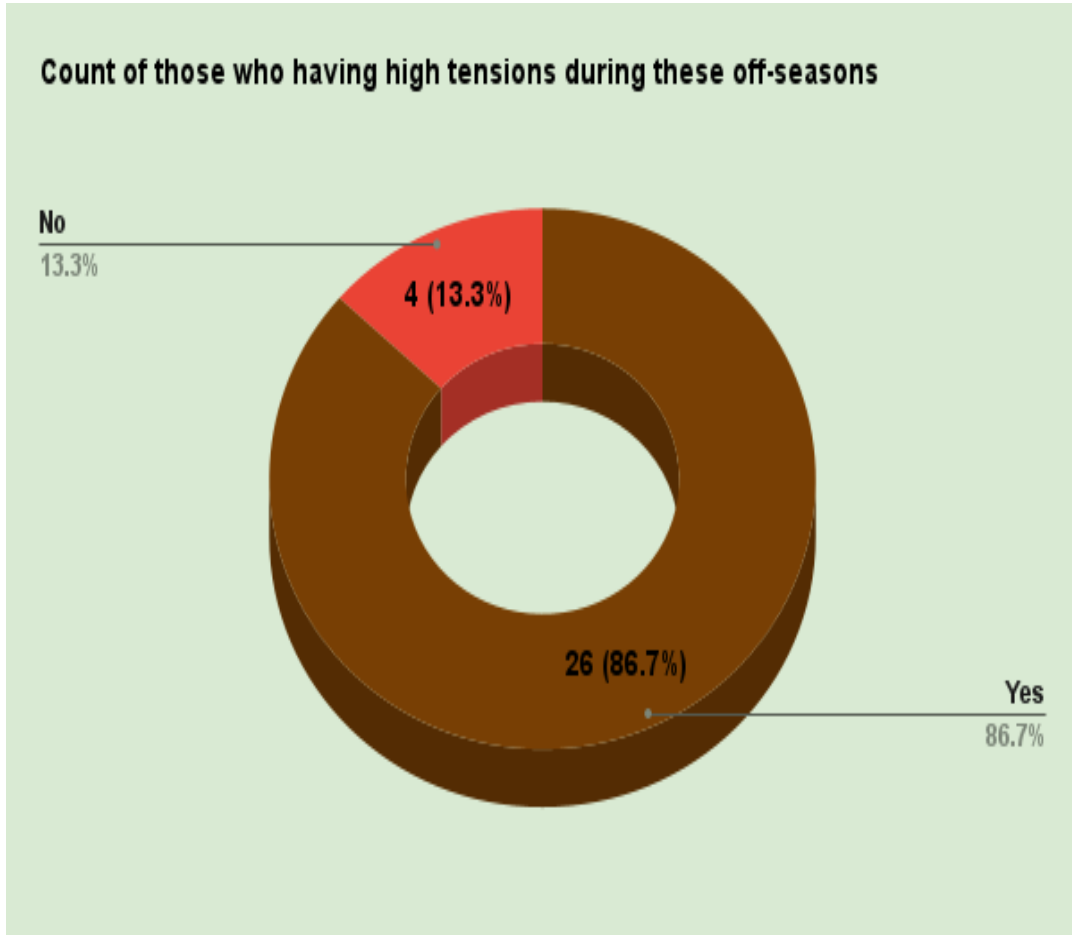
FIGURE 33: PEOPLE GETTING REDUCTION IN HOME RENT DURING OFF-SEASONS



The above diagram indicates the people who are getting reduction in home rent during the off-seasonal occupational periods. It shows that only 13.3per cent of people are getting reduction in home and the other 86.7per cent of people have to pay their home rent during the off-seasons. They have said that the reduction has been got merely by their age, situation, etc.

4.2.34. COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE HIGH TENSIONS DURING THE OFF- SEASONS

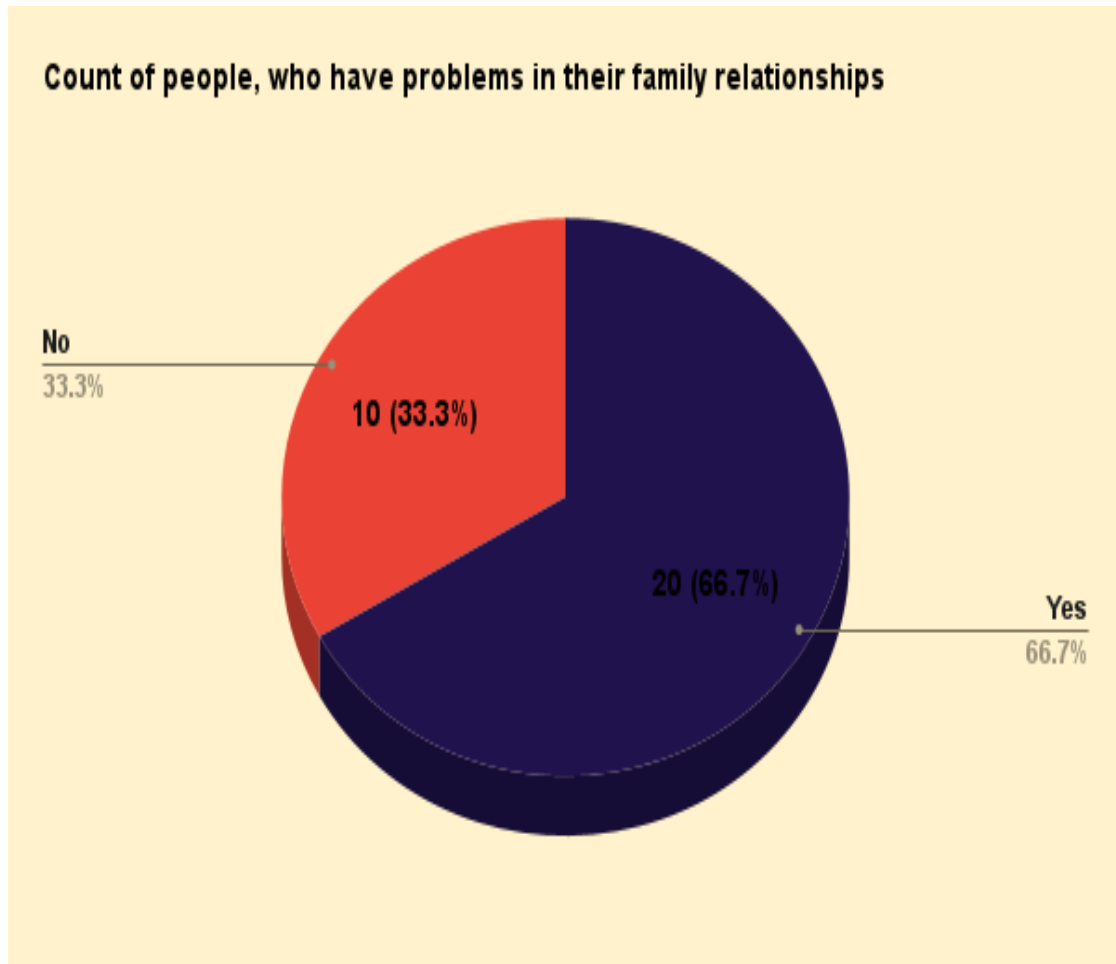
FIGURE 34: PEOPLE WHO HAVE HIGH TENSIONS DURING THE OFF-SEASONS



From the above figure we can assume that they have high tensions during the off-seasonal people. It shows that about 86.7per cent of people's are having high tensions due to unemployment, low income and family problem. The main reasons are they have no income for their daily living, fails to pay the rents, etc. They are in poverty during this time and not getting help from the governments. This anxiety and high tension lead to some serious health issues and become mentally down.

4.2.35. COUNT OF PEOPLE HAVING FAMILY RELATIONSHIP PROBLEM DURING OFF-SEASON

FIGURE 35: PEOPLE HAVING FAMILY RELATIONSHIP DURING OFF-SEASON



The chart shows the count of people who were having problems in their family relationship during the off-seasons. The 66.7per cent of people said that they have problems in their family relationships due to unemployment and low income. The main reason for this was the majority of their children's are studying in their native place. During this time they fail to send money to their children for their studies. This is the leading issue that makes problems in their family. Poverty is also an issue.

CONCLUSION

This chapter explains the deep interpretation of the data, which is the most important part of the research study. The data collected from the 30 samples are analyzed and interpreted. Totally 35 data's are interpreted with the help of tables and figures in this research study. From the analysis and interpretation, in several things it indicates that the people are facing many social and economic problems in their daily lives.

CHAPTER – V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER – V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusions of this research study. This is an important part of the research as the interpretation, because it shows the outcome or results of the research and also the relevance of the research in the current scenario. In every research the researcher gives the findings, suggestions and the conclusions. It acts as a backbone of the research. These findings provide what the researcher had found out as the problems and analysis in the study area, the researcher's suggestions for the findings and the conclusion of the dissertation.

5.2. FINDINGS

- From this study it found that all the people are came from Tamil Nadu and they all belong to the Marwari community.
- It found that half of them are illiterate and others have primary and secondary education. They have drop out their schools because of their social and economic condition.
- The study identified that the majority of people have a low annual income, that doesn't make them out of poverty.
- It found that there are people who don't have an identity cards, this means there are people who are not considered to be alive by any document.
- It found that they have been living here for a long period and doing this job. They considered this work as their culture and they don't want to change it.
- The study identified that they are not getting ration cards. This is because they believe that there will be problems arise in accommodation, when they try to change their ration to here.
- It found that this people don't have their own shelter, all are living in the rented single room shelters and are sheeted or concrete types.

- It identified that this people are facing problems at their residence place because of lack of sanitation and the negative mentality of others. Considering them as outsiders.
- The studies found that majority of people are working more than 8 hours a day. It point towards they are hardly working to maintain their life.
- The study identified that majority of men are came in this field before their marriage and majority of women were came in this field because they got married to the men in this field.
- The study shows that they all are satisfied in this field compared their situation at native place.
- The study found that majority of the respondents didn't get any help from others, when they went to houses for collecting scraps.
- It found that majority of them having health issues due to this job. They have been having injuries while deal with the metal scrap.
- The study shows that the majority of respondents especially females are facing harassment in their work place. They all are facing mental harassment because of poor sanitation and stereotypical mentality of people. They are misunderstood by the people, because there are some rumors has been spread about them that they are kidnapping children and stealing things.
- The study found that others have a negative attitude towards their work because in ancient times this works are done by the people who have low social status. Some people are seeing them in this mentality.
- The studies shows that these peoples are not getting any government support either in their social or economic conditions.
- The study found that some of them are willing to send their children to work in this field even they are educated. The main reason behind this was there is a lot of people who have higher education to look for a government job but some of the political reasons at their native place they didn't getting it.
- The study also found that these people are unaware about the possibilities of getting a good salary jobs for the educated people.
- It found that during the off-seasons some of them are become unemployed and some are doing the same job and miscellaneous labour.
- During the off-seasons some people don't have income some have low level of income.

- It shows that this income is not enough for them to meet their basic needs. Because they should have to pay the home rent a big amount and also has to send money to their children studying in the boarding schools.
- It found that they are not satisfied in this income, because it not enough to meet their basic needs.
- The study identified that the majority of them didn't get any help during the pandemic. This time they all are unemployed and have no way to return to their native place.
- The research found that majority of the respondents didn't get any reduction in their home rent during the off-seasons. They have to pay 4500 per month as their home rent.
- The study also found that this people don't know any other job to go for in Kerala.
- The study found that they are having high tensions during the off-seasonal period because of thinking about the money needs. This leads to serious health issues in them.
- Also it identified that the low income and unemployment led problems in their family relationships.

5.3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The implications represent one of the most important parts of every research paper. The present study the socio-economic problems of nomadic community has been conducted among the rag pickers or scrap collectors in Kottiyodi. They are come from Tirunelveli of Tamil Nadu state because of their social condition and natural disasters. They have been living there as famers the frequent drought and economic & social problems led them migrate to Kerala. Comparing to the condition at Tirunelveli they were happy to live here, but still they are facing some serious problems.

They are educated and don't getting a government or a good salary jobs because of their social condition and didn't even get any government support to improve their social condition. They are frequently harassed by others. They face problems regarding their identity, problems at their residence place, problems at work place,

negative attitude of others towards them and don't getting any government aid, Either by the Kerala government or by the Tamil Nadu government. This people are unaware of the possibilities of getting a good job and don't know the value of education. In the off-seasonal occupation periods they are struggling to maintain their life because of low income, frequent unemployment, the education of their children, rents they have to pay, etc...

These communities still have to struggle a lot to move on their life by facing these problems. The lack of sanitation and health care also led them to face health issues. The research paper trying to show the poor condition of this people. Women were the major victims of these communities, because mainly they are facing this harassment at work place and residence places. The frequent rumors spreading about them also affect their dignity and social status.

5.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Due to the limited availability of this community, the research is limited only to Kottiyodi.
- Also the limited availability of these nomadic communities the research is not able to include other nomadic communities working in other parts of life.
- The study only giving importance to the socio-economic problems of this community and not looking into their past culture, life situations, etc...

5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- 1) There should give adequate government involvement in the social, economic and cultural improvement of this community.
- 2) This people should be given special training programs or vocational training for their future life.
- 3) Awareness should be given to the public in order to change attitude towards these communities.

- 4) The school authorities should facilitate practical experience with those communities. It will help to think about the conditions of these communities and make them it is their responsibilities to know their problems and help them.

5.6. CONCLUSION

The fifth chapter deals with findings of the entire research study. The findings are derived from the response received from the sixty samples. In every task of work there must be certain procedures and systems which have to be followed to complete. Social work research is one of the important research where certain procedures and steps, guidelines, direction and various requirements have to be fulfilled. The researcher has to undergo a systematic procedure. According to the requirements of the university, the researcher has followed prescribed procedures and order.

The paper entitled “The Socio – Economic Problems of Nomadic Community” will help these communities in the future

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aparna Eswaran, Hameeda C K. (2013, June 1). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved May 27, 2013, from epw.in: <https://www.epw.in/journal/2013/22/web-exclusives/waste-picking-community-some-issues-and-concerns.html#>.
- Benanav, M. (2015). *Himalaya Bound: An American's Journey with Nomads in North India Paperback* (1 ed.). North India, India: HarperCollins.
- Bokil, M. (2002, January 12). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved July 20, 2017, from epw.in: <https://www.epw.in/journal/2002/02/special-articles/de-notified-and-nomadic-tribes.html>
- Carlos Monterio, Janet Ainley. (2003, November). *Google Chrome*. (W. J, Ed.) Retrieved November 2003, from Researchgate.net: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273484783_INTERPRETATION_OF_GRAPHS_READING_THROUGH_THE_DATA
- Development, C. f. (2017). *Socio-Economic Status and Educational Attainment and Challenges of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes*. Natonal Commission Report, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Council for Social Development, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
- Hunt, C. (1996, October). Child Waste Pickers in India: the occupation and its health risks. *Environment and Urbanization* , 111-118.
- JSS College. (2019). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved 2019, from jsscacs.edu.in: <https://www.jsscacs.edu.in/study-socio-political-problems-nomadic-tribes-ekalavyanagar-Mysore>
- Kumar, P. (2021, June 9). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved June 9, 2021, from journals.sagepub.com: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/23944811211020372>

- L, S. (2022, April 23). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved April 23, 2022, from betterplace.com: <https://www.betterplace.co.in/blog/challenges-faced-by-migrant-workers>
- Muhammad Suliman, Shah Mussawar, Irfan Ullah. (2017, January). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved January 2017, from Researchgate.net: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330259387_Addressing_the_issue_of_Nomadic_Communities_Children_Educational_Exclusion_through_Mobile_Tent_Schools_in_Malakand_Pakistan
- Rinie Schenck, Phillip Frederick Blaauw. (2011, December). The Work and Lives of Street Waste Pickers in Pretoria-A Case Study of Recycling in South Africa's Urban Informal Economy. *Urban Forum* , 411-430.
- S, V. R. (2011, March). Epowerment of exclusive community: A study on nomads. (D. P. Rao, Ed.) *Human Development and Social Exclusion* , 382-388.
- Sarthak. (Socio-Economic Status of Women of Denotified & Nomadic Communities in Delhi). 1-130, National Commission for Women, 2017.
- Sharma, A. (2011, January). South Asian Nomads- A Literature Review. *Create Pathways To Access* .
- Shunsuke Sasaki, Tetsuya Araki, Armansyah Halomoan Tambunan, Heru Prasadja. (2014, August). *Google Scholar*. Retrieved August 2014, from sciencedirect.com: https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=the+socio+economic+problems+of+rag+pickers&oq=#d=gs_qabs&t=1668593433212&u=%23p%3DJG3ERArLC3YJ
- Siva Prathap, Mohd Akhter Ali, M Kamaraju. (2019, April). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved April 2019, from Researchgate.net: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342916764_HOW_TO_WRITE_AN_ACADEMIC_RESEARCH_PAPER
- Suresh Krishnamoorthy, Srinivasan Padmanaban. (2019, December). *Google Chrome*. Retrieved December 2019, from researchgate.in:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340253973_EDUCATION_FOR_NOMADS_IN_INDIA_-_STATUS_AND_NEED_TO_DESIGN_SEPARATE_CURRICULUM

- Swp, P. (2016, September). Social Problems of Nomadic People in Tirunelveli Corporation. (D. R. Selvaraju, Ed.) *Social Mobility and Education Among Nomadic Groups: Challenges and Issues* , 34-38.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NOMADIC
COMMUNITY**

DECLARATION

I Miss Avanthika M, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikkadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept for confidential.

1. Name:

2. Age :
0 – 19
20 – 35
36 – 45
46 – 55
Above 55

3. Gender :
Male
Female
Transgender

4. Place of birth :

5. Religion
Hindu
Muslim
Christian
Others

6. Marital status :

Married

Unmarried

7. Education

Illiterate

Read & Write

Primary

Secondary

8. Annual income of the family:

8000 – 10000

11000 – 14000

15000 – 20000

9. How many members are there in your family :

0 – 2

3 – 5

6 – 10

10. How many children you have?

0 – 2

3 – 5

6 - 10

11. If any, are they school going?

Yes

No

12. How many years have you staying in Kottiyodi?

0 – 10

11 – 20 years

21 – 30 years

More than 30 years

13. Nature of migration

Permanent

Non-permanent

14. With whom you have migrated?

Alone

Family

Relatives

Others

15. Reason for migration

Economic conditions

Family reason

Political Stability

Natural calamities

16. Occupation before coming to Kottiyodi?

Agricultural

Miscellaneous Labour

Traditional

Others

17. Frequency of visiting native place

Rarely

Occasionally

Not visiting

18. The purpose of visiting

Family related

Cultural activities

Others

19. Do you have any identity cards?

Yes

No

20. Are you getting ration?

Yes

No

21. Nature of shelter

Own

Rental

Others

22. Type of house

Concrete

Terracotta

Sheet

Others

23. Are you facing any problems at residence place?

Yes

No

24. Duration of present work

Less than 4hr

4 – 8 hrs.

More than 8hrs

25. When you have decided to do this work?

Before marriage

After marriage

After the death of family members

26. Have you get any help from anyone?

Yes

No

27. Is this work badly affecting your health?

Yes

No

28. Do you have a feeling of insecurity in this work?

Yes

No

29. Are you getting any satisfaction from this work?

Yes

No

30. Have you faced any harassment at work place?

Yes

No

31. If any, the basis

Poor sanitation

Stereotypical mentality of people

Social status

Others

32. What is the attitude of others about your work?

Positive

Negative

33. Are you getting any support from the government to improve your social condition?

Yes

No

34. Do you engage in any occupation during of-season?

Yes

No

35. If any, which occupation

Same field

Agriculture

Traditional

Miscellaneous Labour

36. What is your opinion about sending your child to this job, even they are educated?

Interested

Not interested

37. What is the earning that you have in the off-seasonal occupation periods?

200 – 300

400 – 600

700-1000

Above 1000

38. Is it enough for you to meet the basic needs of the family?

Yes

No

39. Are you satisfied in this income?

Yes

No

40. Do you get help from anyone during the pandemic?

Yes

No

41. Do you getting reduction in home rent during off-season?

Yes

No

42. Are you having high tension during off-seasonal periods?

Yes

No

43. Is it leads to problems in your family relationships?

Yes

No

YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION



SONA ANIL

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

SONA ANIL

Register Number: DB20BSWR033

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN .S**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY**

KANNUR-670706

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION** is bonafide record of work done by **SONA ANIL** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR.SOJAN PANACHIKKAL, SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled. **YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION** submitted by **SONA ANIL** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science Collage, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **SONA ANIL** , the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION** submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S** Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College. Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma

ANGADIKADAVU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

SONA ANIL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. SojanPananchikkal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mrs. Ayana Swaminadhan my faculty supervisor. whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

SONA ANIL

ABSTRACT

Youth are the strong pillars of nation. The future of nation will be bright if we nourish our youth with high concern. If we orient youth properly about organ donation we could encourage the coming generation through them. Organ donation is highly essential matter in today's world, as the number of donor is low compared to the people who are in need. Lack of understanding the necessity may be lead to this situation. Peruvayal panchayat had drawn attention through initiating organ donation campaign and by pledging to donate organ in 2003. The researcher study about the current awareness status of youth in that panchayath. The researcher had evaluated the knowledge level of respondents on organ donation, role of orientation in enhancing the knowledge, identified the factors influencing on organ donation and the religious opinion of organ donation. Total sample of study 30 respondents with an age range between 20-30. Tools used for the collection of data was analyzed by EXCEL the result of the study indicates that most the respondents are aware about the organ donation and its current relevance.

CONTENTS

SL NO	PARTCULARS	PAGE NO
01.	TITLE PAGE	i
02	CERTIFICATE	ii - iii
03	DECLARATION	iv
04	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
05	ABSTRACT	vi
06	LIST OF FIGURES	ix
07	CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	x
08	STATEMENT	1
09	TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
10	OBJECTIVES	1
11	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	1
12	CHAPTERIZATION	2
13	CONCLUSION	4
14	CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
15	INTRODUCTION	6
16	REVIEWS	6
17	CONCLUSION	11
18	CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	12
19	INTRODUCTION	13
20	DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	13
21	RESEARCH DESIGN	14
22	UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	14
23	SAMPLING	15
24	SOURCE OF DATA	15
25	TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	15
26	METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	15
27	METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	15
28	CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION	16

29	INTRODUCTION	17
30	ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	18
31	CONCLUSION	42
32	CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	43
33	MAJOR FUNDINGS	44
34	IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY	47
35	LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	47
36	SUGGESTIONS	47
37	CONCLUSION	47
38	BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
39	APPENDIX	51

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	GENDER	18
2	RELIGION	19
3	LIFE PERIOD OF ORGAN DONATION	20
4	ORGANS CAN BE DONATED	21
5	ORGANS DONATED BY RELATIVES	22
6	SOURCE OF AWARENESS	23
7	BRAIN DEATH AWARENESS	24
8	WILLINGNESS TO DONATE	25
9	CANCER PATIENT CAN DONATE ORGAN	26
10	IMPORTANCE OF DONATING ORGAN	27
11	EYE BANK SYSTEM AWARENESS	28
12	INFLUENCE OF ORGAN DONOR	29
13	PARTICIPATION ON ORIENTATION OF ORGAN DONATION	30
14	ORGAN DONOR CARD	31
15	DISCUSSED WISH WITH FAMILY	32
16	ORGAN DONATION AFTER DEATH	33
17	AUTHORITY SUPPORT	34
18	SHARING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION	35
19	ORGANS DONATION FOR SAKE OF MONEY	36
20	AWARENESS ABOUT HOSPITAL PROCEDURE	37
21	PREFER RELIGION WHILE DONATING	38
22	RELIGIOUS SUPPORT	39
23	BOUGHT AN ORGAN	40
24	HEALTH ISSUE AFTER ORGAN DONATION	41
25	SUPPORT FOR ORGAN DONATION	42

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Organ donation is a mode of donation which will help to support a life. It is a process of removing an organ from one person and surgically placing it in another person. As per the statistics, around 5 lakh people in India need organ donation every year. Many patients die because of the lack of availability of donor for transplant. 17 people die each day waiting for an organ transplant in the country. The need of organ is becoming a burning problem so we need to focus on the root cause of the problem.

Awareness is really important in the matter of organ donation, as the demand for organ donation is increasing on daily but donor is of slow rate, it will lead to a stressful situation. Youth are mainly focusing in the study because they are the pillars of nation. If the youth are properly oriented about organ donation the number of donors will increase drastically not only in the present but also in the future. So it is highly essential to know that they are properly oriented or not. Through this study the researcher trying to find the awareness of youth regarding organ donation.

1.2 TITLE

Youth awareness on organ donation in peruvayal panchayath Kozhikode.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To know the youth awareness on organ donation in peruvayal panchayath.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To evaluate about the knowledge of youth in organ donation

To find out the factors influencing organ donation

To find out the role of orientation in the awareness

To find out the religious opinion of organ donation

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Organ donation in India is regulated by the transplantation of human organs and tissue act 1994. The law allows both deceased and living donor to donate their organs. It is the only treatment for organ failure. It was a great achievement in medical history when organ transplantation was introduced on 20th century to the world. Lack of awareness

and negative attitude towards organ donation could be possible reasons for the gap between the need and availability of organs. Through a donation the lives of 8 people can be saved. The problem regarding high necessity of organ donors can be solved through giving proper awareness regarding organ donation. The researcher is conducting a study on youth awareness on organ donation and the population is peruvayal panchayath. The specified category of youth is selected, as they are the pillars of nation and by analysing them we could understand the future outcome too. The purposefully selected the panchayat because of the history of the panchayat in organ donation. In 2003, they had initiated a programme which involved majority of people in panchayat declared to donate organ and it had seek attention. Researcher is conducting the study to understand current situation on awareness on organ donation.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with its contents and descriptions of each title. They are the following:

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter gives a brief idea about the research as it is the introduction chapter, which is included of first, statement of the problem. Statement of problem shows the actual problem which the researcher is going to study. Second, title of the study. The heading of the research will be mentioned here. Third is objectives. Objectives are the vital component of any research study and it is what directing the research. Fourth area is significance of the study. It shows the importance or relevance of the research study, through we understood the essentiality of the study in the current scenario. Next include chapterization. Chapterization reveals the content involved in each chapter. Final component is conclusion and all adequate information so as to introduce the present topic of research.

CHAPTER 2

The second chapter is mainly of review of literature and it is started with a introduction. Introduction is mentioning about the introduction of review of literature and the topic in study taken place. Second is the integral part of 2 chapter as it is explaining about different review relating on the researcher study topic. While going through several review it will help the researcher to do research is a better manner. And finally, the chapter end with conclusion.

CHAPTER 3

The third chapter is titled by research methodology. A research methodology is the primary principle that will guide your research. It becomes the general approach in conducting research on your topic and determines what research method you will use. The chapter is started with the introduction. After giving a brief introduction, next include defining the concepts which can be of theoretical and operational. The major concept in the title will be defined in two method. The theoretical defining means defining the concept which somebody has already defined or it can be regarded as definition. The operational definition refers to the researchers meaning to various concept. The third area of research methodology is research design. At the initial point of research, a researcher opt certain techniques and methodologies which help is research process. The framework of research techniques and tools is called research design. The five common research design is, experimental, correlational. Descriptive, diagnostic and explanatory research design. The researcher used descriptive research design as it is fast finding investigation with adequate interpretation. Fourth concept in research methodology is pilot study. The following details is of universe and unit of the study. It shows the area in which responds were collected which means the respondents or the population in which the research is conducted. The sixth area is sampling. A sampling design specific every possible sample their probabilities of being drawn. The researcher has used purposive sampling method, as researcher is conducting the study by having certain assumption while choosing the population to participate in the study. The source of data collected are of mainly two types, primary and secondary. Next include of tools used in the research. Other important concept include method of data collection. Final content in research methodology is method of data analysis.

CHAPTER 4

This chapter transforms the collected data that is the raw data into useful data, that process is called data analysis. The chapter begins with introduction part. Next process is to analyse and interpret the data. Data analysis is the process of ordering, categorizing, manipulating, and summarizing data to obtain answers to the research questions. Data interpretation is the process of reviewing data through some predefined process which will help assign some meaning to the data and arrive at a relevant conclusion. The chapter concludes with a conclusion.

CHAPTER 5

The fifth chapter refer as findings, suggestions and conclusion. The chapter is about major findings of the study. And next is about the implication of the study. In this chapter the limitation of the research study also mentioned and suggestions to improve the further study. The chapter end with conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Organ donation takes healthy organ and tissue from one person for transplantation into another. The demand drastically exceeds to available supply, which is why more people need to be organ donors. The awareness is highly essential for increasing of organ donation. The explores the awareness level of youth regarding organ donation on peruvayal panchayath. The main aim of research is to add to the knowledge in the area, to address an existing gap in the knowledge.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. There should be an existing knowledge base for conducting a research study. Review of related literature is pre-requisite to actual planning of any scientific research. It has a great role in research and it gives direction to the study. In this process, researcher identify several studies relating to the research work. The main purpose is to conceptualize problem and its background. Here the selected reviews are important literature related to study. So the literature will help to gain an impression about the important aspect of the topic. Here the literature review is related organ donation.

Donation is the giving of an organ and tissue to help someone that needs a transplant. Transplant can transform the life of a person. Organ donation is a process of helping an organ failure person by providing a healthy organ to support their lives. Organ donation mainly involves two important people that is the donor and the recipient. But the reality is that the number of donors is diminishing and the demand for organ is rapidly increasing. The cause of diminished rate of donor may be of the unawareness of the necessity of organ donation or due to the misconception related to organ donation. Pathways to organ donation through people deceased by brain death, circulatory death and even the living donation is possible but only limited organ. The interesting truth regarding organ donation is, one organ can save up to the lives of eight lives. Two donated kidney can free two patients from dialysis treatments. One donated liver can be split to go to two patients in the waiting list. Two donated lungs means another two patients are given a second chance, and a donated pancreas and donated heart are two more patients who will receive the gift of life. The main focus of the study is to find the important areas which will strengthen the number of organ donation. Let's seeing some of the writing regarding organ donation.

2.2 REVIEWS

Knowledge and attitude toward organ donation in rural Kerala by KK Manojan, RA Raja, V Nelson, N Beenil. R Jose

The study is attempts to find out the knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among rural population in Kerala, the researcher's consider organ donation is a treatment for solid organ disease, best remedy for this disease is to replace the damaged one with healthy one. The demand of organ is becoming wider and wider, and the number of patients waiting for transplantation has increased globally. The researcher is conducting study in Kerala, which is best known for high educational and healthcare standards. The main objectives of the study is to assess the knowledge and attitude of a rural community regarding organ donation and to assess the common barriers which prevent the people from volunteering for organ donation. The method that the researcher used is cross-sectional study was conducted in a rural population of southern Kerala. The researcher had collected data from interview using semi-structured questionnaire, the sample size is 100 and the area which focuses is on Mudackkal panchayath selected randomly. The data has analysed by SPSS. The result of the study is, 97% of participants heard about organ donation and 47% expressed their willing for organ donation,53% is willing for organ donation. The people are highly willing to donate organ from eye, kidney, liver. Lack of accurate information about the after effects was found to be most important barriers against volunteering for organ donation. So of the people has negative attitude because of religious belief, lack of family support, perceived health risk and financial insecurity. The researcher suggested the way to avoid unwillingness is by arranging campaign and create the importance of organ donation.

Perception and attitude of the tribal community of paniya towards organ donation by Ebina Mathew in the year of 2019-21.

The study mainly focuses towards tribal sections attitude towards organ donation. The objectives is to identify the awareness among tribal population regarding the legal aspects of organ donation, to understand the attitude of tribal people towards organ donation and to find out the factors influencing the organ donation program among tribal population. The hypothesis of researcher is paniya tribal community is not completely aware about the concept of organ donation. The sampling used is simple random in edavaka grama panchayath with the sample size of 60. The tool used by researcher is questionnaire and the data is analysed through SPSS. The finding is the paniya community is not completely aware of organ donation, so it is important to provide awareness and proper education must given to tribal to make aware, increasing

organ donation in painya by providing opportunities. The limitation of the study are, the study is conducted within a short period of time and also the study is only focusing towards paniya community.

Kerala villagers decide to donate organs after death it is a article published in newspaper, it happens in cherukulathoor it is an agrarian village, Kozhikode district in which 1500 inhabitants pledge that they will donate organ after death and they hand over consent letter, officials of government medical college Kozhikode in the presence of noted dancer and social activist Mallikka Sarabhai and Janapith winner MT Vasudevan Nair, the total population is 8000 in that 1500 had come forward to donate organ(February 12, 2012) and there were similar event in that same place in the year 2003,2000 people had given the formal consent to donate their eyes after death.

A study on the awareness among youth regarding organ donation in irrity block by Nina alphonsa K 2015-17

The studies main objectives are, to evaluate socio-demographic profile of family, to find out the gender difference in organ donation awareness, to find out the factors influencing organ donation, to find out the role of print and social media in the awareness, to find out the religious opinion of organ donation. The hypothesis created by researcher is that use of social media brings awareness regarding on youth, the sample which used is simple random and the universe selected is students studying DePaul Edathotty and MG college irrity and the mode of analysis using is SPSS. The limitation of the study is ambiguity of selected sample. The findings of the research is, youth is not aware much about organ donation.

Study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice regarding organ donation among interns of a medical collage in Telangana, India

The study focus mainly on future doctors(medical students) as they are the one who need to take up the role of promoting organ donation as they are the most critical link in the organ procurement process, by educating and motivating the public to pledge their organ to donation. The method used were, cross sectional study. The sample is around 180 intern, out of this 30% is boys and 70% were girls. In this study 100% interns heard about organ donation and 45.6% had knowledge that there was no age limit for organ donation and 10.6% is only aware of time limitation for donation of specific organs.79.4% interns had adequate knowledge in organ donation,77.5% willing to

donate their organ and 88.7% felt that awareness about organ donation should be included in school education. The overall aspect of the study shows that most of them are heard about organ donation but many don't know about the importance of organ donation, some are not donating due to the fear of misuse of organ and only few are like to take money for organ donation. The limitation of the study population represent only a small fraction of the medical community, so results available from this cannot be generalised the whole community.

Study on deceased organ donation in India by Dr Sunil Shroff & Ms. Sujatha Niranjan

The article is of the evaluation of deceased organ donation in India and focusing on the role of voluntary organization in promoting organ donation. The transplantation of human organs act,1994 heralded a significant change in organ donation. In a few states, likeminded medical professional and philanthropists came together to take the initiative forward. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were the forefront in organ donation networking. Tamil Nadu has promoted organ donation with the support of both government and private hospitals, NGO's and the state health department. Tamil Nadu is the leader in deceased organ donation in the country. This had happen due to the implementation certain regulatory body called Transplant Authority of Tamil Nadu. While looking the state wise analysation of organ donation on 2012, we can find out that highest number of organ donation is on Tamil Nadu, follows Maharashtra, third is Gujarat, follows Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and the least category Kerala, Delhi, Punjab. But while looking the deceased organ donation in 2014, Tamil Nadu itself is the highest lead but second is Kerala which indicates that drastic change had come up in the organ donation. The factors responsible for increasing the rate of donation is mentioned below:

1. Support of the media in promoting the cause.
2. Increase in number of hospitals or centres doing transplantation especially liver.
3. Increase in number of trained transplant coordinators in the programme.
4. State government's proactive role in the programme in some of the states.
5. Cooperation between public and private hospitals in the states that have done well.
6. Specialist intensive care doctors who have been supportive of the programme.
7. Awareness among the public and their support towards the programme.

Though several initiative taken place still no high change in rate of deceased organ is due to not have many patients who are diagnosed with brain death.

Current state of acceptance of brain stem death and organ donation in India article proposed by Sumana Navin.

Mainly the brain death is so rare to happen. And if somehow it happens certain people are not willing to donate. To tackle the problem, it is essential to formulate policy by government of India. The policy is about mentioning the reason of death in death certificate. And in order to improve the knowledge it includes of, providing rural areas the relevance of organ donation in the current scenario. The information disseminated on legislation, inculcating each family by signing family donor card so that they can be aware on organ donation. By signing a donor card each individual can attain awareness, to ensure the importance of brain stem circulating include it on the medical curriculum, campaigns can be conducted to deliberated the knowledge widely.

The article is covid 19 pandemic and worldwide organ transplantation by Olivier Aubert and Alexander Loupy.

Corona virus disease is a contagious disease caused by a virus. The disease quickly spread worldwide result in covid 19 pandemic. The article talk about the drastic change occurred due to the coming of covid in organ donation sector. Data indicates that covid 19 has reduced access to solid organ transplantation. Kidney was the most affected due to the non-immediate life- saving nature of this surgery and the possibility to postpone procedure, followed by lung, liver and heart. When we assessed deceased donor transplant activity, we see an overall decrease of organ transplant across all countries excluding Canada. We also assessed living donor transplant activity overall and by organ(kidney and Kidney) overall decrease across all 22 countries. Transplant in living donor is high risk compared with deceased donor during pandemic because of the ethical concern for wellbeing of the donor. The ability of specific countries, such as Germany, USA to maintain despite volume of urgency of controlling COVID 19 but countries like Belgium and Italy showed effort to sustain transplant volume. This study shows how international variation in medical practice can reveal opportunity to improve public health. The primary observation from the study includes the changes in solid organ transplant during and before the pandemic, as well as estimated life years

lost. These findings should motivate improved pandemic preparedness for both life saving procedures and those that can be postponed, but not without detriment to patient health and wellbeing. Kidney transplantation is perceived as a quality of life treatment, as a patient can undergo dialysis while awaiting a transplant. Understanding how different countries and health care service respond to COVID 19 related challenges could improve pandemic preparedness, most notably, how to safely maintain transplant programmes, both those with immediate life saving potential, to prevent loss of patient life years.

Barrier towards deceased organ donation among Indians living globally by Dr Gurch Randhawa

The study look up on deceased organ donation awareness and knowledge and willingness of people towards deceased organ donation and focus on family influence, fear and mistrust on organ donation, and examining about religious influence and bodily issues. By analysing findings shows that knowledge has a positive correlation with willingness. Both among Indians living in India and outside, younger adults, people of higher economic status, with high education has high knowledge towards deceased organ donation and individuals from southern region of India showed region of India showed high knowledge compared with other regions in India. Greater knowledge showed positive influence on the willing to organ donation. Similar with high knowledge it has the high number who are willing to donate. Most common reason for willingness to save someone's life. In family influence, there are no initiative to promote organ donation from family. The major fear and mistrust is the fear of misuse and lack of trust was the major barrier. The religious influence is high for the promoting organ donation. Many of them concern about bodily issues due to organ donation. The study showed the complex relationship and its influence on organ donation behaviour and the barriers towards organ donation among Indians living globally.

CONCLUSION

The review of literature was written to develop state of knowledge on the background of the studies related on youth awareness on organdonation from different viewpoint. The review of related studies helps in understanding the studies and helps the researcher determine the nature of research.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A research methodology is an outline of how a given research is take place. It explains about the procedures that are used to identify and analyse information regarding a specific research topic. Thus, it show how a researcher designs their study in a way that allows them to obtain valid and reliable results and meet their research objectives. The methodology chapter is the core component of the study, most number of important contents are involved in this chapter which are, the theoretical and operational definition of concepts for better understanding of concept in this research study. Research design is included in this study as to understand the pattern of the study. The details of the population in which responds are collected is mentioned to understand the area in which study is conducted. The way of selecting respondents is sampling, each researcher use varied type of sampling. The source of data collection is also mentioned over this chapter. The method of data analysis is also play crucial role in research. As this fourth chapter examines all essential matters of research.Lets look up on the methodology part of this study.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1THEORETICAL DEFINITION

YOUTH

“YOUTH” is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood’s independence. That’s why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age-groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because ‘youth’ is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education, and findings their first job.” (United Nation).

AWARENESS

Knowledge or understanding of a subject, issue or a situation(Macmillan Dictionary)

ORGAN DONATION

Organ donation is the process of removing tissues or organs from a live or recently dead, person to be used in another. The former is the donor and the latter is the recipient. People of all ages can become donor(high school bioethics)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

YOUTH

Youth is referred to people of age between 20 to 30.

AWARENESS

It is an ability to know directly and understanding a specific topic its full and all aspects.

ORGAN DONATION

It is a process of surgically removing an organ from one person to another person. The transplantation necessarily doing the recipient organ has been damaged due to disease or injury.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher has used the descriptive research design in this research. Descriptive research design is a factfinding investigation with adequate interpretation. Descriptive methods is designed to depict the participants in an accurate way.

3.4 UNIVERSE AND UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

3.4.1UNIVERSE

Youth in peruvayal panchayat, above the age of 20.

3.4.2UNIT

One youth in peruvayal panchayat.

3.5 SAMPLING

The research is conducted by using purposive sampling(also known as judgement, selective or subjective sampling). It is a sampling technique in which researcher relies

on his or her own judgement when choosing members of population to participate in the study.

3.6 SOURCES OF DATA

Researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.6.1 PRIMARY

The primary data is collected from 30 respondents in Peruvayal panchayat through self-prepared questionnaire by the researcher.

3.6.2 SECONDARY

The secondary data is collected from articles, books, internet.

3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The process of data collection is the most important of research. Researcher choose the questionnaire has the research tool. The questionnaire was prepared based on the objectives of the study.

3.8 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected with the help of questionnaire from respondents. Data collection means gathering information to address those critical evaluation questions that the author has identified earlier in the evaluation process.

3.9 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis plays an important role in research process as researcher get an understanding of the research in general. The data collected was subjected to coding, tabulation, analysis using various statistical methods, tables, graphs. Statistical package for social science (SPSS) and MS EXCEL are used to make the analysis more simple of the process involved in data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

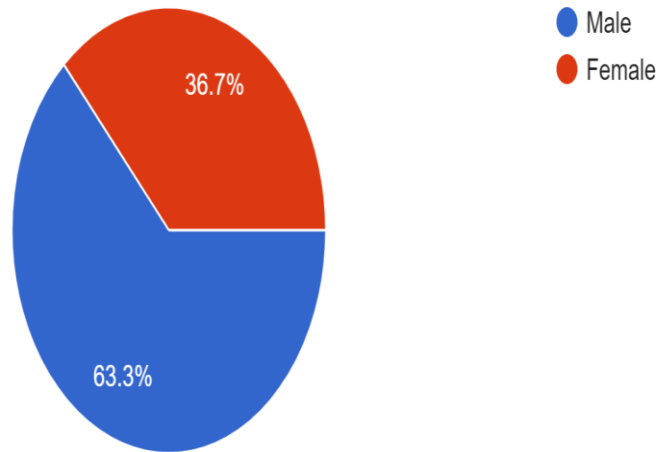
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretations of the data collected through the research study “youth awareness on organ donation”. The data collected from 30 respondents for the research study. Kaul defines data analysis as “studying the organized material in order to discover inherent facts. The data are studied from as many angles as possible to explore the new facts”. The data analysis process is gathering information by using proper tool which allows you to explore the data and find a pattern in it. It involves examining and molding collected data for interpretation to discover relevant information and support decision making to solve a research problem. Data analysis also serves as a reference for future data collection and other research activity. So that we can make ultimate conclusions. “Interpretation involves attaching meaning and significance to the analysis, explaining descriptive patterns and looking for relationships and linkages among descriptive dimensions. Once these processes have been completed the researcher must report his or her interpretations and conclusions”(Krueger,1994). Data interpretation is the process of reviewing data through predefined process which will help to assign some meaning to the data and arrive at a relevant conclusion. It consist of result of data analysis. Data interpretation and analysis is an essential aspect of working with data sets in any field or research.

4.2.1 GENDER

FIGURE 1

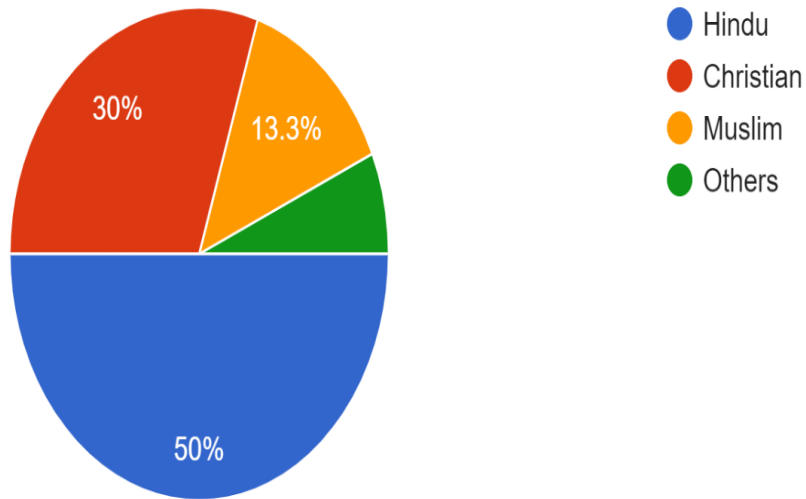


The above figure shows the gender status of the respondents of the study. Total respondents are 30. Here, the 63.3% of the respondents are males and the rest of the 36.7% are from female respondents.

Thus, majority of the respondents are from male gender and rest from female gender.

4.2.2 RELIGION

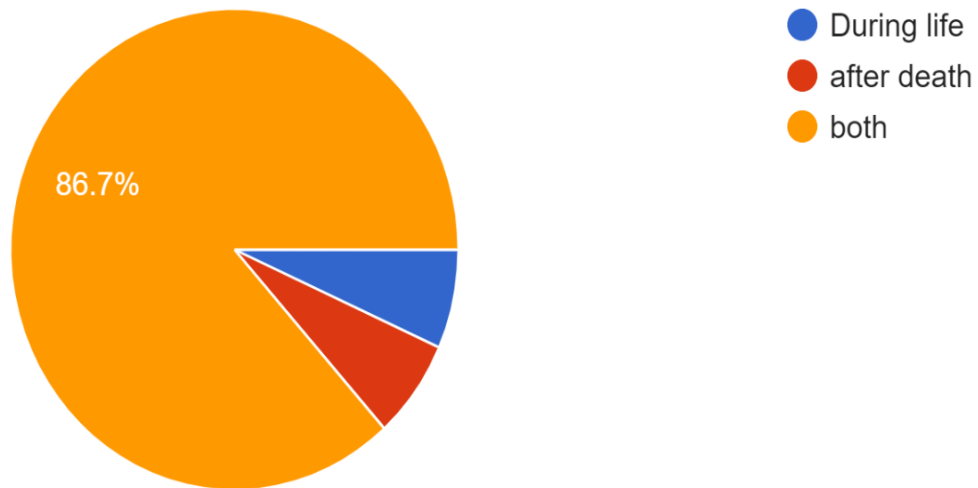
FIGURE 2



From the above figure, the researcher identified the religion of the respondents among the study. The analysis of religion include Christianity, Hindu, Muslim. It shows that out of total 30 samples, 50% of the are Hindu, 30% Christians, 13.3% Muslim and rest other. The area is more Hindu populated and then Christian and Muslim.

4.2.3 LIFE PERIOD OF ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 3

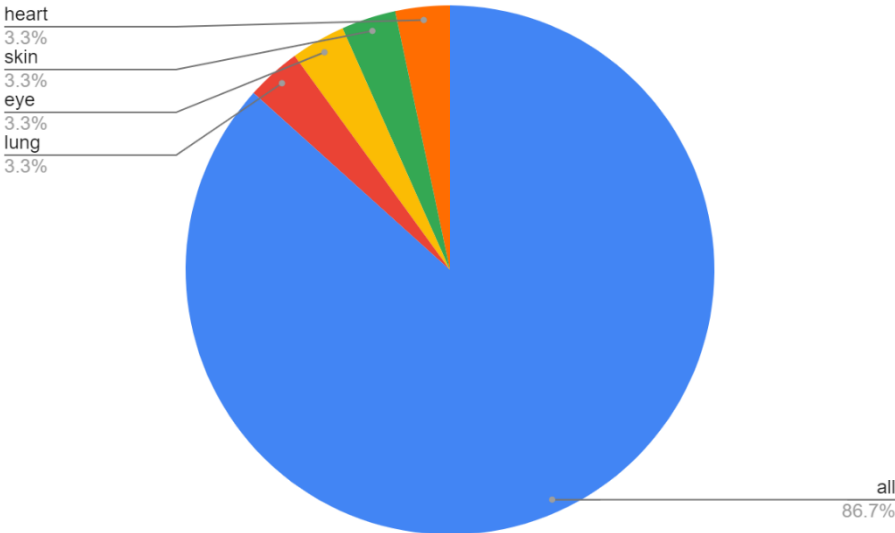


From the above figure, the researcher find outs the awareness of youth on the area of life period of organ donation. It shows that out of 30 sample, 86.7% of respondents are believed that organ can be donated both during life and after life. 6.7% believe that organ donation is during life period. 6.7% of them believe donation can be done after death.

Organ donation time period is the most confusing matter in people. As many consider period of organ donation as after death and some thought organ donation is only mention on during life period. For analysing the existing situation, the majority of the respondents are aware that organ donation can be done both during and after life period. But there include respondents who still belief organ donation is only for after death and during life.

4.2.4 ORGANS THAT CAN BE DONATED

FIGURE 4

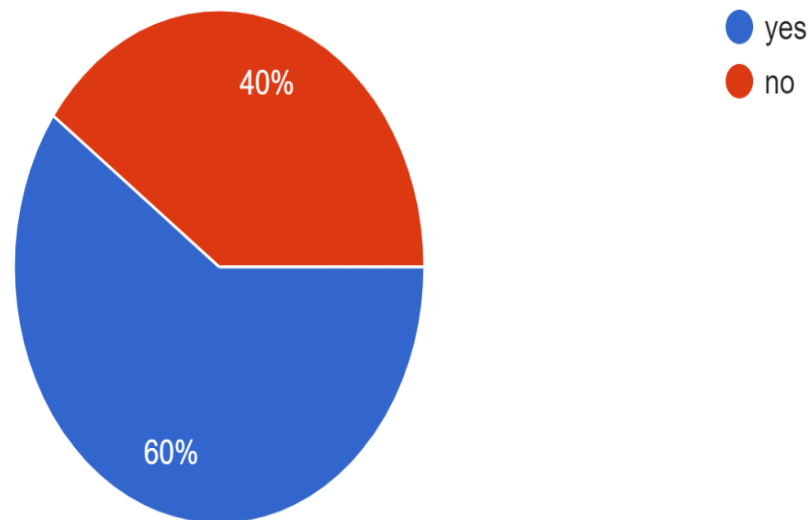


The above figure shows about the information of donating organs. The options provided are skin, heart, eye, lung, and all. 86.7% people select all option and 3.3% are of heart, skin, eye. Lung. It indicates that majority of them are aware about the organs that can be donated.

The organs that can be donated are of varied type which include, skin, heart, eye, lung are the list given to respondents to check their knowledge about the organ which can be donated. Most of the respondents are aware about the organs that can be donated. But some of the respondents are not aware about the organs that can be donated. Thus, majority of the respondents are aware of the organs which can be donated.

4.2.5 ORGAN DONATED BY RELATIVES

FIGURE 5

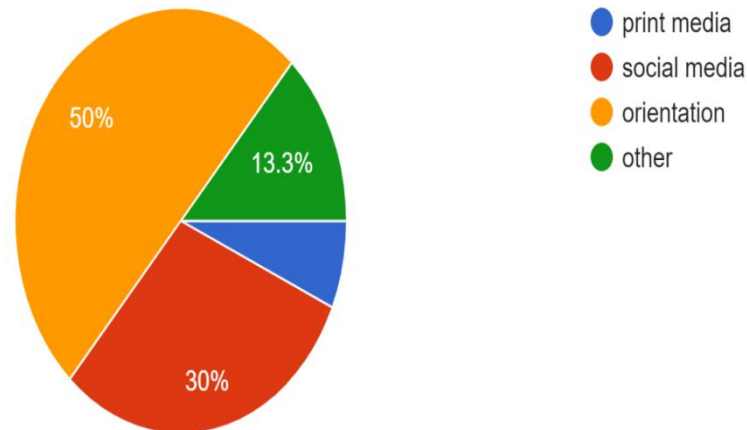


The above pie chart shows the information regarding relatives who had donated the organs of the respondents. From the 100%, 60% of the relatives had already donated and 40 % of respondents relatives hadn't donated.

The organ donation encouraged through creating influence, people who donate organs can be the best influencer. In order to asses respondents influence from relative who had donated, more than half respondents relatives had donated organs and rest of the respondents relatives hadn't donate organ. Thus, majority of the respondents relatives had donated the organ.

4.2.6 SOURCE OF AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 6

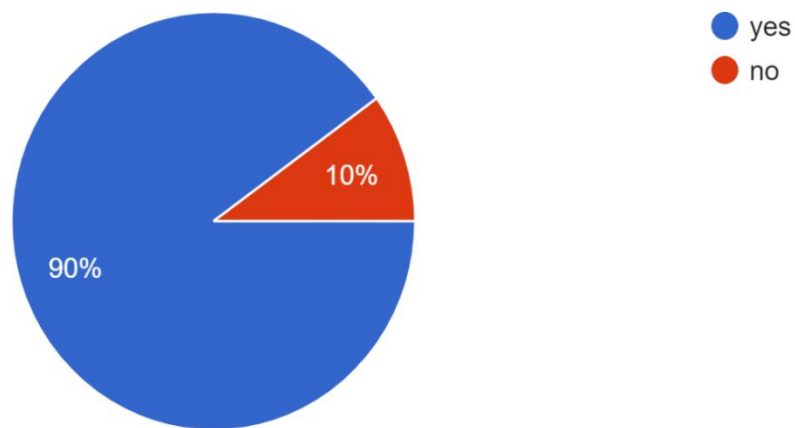


The above figure shows the medium of awareness on organ donation. 50% of the awareness comes from orientation, 30% from social media, 6.7% of the awareness comes from print media and 13.3% from other means.

In order to generate awareness proper source of awareness is essential. While understanding the source of awareness of respondents, majority of the respondents are aware from orientation and other orientation is from social media and print media. Thus, majority of the respondents source of awareness is from orientation.

4.2.7 BRAIN DEATH AWARENESS

FIGURE 7

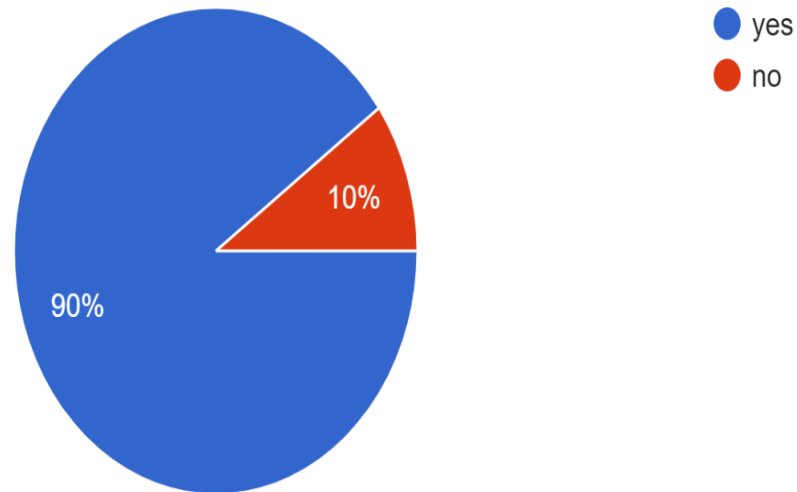


The above figure shows the details of awareness on brain death. Brain death is playing a vital role in organ donation. Major organs that can be donated after death is possible only if the person had brain death or else only few organs can be donated. 90% of them are aware about brain death and rest 10 % are not aware about brain death.

Brain death is the time were most of the transplantation takes place, so it is considered as the important part of organ donation. While assessing the knowledge of respondents on brain death we could understand the knowledge level of respondents on organ donation. Major part of the respondents are aware about the organ donation but there include respondents who are not aware about organ donation. Thus, majority of the respondents are aware about organ donation.

4.2.8 WILLINGNESS TO DONATE ORGAN

FIGURE 8

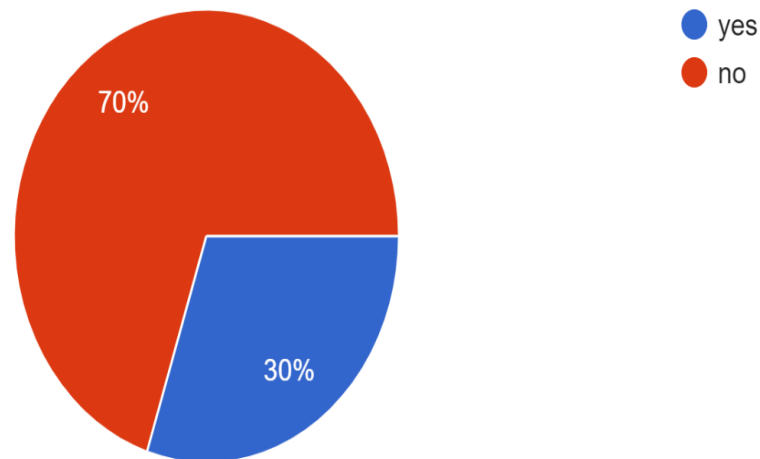


The above figure shows the willingness of respondents for organ donation. 90% of the respondents are willing for organ donation and 10% of the respondents aren't willing to donate organ.

The awareness of organ donation will only result if the people are ready to donate organ. While examining the willingness of organ donation, majority of the respondents are willing to do organ donation but small proportion aren't ready for donating organ. Thus, majority of the respondents are showing willingness.

4.2.9 CANCER PATIENTS DONATE ORGAN

FIGURE 9

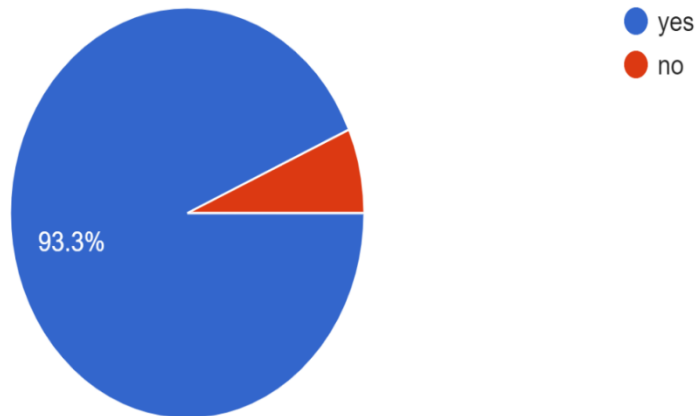


The above chart shows the awareness of respondents regarding organ donation can done in cancer patients. As cancer is a living disease and it has a possibility of spreading so organs are not donated from people who are suffering from cancer. In 100%, almost 70% of the said that organs cannot be donated if they have cancer and 30% of them state that we can donated organ.

Cancer patients are the one who are in dangerous phase of life. There are certain belief regarding organ donation of cancer patients. Major part of the respondents state that, cancer patients cannot donate organ but there include people who believe cancer patient can donate organ. Thus, majority of the respondents are disagreed that cancer patients cannot donate organ.

4.2.10 IMPORTANCE OF DONATING ORGAN

FIGURE 10

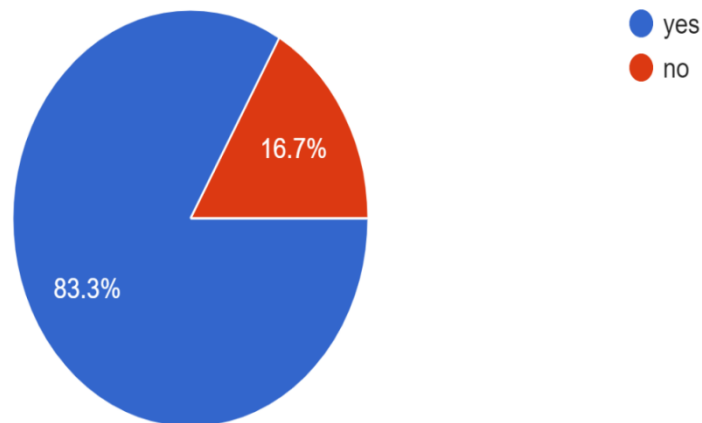


The above figure 10 reveals about the importance of organ donation. Organ donation is highly essential for today's world, there are lot of people who are struggling to get donor. 93.3% of them agree that organ donation is important and 6.7% of them disagree that organ donation is not important.

The significance of matter can be understood through analysing the importance of the matter. The time of examining importance of organ donation, majority of the respondents are considering organ donation as an important matter but only a few of the respondents are not considering organ donation as an important matter.

4.2.11 AWARENESS ON EYE BANK SYSTEM

FIGURE 11

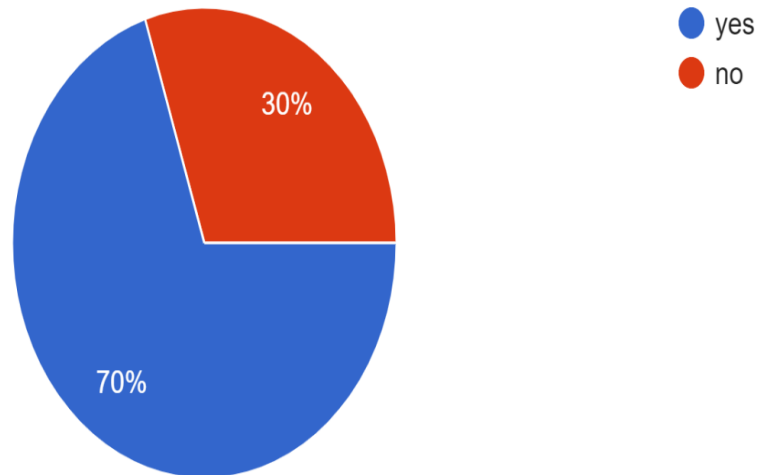


The figure11 shows the details of awareness on eye bank system. Eye bank system is one of the essential way of donating organ. Eyes can be donated from anyone who had dead, only matters is the time gap of the death. Within limited hours of death only eyes can be donated. 83.3% of the respondents are aware about eye bank system and rest 16.7% are not aware about organ donation.

Eye donation can be easily done compare with other donation, as this donation don't require any particular kind death. Eye bank system is the system which circulates from the improvement of eye donation. Most occurring donation is eye donation. Major part of the respondents are aware about the eye bank but there are respondents who aren't aware about eye bank system.

4.2.12 INFLUENCE OF ORGAN DONOR IN ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 12

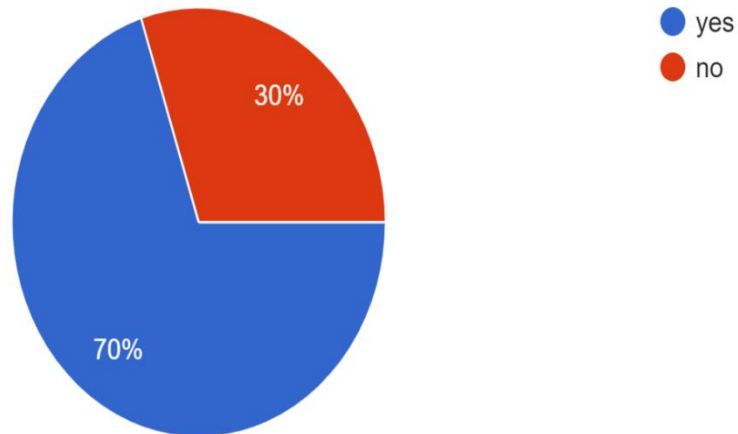


This figure 12 indicates the influence of an organ donor in organ donation. Organ donation is a process of help to sustain others life. 70% of the respondents are influenced by organ donor and 30% of them are not influenced of organ donor.

Organ donation is a process which everyone consider as risk process. The participation in donation is usually can be increased due to the influence of an organ donor. Major part of the respondents are influenced by organ donor but there are respondents who aren't influenced of organ donation. Thus, majority of the respondents are influenced by organ donor.

4.2.13 ORGAN DONATION ORIENTATION ATTENDED

FIGURE 13

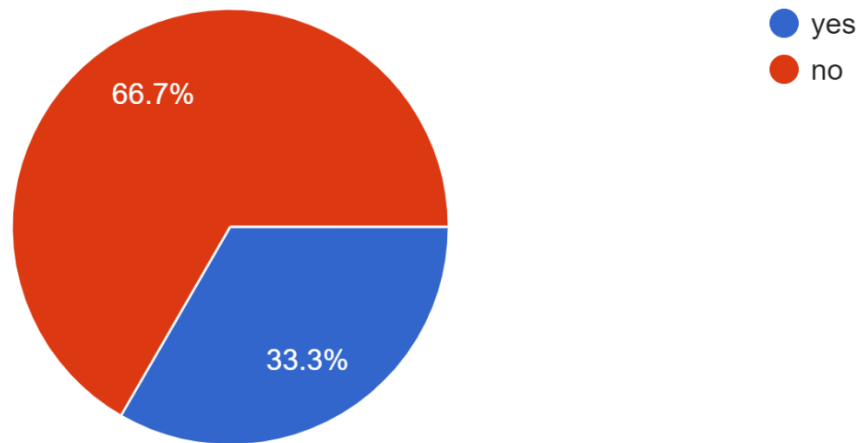


The above figure 13 shows the details of people who are attended the orientation regarding organ donation. 70% of the respondents had attended the orientation of organ donation and rest 30% of them hadn't attended orientation.

For creating awareness on any topic, primary thing is to give proper orientation. With proper orientation we could create a awareness among people. majority of the respondents are aware about the organ donation but there are respondents who aren't aware about organ donation. Thus, the reason of awareness among respondents is because of the orientation.

4.2.14 ORGAN DONOR CARD

FIGURE 14

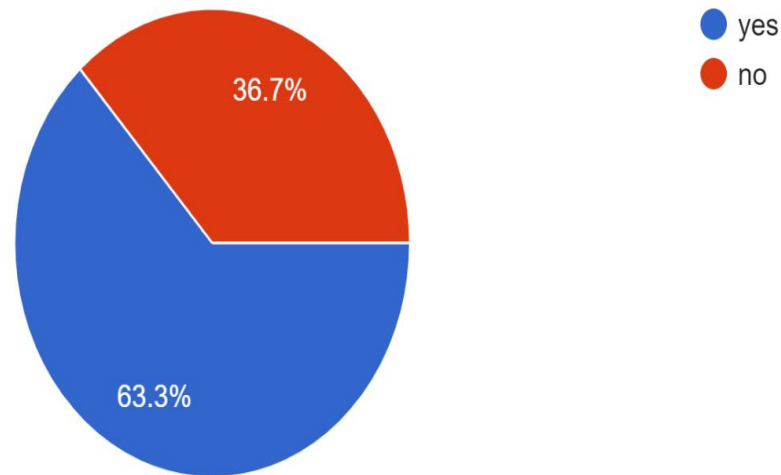


From the graph, the researcher identified the awareness of youth on the area of donor card, it is a great way to show your commitment to saving lives. It shows that out of 30, 66.7% are not aware about the organ donor card that same time 33.3% of respondents are only aware about organ donor card.

Organ donor card is the vital component in organ donation. The knowledge about organ donor card indicates the general awareness of organ donation. The result of analysis, is shocking. Major part of the respondents aren't aware about organ donor card. Thus, majority of the respondents aren't aware about organ donation.

4.2.15 DISCUSSED THE WISH WITH FAMILY

FIGURE 15

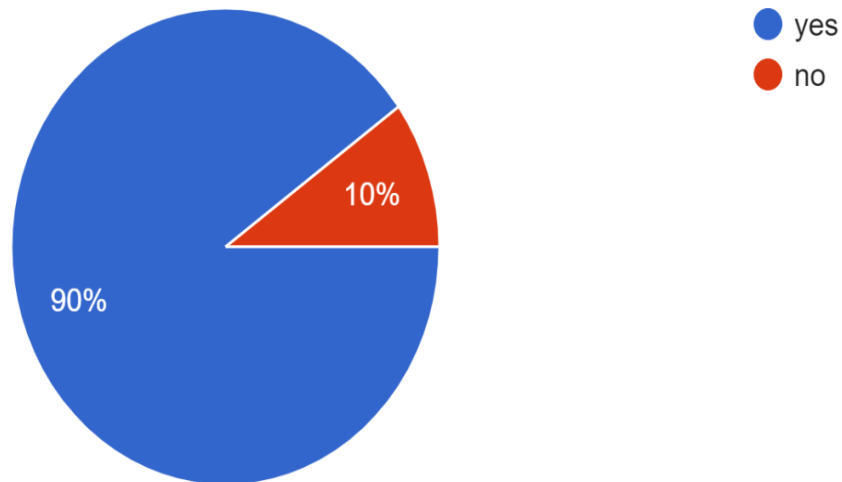


From the above figure, the researcher identified the awareness of family members about the respondents wish to be an organ donor. It shows that out of 30 respondents, 63.3% of the respondents are discussed their wish with family and 36.7% are not discussed their wish with the family. While seeing we can understand most of them are discussed.

Family is always the core system. While taking any kind of major decision, willingness of family is highly essential. While assessing the respondents, most of them had discussed their wish of donating to family members. Thus, most of them are prepared for organ donation.

4.2.16 ORGAN DONATION AFTER DEATH

FIGURE 16

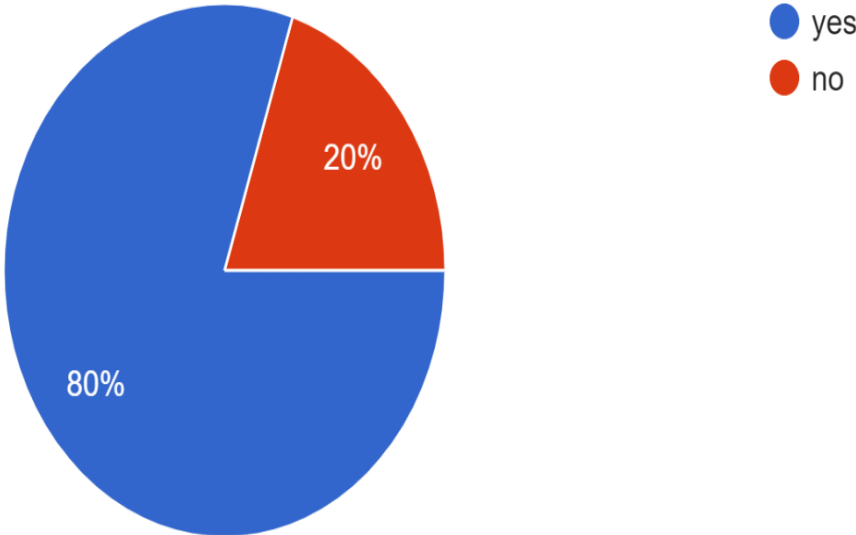


Above graph, the researcher identified that majority 90% of them are ready to donate their organ after their death. Other 10% of them are not willing to donate organ after death.

In many cases, donating organ during life period is not that frequently happening. But major part can support organ donation after death, as there wont be any issue after organ donation. As from the respondents, most of them are willing to donate organ after death. Thus, mainly respondents are willing to donate organ after death.

4.2.17 AUTHORITY SUPPORT

FIGURE 17

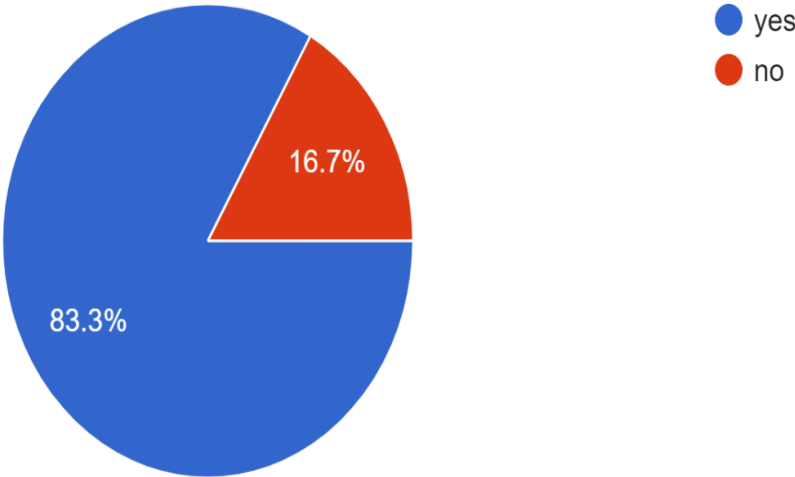


The figure 17 indicates the authority initiative for encouraging organ donation. Among 30 respondents, 80% of them feels authority is giving support to promote organ donation and rest 20% aren't feeling authority is taking initiatives.

Organ donation is a highly demanding process. In order to increase awareness, authority initiation for promoting organ donation. Major part of the respondents are supporting about the government initiative for organ donation but there are respondents who aren't getting any authority support for organ donation. For increasing the promotion authority support is relevant.

4.2.18 SHARING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 18

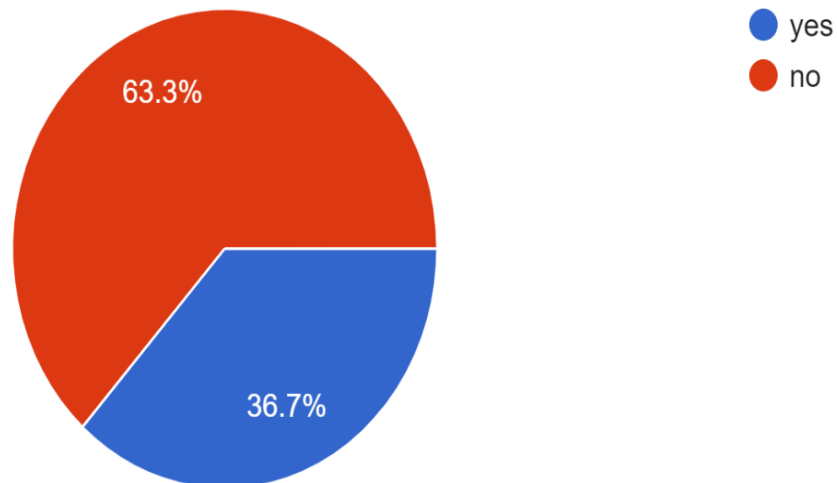


Above figure, the researcher identified that majority of the respondents are showing interest in sharing knowledge about organ donation with others is 83.3%, that same time 16.7% of them are not interested in sharing knowledge about organ donation with others.

The way of generating awareness is through sharing knowledge. Nowadays sharing of information can be easily possible. Most of the respondents are interested in sharing knowledge. Through various dissemination process we could generate awareness.

4.2.19 ORGANS ARE DONATED FOR THE SAKE OF GETTING MONEY

FIGURE 19

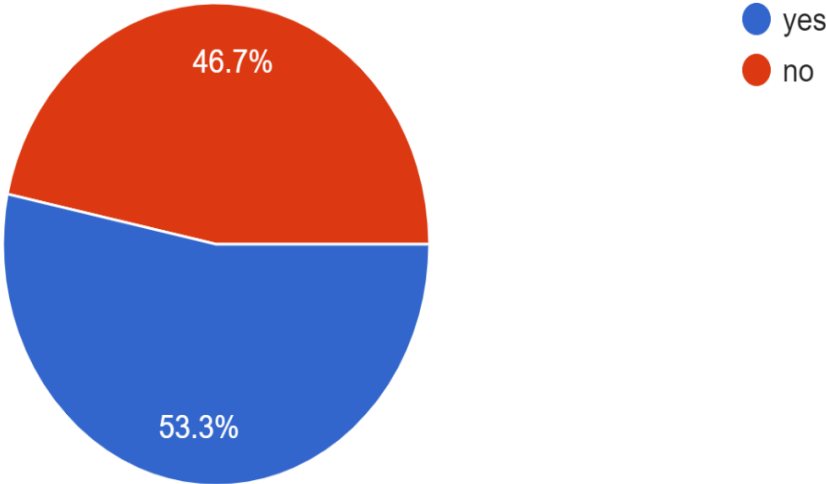


From the above graph, the researcher identified that, 36.7% of the respondents are thought that organ donation is done for the sake of money and 63.3% of them won't believe that organ donation is sake of getting money.

There is misconception about the organ donation. While analysing the respondents, major part of the respondents don't believe organ donation is for getting sake of money but there are respondents still belief organ donation is for getting money.

4.2.20 AWARE ABOUT HOSPITAL PROCEDURES

FIGURE 20

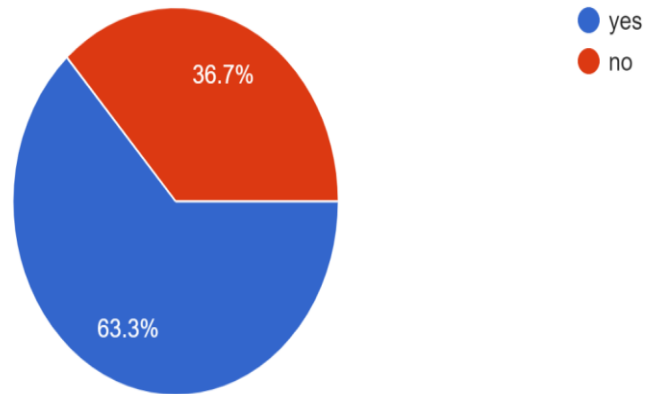


Above graph shows the details regarding knowledge on awareness about hospital procedure for organ donation. In 30 respondents, 53.3% of them are aware about the procedures and 46.7% aren't aware about the hospital procedure.

Organ donation consist of series of hospital procedure and while donating an organ donor must be aware about the procedures. Major part of the respondents are aware about the hospital procedures of organ donation but there are respondents who aren't aware about hospital procedures.

4.2.21 PREFER RELIGION WHILE DONATING

FIGURE 21

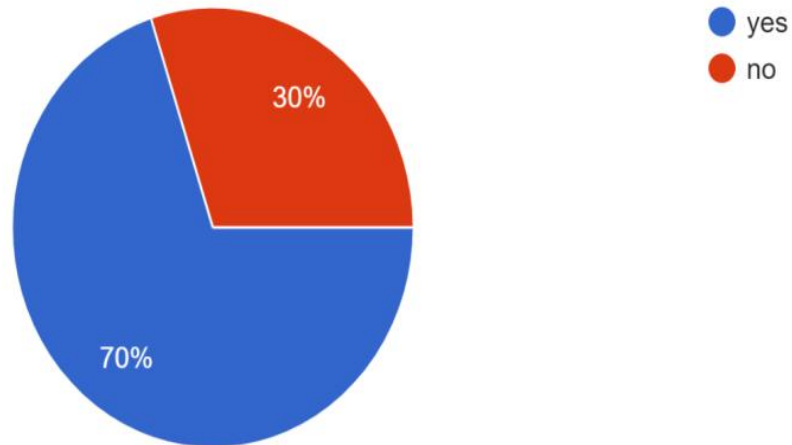


Above graph, researcher identifies religious preference while donating organ. 63.3% of the respondent prefer religion while donating and 36.7% don't prefer religion. Thus, majority of them look religion while donating.

While preferring people, most of the people will stick to religion. Religion is group of people having same belief. It is good to have belief system but only preferring religious people is not a healthy process. Most of the respondents are preferring religion for donating organ.

4.2.22 RELIGION SUPPORT

FIGURE 22

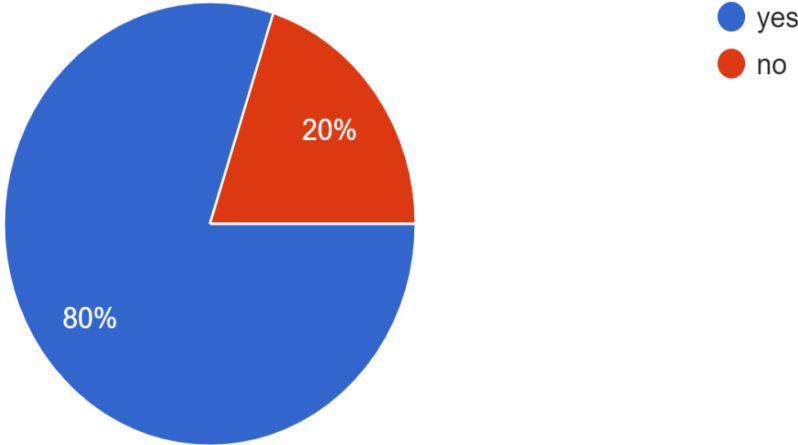


Above graph, the researcher identified the religion support for organ donation among the study. 70% of the respondent are saying religion is supporting organ donation and 30% of them say the religion is not supporting. In major, religion do support organ donation.

Religion consist of series of belief and moral values. In order to promote activities for the welfare of others religion normally promote. Major part respondents religion support organ donation. As organ donation is for the benefit of others.

4.2.23 BOUGHT AN ORGAN

FIGURE 23

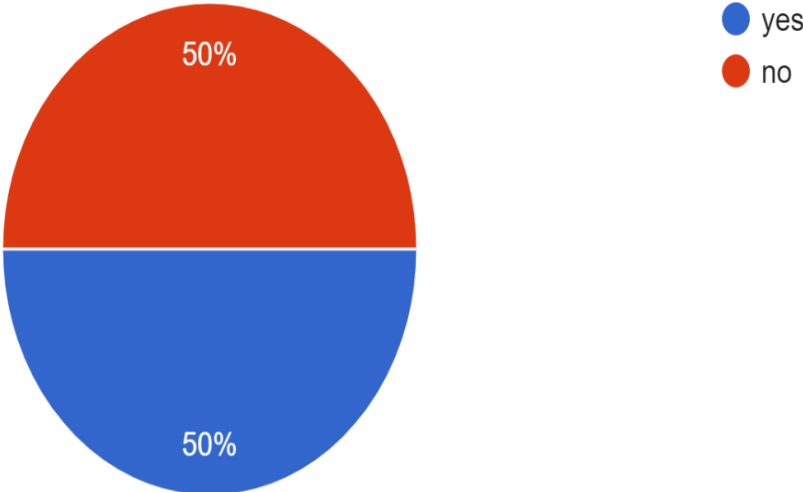


Above graph, the researcher identified the opportunity to brought organ among the study. 80% of them are willing to buy the organ and 20 % of them are not interested in buying the organ.

Todays world require more organ donors. While analysing the respondents willingness to brought an organ, most of the respondents are willing bought organ when they require an organ.

4.2.24 HEALTH ISSUE AFTER ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 24

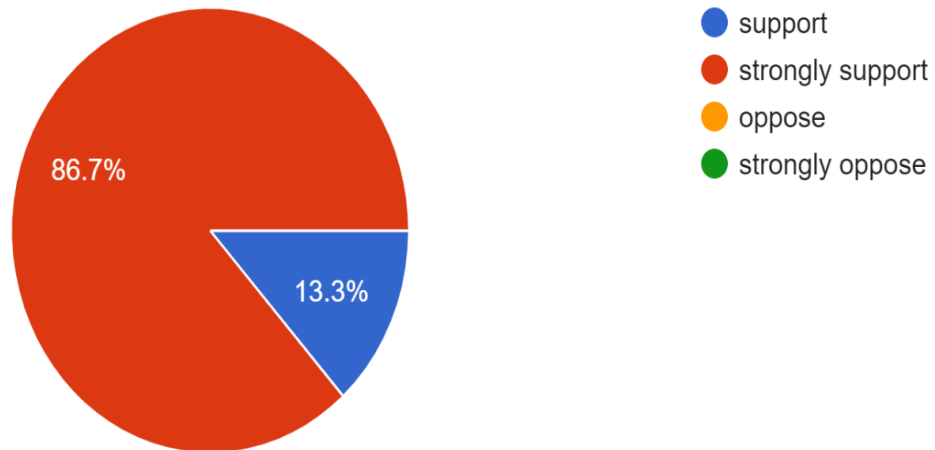


The above graph indicates the rate of respondents belief in occurring health issue after organ donation. Equal proportion of the respondents is agreed in health issues will occur due to organ donation and other equal proportion disagreed that health issue wont occur due to organ donation. Thus, equally they are agreeing and disagreeing the concept.

Health issue is the major concern of people for donating organ, as it is highly it is happening in a healthy body. While examining the health issue concern of respondents there are respondents of equal proportion believing that health issue can occur due to organ donation.

4.25 SUPPORT FOR ORGAN DONATION

FIGURE 25



Above graph, the researcher identified the general support for organ donation among the study. It shows that 86.6% respondents strongly support organ donation and 13.3% support donation. Thus major of them are strongly supporting organ donation.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Majority of the respondents that is belongs to the male category and rest of the respondents are from female category.
- most of the respondent are from Hindu, then Christians, and Muslims and other category belongs to the rest of the respondents.
- Most of the respondents were considering the period of donation is both after and during life that same time few of them are believe donation can only do after death and rest of the respondents supporting the period of donation is during life.
- Majority of the respondents choose all option that include all major organs which can be donated along with other involve some choose heart, eye, skin, lung.
- Majority of the respondents relatives have donated organ and there are respondents whose relatives hadn't donated any organ.
- Majority of the respondents are considering orientation as a source of awareness regarding organ donation, few of them getting awareness from social media and some from print media and rest from other means.
- High number of respondents are aware about brain death but few of them are not aware.
- Majority of the respondents are willing to donate their organ but few of them are not willing to donate organs.
- Majority of the respondent believe that cancer patients cannot donate organ but few of them believe cancer patients can donate organ.
- Most of the respondent consider organ donation is an important process but few respondents believe that it is not important.
- Majority of the respondents are aware about eye bank system but there are respondent who are not aware of eye bank system.

- Most of the respondents are influenced because of organ donor but there are respondents not influenced by an organ donor.
- Most of the respondents had attended organ orientation but there are respondent who hadn't attended any orientation regarding organ donation.
- Majority of the respondents are aware about organ donor card but there are respondents who not aware about the organ donor card.
- Most of family members are aware about the respondents wish to be an organ donor but there are respondents whose family members have not discuss their wish with their family.
- Majority of the respondents are willing to donate organ after death but few of them are not willing to donate organ.
- most of the respondent agree they will be getting governmental support for organ donation but few of respondent haven't getting governmental support for organ donation.
- Majority of the respondents are showing interest in sharing knowledge about organ donation, the same time there are some of them who aren't interested in sharing knowledge about organ donation with others.
- Most of the respondents believe that organ donation is not for seeking money the same time few of respondents believe organs are donated for getting money.
- Majority of respondents are aware about the hospital procedure but some of the respondents are not aware about the hospital procedures.
- Most of respondents prefer religion while donating but there are respondents who don't prefer religion while donating organ.
- Majority of respondents religion support organ donation the same time few of the respondents religion don't support organ donation.
- Most of them are willing to buy an organ for overcoming the tragic situation that same time few of them are not willing to buy organ to solving the situation.
- Equal proportion of respondents state that health issue occur after donation same time, other equal part of respondents respondent state there wont be any health issue after donation.
- Majority of respondents are strongly supporting for organ donation rest of them are supporting organ donation.

5.2 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

The research is to assess the awareness of youth about organ donation in Peruvayal panchayat. There is a long history in this panchayat regarding organ donation. This research would provide a current status of awareness on organ donation in youth. Majority of the respondents are aware about organ donation. Organ donation is a highly demanding field, as the rate of donor is very few. While evaluating the youth we are analysing the future outcome too. The study helps others to understand that there are places promoting donation and if possible others can take initiative to improve the current state of organ donation.

5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The study was limited to one panchayat.
- The respondents were limited to 30.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

Based on the above study the researcher is putting forward the following suggestions for further action. Suggestion will help the youth to improve awareness regarding organ donation. Youth is the essential component in any country as they are the pillars of the nation. Organ donation is the most demanding process as the availability of organs is very few. In order to solve the problem we can encourage youth so that it will help in the future to increase the number of organ donations.

- Organize seminars and camps on organ donation at the panchayat level.
- Organize different workshops on organ donation in different religious institutions.
- NGOs need to take initiatives to conduct several activities to disseminate the importance of organ donation.
- Government should provide support to encourage organ donation.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The research study was on the topic of youth awareness on organ donation in Peruvayal panchayat. Peruvayal panchayat has a background of conducting eye donation during 2013, now the researcher studies about the awareness ratio of youth in organ donation. Organ donation helps others to survive but the people who are willing to donate are very few. This happens may be because of the lack of awareness regarding organ

donation. Organ transplantation gives thousands of children, adults and old age each year a renewed change at living and active lives. The need of organ and tissue transplantation outweighs day to day and a healthy donor can save the lives up to eight individuals, so that it is highly needed to know the awareness of organ donation. Through the study researcher found that most of the respondents are aware about organ donation but still there are few need to be aware.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Ahuja ram (2001) Research Methodology, Rawat publication
- Wiley john, (2004), The Text Book of Organ Transplantation, A joint publication USA

Articles

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8708250> june 25 2017
- <https://www.deccanherld.com/national/kerala-villagers-decide-to-donate-organs-after-death-29977.html>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S268266721002000>
- <https://www.mohanfoundation.org/organ-donation-transplannt-resources/organ-donation-in-india.asp>
- <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/62192>
- <https://bmjopem.bmj.com/content/12/5/e05694>
- <https://www.mohanfoundation.org/activities/Seminar-on-Awareness-among-youth-regarding-Organ-Donation-1094.htm> july-5-2017
- <http://medicaljournal.in/volume2-issue-1-feb-2014-48-original-research-knowledge-and-attitude-towards-organ-donation-in-rural-kerala/-march-6-2017>

APENDIX

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON YOUTH AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION IN PERUVAYAL PANCHAYATH

QUESTIONNAIRE

THE INFORMATION COLLECTED THROUGH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WILL
BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND IT WILL BE USED ONLY FOR
ACADEMIC PURPOSE

1. NAME:
2. AGE:
3. SEX: MALE FEMALE
4. RELIGION
HINDU CHRISTIAN MUSLIM OTHERS
5. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION
DIPLOMA GRADUATE POST GRADUATE
6. AREA OF SPECIALIZATION
ARTS SCIENCE COMMERCE
7. ARE YOU AN ORGAN DONOR
YES NO
8. IF YES, TYPE OF DONATION YOU HAVE DONE?
SKIN LUNG KIDNEY OTHER NONE
9. IN WHICH PERIOD OF LIFE, ORGANS CAN BE DONATED?
DURING LIFE AFTER DEATH BOTH
10. WHICH ORGANS CAN BE DONATED?
EYE SKIN HEART LUNG PANCREAS
KIDNEY ALL
11. DO YOU HAVE RELATIVES WHOSE ORGANS HAVE BEEN
DONATED?
YES NO

12. WHICH IS YOUR SOURCE OF AWARENESS REGARDING ORGAN DONATION?

ORIENTATION ELECTRONIC MEDIA SOCIAL MEDIA

OTHERS

13. DO YOU THOUGHT ABOUT SELLING YOUR ORGANS(KIDNEY)?

YES NO

14. ARE YOU AWARE ABOUT BRAIN DEATH?

YES NO

15. ARE YOU WILLING TO DONATE YOUR ORGAN?

YES NO

16. CAN YOU SELL YOUR ORGAN?

YES NO

17. DO A CANCER PATIENT CAN DONATE ORGAN?

YES NO

18. DO YOU THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO DONATE ORGAN?

YES NO

19. ARE YOU AWARE ABOUT EYE BANK SYSTEM?

YES NO

20. DID ANYTHING INFLUENCE YOU TO BECOME A DONOR?

YES NO

21. DO AN ORGAN DONOR INFLUENCED YOU TO DONATE ORGAN?

YES NO

22. HAVE YOU ATTEND ANY ORIENTATION REGARDING ORGAN DONATION?

YES NO

23. ARE YOU AWARE ABOUT ORGAN DONOR CARD?

YES NO

24. ARE YOU AWARE THAT ORGAN CAN BE DONATED TO SAVE A LIFE OF ANOTHER?

YES NO

25. WOULD YOU NEED TO ASK YOUR PARENTS PERMISSION, IF YOU WANT TO REGISTER AS AN ORGAN DONOR?

YES NO

26. HAVE YOU DISCUSSED YOUR WISH TO BE AN ORGAN DONOR WITH YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS?

YES NO

27. DO YOU WANT TO DONATE YOUR ORGAN AFTER YOUR DEATH?

YES NO

28. DO YOU HAVE ANY INTEREST IN SHARING YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION WITH OTHERS?

YES NO

29. DO YOU THINK THAT ORGANS ARE DONATED FOR THE SAKE OF GETTING MONEY?

YES NO

30. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE HOSPITAL PROCEDURES RELATED TO ORGAN DONATION?

YES NO

31. WHILE DONATING ORGAN DO YOU PREFER PEOPLE OF YOUR RELIGION?

YES NO

32. DO YOU FACE RELIGION BARRIER FOR ORGAN DONATION?

YES NO

33. DO YOUR RELIGION ENCOURAGE ORGAN DONATION?

YES NO

34. DO YOU THINK , IS THERE ANY HEALTH ISSSUE MAY OCCUR AFTER ORGAN DONOR?

YES NO

35. IF YOUR LOVED ONE NEEDS A TRANSPLANT AND YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ORGAN FROM A LIVING DONOR WILL YOU BUY IT?

YES NO

36. IN GENERAL DO YOU SUPPORT ORGAN DONATION?

SUPPORT STRONGLY SUPPORT OPPOSE

STRONGLY OPPOSE

**YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL
MEDIA ON FEMINISM**



THANSEEHA BEGUM NM

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL
MEDIA ON FEMINISM**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY IN
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY THANSEEHA BEGUM NM

Register No.DB20BSWR007

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Asst. Prof. Sreeparvathi Induchudan

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR-670706

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON FEMINISM**, is a bonafide record of work done by **THANSEEHA BEGUM NM** under the guidance of **Ms. SREEPARVATHI INDUCHUDAN** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco arts and science college

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **Youth perspective on impact of social media on Feminism**, submitted by Thanseeha Begum NM in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **Thanseeha Begum NM**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **Youth perspective on impact of social media on Feminism** submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

THANSEEHA BEGUM NM

March 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan my faculty supervisor, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

THANSEEHA BEGUM NM

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of social media on Feminism according to the perspective of youth. Feminism is the belief and advocacy of the political, economical and social equality of the sexes expressed, especially through organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests. It's about all genders having equal rights and opportunities. Social media are interactive digital channel that facilitates creation and sharing of information and most used communication tool in the current scenario. Feminism became most popular after the arrival of social media. So obviously social media has a role in feminism movement that needs to assessed. In this study researcher tried to analyze the positive and negative impacts of social media on feminism according to the perspective of Youth as they are mostly influenced by social media. The information was collected through self-made questionnaire by referring Likert scale. The findings of the study shows that social media has a vital impact on perspective about Feminism among youth and it has both positive and negative impacts on Feminism. This study also helped to assess the understanding and acceptance of Feminism among youth based on their knowledge about Feminism emerged through social media.

CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE NO
TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
CERTIFICATE	iii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE	1
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.5.1 CHAPTER 1	2
1.5.2 CHAPTER 2	2
1.5.3 CHAPTER 3	3
1.5.4 CHAPTER 4	3
1.5.5 CHAPTER 5	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.2.1 PERCEPTION	6
2.2.2 FEMINISM	7

2.2.3 SOCIAL MEDIA	9
2.2.4 SOCIAL MEDIA AND FEMINISM	10
2.3 CONCLUSION	18
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	19
3.1 INTRODUCTION	20
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	20
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS	20
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS	20
3.3 VARIABLES	21
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	21
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	21
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	21
3.5 PILOT STUDY	21
3.6 UNIT AND UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY	22
3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY	22
3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY	22
3.7 SAMPLING	22
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION	22
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA	22
3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA	22
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	22
3.10 PRE-TEST	22
3.11 METHOD DATA COLLECTION	23
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	23
CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION	24
4.1 INTRODUCTION	25
4.2 GENDER	26
4.3 RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS YOU FOLLOW DO NOT SUPPORT EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN	27
4.4 GENDER ROLES ARE TRANSMITTED FROM SOCIETY AND PARENTS TO CHILDREN	28

4.5 FEMINISM BECAME MORE POPULAR AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF SOCIAL MEDIA	29
4.6 SOCIAL MEDIA IS A PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS WOMEN TO RAISE VOICE AGAINST THEIR PROBLEMS	30
4.7 REPRESENTATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECTED MY PERSPECTIVE ABOUT FEMINISM	31
4.8 FEMINISM IS A THREAT TO FAMILY STRUCTURE	32
4.9 FEMINISM IS SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN OVER MEN	34
4.10 FEMINISM STRIVES FOR EQUALITY AND EQUITY AMONG GENDERS	36
4.11 SUPPORTING FEMINISM MAY LEAD TO FEMALE DOMINATION	38
4.12 THERE IS A MISINTERPRETATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AS IT IS AGAINST OR OVERRULING MEN	40
4.13 I FEEL THERE IS A PATRIARCHAL CONTROL OVER WOMEN THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA	41
4.14 FEMINISTIC MOVEMENTS ARE BEING EXPLOITED BY SOME PEOPLE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA	42
4.15 SOCIAL MEDIA CAN BE USED AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO CONVEY THE ACTUAL MEANING OF FEMINISM	43
4.16 IF USED IN A POSITIVE WAY SOCIAL MEDIA CAN LEND HELPING HAND TO DEMOLISH THE POWER STRUCTURES IN THE SOCIETY	44
4.17 CONCLUSION	44
CHAPTER V: FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	45
5.1 INTRODUCTION	46
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	46
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	47
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	48
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	48
5.6 CONCLUSION	48
BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
APPENDICES	52

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	GENDER	26
2	RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS YOU FOLLOW DO NOT SUPPORT EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN	27
3	GENDER ROLES ARE TRANSMITTED FROM SOCIETY AND PARENTS TO CHILDREN	28
4	FEMINISM BECAME MORE POPULAR AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF SOCIAL MEDIA	29
5	SOCIAL MEDIA IS A PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS WOMEN TO RAISE VOICE AGAINST THEIR PROBLEMS	30
6	REPRESENTATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECTED MY PERSPECTIVE ABOUT FEMINISM	31
7	FEMINISM IS A THREAT TO FAMILY STURCTURE [MALE]	32
8	FEMINISM IS A THREAT TO FAMILY STRUCTURE [FEMALE]	33
9	FEMINISM IS SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN OVER MEN [MALE]	34
10	FEMINISM IS SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN OVER MEN [FEMALE]	35
11	FEMINISM STRIVES EQUALITY AND EQUITY AMONG GENDERS [MALE]	36
12	FEMINISM STRIVES FOR EQUALITY AND EQUITY AMONG GENDERS [FEAMLE]	37

13	SUPPORTING FEMINISM MAY LEAD TO FEMALE DOMINATION IN SOCIETY [MALE]	38
14	SUPPORTING FEMINISM MAY LEAD TO FEMALE DOMINATION [FEMALE]	39
15	THERE IS MISINTERPRETATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AS IT IS AGAINST OR OVERRULING MEN	40
16	I FEEL THERE IS A PATRIARCHAL CONTROL OVER WOMEN THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA	41
17	FEMINISTIC MOVEMENTS IS BEING EXPLOITED BY SOME PEOPLE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA	42
18	SOCIAL MEDIA CAN BE USED AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO COVEY ACTUAL MEANING OF FEMINISM	43
19	IF USED IN A POSITIVE WAY SOCIAL MEDIA CAN LEND HELPING HAND TO DEMOLISH THE POWER STRUCTURES IN THE SOCIETY	44

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Feminism is the belief and advocacy of the political, economical and social equality of the sexes expressed, especially through organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests. It's about all genders having equal rights and opportunities by respecting identity, strength and knowledge of women to empower them and make them stand in front row along with men. Quite simply it strives equality for sexes, not the superiority of women. Feminism takes the gender roles which have been around for many years and tries to deconstruct them. Which makes it important for people to live freely without being tied up by the traditional restrictions. Social media are interactive digital channel that facilitates creation and sharing of information and most used communication tool in the current scenario. It is highly influential especially among youth who are the major users of social media. Feminism became most popular after the arrival of social media through which women issues are mostly discussed. So obviously social media has a role in feminism movement that needs to be assessed in order to understand how social media influence women's life and how feminism is represented through this platform that is capable to make a change in the society. So in this study researcher is trying to analyze the positive and negative impacts of social media on feminism.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Youth Perspective on impact of Social media on Feminism.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To study about youth perspective on impact of social media on feminism

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the understanding and acceptance of Feminism among Youth.
- To study the positive and negative impacts of social media on Feminism.

- To understand the importance of Feminism in women empowerment and overall development.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Feminism is an ideology that strives for equality and equity among genders that contributes overall development. It is not about placing women above men, it is about to break down the gender roles. There some roles that are assigned to people based on the genders which is followed for so long for being accepted in the society. Feminism is trying to create a social environment where rights and opportunities are unaffected by genders. Which means there is a fair consideration to everyone, so it should be represented in the right way. Social media has spread to all parts of the world through which women issues are mostly discussed and many feministic movements were generated. So how feminism and women are represented in the in social media directly affects the perspective of people on it and representation of women in the society. At the same time this platform can be used as the most effective way of introducing a change in the society. So through this study the researcher is trying to analyze the impacts of social media on feminism in the perspective of youth, as they are the most involved population in the social media.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with the contents and description of each title. They are following

1.5.1 CHAPTER 1

The first chapter is a brief introduction about the topic. It includes statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives of the research, significance of the study, chapterization and a conclusion of the information that has discussed in the first chapter. This chapter is a brief introduction of the topic to be studied.

1.5.2 CHAPTER 2

The second chapter is a critical evaluation on the earlier studies conducted that is related with the present study. It is to understand where the present study fits into and adds to an existing body of knowledge.

1.5.3 CHAPTER 3

This is the Methodology chapter of research which includes the definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe of the study, description of the sampling, tools of data collection, sources and methods of data collection, pre-test and the Statistical data analysis procedure.

1.5.4 CHAPTER 4

The fourth chapter discuss the analysis and interpretation of results which stands as the report of the research study.

1.5.5 CHAPTER 5

The fifth chapter provide the major findings of the study, limitations of the study and the suggestions of future study in this topic. This chapter concludes the research and followed by references, appendixes and tools used for the study.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This chapter is a brief introduction of the research study. Feminism is an ideology that strives for equality and equity of genders. Most importantly it is not only for women, but for the overall change in the society by deconstruction the traditional gender roles. Social media is the most important platform of information and communication in the current scenario. As it is the channel through which many gender based problems are discussed and is capable to bring out a huge social change, this study is to analyze the social media impacts on feminism.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a piece of academic writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on a specific topic placed in context. A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material; this is why it is called a literature review. A literature review shows your readers that you have an in-depth grasp of your subject; and that you understand where your own research fits into and adds to an existing body of agreed knowledge. Feminism is the belief and advocacy of the political, economical and social equality of sexes expressed, especially through organized activity on behalf of women rights and interests. It is all about all genders having equal rights and opportunities. Quite simply Feminism is about to deconstruct the traditional gender roles for all sexes that allows them to live freely without being tied by the traditional restrictions. Social media are interactive digital interactive channels through which women issues are highly being discussed in the current scenario. Social media encourages a more level playing field and allowing for the voices of women. This chapter is going to discuss about various literature related to the topic by many authors to establish familiarity with and understanding of current research in a particular field before carrying out a new investigation.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 PERCEPTION

Some 2400 years ago, Plato rightly discerned the principle that these cases illustrate that we perceive objects through our senses, with our mind. To construct the outside world inside our heads we must detect physical energy from the environment and then encode it as a neutral signals. We must also select, organize, and interpret our sensations. We not only sense raw sights and sounds, tastes and smells, we perceive. Our perceptions are affected by the biology of our sensory systems, but also by our previous experiences and cultural expectations. In transforming sensations to perception, we create meaning (**David G. Myers, 2006**)

2.2.2 FEMINISM

The measure of Feminism's success over past three decades is that women's gender consciousness and self awareness. Gender consciousness takes two forms: awareness about vulnerability of women and celebration of women's differences. Feminists have fostered this awareness of violence against women and it is their credit that they have made analysis so powerful. At the same time this awareness can be deployed for non feminist and antifeminist purposes and most especially to ways it can be used to serve a racist agenda. Feminists have also fostered an awareness about women differences from men and made it possible for women to have an appreciation of things pertaining to women. Gender consciousness is necessary for Feministic consciousness, but they are not the same. Feminism politicizes gender consciousness, inserts it into systematic analysis of histories and structures of domination and privilege (**Susan M. Shaw and Janat Lee, 2012**)

Amina Ghorfati & Rabha Medina (2001) on "Feminism and its Impact On Woman in the Modern Society", According to this research The term Feminism appeared in France in the late of 1880s by Hunburtine Auclert in her Journal 'La Citoyenne as La Feminitè' where she tried to criticize male domination and to claim for women's rights. Feminism is concerned with females not just as a biological category, but the female gender as a social category, and therefore feminists shared the view that women's oppression tied to their sexuality. Woman passed through many problems, obstacles and barriers to become an important member in the society. In the past, woman did not have any kinds of rights, she was isolated, neglected and mistreated by man. By the coming of Feminism, the profile and the image woman have changed completely. She is nowadays playing an important role in society as a politician, socialist and economist. Those achievements emerged by the coming of feminism which granted woman's rights. Women were able to stand up each time and they were able to speak and express their problems, feelings and wishes. In addition, women were able to spread it in all over the world, make it a Symbol of equality, that men and women deserve equality in all opportunities, treatments respect and social rights. There are mainly three types of feminism, Radical feminism is a movement that believes sexism is so deeply rooted in society that the only cure is to eliminate the concept of gender. Liberal feminism is a particular approach to achieving equality between men and women. Socialist feminists view gender inequalities as intrinsic to the capitalist system,

which makes vast profits off women's unpaid labour in the home and underpaid labour in the workforce. The main conclusion drawn from this research is that the Feminist efforts were efficient in many ways in which they brought a huge change in the position and the role of woman.

Casey Cavanagh (2018) on “Why we still need Feminism”, According to this article, in order to be considered a feminist, we only need to be on board with one idea: All humans, male and female, should have equal political, economic and social rights. Although more and more people are beginning to understand the true definition of feminism and openly identifying with it, there has always been a negative stigma attached to it. Part of this problem is the way our media sensationalizes things, trying to pass the most radical and extreme versions as the standard which, in this case, depicts a feminist as a man-hater. The article says the primary purpose of feminism is to empower women, it does not mean feminists view all women as weak and oppressed. Feminists are not aiming to make women stronger; they already know they're strong. They just want society to see that too. Empowering women does not mean belittling or punishing men. Men, too, suffer from gender role assumptions that place expectations upon them to live and act a certain way. Feminists believe each person should be viewed based on their individual strengths and capabilities as a human being, not the strengths and capabilities assumed of their gender. They believe every person should be treated equally not because of gender, but in spite of it. Then the article turns to the need of Feminism in contemporary society, there are some people who believe that feminism is a thing of the past that we don't need it anymore because the patriarchal system no longer exists. But women still hold less than 20 percent of seats in Congress, even though they make up more than half the population. Some believe the patriarchal system doesn't exist because we have equal employment opportunities. But there is still be a 23 percent pay gap. We still need feminism because when people get married it is assumed the woman will take the man's last name. Because when women are assaulted, they are often the ones who feel ashamed. We still need feminism because we teach women how to prevent rape, instead of teaching people to not view women as objects. Because women are told that walking alone at night makes them "an easy target". The article says Feminism isn't about telling women what to do, it is giving them the ability and freedom to be able to choose to do whatever they want to do -- whether that be a stay at home mom, electrical engineer, or business CEO. The purpose is to create a

society of equal say, to provide people with the freedom of choice, rather than limited choices of assumption. Feminists don't believe women should look or behave a certain way, it means they want women have to have the freedom to look and behave however they want -- unapologetically. It is not about telling women what they need. So this article majorly speaks about the need of Feminism in our society for the betterment of the entire community.

2.2.3 SOCIAL MEDIA

Mulugeta Deribe Damota (2019) on “Effects of social media on society”, According to this article Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Social media has both positive and positive outcomes. Some of the positive outcomes are, for example, Socialization and Communication; enhance learning opportunities and accessing health related information. Depression, anxiety, cyber bullying and criminal activities are some of the negative sides of social media on societies. Generally, when peoples use social media for appropriate purpose and predetermined goals the outcome will be positive and the reverse is true for negative side effects. When it is used consciously, it is a beneficial social networking site for young people. On the other hand, when children and teens spend more time on social media, they may develop many problems. Excessive use of social media presents dangers, that is suffering from mental health issues. The most pronounced of negative feelings and psychiatric disorders are: decreased self-esteem, anxiety, depression/depressive symptoms, a feeling of a lack of connection, feelings of inferiority, problems in concentration and other symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), and Addiction to social media are the significant ones. Now days due to technology advancement especially smart cell phone and mobile data, including elementary school students are using social media. So in addition to its benefits, these students might share its burden.

Valarie Forgeard (2021) on “How Social media impact our life”, According to this article Social media is a big part of our lives. It has become the way we communicate with others and even ourselves at times. We rely on social media to keep up with friends, family, and what’s going on in the world. She always think of social media as mapping our social lives in the mass media, where everyone can interact with you and judge your every move. Social media has become an important part of our lives whether

we like it or not. They can be used for good or for bad. Social media has changed the face of communication and personal interaction. The impact they've on the world can be observed in many ways. She points out the positive and negative impacts of social media. Starts with positive, social media Provides new opportunities for interaction and connections, Helps people stay in touch and keep up to date, Allows people to share moments spontaneously, Allows people to share their views with the world and get feedback, Creates a sense of community, Create more jobs in the economy, Informs users about local and online events and Helps charities raise funds. The author also points out the negative impacts of social media these includes Impact on social interaction, Emotional detachment, Constant distraction, Sleep deprivation and the fear of missing out, Danger from fake profiles, spammers, and scammers, No privacy, Increased feelings of inadequacy, Social isolation, Stress & instant messaging and Fake news. This article majorly focusing on the need of balance we need to have between social media and life. Author says that in this new world we always need social media for interaction and various other purposes but we still need to be able to stay away from its negative impacts, which is called a balanced life.

2.2.4 SOCIAL MEDIA AND FEMINISM

Mudasir Quadir (2021) on “ Impact of social media on society particularly on women” According to the study The social media has become the main part of one's life, from shopping to electronic mails, education and business resource because it plays a key role in changing the lifestyle of the people in the society. Online media includes blogs and social networking sites where people can quickly link to each other. Women are substantially more involved than men across major social media channels including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Skype, LinkedIn and WhatsApp are some of the modes of online communication. Social media is a powerful weapon for introducing radical changes to our society. This study majorly includes positive and negative impacts of social on Indian women. The author critically analyzes social media campaigns that was focused on women problems and rights. The **MeToo** movement gave females a voice. Significant numbers of public figures have come forward to speak about what they had faced in the past but were not speaking out because of fear of job loss and respect in society. It started to Australia with Hollywood, to UK and now to India with Bollywood. Women are voicing and standing up for themselves in the world. Another movement was **#PadManChallenge**, Across India, girls or women who pass

through their menstrual cycles are considered impure and untouchable. They adhere to many objections as they are unable to pray, go to temples, touch pickles, sleep on bed, use kitchen etc. In addition, on requesting sanitary pads, the pharmacist wraps them in newspaper, places them in a black polythene bag. Many celebrities came forward against this and this has changed the perception of looking down to much greater periods of patriarchal society. **#BetiBachaoBetiPadhao** Again a fantastic initiative over twitter handles by India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This campaign was taken against cases to stop the growth of female feticide along with raising the number of dropout cases of girls from school per year. There has been a significant decrease in girls ' sex ratio. Through culture this trend has also produced positive vibes. Today a girl child is no longer called misfortune. Along with these impacts this article also points about some negative effects on social media such as, through social media, girls share their photos and videos which in future becomes trouble for them in view of blackmailing and strangers easily exploits women by violation the privacy of individuals.

Amit Mandal (2022) on “A study on impact of social media in women empowerment in India” this article focuses on how social media is related to women empowerment. It has empowered women socially, psychologically and financially. It has enhanced the participation of women in the social, political and cultural fields and helped in the capacity-building of the women, which has in-turn encouraged their participation in the decision-making processes. The social media has given a new platform to female. Due to the technological innovations, women issues have gained much attention. Many women have now started their own businesses through the medium of social networking sites as the investment required is very less. Many such ventures boomed during the lockdown. Thus, the social media has been actively involved in encouraging the entrepreneurial skills of the women. It makes easy for the women to start new businesses, to market their products and to reach out a number of customers easily. There are several prominent women who have gained recognition because of their online businesses that were started or promoted on the social media platforms. Few examples being Aditi Gupta (Menstrupedia), Richa Singh (YourDost), RichaKar (Zivame), Shradha Sharma (Yourstory.com), Sabina Chopra (Yatra.com) and Chavi Mittal (Shitty Ideas Trending). Empowerment of the women is a basic human right that they have to be entitled to. By facilitating the women's access

to all these platforms and websites, it would ensure that all opportunities are available for all.

Catherine Powell(2018) On “How social media reshaped Feminism”, According to this article social media encourages a more level of women empowerment, through allowing women to raise their voice to acquire their rights. This article mentions about **#MeeToo** movement through social media. **#MeToo** is a social movement against sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and rape culture, in which people publicize their experiences of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. It helps to show survivors of sexual abuse that they are not alone. It also helps to improve awareness about sexual violence, showing just how widespread sexual harassment and assault really are. While women are still underrepresented in media generally, social media encourages a more level playing field, allowing the voices of women to be raised. It provided more employment opportunities to close financial gap between men and women. At the same time the study points out the cyber harassment and verbal and sexual abuse faced by women through social media. Increasing the numbers of women working at social media, it can be designed to be more inclusive of women’s voices, including cracking down cyber harassment.

Nisha Chittal (2015) on “How social media is changing feminist movement” says that Social media democratized feminist activism, opening up participation to anyone with a Twitter account and a desire to fight the patriarchy. By removing the barriers of distance and geography, sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have made activism easier than ever, facilitating a platform for awareness and change. This paper describes many types of campaigns happened through social media as a mode of protest against the inequality of violation of basic rights faced by women. But feminist social media activism doesn't just raise awareness, it has generated tangible results, too. "Hashtag activism" has been effective at pressuring politicians and companies to change. Now, many institutions continuously monitor social media conversations about themselves. And most take it very seriously when the social media chatter about their organization turns negative. There is still a long way to go, and social media activism alone won't solve the world's problems. But it has potential to be a powerful force for women trying to fight back against sexism. What social media can do is give a voice to those who are otherwise voiceless. It elevates the voice of one person with a Twitter account to a national story, no matter where that person is located, what group they are

affiliated with or what resources they have. This article focuses on the positive revolutions that happened through social media for women.

HJhulha(2019) on “social media and its negative impacts on female identity” analyzes the negative side of social media on women. The use of social media was, at first, essentially for occasionally communicating with others. It developed gradually and consequently, social platforms and mobile communications have become the social spaces where individuals participate in their self-presentation by shaping and constructing their identity in order to fit the social norms. Social media has helped many people to become famous and successful. Social media has become an inherent part of mostly everyone’s life. It has allowed individuals to “construct a public or semi-public profile. Through this women have been socialized towards a desired identity was set for women through social media. Consequently, gender has been principally viewed through a conservative male and women have always had to conform to the beauty, behavior and academic ideals set by men. So that are being highly judged in their opinions, their attitude, their appearance also their dressing. Those women who does not fit into this image of “perfect women” are bullied and subjected to trolls. Social media exerts psychological pressure upon young women in order to fit unrealistic standards to be socially accepted which then leads to deep insecurities and body image issues affecting their self-worth. Generally this paper speaks about the intentionally constructed identity of a perfect women through social media and how it affects the women and their self-worth and how it restricts their freedom of choices.

Jane Gilmore (2018) on “Has social media ruined feminism” on the other hand this study points out the lack of effectiveness of many social movements and campaigns. Majorly this study is focused on **#MeToo**. Even though it had become a great campaign still it minimizes the suffering of women. When the legal system failed them, women did not take to the streets with weapons, they went to social media with words. They told their stories and amplified the stories of other women. Even though the culprits are exposed they are still enjoying their freedom. The men who held power are not being forced to give back the millions they made or the fame they've gained during these years of using positions of power to assault women without fear of repercussion. Author says about the legal system that continuously failing to protect women. Women's right to work free of sexual harassment and receive equal pay has been said by the law for nearly fifty years and yet the gender pay gap remains the same. Which means even

though there are rules and movements, women are getting failed again and again before the law who are responsible to protect them and they are being exploited. Then women are becoming an object of compassion at the same time the men who harassed them are given more importance by raising certain questions like “what if she is lying?”, “what if he didn’t mean that way?” Men are getting all the benefits of being men. Unlike other literatures this one is a strong voice against the injustice towards women and social movements that fails to deliver justice instead of publicizing the incidents.

Ainsley G. Austin (2021) on “Contemporary Feminism as Portrayed in Popular Media” This article deals about the misuse and misrepresentation of feminism. It says #girlboss movement as an example which was introduced by Sophia Amoruso, founder of the fast-fashion brand Nasty Gal. #girlboss equates success with productivity and conflates feminism with capitalism, then it is no feminist movement at all. Feminism advocates for equality by uplifting all women, in other words feminism is not a license for women to abuse others in the same way that men always have is not equality or empowerment, this movement was a harmful representation of feminism because it was a kind of marketing of feminism., this focus on wealth can easily lead to unethical business practices that exploit other women in the name of feminism. Feminist rhetoric is also seen more and more frequently within a range of blockbuster films. They are portraying a strong women to represent feminism without diving deeply into feministic theories. In recent years feminism is used as a popular marketing technique for brands, social media users, and political campaigns for their agendas, even if they don’t align with those of feminism. As shown by Nasty Gal’s business practices, companies have begun to take advantage of today’s girlboss culture. So according to the study along with the positive impacts on the other sides feminism have been used for personal benefits by misuse of this ideology. Feminism is about equality but not superiority of women over men or any other person, it is not an authority to exploit others. This also leads to misrepresentation of the concept that creates a wrong idea about feminism in the society. So this article deals with a very relevant topic that elaborates the risk factors of social media in feminism.

Beth Watkins and Stephen Hillrich (2015) on “Feminism and the media: reshaping our perception on women” is well written article that deals with the perceptions that created about feminism through its representation in the media. Feminism is a social movement designed to promote the empowerment and equal

treatment of all people. Feminism is a force that attempts to unravel the sexist framework of our society, and as a result, has a huge opposition. “Feminist” has become a dirty word and it made up images of angry, hairy women who yell at men for holding open doors. Feminism is portrayed as an ideology that uproots the family structure. Generally feminism is portrayed as an ideology for women to get superiority over men, whereas actually feminism refers to equality of everyone by deconstructing the gender roles. A recent popular trend in media has become highlighting voices of celebrities such as “Shailene Woodley”, who declare that they aren’t feminists because they believe in equal rights for women and men. These trends demonstrate a dangerous misunderstanding of feminism. In reality, feminism is rather different from the view that our culture provides. In general terms, feminism is simply advocacy for political, social, and economic equality for all people, regardless of gender. But here demonizing feminism has become a defense mechanism by the people who opposes the concept as it identifies flaws in both our media and our culture as a whole. It interferes with many social problem and raises voice against patriarchy. The media isn’t harmful. In fact, the media can be a powerful tool in fighting for the empowerment of women, rather than against it. In order to achieve gender equality, our culture must undergo a drastic change. We must reshape the way we think about women’s roles, abilities, and identities. The media is a crucial element of this shift. If we saw women in advertisements dressed in business suits rather than bikinis. The media helps shape our perception of our world and the people in it so if we see women equally represented in the media, we’ll begin to believe that representation is both possible and necessary in reality as well.

Janus Kwong (2018) on “Feminism in Social media”, According to this article in today’s world, feminism has taken a leap in progress, spreading awareness and taking action for the equality of all genders. With the accessibility of the internet platform expanding each passing day, advocacy towards the cause has grown in mass media. Celebrities and everyday internet users have taken advantage of the convenient uses of social. As a large part of social media culture, hashtags have been used in various ways to gain attention and give voices to individuals on all sorts of social media. The rise of hashtag activism through media outlets has allowed almost anyone play a part. Many share stories of their struggles from gender inequality and express their thoughts and opinions on the subject matter through sites like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. For

example, #YesAllWomen went viral about three years ago to disclose individual stories of misogyny, domestic violence, and sexual harassment towards women and bring to light the issue of gender inequality in the lives of everyday women. The hashtag was tweeted more than a million times, shifting the public opinion and allowing one voice to influence another. World-renowned actress and activist Emma Watson kicked off the #HeforShe campaign in her UN speech, causing it to rapidly spread all over social media. Encouraging not only women but also people of all genders to support gender equality, #HeForShe includes everyone in the fight, including but not limited to celebrities like Joseph Gordon-Levitt, Eddie Redmayne, Harry Styles, Matthew Lewis, Tom Hiddleston, Chris Colfer, and Logan Lerman. The use of the hashtag has become a universal way to group these stories and create an organized delivery of the same message that all genders deserve to be treated equally. Full-time YouTuber personality, actress, author, comedian, feminist, and vlogger Lilly Singh, better known by her Youtube name “Superwoman,” plays an active part in the cause against sexism and encourages girls around the world to stand for their themselves and be strong. Spreading her message to her thirteen million subscribers from all parts of the globe. Other celebrities are also coming out to speak of it in front of the people. Actress Ashley Judd spoke about her experience with sexual harassment in the TIME Person of the Year 2017 article about the recent #MeToo movement, using her influence as an actress to bring attention to her cause and the silence of women. Actresses Natalie Portman, Scarlett Johansson, Viola Davis, Sarah Hyland, and singer Halsey spoke in the 2018 Women’s March in Los Angeles about their own incidents, too, delivering powerful speeches and creating a voice of their own. Yet, because social media has become so accessible and popular, feminism is definitely not immune to criticism. Over time, the definition of feminism led to misconceptions on the subject and the cause. Negative connotations have been given to the word, making it difficult for supporters to relay their message, and hateful comments have not only attacked feminists through the screen, but have also made the topic of feminism sensitive to discuss. Either way, there is no doubt that social media plays a large role in the fight for gender equality.

Surang Ma, Feng Zheng, Zhi Zou (2022) on ‘How Social media Impacts Feminism Movement’, According to this article Social media contributes to reshaping the desires of the passive consumers, which invites further discussion to the power hegemony in sexual relationships on social media platforms. Social media, as a form of socialization

agency, serves as a vital actor in the digital economy, bringing together social and political ideas into public discussion. Feminism debate is a vital aspect in the social media agenda. Social media conversations organize gender issues instead of simply representing it. The ongoing progression of the consensus on women's appropriate behavior in different situations is continuing to restructure the social rules and norms. In Foucault's account, sexuality is the effect of the social conditions as well as a means of regulate the activities of human being. On social media conversations, the discussion about sexuality and power continue to play a role and still need to be addressed. Social media provides a digital space for women to speak up. Initially proposed by sexual activist Tarana Burke in 2006, "Me Too" has transformed into a feminist movement and global phenomenon in 2017 which spread in the form of hashtag (#Metoo) on social media [6]. Women who have been sexually abused or harassed use #Metoo as a sign in their post indicating the universality and the extent of the problem of sexual abuse. Some female celebrities who are feminists, what they say in public always lead to a huge online discussion. Beyoncé, as a public figure, she is a outspoken feminist and tells the public her understanding of feminism. There are also some male celebrities who have spoken out to support gender equality and the importance of giving a voice to women. Social media plays the role of communicating and socializing, though it provides the opportunities to women to tell their experience in terms of sexual harassment, the lack of report or those false news with gender bias on media platforms deliberately lead to sexual misconducts among the society. The culture of misogyny is put in the spotlight, whereas the issue is hard to solve in the male-dominated society. To some extent, the social media reinforce gender opposition as men won't consider these normal "physical contact" as sexual abuse or harassment. Even though social media as a digital space provides opportunities for women to speak up and bring further impact to both the society and individuals' minds, we still have a long way to go to eliminate structural gender inequality. In general this article says that due to the universality and immediacy of social media, it plays an indispensable role to facilitate the development of feminism it not only gives women opportunities to speak up, but also imparts information leading to a huge discussion in terms of sexuality and gender issues. Concurrently, acting as a platform for women's psychological projection, it reveals the gender inequalities and stereotypes among social media in the male-dominated society.

Cilia Willem, Iolanda Tortajada (2021) on “Gender, Voice and Online Space: Expressions of Feminism on Social Media in Spain” This article speaks about the effects of social media on Feminism in Spain. Understanding of feminism has mutated over the years, its presence and defense in online have also evolved. Cyberfeminism, the early online version of feminist struggle, was much in line with the principles of feminism. Cyberfeminism presents itself as the opposite to post-feminist superficiality: it includes the voices of women of color, queer women, transgender people, working class women, and women with functional diversity. Today’s feminists consider the Internet as a platform to elevate and generate a space for debate and to voice the problems of women on the margins. A shift in communication style has taken place with the rise of social media such as YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter, where a whole range of feminist and anti-feminist narratives co-exist and contradict. Feminism’s current momentum in Spain encouraged by movements such as #NiUnaMenos or #MeToo, has caused many social media agents to adopt some degree of feminism as a part of their online image or personal brand. ‘In Spain, the right is continually launching attacks against feminism. At the same time, minority collectives such as LGBTQ+ are helping to spread feminist values into the mainstream, denouncing one of its main struggles: structural and intersectional violence against women, including online hate and harassment. In this context of confrontation, social media agents are keeping the debate about feminism. In this article the authors outline the latest trends in feminist media research in Spain.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The review of literature was written to develop an understanding about the background of study and to examine the existing knowledge related social media and feminism and the relationship between them. At the same time it helps to improve knowledge about the nature of research. Feminism is a very relevant ideology that needs to be applied in the society in order to ensure equal opportunities and rights to all genders and to prevent gender based violence. From these studies researcher could conclude that social media has a great influence on feminism and its negative and positive impacts is need to analyzed.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out the research. It is a systematic and logical plan to resolve a research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically, so it can be said as blueprint of research. This chapter includes definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre-test, method of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

- . **Perspective** : A particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view
- . **Youth** : The time of life when one is young.
Especially the period between childhood and maturity.
- . **Social Media** : websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or participate in social networking.
- . **Feminism** : According to Raina (2017), **feminism** is a wide range of Political movements, ideologies and social movements that Share common goal, define, establish and achieve political, Economic, personal and social equality of sexes

3.3.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- . **Perspective** : A way of thinking about and understanding something.
- . **Youth** : Youth is and age group of population between 15 to 29.

. **Social Media** : Social media are interactive digital channels that facilitates

Creation and sharing of information and also opens up

Communication platform for everyone

. **Feminism** : Feminism is an ideology to ensure equality and equity among

genders.

3.3 VARIABLES

3.3.1 Independent Variable : Impact of Social Media.

3.3.2 Dependent Variables : Feminism.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

For the fulfillment of research objectives, the researcher used descriptive research design. This research design describes the characteristics of the population of phenomenon under study. It uses quantitative and qualitative approaches to describe problems with little relevant information. Descriptive research accurately describes a research problem without asking why a particular event happened. Researcher collected data on September 5,6 and 7 from the population of youth in Thalassery Taluk. So 30 samples of perspective towards impact of social media on Feminism were collected from the youth population among which 15 are male and 15 are female in Thalassery Taluk through a self-made questionnaire.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study is a research study conducted before the intended study. Pilot studies are usually executed as planned for the intended study but for small scale. A pilot survey is carried out before the actual research to check the feasibility and validity of the methods and techniques that are chosen among the same area but in a smaller sample. In order to check the feasibility of the study the researcher carried out pilot study among 5 individuals in youth population in Thalassery Taluk on 27/08/2022. Researcher found out that the proposed research design is efficient and worth implementing to meet the objectives of the study.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

Universe or population of the study is the whole youth in Thalassery Taluk.

3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

Every single Youth in Thalassery Taluk is considered as the unit of the study.

3.7 SAMPLING

Researcher used probability sampling to collect the data. Probability refers to the selection of samples where every unit of the population has the equal chances to be included the sample. Under probability method researcher used simple random sampling where there is random selection of samples from the population and everyone has equal chances to be included. This method had been selected as the population is easy to access and the method was efficient for the study. 30 samples were selected from youth in Thalassery Taluk through simple random sampling among which 50% are male and 50% are female respondents.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data is the data which is collected directly from the population as the first-hand data. In this study self-made questionnaire was used to collect the primary data.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data is the data from secondary sources that was collected from books, journals, articles, newspaper and magazines, online documents etc.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher referred Likert scale and prepared a questionnaire with the help of reference which is apt for the study. Self-made questionnaire was used to collect data from the population in order to check the perspective of the youth towards the impact of social media on Feminism.

3.10 PRE-TEST

Pre-test is the administration of research instrument in a smaller group of the population in order to analyze the applicability of the data collection instrument. It helps the researcher to make modification in the data collection tool before the actual study in order to increase the efficiency of the tool. Researcher conducted pre-test in a small number of individuals in the population and found out that the tool is efficient and suitable for the actual study.

3.11 METHOD DATA COLLECTION

Researcher used survey method to collect data from the population by using Self-made questionnaire.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis. Microsoft Excel for Data Analysts is one of the top tools and its built-in Pivot Table is unarguably one of the best and most popular analytical tools one could ask for. Data Analysts can use Microsoft Excel to represent data visually, calculate margins and other common ratios, etc.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance, and implications of the findings. Data analysis is described “as the process of bringing order, structure, and meaning” to the collected data. The data analysis aims to unearth patterns or regularities by observing, exploring, organizing, transforming, and modeling the collected data. It is a methodical approach to apply statistical techniques for describing, exhibiting, and evaluating the data. The usual step proceeding data analysis is interpretation. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the processed and analyzed data. It enables us to make informed and meaningful conclusions, implications, infer the significance between the relationships of variables and explain the patterns in the data. This chapter presents the chapter 4 of this research that includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected by the researcher from the respondents. The data is analyzed with the help of diagrams and interpretation is also provided for each analysis based on the outcome of the study.

4.2 GENDER

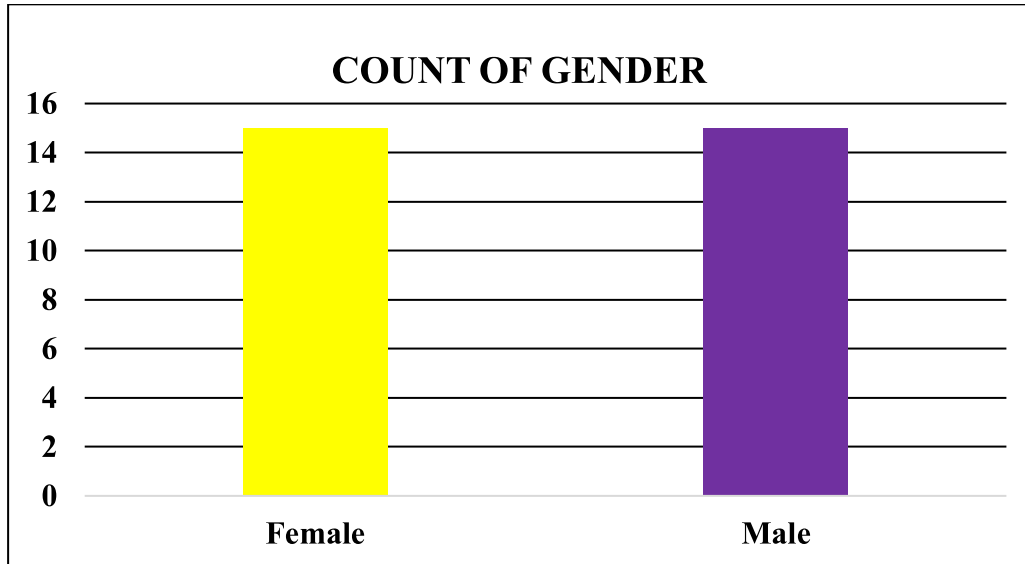


Figure 1

The Figure 1 shows the visual representation of proportion of genders in collected data. The data includes 50% of Male and 50% of Female. Among the 30 samples researcher collected data from 15 Male and 15 Female from Youth population in Thalassery Taluk. The researcher chose equal proportion of Male and Female to know the differences of opinion about Feminism in Male and Female.

4.3 RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS YOU FOLLOW DO NOT SUPPORT EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN

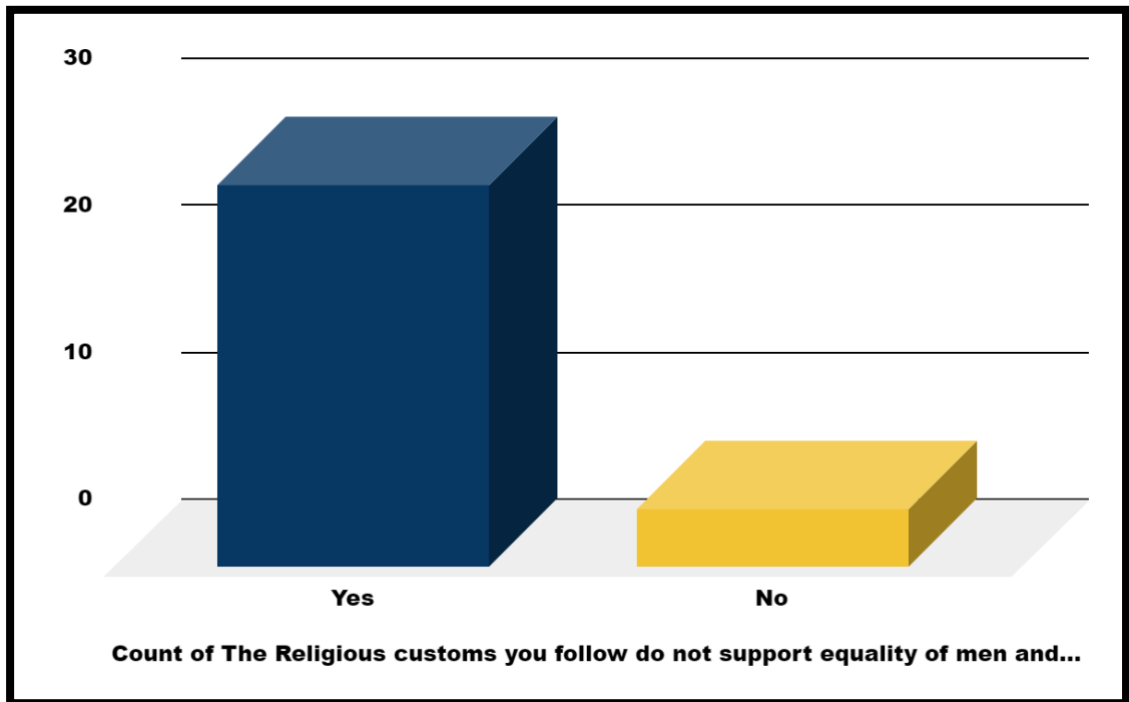


Figure 2

The Figure 2 shows the response of youth on the statement ‘The religious customs you follow do not support equality of men and women’. Among the respondents 86.7% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement that their followed religious customs do not support equality of Men and Women and 13.3% responded “No” to the statement. The Figure 2 shows majority of the respondents agrees with the statement. This indicates there is an inequality exist between men and women in the followed religious customs in the society.

4.4 GENDER ROLES ARE TRANSMITTED FROM SOCIETY AND PARENTS TO CHILDREN.

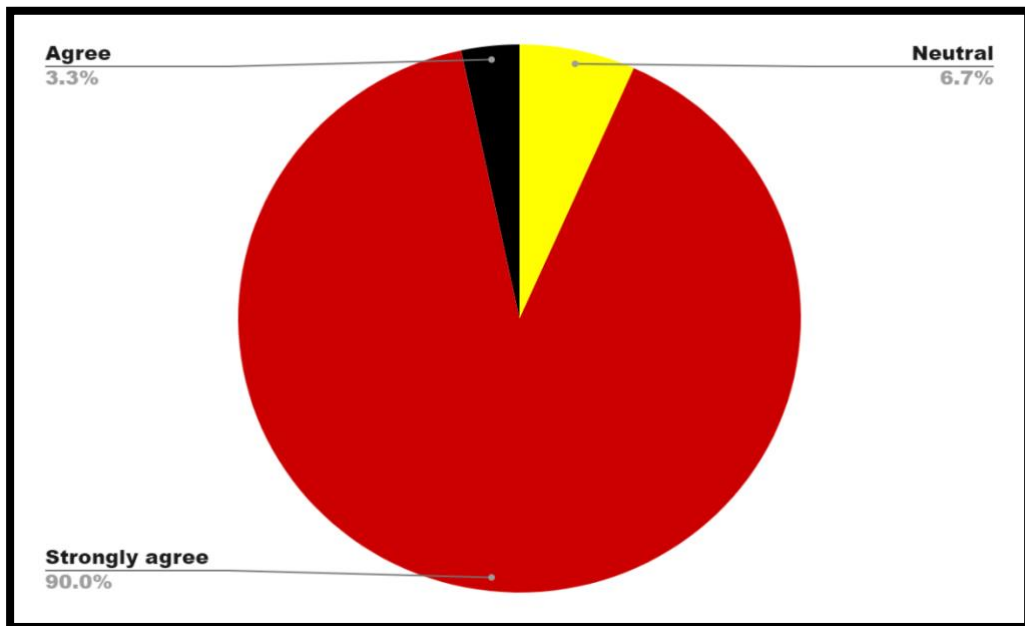


Figure 3

The Figure 3 is the visual representation of the responses of youth on the statement 'Gender roles are transmitted from Parents and Society to the children'. The figure shows that 90% of the respondents 'strongly agree' that gender roles are transmitted to children through their parents and society. 3.3% 'agree' with the statement and 6.7% of them have a 'neutral' stand on this statement. The Figure 3 shows that majority of the respondents 'strongly agree' that family and society have the most important role in transfer of gender roles. This result indicates that gender roles and restrictions are transferred through generations.

4.5 FEMINISM BECAME MORE POPULAR AFTER THE ARRIVAL SOCIAL MEDIA

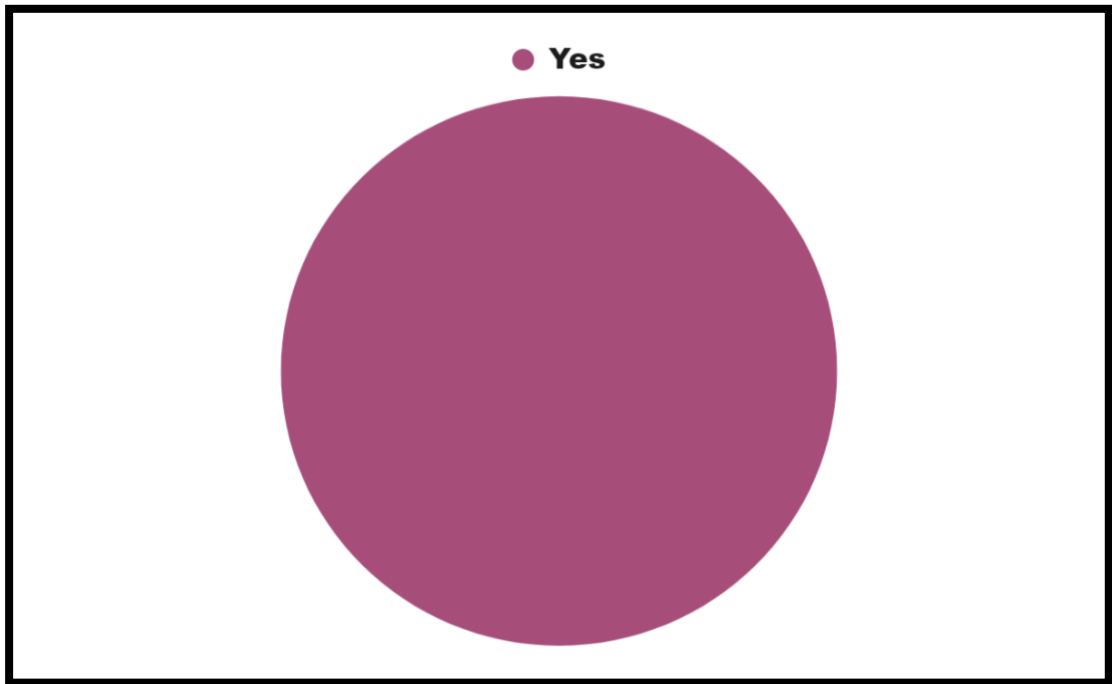


Figure 4

The Figure 4 shows the responses of the respondents towards the statement “Feminism became more popular after the arrival of social media”. According to Figure 4 100% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement which indicates that social media played the most important role in making Feminism popular and reach more to people as it the most used social platform in the current scenario. It also indicates that social media have great role in building the perspective towards Feminism among people.

4.6 SOCIAL MEDIA IS A PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS WOMEN TO RAISE VOICE AGAINST THEIR PROBLEMS.

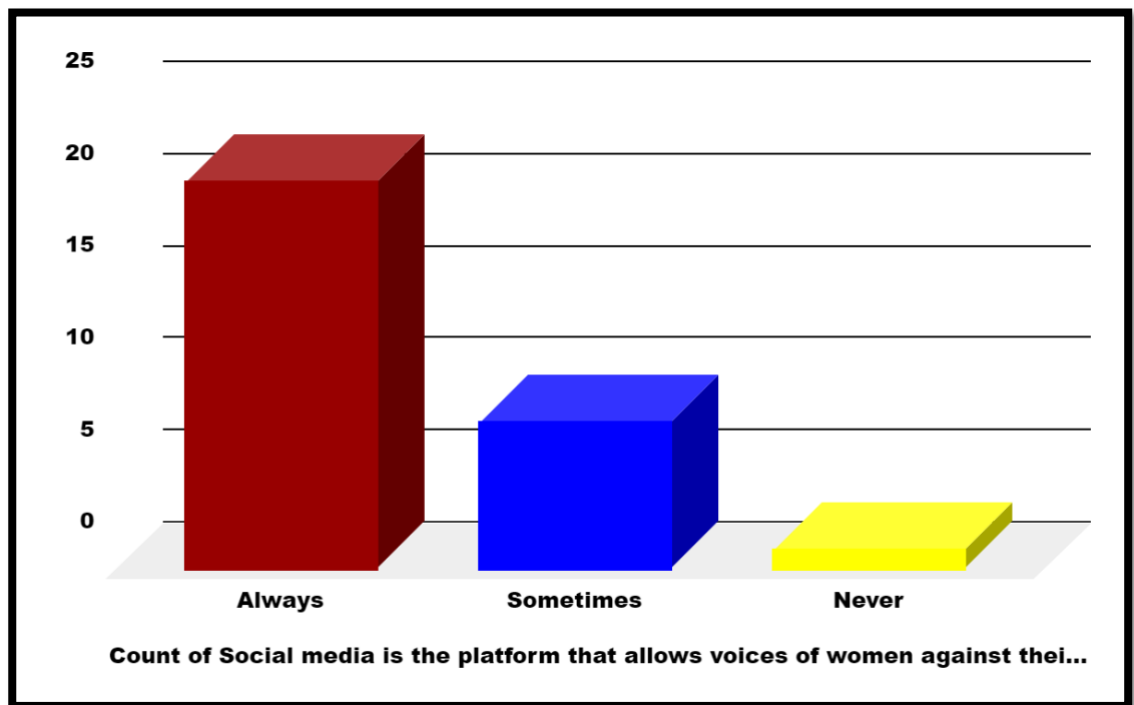


Figure 5

the Figure 5 shows the responses of the respondents toward the statement “Social media is a platform that allows women to raise voice against their problems”. Among the respondents 70% responded “Always” who says social media is always helpful for women to raise voice against their problems. 26.7% responded “Sometimes” who says social media is being a platform for women to raise their problems sometimes and the remaining 3.3% responded “Never” to the statement. Majority of the respondents responded “Always” to the statement. This result indicates social media is being a platform that is helpful for women to raise their voice against the problems they face and through which these problems are highly discussed as it the most used social platform in the current scenario. Which is a positive impact of social media on women and social media.

4.7 REPRESENTATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECTED MY PERSPECTIVE ABOUT FEMINISM

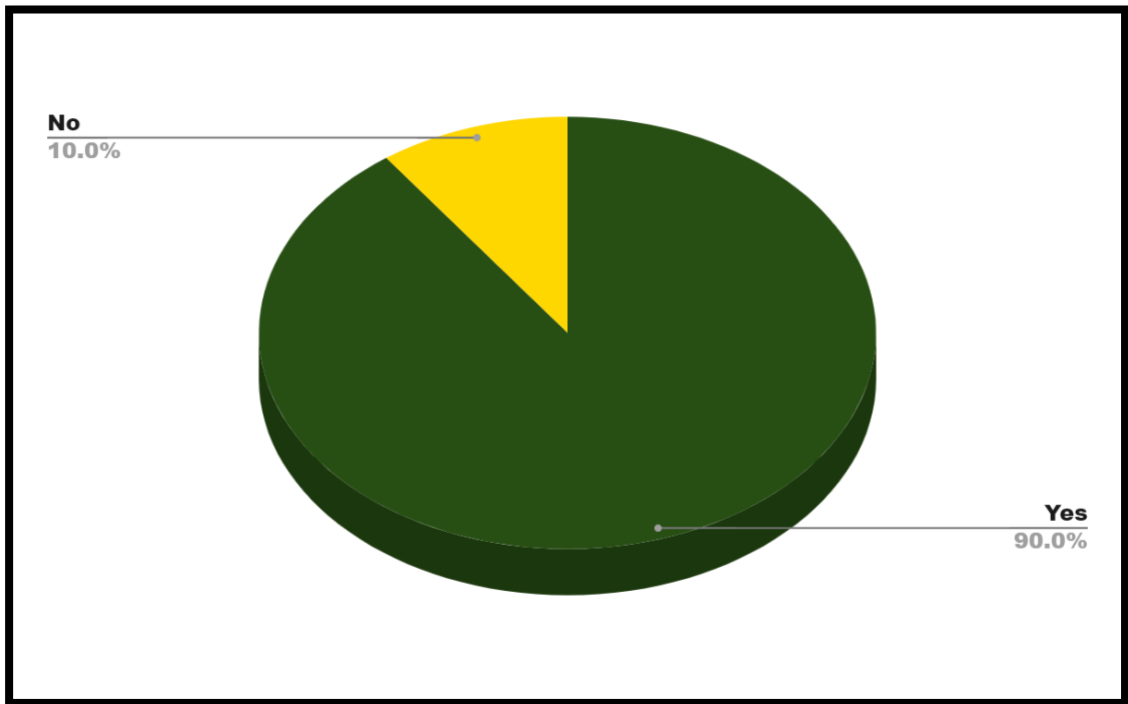


Figure 6

The Figure 6 shows the responses of the respondents on the statement “Representation of Feminism through social media affected my perspective about Feminism”. Among the respondents 90% of them responded “Yes” to the statement and 10% of them responded “No” to the statement. This indicates that majority of the respondents agree that their understanding and perspective of Feminism is highly influenced by its representation through social media. This result shows social media has great influence on Youth, so it had a great role in building a perspective about Feminism among youth. This shows the responses recorded from the respondents regarding their understanding and perspective about Feminism do have an influence of social media.

4.8 FEMINISM IS A THREAT TO FAMILY STRUCTURE

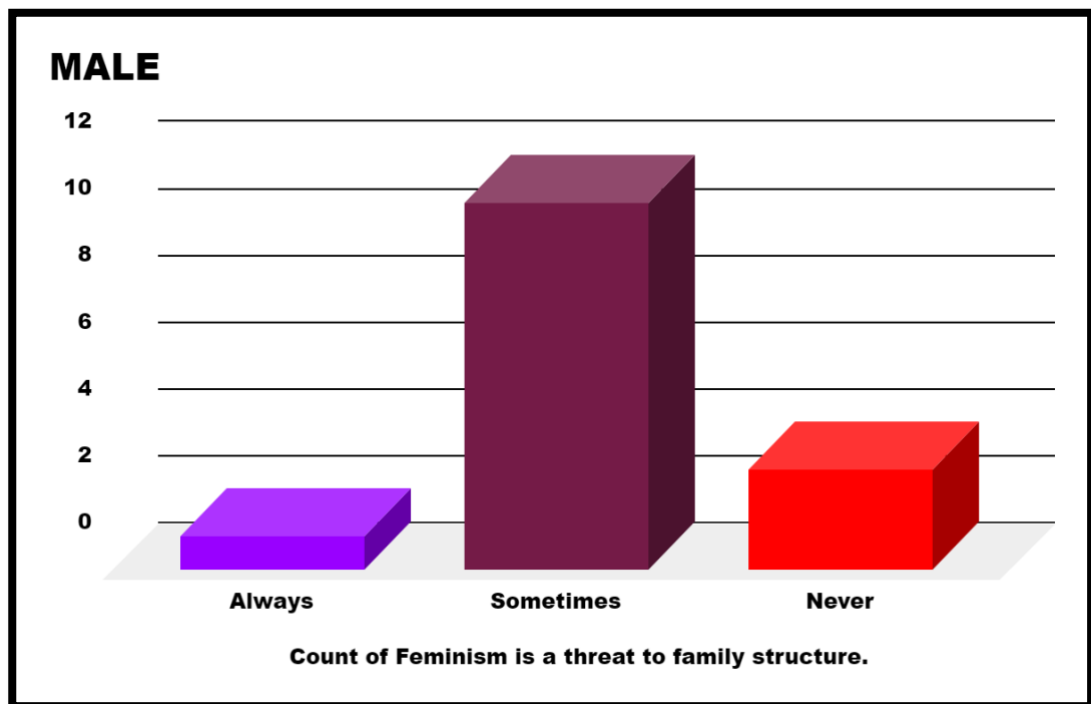


Figure 7

This figure 7 is a visual representation of perspective of Male towards the statement 'Feminism is a threat to family structure'. According to Figure 7, among male respondents 6% responded "Always" who stand on the opinion that Feminism is always a threat to family structure. 73.3% of men said "Sometimes" who says that Feminism is threat to Family structure in some situations, while 20% responded "Never" who suggest it is never a threat to family structure. Majority of the male respondents responded Feminism is sometimes a threat to family structure. This indicates Youth male do not have accurate understanding about Feminism.

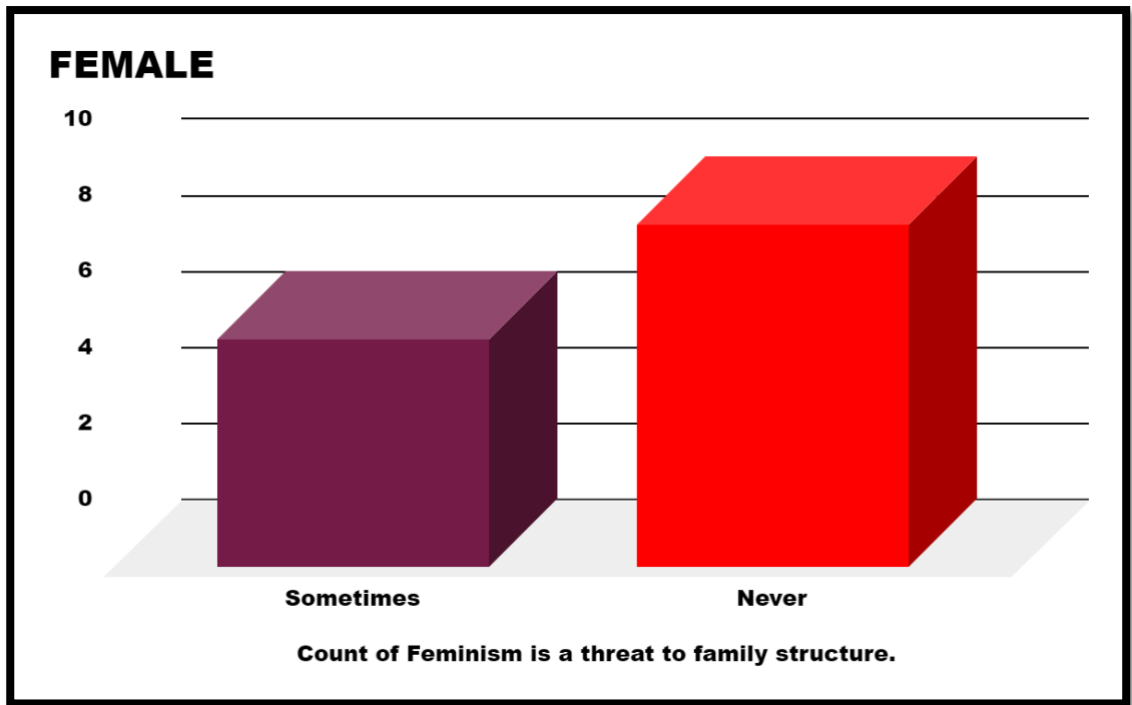


Figure 8

This figure 8 is a visual representation of the perspective of Female towards the statement 'Feminism is a threat to family structure'. According to Figure 8, among female respondents 40% responded "sometimes" which means it is a threat to family structure sometimes and 60% of them responded "never" who says that a Feminism is never a threat to family structure. Majority of the female respondents responded feminism is never a threat to family structure. This indicates female youth have a better understanding about Feminism

4.9 FEMINISM IS SUPERIORITY OF WOMEN OVER MEN.

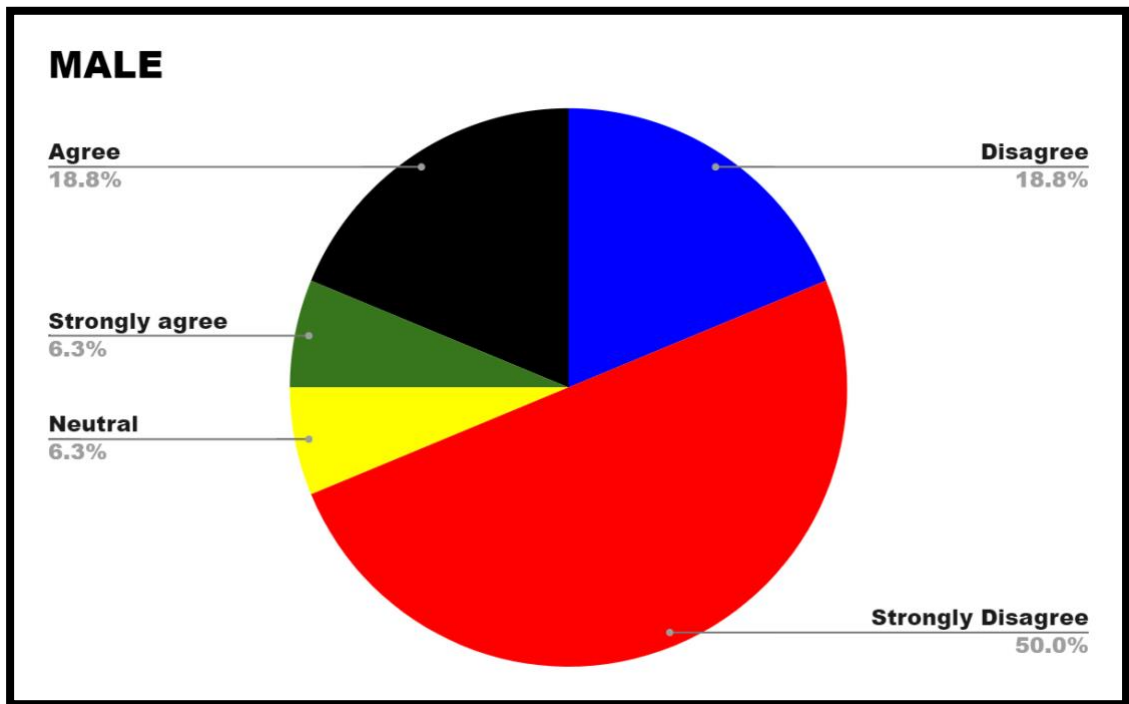


Figure 9

The Figure 9 is the responses of male respondents towards the statement 'Feminism is superiority of women above men'. According to Figure 9, among male respondents 46.6% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' with the statement and 20% 'disagree' with the statement. 6.7% of them stays on a 'neutral' stand on this statement whereas in the remaining 20% 'agree' with the statement and 6.7% 'strongly agree' with the statement. Even though majority strongly disagree with the statement, there is a percentage of male who agree and strongly agree with the statement.

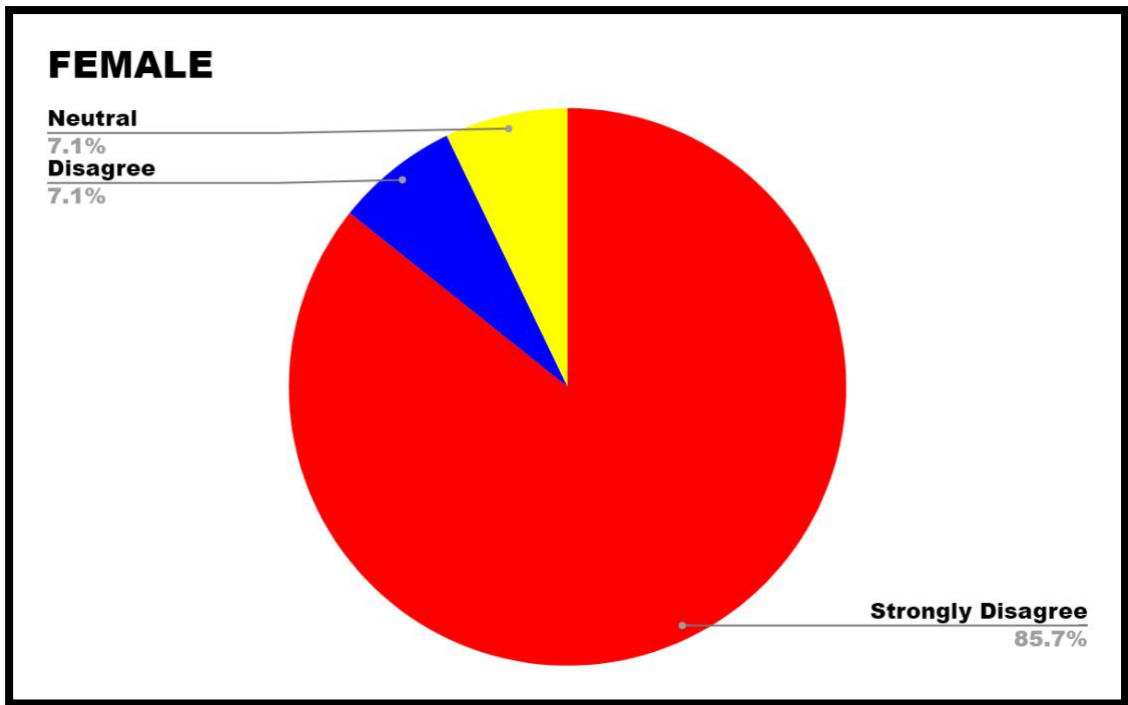


Figure 10

The Figure 10 is responses of female respondents towards the statement ‘Feminism is superiority of women above men’. According to Figure 10, among female respondents 86.6% ‘strongly disagree’ with the statement, 6.7% ‘disagree’ with the statement and 6.7% takes a ‘neutral’ stand on this statement. So among female respondents no one agrees with this statement, which indicates that in youth female have more understanding knowledge about Feminism.

4.10 FEMINISM STRIVES FOR EQUALITY AND EQUITY AMONG GENDERS

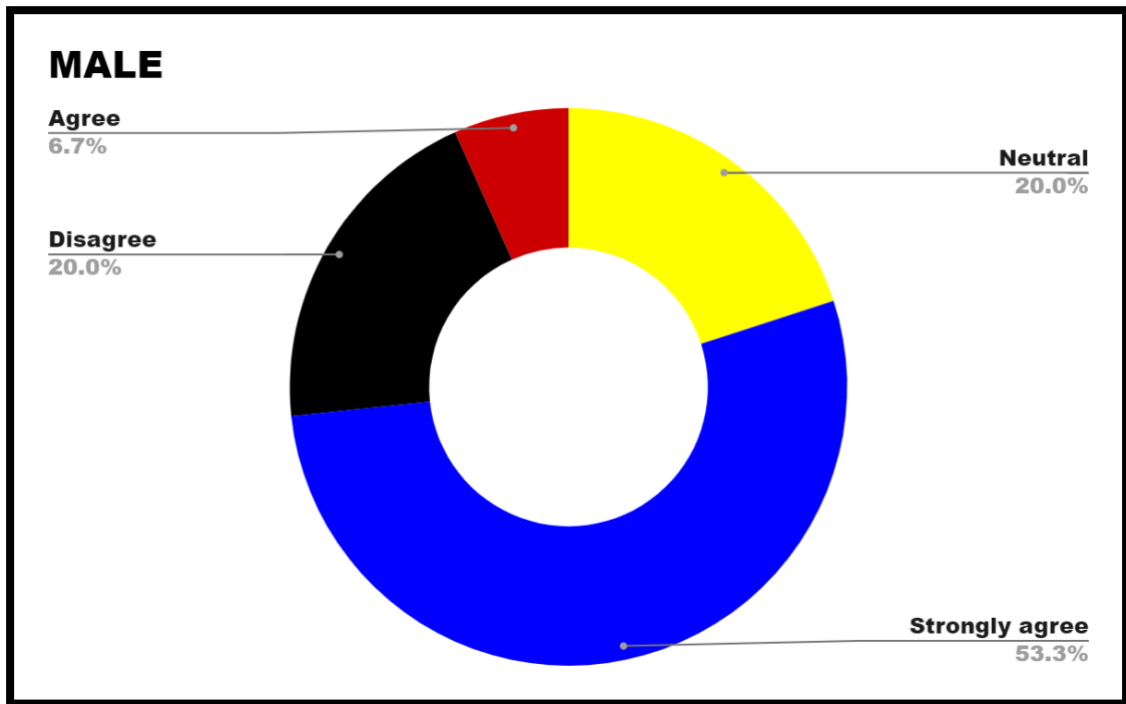


Figure 11

The Figure 11 shows the responses of the male respondents towards the statement “Feminism strives for equality and equity among genders”. According to Figure 11, among male 53.3% of the respondents ‘Strongly Agree’ with the statement, 6.7% responded ‘Agree’ with the statement, 20% of them stays on a neutral stand and the remaining 20% ‘Disagree’ with the statement. Majority of the male respondents strongly agrees with statement but still there is a great percentage of respondents responded ‘Neutral’ and ‘Disagree’ with the statement.

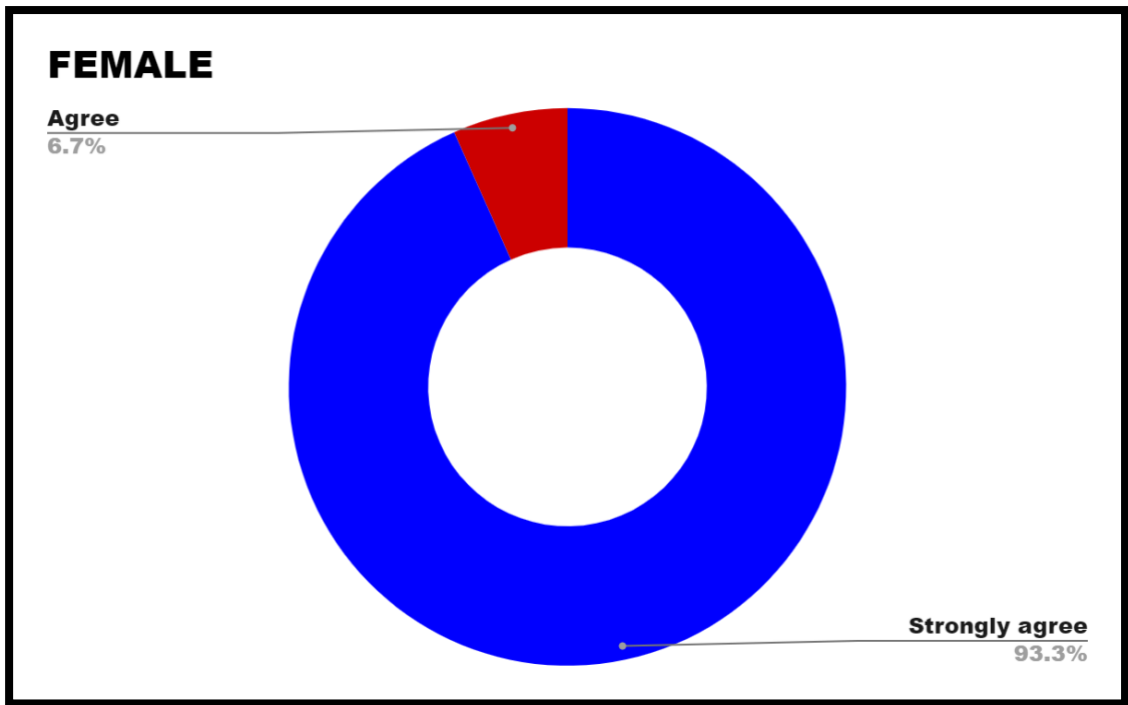


Figure 12

Figure 12 shows the responses of the Female respondents towards the statement “Feminism strives for equality and equity among genders. According to Figure 12, among female respondents 93.3% of them ‘Strongly Agree’ with the statement and the remaining 6.7% ‘Agree’ with the statement. None of the female respondents disagree with the statement which shows female youth have more understanding about the meaning of Feminism concept.

4.11 SUPPORTING FEMINISM MAY LEAD TO FEMALE DOMINATION

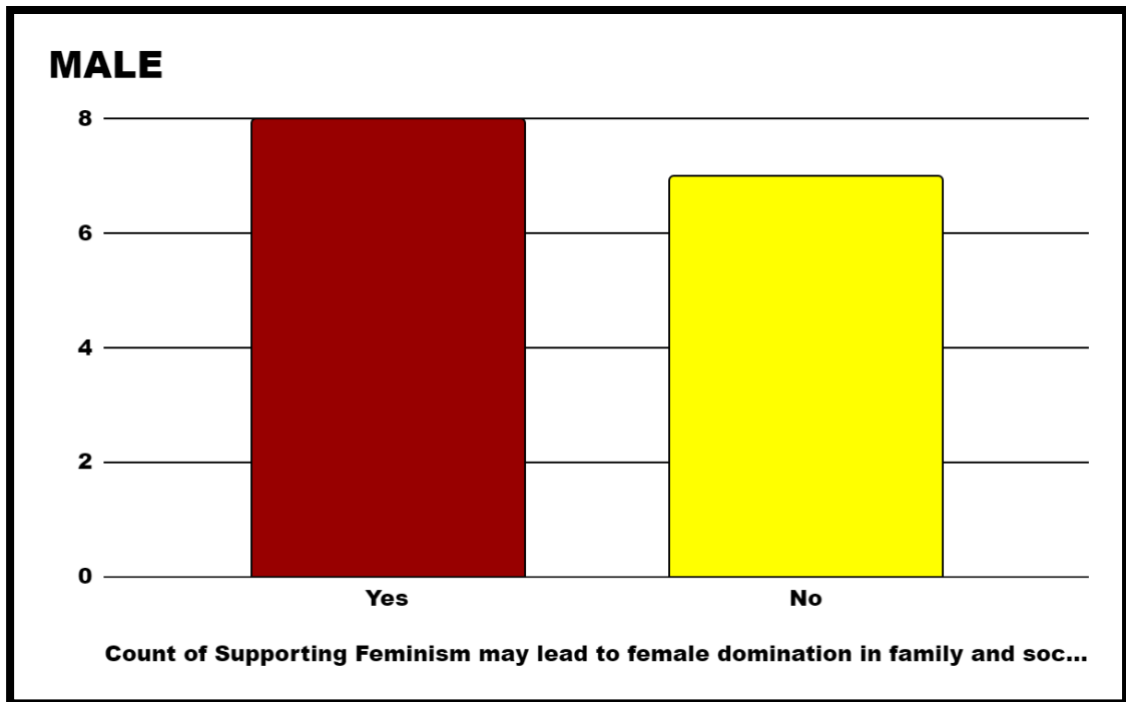


Figure 13

The Figure 13 shows the responses of respondents to the statement ‘Supporting Feminism may lead to female domination’. According Figure 13, among male respondents 53.3% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement and 46.7% of the respondents responded “No” to the statement. Majority of the respondents among male says there is a chance of female domination in future in if Feminism is supported.

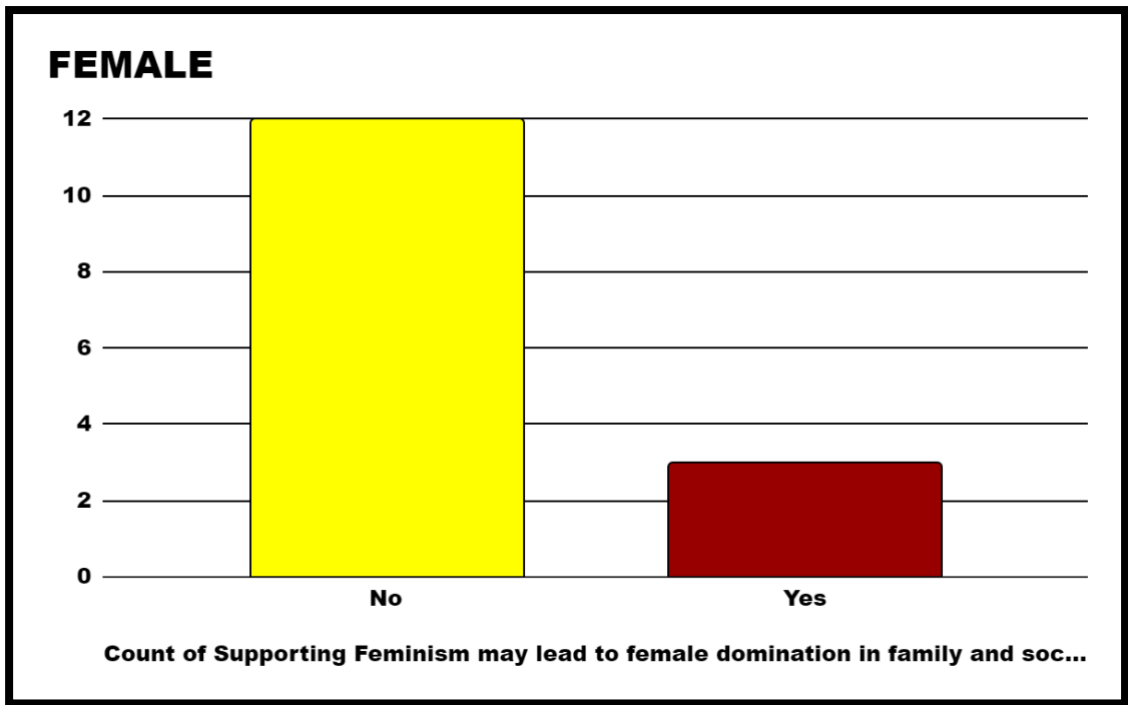


Figure 14

The Figure 14 shows the responses of female respondents to the statement ‘Supporting Feminism may lead to female domination’. According to Figure 14, among female respondents 20% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement and 80% of the respondents responded "No" to the statement. Majority of the female respondents do not think that supporting Feminism will lead to female domination in family and society.

4.12 THERE IS A MISINTERPREATION OF FEMINISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AS IT IS AGAINST OR OVERRULING MEN

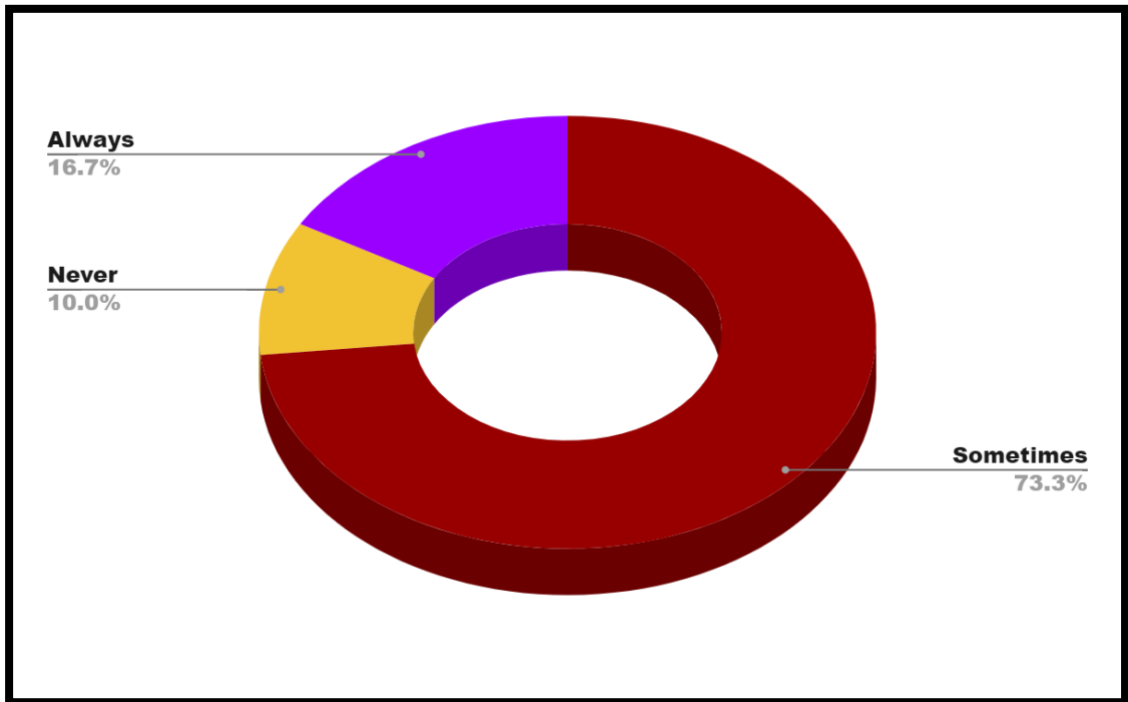


Figure 15

The Figure 15 shows the responses of the respondents to the statement “There is a misinterpretation of Feminism through social media as it is against or overruling men”. Among the respondents 16.7% of them responded “Always” who says that Feminism is always misinterpreted through social media as it is about overruling men. 73.3% of them responded “Sometimes” and the remaining 10% responded “Never” who suggests that Feminism is never misinterpreted through social media as it is against or overruling men. Majority of the responded stands on the opinion that Feminism is misrepresented through social media as it is against or overruling men sometimes. This indicates Feminism is represented in wrong meaning through social media that affected the respondent’s perspective about Feminism.

4.13 I FEEL THERE IS A PATRIARCHAL CONTROL OVER WOMEN THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

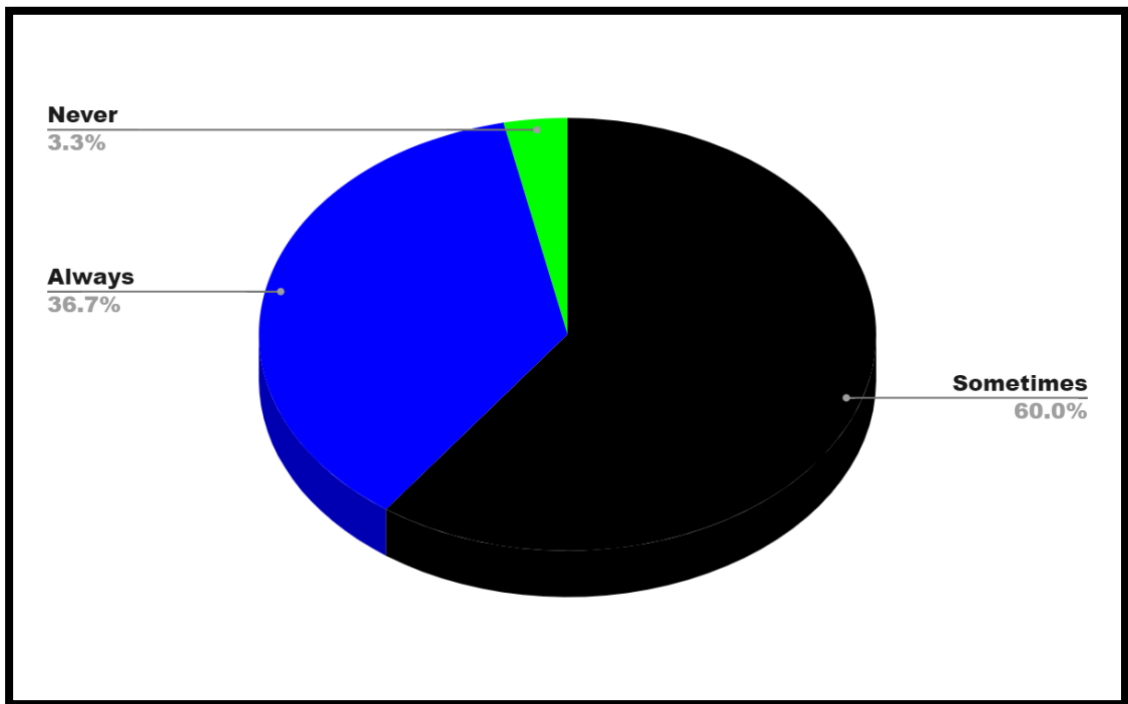


Figure 16

The Figure 16 shows the responses of respondents towards the statement "I feel there is a patriarchal control over women through social media". Among the respondents 36.7% responded "Always" who suggest that there is always a patriarchal control happens through social media towards women. 60% of the respondents responded "Sometimes" who says there is sometimes a patriarchal control over women through social media and the remaining 3.3% responded "Never" who says it never happens through social media. According to Figure 12 majority says there is patriarchal control over women through social media sometimes. Which is a negative impact of social media on women and Feminism.

4.14 FEMINISTIC MOVEMENTS IS BEING EXPLOITED BY SOME PEOPLE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

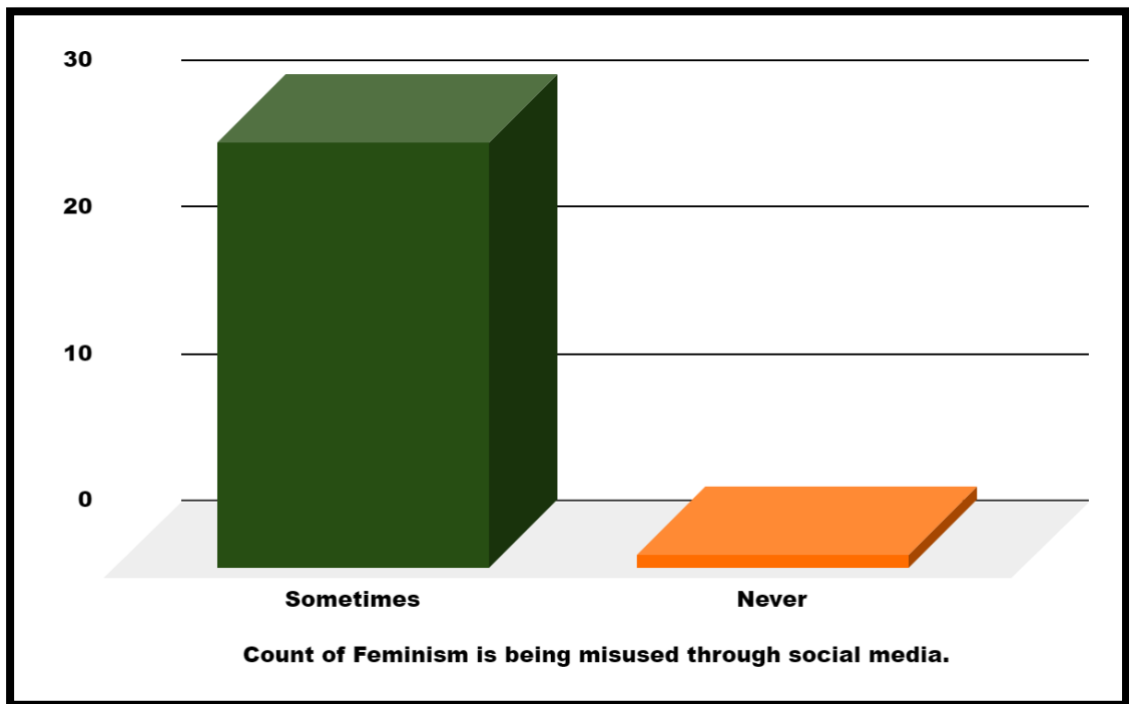


Figure 17

The Figure 17 shows the responses of the respondents toward the statement “Feministic movements is being exploited by some people through social media”. among the respondents 96.7% replied “sometimes” which means Feministic movements is being exploited by some people through social media sometimes and the remaining 3.3% replied “Never” that there no such exploitation of Feministic movements through social media. majority replied “sometimes” which indicates there is an exploitation of Feministic movement through social media sometimes by using in in a wrong way against men. It conveys a wrong meaning about Feminism through social media towards Youth. It impacts Feminism very negatively.

4.15 SOCIAL MEDIA CAN BE USED AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO CONVEY ACTUAL MEANING OF FEMINISM

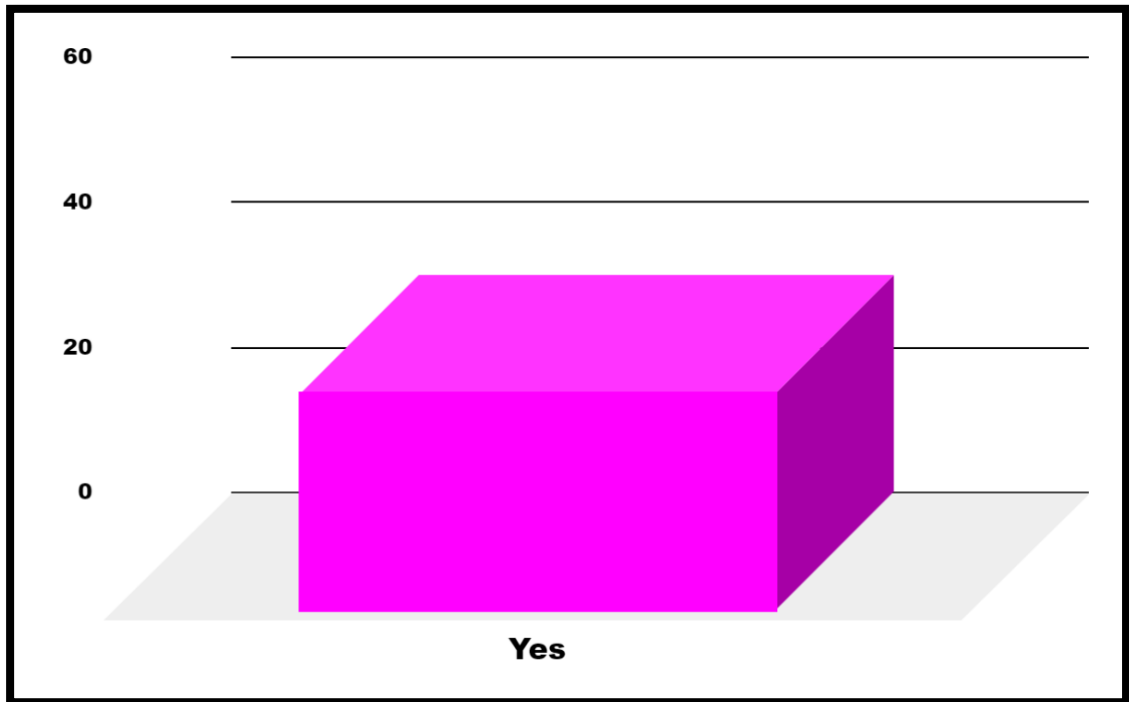


Figure 18

The Figure 18 shows the responses of the respondents towards the statement “Social media can be used a powerful tool to convey the actual meaning of Feminism. 100% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement which indicates that social media can be an effective tool to convey the true meaning of Feminism to the society and misconceptions about Feminism can be removed through using social media as a tool.

4.16 IF USED IN A POSITIVE WAY SOCIAL MEDIA CAN LEND A HELPING HAND TO DEMOLISH THE POWER STRUCTURES IN THE SOCIETY

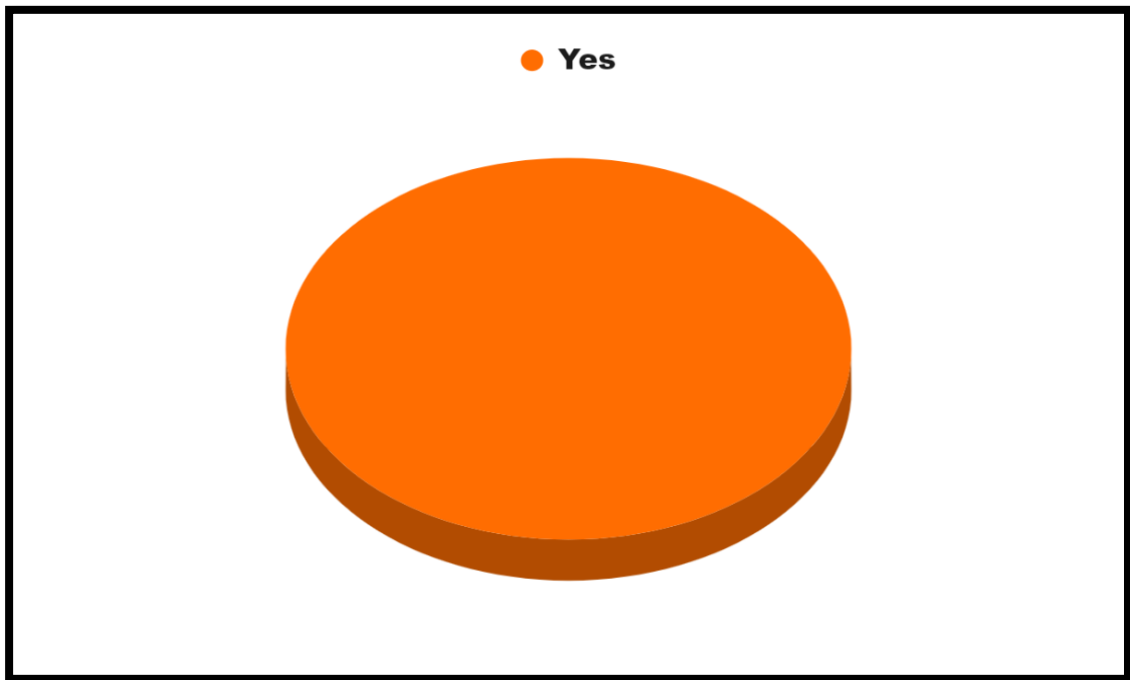


Figure 19

The Figure 19 shows the responses of the respondents towards the statement “If used in a positive way social media can lend a helping hand to demolish the power structures in the society”. 100% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement which indicates that it will be beneficial to remove domination of any genders and power structure in society if Feminism and Social media is used in a positive way as social media is the most influential social platform.

4.17 CONCLUSION

This chapter tries to make detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected by the researcher on the topic ‘**YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON FEMINISM**’. Each data is analyzed by using appropriate diagrams and that are interpreted on the basis of the results. Interpretation is the critical examination of the results of one’s analysis in the light of all limitations of the data gathered.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings of the study conducted by the researcher on the topic ‘Youth perspective on impact of social media on Feminism’. This chapter also points out the limitations of the study conducted as well as suggestions for further studies on this topic. Research findings are the results of a study that is conducted to answer a specific research question. Research findings are important because they can also help us to identify areas where more research is needed. This is the section where the researcher presents the main findings of the research based on the evidence that you have collected and analyzed in the study which highlights the novelty and significance of the work. The main objective of this is to display or showcase the outcome of the study conducted by the researcher. The major findings, limitations and suggestions of this research are given in this chapter.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Feminism became more popular after the arrival of social media, feminism is now heard by most of the youth through social media.
- Representation of Feminism through social media highly affected the perspective of youth about feminism, that their understanding about feminism was built through social media.
- Among youth majority of the male thinks that Feminism is sometimes a threat to family structure and majority of the female thinks it is never a threat to family structure.
- Among female youth no one agrees that feminism is superiority of women over men, but there is a small group of male agrees that feminism is female superiority that indicates a percentage of male youth do not have accurate understanding about Feminism
- Among female respondents everyone agrees that Feminism strives for equality and equity among genders whereas among male a small percentage disagree

with the statement, this indicates female youth have more understanding about Feminism.

- Among male respondents majority thinks Feminism may lead to female domination and among female majority thinks it will not lead to female domination.
- The responses indicates female youth have more understanding and acceptance towards Feminism than male youth.
- Social media have positive and negative impacts on Feminism.
- Social media allows women to raise voice against their problems.
- Social media has a negative impact on feminism through patriarchal control over women through social media
- Feministic movements is being exploited by some people through social media.
- Feminism is wrongly interpreted as it is against or overruling men through social media sometimes, that affected the perspective of youth about Feminism especially men. It is a negative impact of social media on Feminism.
- Social media can be used as a powerful tool to convey the actual meaning of feminism.
- If used in a positive way social media can lend a helping hand to demolish the power structures in the society.
- The religious customs followed in our society do not support equality of men and women
- Gender roles and restrictions are transmitted from society and family to children. Predefined gender roles are transmitted through generations which is one of the major reason for gender inequality.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Feminism is essential for the betterment of society, so Similar study can be conducted in more wider area in order to get more accurate results.

Example : Youth perspective on impact of social media on Feminism

In Kannur district

- The study show social media has both positive and negative impacts on Feminism, so that more attention to be given to the negative impacts in order to restrict the misinterpretation of Feminism through social media.

- Representation of Feminism through social media affects the youth perspective on Feminism. So the concept of Feminism should be spread in the right meaning through social media.
- Social media can be used effectively to convey the actual meaning of Feminism in future as it is the most used social platform.
- Social media and Feminism can be merged in an effective way that causes a change in the society by taking away gender inequality and gender roles.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Feminism is a very relevant topic which is beneficial for the entire people, this research is only focused on a small population that is Youth in Thalassery Taluk. Hence the results can't be generalized.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Similar researches can be conducted in different areas with greater sample size.
- Researches can be conducted exclusively on various online Feministic movements and their impacts.
- There is a need to make a change in society by treating everyone equally. A change in society leads to change in family and individuals. This change can be initiated through social media as it is the most used and influential social platform in the current scenario.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision reached by the researcher through collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Conclusion chapter deals with all the major findings developed through the research. Research plays an important role in discovering new information and provides opportunities to conduct future researches on the topic. It can discover new things which were unknown, creating new perspectives changing the way of traditional thinking. High quality research in social work is important for many reasons. Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engage and programs often stem from the research. As per the research social media has both positive and negative impacts on Feminism as representation of Feminism through social media affects its representation in society. At the same time it has various positive and negative impacts on the life of women as well. So social media can be

used as an effective tool to convey the concept of Feminism, and by that it will help to nullify the power structures and gender role stereotypes in the society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS:

- Myres, G. (2007). *Psychology*. New York: Worth Publishers.
- Shaw, M & Lee. (2012). *Women's voices, Feminist Visions*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

ONLINE PERIODICAL:

- Cilia Willem, Iolanda Tortajada.(2021) .*Gender Voice and Online Space: Expressions of Feminism on Social Media in Spain*. Vol.9, Retrieved March,2021, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349952639_Gender_Voice_and_Online_Space_Expressions_of_Feminism_on_Social_Media_in_Spain
- Mudasir Qadir.(2021).*impact of social media on society particularly on women*, Vol.7, Retrieved November,2021, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356209594_Impact_of_Social_Media_on_Society_particularly_on_Women
- Muluget Deribe Damota.(2019). *The Effects of Social Media on Society*, Vol.78, Retrieved January,2019, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342145135_The_Effect_of_Social_Media_on_Society
- Surang Ma, Feng Zheng, Zhizou.(2022). *How Social Media Impacts Feminism Movement*. Vol 664, Retrieved 2022, from <https://www.atlantispress.com/article/125975066.pdf>

ONLINE DOCUMENTS:

- Amina Ghorfat& Rabha Madina. (2015). *feminism and its impacts on woman in the modern society*. Retrieved from <http://dspace.univ-tlemcen.dz/bitstream/112/7902/1/amina-ghorfati.pdf>
- Amit Mandal. (2022) .*A Study on Impact of Social Media on Women Empowerment in India*. Retrieved February,2022, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358749226_A_STUDY_ON_IMPACT_OF_SOCIAL_MEDIA_ON_WOMEN_EMPOWERMENT_IN_INDIA

- Austin, Ainsley G. (2021). *Contemporary Feminism as Portrayed in Popular Media*. Retrieved 2021, from https://soundideas.pugetsound.edu/summer_research/413
- Casey Cavanagh. (2014). *why we still need feminism*. Retrieved September 18,2014, from https://www.huffpost.com/entry/why-we-still-need-feminism_b_5837366/amp
- Catherine Powell.(2018).*How Social Media Has Reshaped Feminism*. Retrieved June 18,2018,from <https://www.cfr.org/blog/how-social-media-has-reshaped-feminism>
- HJhulja.(2019). *Social Media and its Negative Impacts on Female Identity*. Retrieved May 6,2015, from <https://networkconference.netstudies.org/2019Curtin/2019/05/06/social-media-and-its-negative-impact-on-the-female-identity/>
- Jane Gilmore.(2018).*Has Social Media Ruined Feminism?*. Retrieved February 7,2018, from <https://www.smh.com.au/lifestyle/has-social-media-ruined-feminism-20180207-h0v6zl.html>
- Janus Kwong.(2018). *Feminism in Social Media*. Retrieved March 13,2018, from www.rhshightimes.com/feminism-in-social-media
- Nisha Chittal. (2015). *How social media is changing feminist movements*. Retrieved March 23,2015, from <https://www.msnbc.com/msnbc/how-social-media-changing-the-feminist-movement-msna556971>
- Stephen Hillrich. (2015). *Feminism and the Media: Reshaping our Perception on Women*. Retrieved April 18,2025, from <https://papyrus.greenville.edu/2015/04/feminism-and-the-media-reshaping-our-perceptions-of-women/>
- Valarie Foregard. (2021). *How Social Media Impact Our Life*. Retrieved December 8,2021, from <https://brilliantio.com/how-social-media-impact-our-life>

APPENDIXES
QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Personal Data

1. Name of the respondent :
2. Age :
3. Gender : : Female Male Others
5. Education : SSLC Plus two degree higher studies
6. Employment : Employed Unemployed
7. Marital Status : Married Unmarried

B. To analyze the understanding and acceptance of feminism among Youth

8. I am aware about Feminism

Yes No

9. Feminism is about removing gender based oppression.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

10. The Religious customs you follow do not support equality of men and women.

Yes No

11. Your religious views are restricting you from accepting Feminism.

Yes No

12. Gender role attitudes are transmitted from society and parents to children

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

13. Feminism is a threat to family structure.

Always Sometimes Never

14. Feminism is superiority of women over men.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

15. Feminism is hatred or fight against men.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

16. Supporting Feminism may lead to female domination in family and society.

Yes No

C. To study positive and negative impacts of social media on Feminism.

17. You are a frequent social media user.

Yes No

18. Feminism became more popular after the arrival of social media.

Yes No

19. Social media is the platform that allows voices of women against their problems.

Always Sometimes Never

20. Various social media feministic movements like #MeeToo was impactful.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

21. Social media are helpful for feministic movements.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

22. There is misinterpretation of Feminism through social media as it is against or overruling men.

Always Sometimes Never

23. Representation of feminism through social media affected my perspective About Feminism.

Yes No

24. I feel there is patriarchal control over women through social media.

Always Sometimes Never

25. Feministic movements is being exploited by some people through social media.

Always Sometimes Never

26. Do you think social media can be used as a powerful tool to convey the actual meaning of Feminism

Yes No

27. If used in a positive way social media can lend a helping hand to demolish the Power structures in the society.

Yes No

D. To understand the importance of feminism in women empowerment and overall development

28. Feminism strives for equality and equity among genders.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

29. Feminism takes away traditional gender roles and restrictions.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

30. Feminism is helpful for socio-economic development of the country.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

**PERCEPTION OF COUNSELORS ON THE INCREASING RATE
OF SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS**



JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR- 670706

2020- 2023

**PERCEPTION OF COUNSELORS ON THE INCREASING
RATE OF SUICIDE TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS**

**KANNUR UNIVERSITY DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU

Register No: DB20BSWR026

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Asst. prof. AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR – 670706

March 2023

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERSEPTION OF COUNSELORS ON THE INCREASING RATE OF SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS**, is a Bonafide record of work done by **JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU** under the guidance of **Asst. prof. AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work, during the period of her study (2020 – 2023) in the department of social work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHIKAL

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERSEPTION OF COUNSELORS ON THE INCREASING RATE OF SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS**, is a bonafide record of work done by **JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU** under the guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work, during the period of her study (2020 – 2023) in the department of social work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

Mrs.AYANA SWAMINADHAN.S

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DECLARATION.

I, **Ms. JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **perception of counselors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students**, submitted to Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Ayana Swaminadhan. S** Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any Degree or Diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost I thank God Almighty, who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I could do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Francis Karackat, principal of Don Bosco Arts and Science College, to Fr. SojanPananchikal, Head of the Department of Social Work, and to Mrs. Ayana Swaminadhan.S my faculty supervisor, and to all the faculty members whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and time spent for the researcher.

I also wish to express my sincere thanks to my faculty members, parents, guardians and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

JYOTHILAKSHMI BIJU

ABSTRACT

Students are the pillars of future and also, they play very important roles in development of a country. students are the most important components of society. This position elevates their social responsibility to an altogether higher degree wherein their duty as responsible students in their community shapes social structure, functioning and allied determinants. Societies use education as a tool to prepare the next generation to become citizens; States use it to perpetuate their ideology. In current scenario, suicidal tendency among students increasing rapidly and it is not a characteristic of a developing country as students are the next level of resource. It is important to identify the reason behind it.

The present study is focused on the perception of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students. The aim of the study is to understand the level of consciousness of counsellors on the scenario and find out cause, effect and suggestions, methods to reduce suicidal tendency among students. The researcher selected the counsellors in Kannur district as the sample through snowball sampling method. The researcher used the questionnaire method as the tool for the study.

CONTENTS

PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER I:INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES	2
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES	2
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	3
1.4 SIGNIFICANTS OF THE STUDY	3
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.5.1 CHAPTRE I	4
1.5.2 CHAPTER II	4
1.5.3 CHAPTER III	4
1.5.4 CHAPTER IV	4
1.5.2 CHAPTER V	4
1.6 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6-10
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	11
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	11

3.2.1 THEORITICAL DEFINITION	11
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	11
3.3 VARIABLES	12
3.4 HYPOTHESIS	12
3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN	12
3.6 PILOT STUDY	12
3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	12
3.8 SAMPLING	12
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION	12
3.9.1 PRIMARY DATA	13
3.9.2 SECONDARY DATA	13
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	13
CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	14
4.2 DEALT WITH STUDENT CLIENTS	15
4.3 WORKED WITH STUDENTS TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE	16
4.4 TREND OF SUICIDE SEEMS TO BE INCREASING	17
4.5 AWARENESS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES	18
4.6 ROLE OF PEER GROUP	19
4.7 INFLUENCE OF PEER GROUP	20
4.8 ATTITUDE OF TRIVIALISING ON SUICIDE	21
4.9 ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	22
4.10 INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING SUBSTANCE	23
4.11 UNHEALTHY VIRTUAL RELATIONSHIPS	24
4.12 PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEM	25
4.13 CREATING A SENSE OF PURPOSE IN STUDENTS' LIFE	26
4.14 MAINTAINING QUALITY OF PARENTING	27
4.15 PARENTAL PRESSURE TO SCORE MARKS	28

4.16 SCHOOL COUNSELLING AS AN INTEGRAL PART	29
4.17 STUDENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES	30
4.18 AWARENESS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH	31
4.19 AWARENESS ON QUALITY PARENTING	32
4.20 CONCLUSION	34
CHAPTER V: MAJOR FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	37
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	38
5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	39
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	39
5.5 CONCLUSION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	DEALT WITH STUDENT CLIENTS	14
2	WORKED WITH STUDENTS TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE	15
3	TREND OF SUICIDE SEEMS TO BE INCREASING	16
4	AWARENESS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMME	17
5	ROLE OF PEER GROUP	18
6	INFLUENCE OF PEER GROUP	19
7	ATTITUDE OF TRIVIALISING ON SUICIDE	20
8	ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	21
9	INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING SUBSTANCE	22
10	UNHEALTHY VIRTUAL RELATIONSHIP	23
11	PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEM	24
12	CREATING A SENSE OF PURPOSE IN STUDENT'S LIFE	25
13	MAINTAINING QUALITY OF PARENTING	26
14	PARENTAL PRESSURE TO SCORE MARKS	27
15	SCHOOL COUNSELLING AS AN INTEGRAL PART	28
16	STUDENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES	29
17	AWARENESS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH	30
18	AWARENESS ON QUALITY OF PARENTING	31

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Suicide is the act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally. A suicide attempt is when someone harms themselves with any intent to end their life but they do not die as a result of their actions. According to the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), in 2020, A student took their own life every 42 minutes that is every day, more than 34 students died by deicide. In all probability, the actual number of suicides among students in the country is higher still, as there is widespread under-reporting of the phenomenon due to social stigma and the accompanying legal consequences.

Students are the vital organs of our nation. They are the future citizens who can become nations most needed categories. There for it is imperative to pay more attention to their affairs. The state has recorded the death of 377 children including lockdown period. Considering the seriousness of the situation the State Women and Child Development department formed suicide prevention programs and telecounselling initiative has been started under ORC. Various schemes and programs initiated by the government as the part of preventing increased suicidal tendency among students. But all these mashers are taken for prevent the suicidal tendency among students not to find out the reason behind the scenario. So, it is important to identify the reason of this scenario, from experts. It will be more useful to cure the social issue from its roots.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Perception of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- ❖ To study about the Perception of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To understand the level of consciousness of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students.
- ❖ To find out suggestions and methods to reduce the suicidal rate.
- ❖ To find out cause and effect of suicidal tendency among students.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Students are the important part of the society. They are the next generation who can create changes and development and education is the powerful tool used to create changes. For getting the maximum output from students the psycho-social environment plays an important role. Lack of this comfort environment creates stress in order to personal and educational life of students. The uncomfortable environment caused by various stable and strain routine task of every part of every life.

So, identifying the reason behind the uncomfortability will more help full to reduce it. From the available secondary data generally understand that students are facing some kind of issues that can be general or specific. And they are unable to cope with the situation. As students are the next level resource it is important to make them comfortable and increased suicidal tendency rate is not a characteristic of a developing country. A person with scientific knowledge can easily identify the cause of the imbalance. Counsellors have the scientific knowledge about human behaviours and have the skill in critical thinking so that they can understand the actual issue. While conducting the study we could understand how many of counsellors are aware about the existing problem. What are the suggestions can be taken for reduce the issue and how it will affect peer groups.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

1.5.1 CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The introduction covers statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives, significance, chapterization and conclusion is also added in the introduction.

1.5.2 CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter speaks about the reviews of relevant and related studies done on impact of increasing rate suicidal tendency among students.

1.5.3 CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes description of the samples and sampling procedures, the tools used, the data collection procedures adopted and the statistical techniques used for the analysis of data.

1.5.4 CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The fourth chapter mainly deals with analysis and interpretation of result of the study.

1.5.5 CHAPTER V: FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CONCLUSION

The final chapter is all about the major findings, implications, of the study limitations of the study suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Suicide is death caused by injuring oneself with the intent to die. A suicide attempt is when someone harms themselves with any intent to end their life, but they do not die as a result of their actions. Recently suicidal tendency rate among students is increasing it will affect the stability of the nation. so it is important to reduce the increasing suicidal rate for that scientific response are needed that's why researcher selected counsellors as the sample of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATRE

2.1 INTRODCTION

Review of related literature is an essential aspect of research. A literature review is an evaluative report of studies found in the literature related to your selected area. A literature review goes beyond the search for information and includes the identification and articulation of relationships between the literature and your field of research.

The review of related literature involves the systematic identification, location, and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problem. Literature review is the written and systematic summary of the research which is conducted on a particular topic. It summarizes the background and context of the research. Literature review exercises to analyse the area of the research, which has been resolved in the study. It is the outline of the research. It also shows the gap between the researcher's curiosity and knowledge of the subject area (Boswell & Cannon, 2009).

The present review of literature will consider the conceptual phenomenon as well as the variables under study to assess empirical implication. Any research needs support, verification and clarification by having through critical evaluation of the literature available to the researcher to investigate the prescribed objectives of the study. The present chapter will focus on review on literature related to perception of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students.

2.2 REVIEWS OF ARTICLES

Irfani (1978) conducted a study to find out the personality correlation with suicide tendency among Turkish and Iranian students. Personality correlates to subjects indicating suicidality are different from those of normal in a trend revealing of probable psychopathology. Test of PEN (Psychoticism, Extraversion and Neuroticism) was given to two hundred two Iranian, one hundred one Iranian high school students and one hundred twenty-eight Turkish University students to assess the cross-cultural significance of this assumption. Subjects were categorized into "suicidal" and "normal" group in every sample by way of self-rating scale of suicide intent. Assessment of scores indicated that irrespective of nationality and age, suicide ideation scored greater

on psychoticism and neuroticism, but lesser on extraversion as compared to their normal counterparts. Results suggested that correlation of suicidal tendency with personality is relatively similar in spite of alterations in cultural background and age.

Hirsch and Ellis (1993) Found that perceived stress is a risk factor for young adult suicide ideation, particularly for the college population, because college students are believed to have 27 high levels of perceived life stress a relationship has been established between stress and suicide ideation. Joiner and Rudd (1995) and Lipschitz (1995) present findings that suggest life stress is associated with suicide ideation.

Pozzoli & Gini (2010) examined the role of pro-victim attitudes, personal responsibility, coping responses to observations of bullying, and perceived peer normative pressure in explaining defending the victim and passive by standing behaviour in bullying. The behaviours were measured through two informants: each individual student and the teachers. The findings of a series of hierarchical regressions showed that, regardless of the informant, problem solving coping strategies and perceived peer normative pressure for intervention were positively associated with active help towards a bullied peer and negatively related to passivity. In contrast, distancing strategies were positively associated with passive by standing, whereas they were negatively associated with teacher-reported defending behaviour. Moreover, self-reported defending behaviour was positively associated with personal responsibility for intervention, but only under conditions of low perceived peer pressure.

Arun & Chavan (2009) conducted the stress, psychological health, and presence of suicidal ideas in school students and to find out any correlation between these variables. Results supported that Out of 2402 students, 1078 had psychological problems, half (1201 students) perceived problems in their role as students, 930 reported academic decline, 180 students reported that life was a burden, 122 reported suicidal ideas and students reported suicidal attempt. There was significant correlation between student's perception of life as a burden and class they were studying, mother's working status, psychological problems and problems students experienced in relation to study, peers, future planning and with parents.

Fisher, Ziervogel, Chalton, Leger and Robertson (1993) reported that 85.7 percent of suicide attempters were having serious deliberation to commit suicide in the past. Findings suggest that there were variations in the results of some studies regarding the

age group and gender of suicide victims therefore the issue of adolescent's suicide was rapidly increased' and exposure to aggression and availability of limited scientific research on its association with age and gender of the adolescent. Early identification of suicidal ideation may help in its prevention.

Brown and Dutton (1995) conducted a study and concluded that lower self-respect leads to an over-generalization of inference of rejection and failure. A higher level of self-respect seems as an important factor permit a person to preserve a healthy and confident attitude in his or her negative conditions

Wanger, Cole and Schwartzman (1996) in a study divided 1,050 students (aged 12-21 yrs.) among 3 groups i.e. individuals who had previously tried suicidal attempt, individuals having higher level of mood depression or suicide ideation and those who were not depressed or (suicidal) and compared the groups with regard to their reports of a number of potential risk factor for suicidal behaviour subjects with a history of a suicide attempt (14%) reported more frequent stresses related to parents, lack of adult supports outside of the home, police, and sexuality compared with the other groups. Those people who committed suicide were reported that they were physically hurt by a parent, that they ran away from home, and that they knew someone who had completed suicide.

Weber, Metha and Nelsen (1997) observed association among suicide behaviour as the dependent variable and aloneness, worry, hopelessness and depression as its sources in a sample of one eighty-five college students taken from University of Southwestern. Study resolute which risk factors seems to have maximum relationship with suicide ideation between students of college. Results found the strongest relationships among suicide ideation and depression followed by suicide ideation and loneliness, suicide ideation and hopelessness.

World Health Organization (2018) found that suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-29-year-olds globally. Nearly 8, 00,000 people die due to suicide every year, which is one person every 40 seconds. The prevention of suicide has not been adequately addressed due to a lack of awareness of suicide as a major public health problem and the taboo in many societies to openly discuss it. Till date, only a few countries have included suicide prevention among their health priorities and only 38 countries report having a national suicide prevention strategy. 79 per cent of suicides

occurred in low and middle-income countries in 2016. Suicide accounted for 1.4 per cent of all deaths worldwide making it the 18th leading cause of death in 2016. Failure in examinations led to 2,413 suicides by students in 2016 or seven every day accounting for 25 per cent of student suicides. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in its 2015 data made a shocking revelation that in India, one student commits suicide every hour.

Harel-Fisch, Abdeen, Walsh, Radwan & Fogel-Grinvald (2012) investigated the study explores relationships between individual and cumulative multiple risk behaviours and suicidal ideation and behaviour among mid adolescents in three different populations in the Middle East. Data from the 2004 Health Behaviour in School Aged Children in the Middle East (HBSCME) study included 8345 10th-grade pupils in three populations; Jewish Israelis 59 (1770), Arab Israelis (2185) and Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank. Risk behaviours and factors including tobacco use, bullying, medically-attended injuries, excessive time with friends, parental disconnectedness, negative school experience, truancy and poor academic performance. Substantial population differences for suicidal tendency and risk behaviours were observed, with notably high levels of suicidal ideation and behaviour among Arab-Israeli youth and higher levels of risk behaviours among the Jewish and Arab Israeli youth. For all populations suicidal tendency was at least 4 times higher among adolescents reporting 4 risk behaviours, suggesting that similar psychosocial determinants affect patterns of risk behaviours and suicidal tendency. Results highlight the importance of understanding cultural contexts of risk behaviours and suicidal ideation and behaviour.

A study done by Silverman, Meyer, Sloane, Raffel, and Pratt (1997) in a particular period of time, investigated the risk factors of suicide in students of graduate and undergraduate courses. Study showed the rate of suicide on ten campuses of university for the era of 1980 to 1990 years. Specially, it was required to find the rate of suicide in student population at university level, to know the point that students preferred to go to counselling centres when they were very near to suicide, and risk factors of suicide in students of graduation and undergraduate courses. Researcher hypothesizes that identifying risk factors for suicide would promote the expansion and efficient intervention implementation programs aiming at preventing those students who are at greater suicide risk. Results suggest that majority of students were found at higher level

of depression and hopelessness and this result may support counselling centres of colleges regarding the attention level that should be taken into account while assessing the risk factors for suicide, mainly hopelessness and depression. The investigators report that these two aspects i.e., hopelessness and depression seem highly associated with suicidal behaviour and suicide ideation therefore these factors should be evaluated when endeavouring to prevent suicide in students of college. In addition, authors emphasize upon significance of eradicating intellectual health issues and providing intervention for these issues at college grounds.

Furr, Westefeld, Connell and Jenkins (2001) conducted a survey to verify that suicide ideation and depressive symptoms are rising or declining in students of college and to evaluate suggestions for counselling centres present in colleges with sample size of one thousand four hundred fifty-five. In this survey fifty three percent of students reported to have depressive symptoms during beginning of college and the most frequent reasons were grading problems (reported by fifty three percent), loneliness (reported by fifty one percent), financial problems (reported by fifty percent), love conflicts (reported by forty eight percent). Hopelessness was reported by forty nine percent of students as a risk factor to suicide ideation. Furthermore, the study reported that only seventeen percent of the students experiencing depressive symptoms used counselling centres services. Authors emphasize on the importance to develop more efficient models of intervention programme for the students who want help and to design the programs aiming to encourage the students to participate in community-oriented events on college campuses.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the specific procedure or techniques to identify select process and analysis information about a topic. It gives complete plan or blue print about how the research was carried out. The methodology is necessary and important in research because it gives information about the objective of the study hypothesis the research design used for the study methods used for data collection etc.

In this chapter, every stage has been explained and justify with clear reasons for the understanding of others. Through this methodology it allows the reader to critically evaluate the study, overall validity and reliability.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEROTICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 COUNSELOR: According to Cambridge dictionary, counselor is Someone who trained to listen to people and give them advice about their problem.

3.2.1.2 STUDENT: According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a student is a person who is learning at a college, university, or a school.

3.2.1.3 SUICIDE: National institute of mental health defined Suicide as the death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with intent to die as a result of the behavior.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 COUNSELOR: A counselor is a trained person with scientific knowledge in helping individuals who are struggling to cope with their psycho-social environment.

3.2.2.2 SUICIDE: Suicide is the act of killing oneself intentionally.

3.2.2.3 STUDENT: A student is one who studies under an educational institution for gaining knowledge between the age of 14-21

.3.3 VARIABLE

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: Suicidal tendency

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Students

3.4 HYPOTHESIS

The rate of Suicidal tendency among students is increasing.

3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher used the descriptive research design for study. Descriptive research design is concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or group and most of the social work research comes under this category.

3.6 PILOT STDY

A pilot study conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. The researcher conducted pilot study by taking 20 respondents to know the feasibility of the questionnaire.

3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The study looks for the perception of counselors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students. Here the researcher selected counselors in Kannur district as the universe of the study and one counselor in Kannur district selected as the unit of the study.

3.8 SAMPLING

Snowball sampling is the method adopted by the researcher. This is a sampling technique of building up a list or a sampling of a special population by using an initial set of its members as informants.

3.9 SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher used primary and secondary source of data collection in the research study.

3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE

The collection of data through questionnaire, interview and observation method is called primary data.

3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE

The researcher gathered information for book, articles, online websites etc. This is the method of secondary data collection.

3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

For the data collection researcher used primary tools like questionnaire, interview, and observation method.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used survey method to collect data.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Microsoft excel used for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Research requires analysis and interpretation of empirical data. After the data have been collected, the researcher turns to the task of analysing and interpreting of collected data for the investigation. This chapter tries to make a detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected for the particular study “Perception of counsellors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students”. The hypotheses were verified; the findings, interpretations, pie diagrams and all the related aspects are presented here.

4.2 DEALT WITH STUDENT CLIENTS

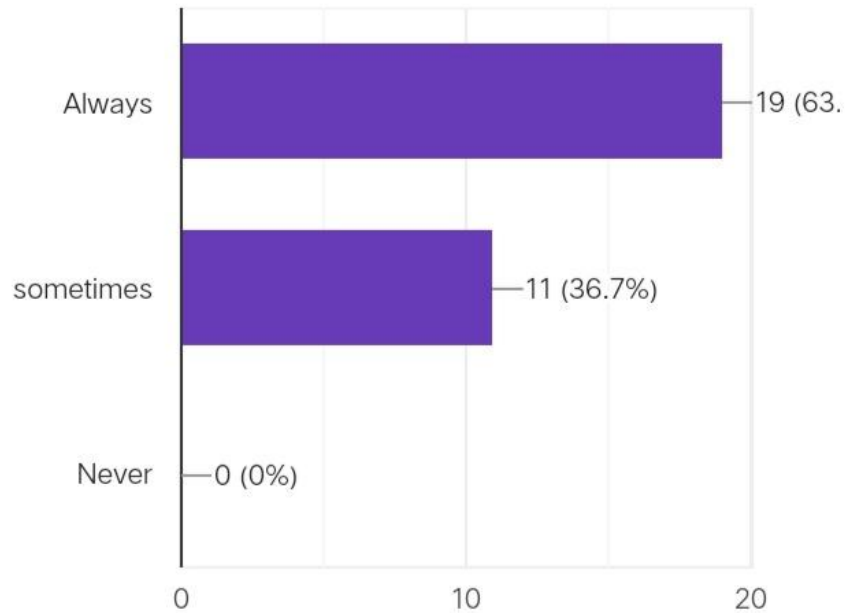


Figure 1

The above chart emphasise on percentage of counsellors who have dealt with student clients 63.3% of counsellors are always dealing with students.36.7% of response sometimes deal with student clients.It shows that majority of the counsellors dealing with student clients .

4.3 WORKED WITH STUDENTS TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

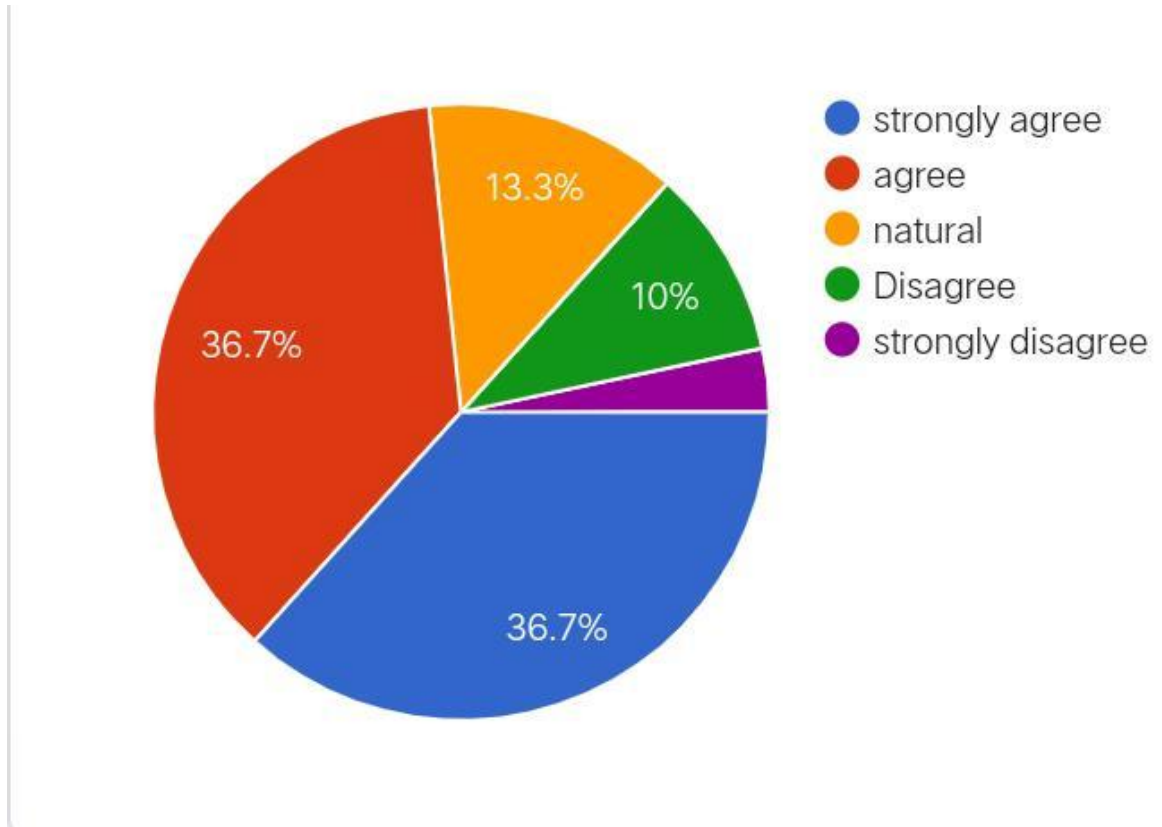


Figure 2

The figure 2 shows that 36.75% of the respondents where worked with students who tried to commit suicide. It assumes that the persons who tried to commite suicide started to seek professional helps and majority of the respondents are worked with students who tried to commit suiciied.

4.4 TREND OF SUICIDE SEEMS TO BE INCREASING

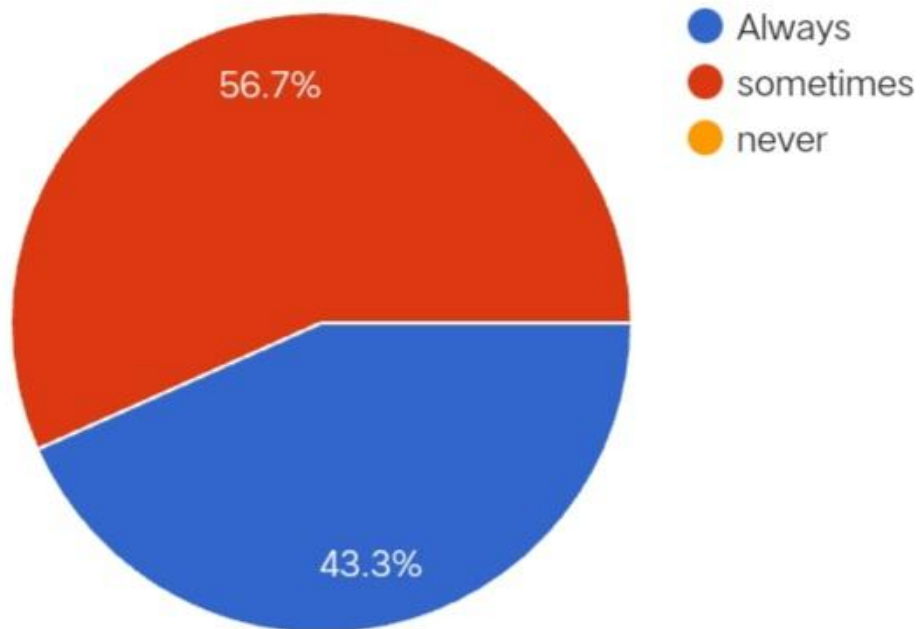


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows that 43.3% of respondents seems the trend of suicide is increasing among students and another 56.7% also agreeing with the situation. It indicates that the trend of suicide is increasing among students.

4.5 AWARENESS OF SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

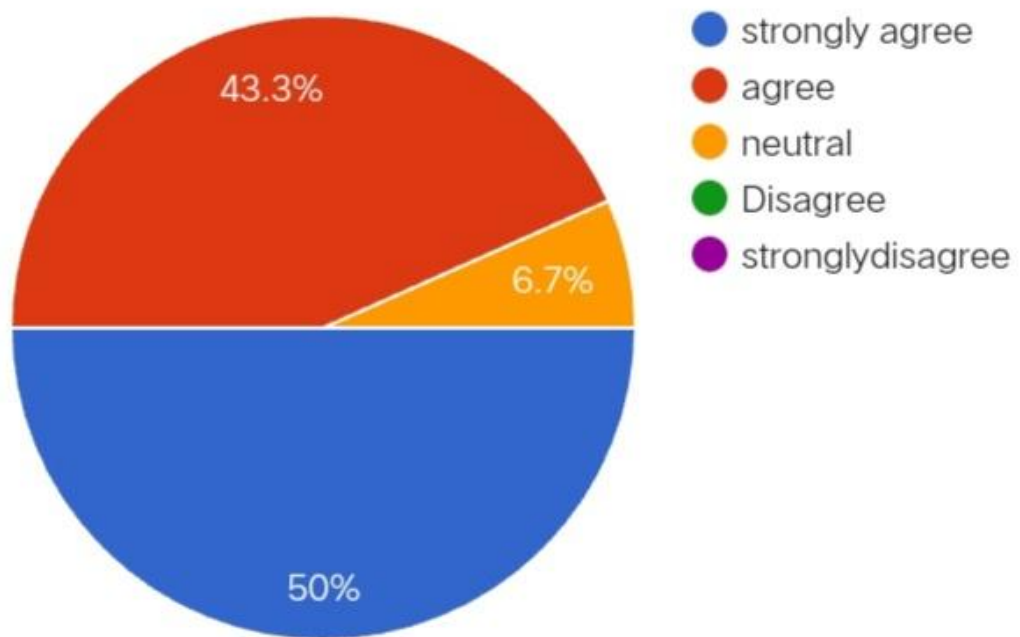


Figure 4

The figure 4 shows that 50% of the respondents are strongly agreeing about their awareness on suicide prevention programmes and their ability in making the clients aware about it. 43% of respondents agreeing and 6.7% is neutrally responded.

4.6 ROLE OF PEER GROUP

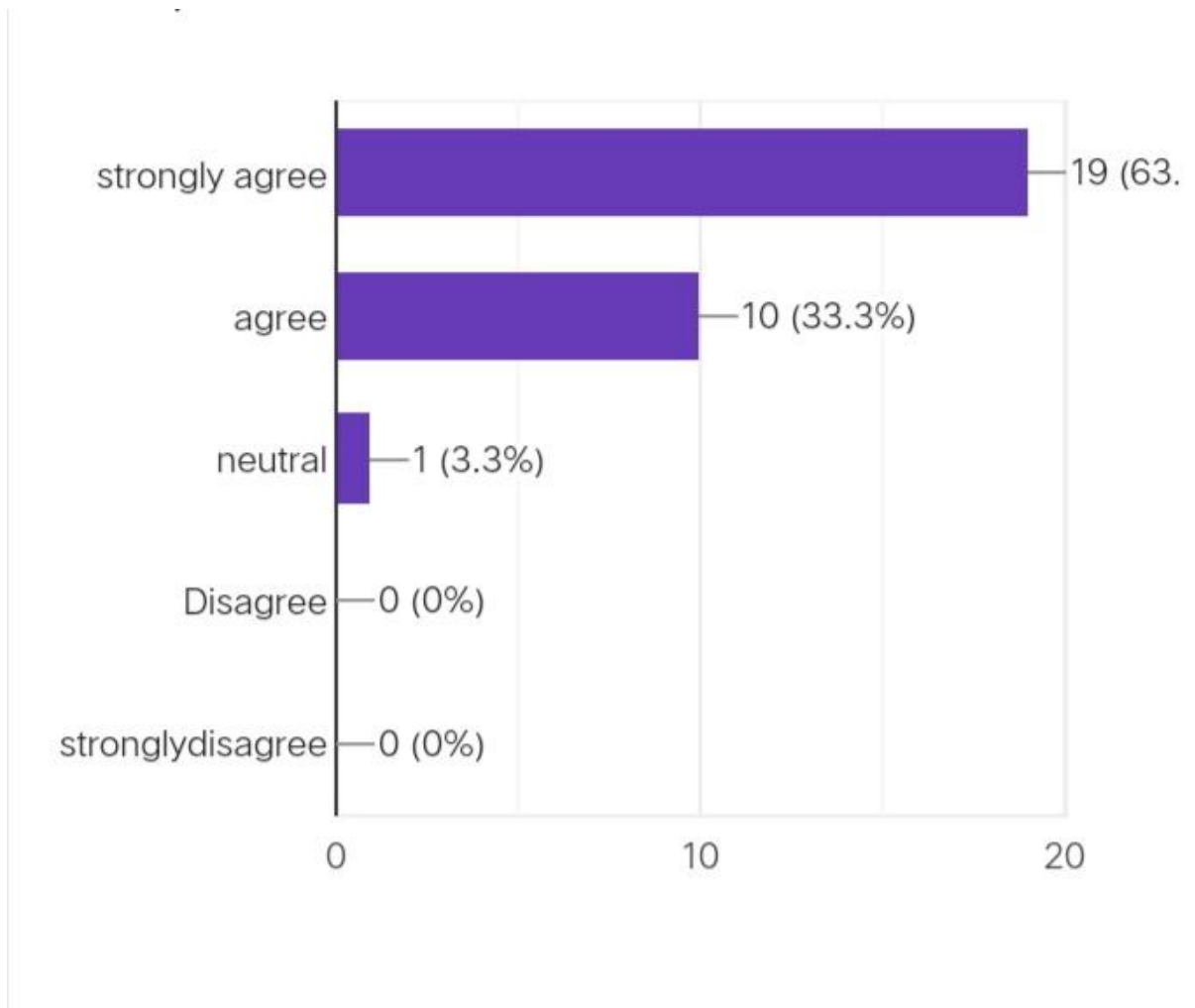


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows that 63.4% of respondents strongly agreeing peer groups have a major role in moulding students character and 33.3% of respondents agreeing the influence of peer and 1% believe that peer groups haven't major influence in moulding students character. so it clearly shows that peer group have a great role in moulding students character.

4.7 INFLUENCE OF PEER GROUP

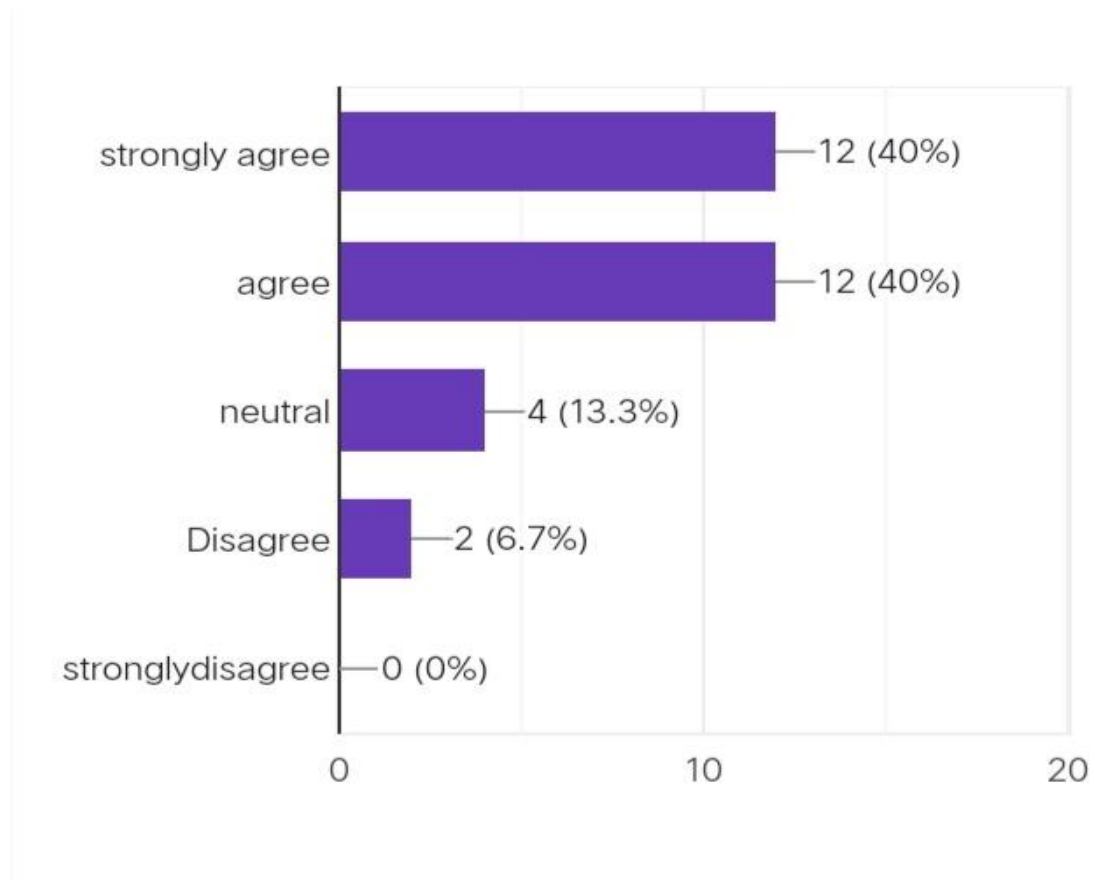


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows that 40% of respondents believes that increasing suicidal rates among students can strongly influence peer groups, another 40% of respondents agreeing the influence, 13.3% of respondents believe that increasing suicidal rates haven't major influence in peer groups and 6.7% of the respondents not believe increasing suicidal rate have any influence in peer groups. The figure shows that increasing suicidal rates can influence peer groups.

4.8 ATTITUDE OF TRIVIALISING ON SUICIDE

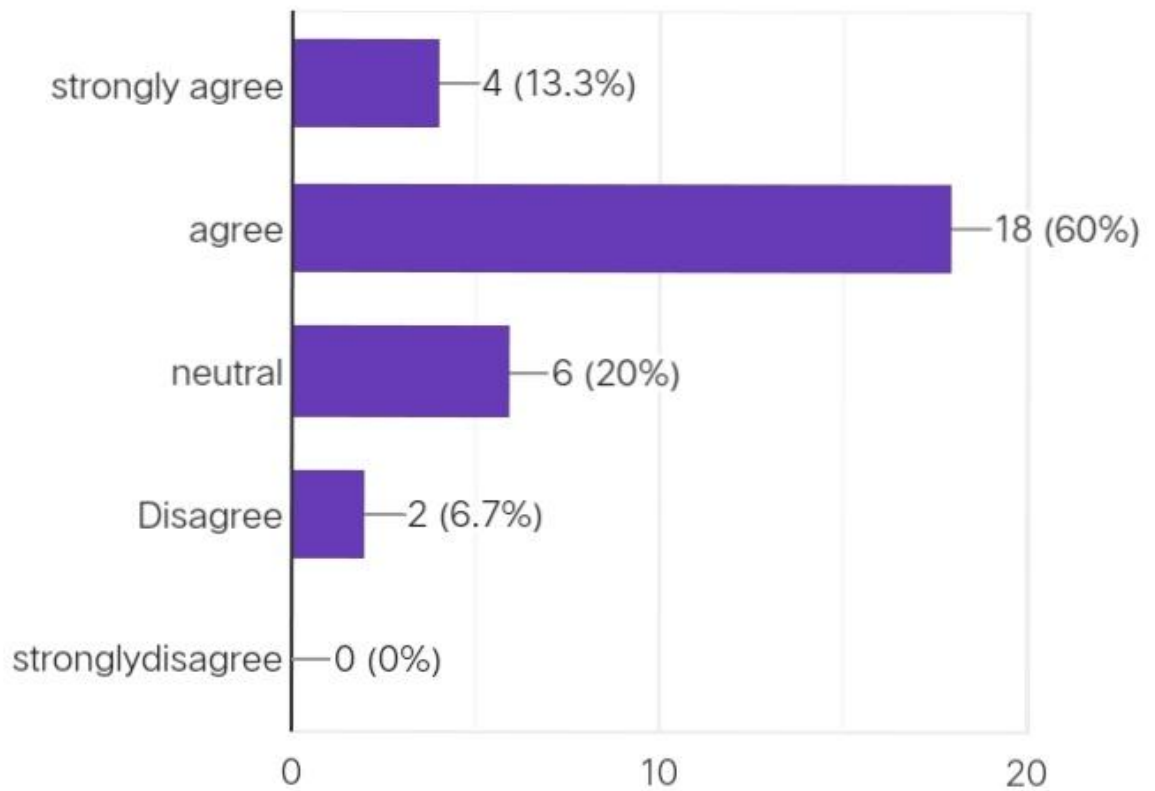


Figure 7

The above chart shows that 13% believes that increasing suicidal rates creates an attitude of trivialising on suicide among peer groups, 60% agreeing with the state, 20% aren't believe an attitude of trivialising on suicide among students is not possible and 6.7% disagree with the possibility of creating an attitude of trivialising on suicide among students. The chart shows the majority believes the increasing suicidal tendency among students creates an attitude of trivialising on suicide among students.

4.9 ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

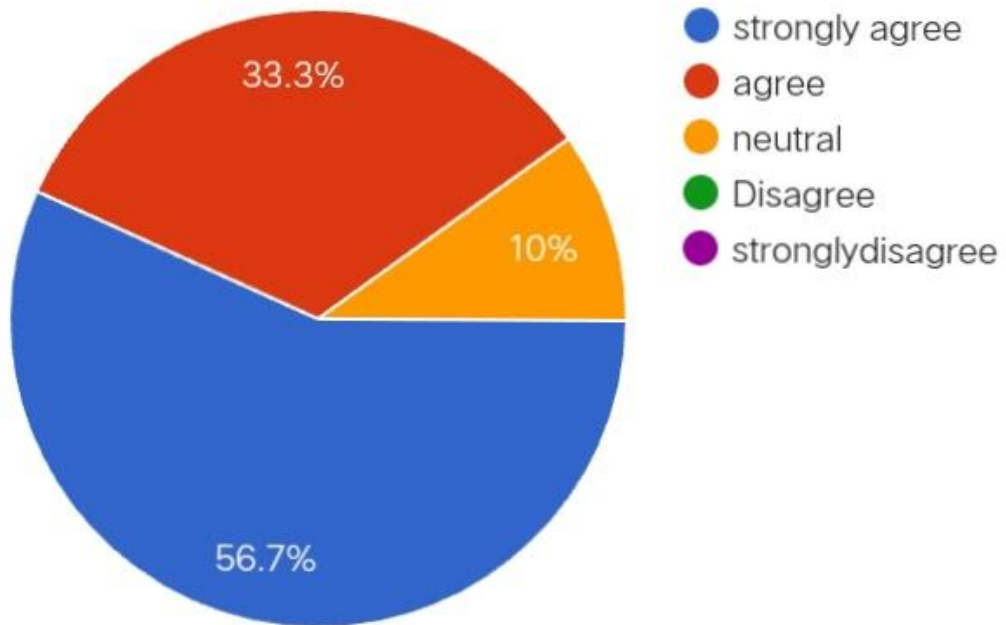


Figure 8

As the figure reflects 56.7% of the respondents feel that the suicidal tendency can significantly affect the academic and social performance of students, 33.3% feel there is possibility, the remaining 10% are not sure. The above pie chart clearly shows that increasing suicidal tendency can significantly affect the academic and social performance of students.

4.10 INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING SUBSTANCES

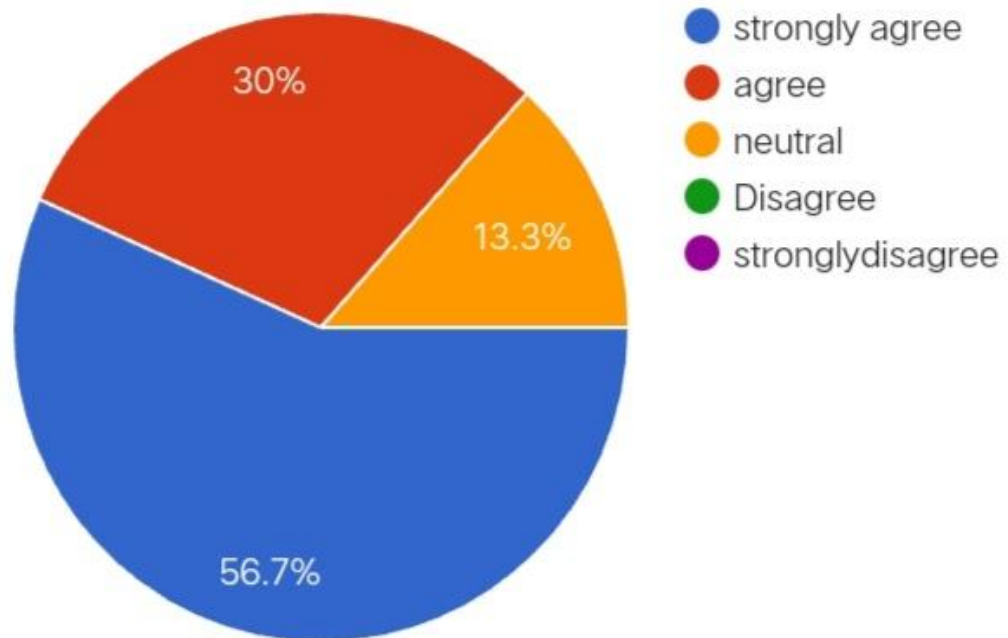


Figure 9

The above pie chart describes the 56.7% of respondents strongly feel, usage of intoxicant substances can lead to suicidal tendencies among students, 30% of counsellors agreeing the situation and 13.3% of respondents are not sure about it. It shows that major respondents believe the increasing use of intoxicant substance among students can increase their tendency to commit suicide.

4.11 UNHEALTHY VIRTUAL RELATIONSHIPS

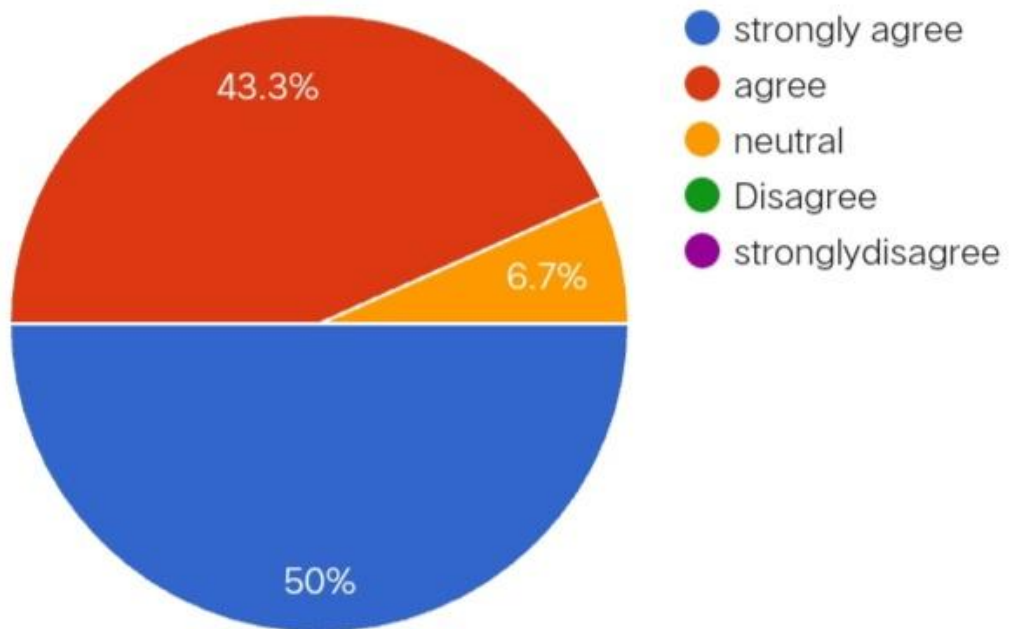


Figure 10

The figure 10 shows response of the respondents toward the statement “unhealthy virtual relationships often lead students to commit suicide”. Among the respondents 50% responded “strongly agree”, 43.3% responded “agree” and 6.7% responded “neutral”. This pie chart indicates the unhealthy virtual relationships often leads students to commit suicide.

4.12 PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEM

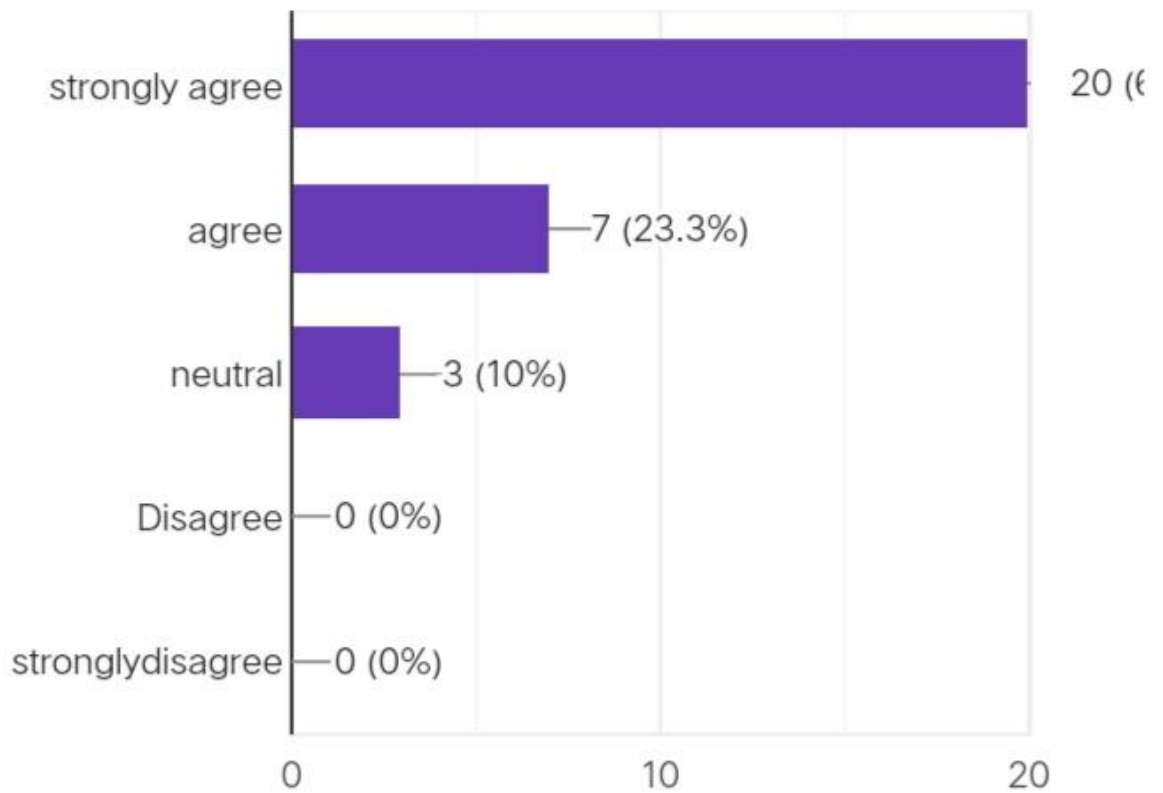


Figure 11

The figure 11 shows the response of the respondents toward the statement “Providing an adequate support system to student can reduce suicide to some extent”. Among the respondents 65.7% respond “strongly agree” who says providing an adequate support system to students can reduce suicide to some extent, 23% respondents responded “agree” and 10% responded “neutral”. This chart indicates providing an adequate support system to students can reduce suicide to some extent.

4.13 CREATING A SENSE OF PURPOSE IN STUDENTS LIFE

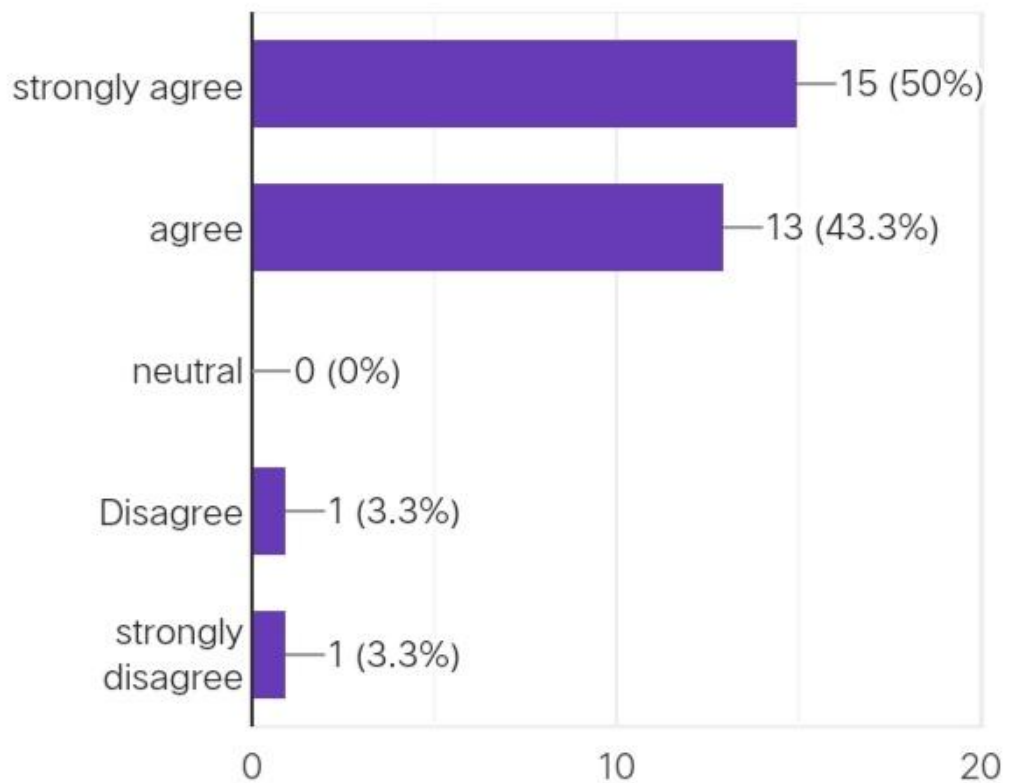


Figure 12

When the respondents asked “creating a sence of purpose in life among students can help them to get rid of suicidal tendencies” the majority of the respondentes (50%) “stronglyagree”,43.3% “agree” and percentage of respondents responded disagree. The chart clearly shows that creating a sense of purpose in life among students can help them to get rid of suicidal tendencies.

4.14 MAINTAINING QUALITY OF PARENTING

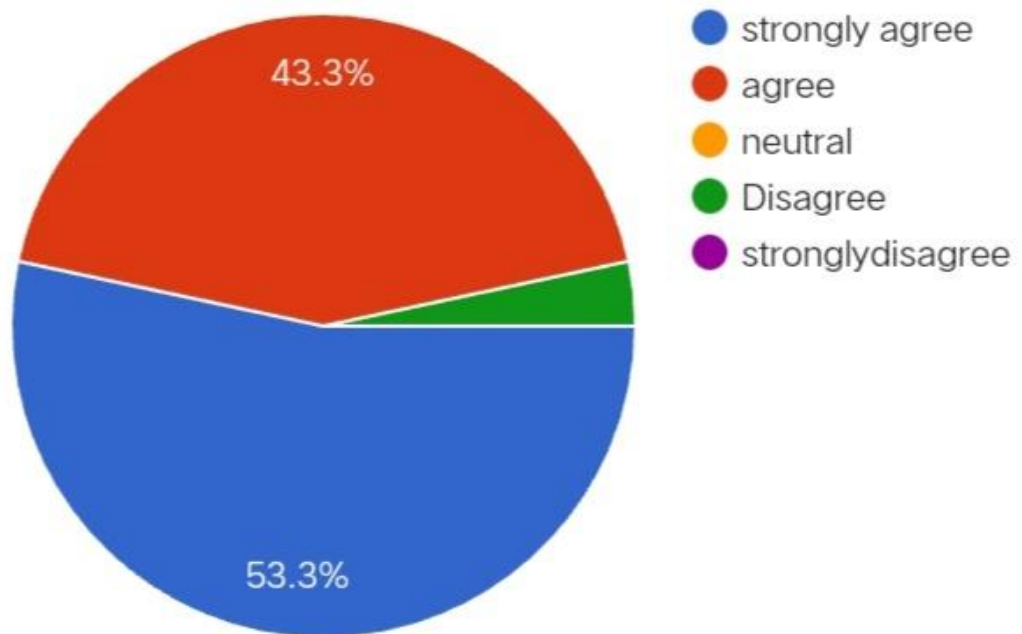


Figure 13

The above pie chart describes the response on "maintaining quality of parenting will help students to increase their ability to cope with situation" 53.3% of the respondents strongly agreeing, 43.3% of the respondents agreeing with the statement and the remaining percentage of respondents disagreed with the statement. The chart clearly emphasizes maintaining quality of parenting will help students to increase their ability to cope with situations.

4.15 PARENTAL PRESSURE TO SCORE MARKS

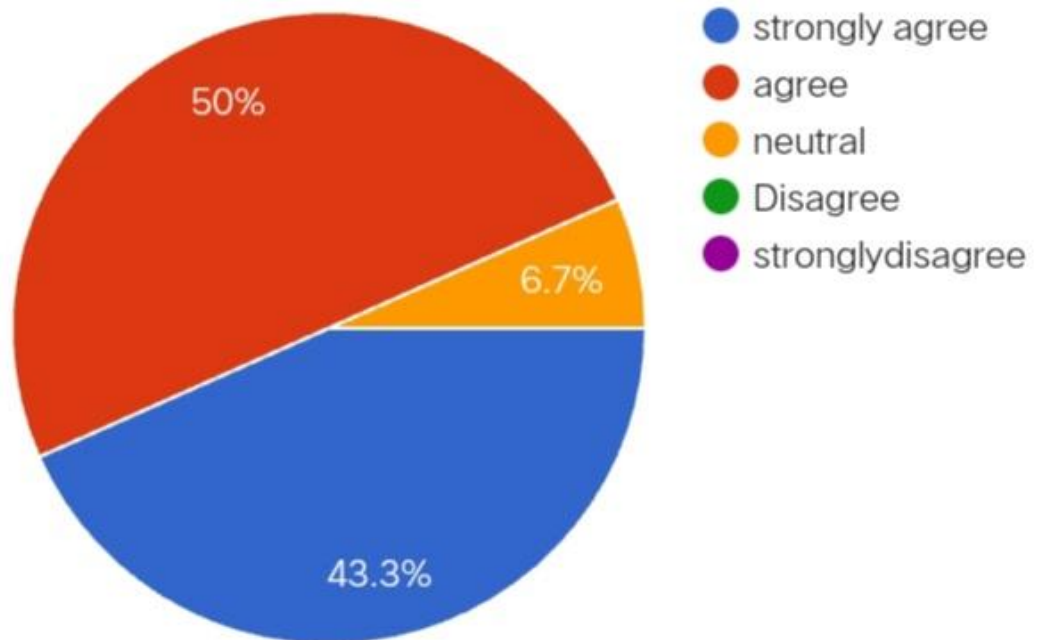


Figure 14

Figure 14 shows the response on too much parental pressure to score marks can lead to serious behavioural changes in students 43.3% of the respondents “strongly agree”, 50% of respondents “agree” and the left portion (6.7%) responded neutrally. It shows that too much parental pressure negatively effect the students.

4.15 SCHOOL COUNSELLING AS AN INTEGRAL PART

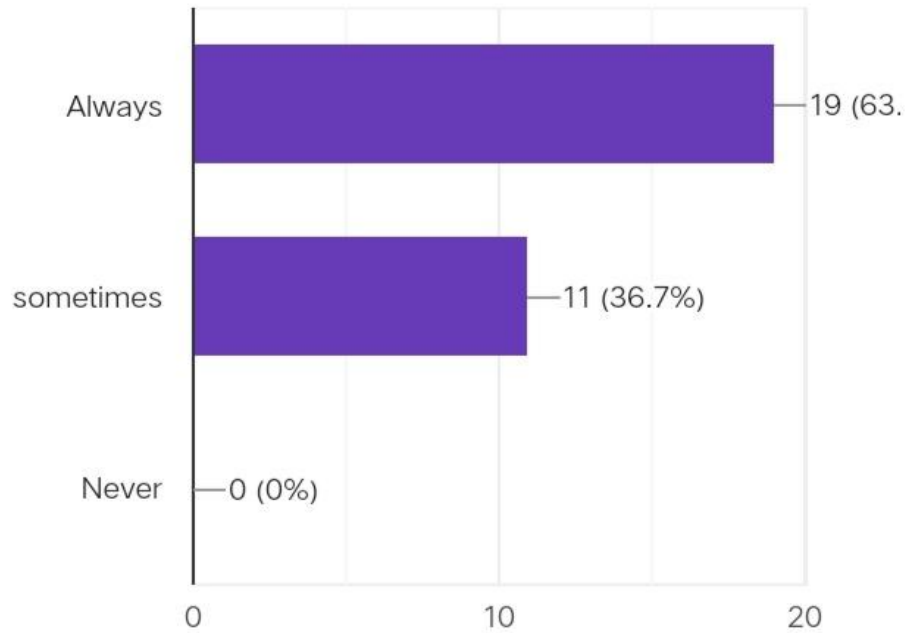


Figure 15

As the figure reflects 63.3% of the respondents feel that school counselling should be an integral part of educational institutions, 36.7% believe that sometimes it is an essential part. The chart clearly shows that school counselling should be an integral part of the educational system.

4.16 STUDENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

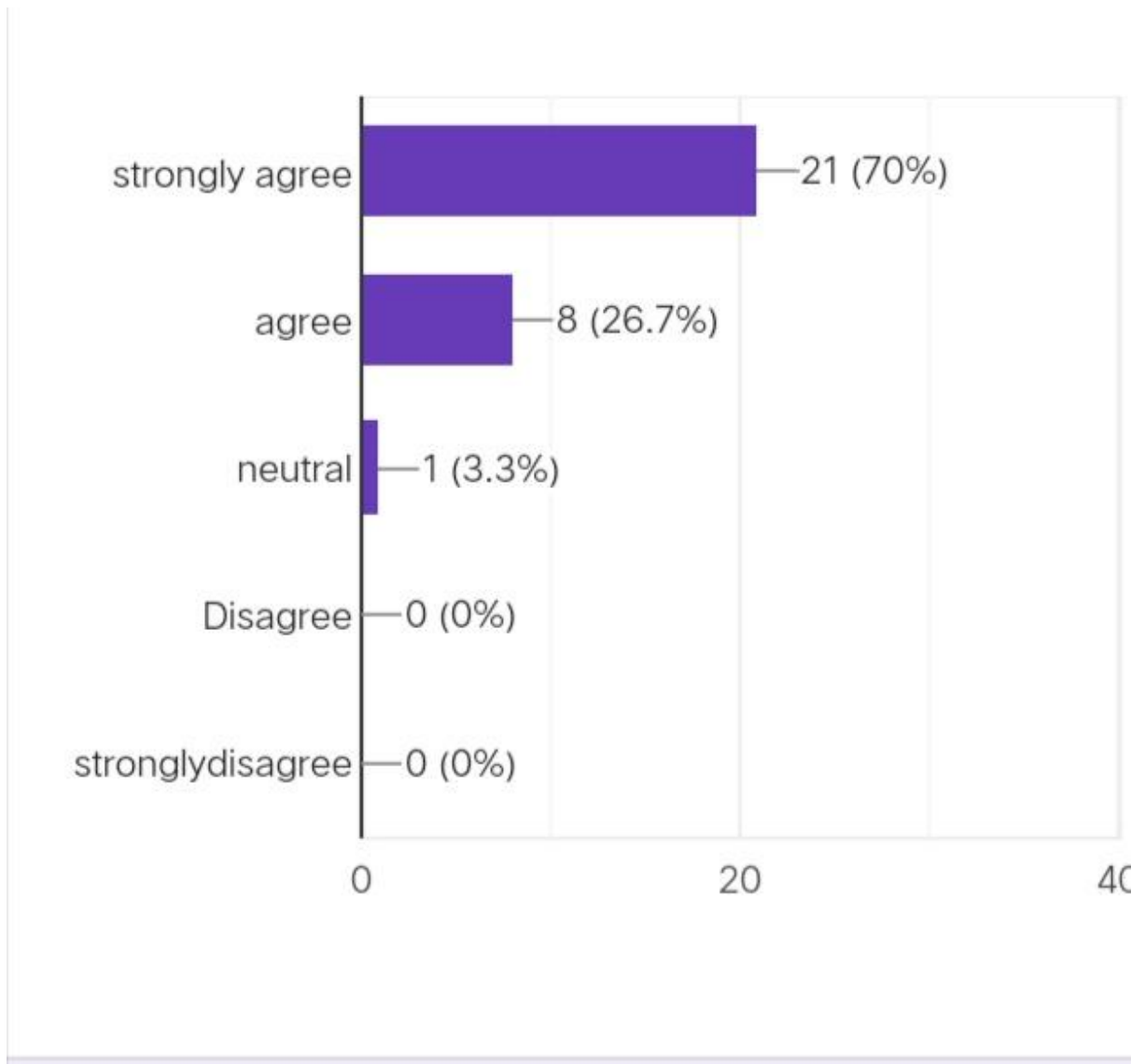


Figure 16

Figure 16 shows the response on students must be included in prevention programmes. 70% of the response strongly believes in including students in suicidal prevention programmes will reduce suicide to some extent, 26% of response agreeing with the statement.

4.17 AWARENESS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH

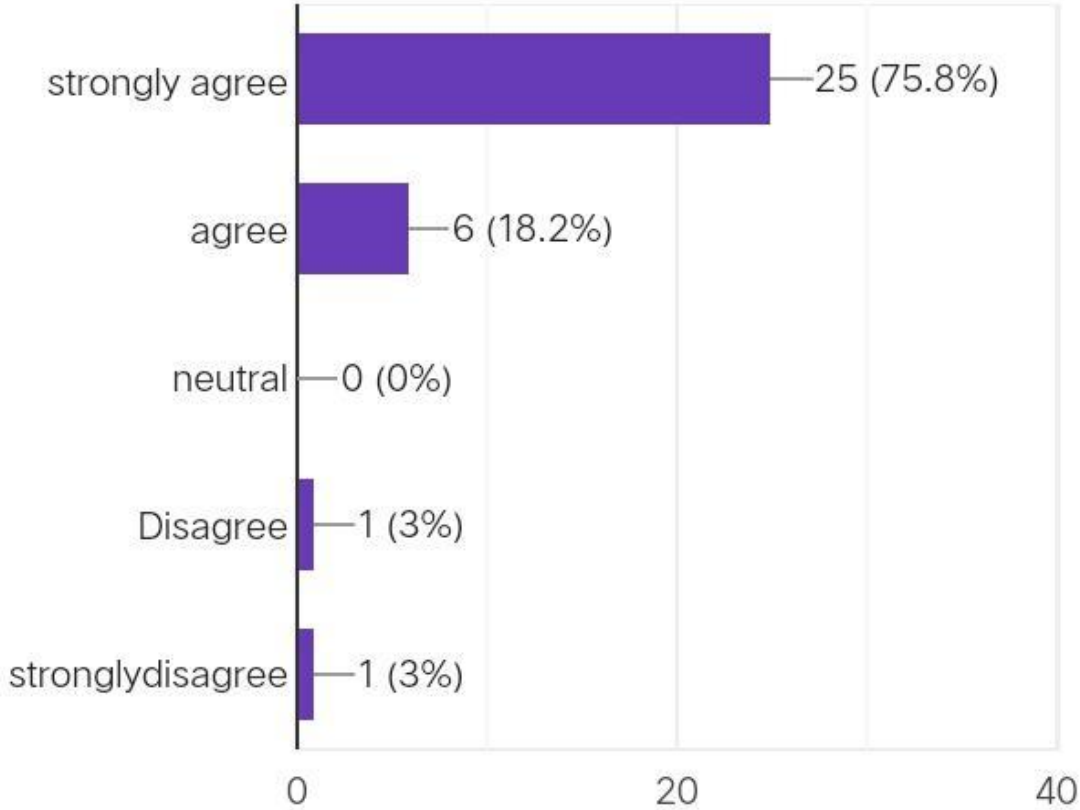


Figure 17

Figure 17 shows that the response on parents and students must be provide awareness about mental health, 75.8% of the response strongly believe providing awareness to parents and students on mental health will be a effective remedy,18.2% of the response agreeing with this statement.The chart clearly shows that providing awareness on mental health is a great measure to suicide prevention

4.18 AWARENESS ON QUALITY PARENTING

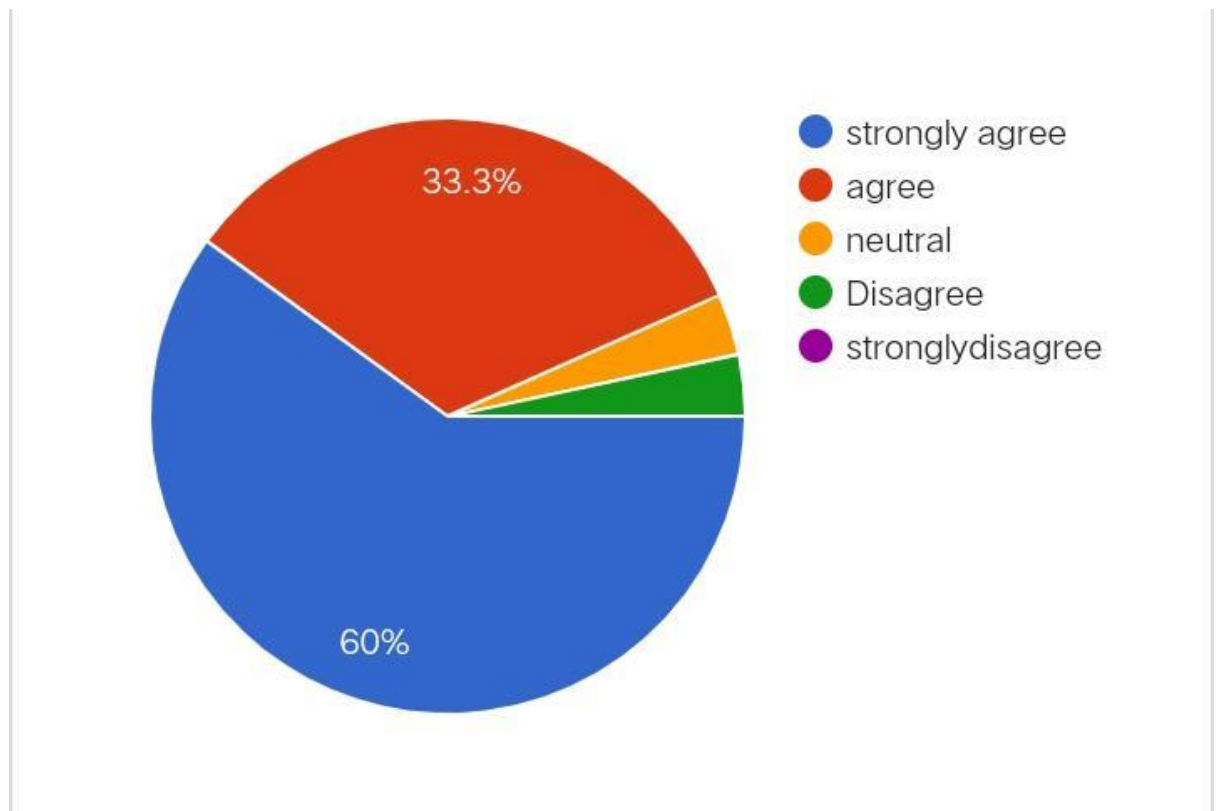


Figure 18

Figure 18 shows that, awareness on quality parenting will reduce the suicidal tendency on students the 60% of response strongly believe quality parenting will help to reduce suicides among students, 33.3% of response agreeing with this statement. The above pie chart clearly shows that awareness on quality parenting will reduce the suicidal tendency among students.

4.18 CONCLUSION

This chapter tries to make detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected by the researcher on the topic "PERCEPTION OF COUNSELORS ON THE INCREASING RATE OF SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS". Each data is analyzed by using appropriate diagrams and that are interpreted on the basis of the results. Interpretation is the critical examination of the result of one's analysis in the light of all limitations of the data gathered.

CHAPTER V

MAJOR FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings of the study conducted by the researcher on the topic “perception of counselors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students”. This chapter also points of the limitations of the study conducted as well as suggestions for further studies on this topic. **Research findings are the results of a study that is conducted to answer a specific research question.** Research findings are important because they can also help us to identify areas where more research is needed. This is the section where the researcher presents the main findings of the research based on the evidence that you have collected and analyzed in the study which highlights the novelty and significance of the work. The main objective of this is to display or showcase the outcome of the study conducted by the researcher. The major findings, limitations and suggestions of this research are given in this chapter

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ The study clearly shows that majority of the counsellors are aware of the suicidal prevention programs.
- ❖ The study indicates that the students who are tried to commit suicide started to seek professional helps and majority of the counsellors are worked with students who tried to commit suicide.
- ❖ The study shows that the trend of suicide seems to be increasing among the students.
- ❖ The study clearly shows that peer groups play an important role in moulding student’s character.
- ❖ Majority of the counsellors feels that increasing suicidal rates among students can influence peer groups.
- ❖ The study clearly shows that, the increasing suicidal tendency among students creates an attitude of trivialising on suicide among students.

- ❖ From the opinion of the respondents, increasing suicidal tendency can significantly affects the academic and social performance of students
- ❖ The study clearly shows that, increasing use of intoxicating substances among students increases their tendency to commit suicide.
- ❖ From the study shows that, unhealthy virtual relationships often lead students to commit suicide.
- ❖ The study clearly shows that providing an adequate support system to students can reduce suicide to some extent.
- ❖ Most of the respondents feels that maintaining quality of parenting will help students to increase the ability to cope with situations.
- ❖ The study shows that too much parental pressure to score marks can lead to serious behavioural changes in students.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents feels that school counselling should be an integral part of educational institutions.
- ❖ From the study indicates that, parents and students must be provided awareness about importance of mental health.
- ❖ The study shows that quality parenting will reduce the suicidal tendency among the students

5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Suicidal tendency among students is very relevant topic which is beneficial for the entire people, this research is only focused on small population that is counsellors in Kannur district. Hence the results can't be generalized.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- ❖ Similar researches can be conducted in a more wider area or different areas.
- ❖ Similar researches can be conducted with a greater sample size for better results.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision reached by the researcher through collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Conclusion chapter deals with all the major findings developed through the research. Research plays an important role in discovering new information and provides opportunities to conduct future researches on the topic. It can discover new things which were unknown, creating new perspective changing the way of traditional thinking. High quality research in social work is important for many reasons. Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engage and programs often from the research. The present study was about perception of counselors on the increasing rate of suicidal tendency among students. The increasing rate of student suicide creates an attitude of trivialisation on suicide among students it will negatively affects the proper development of the students. From the study the researcher found that quality of parenting, parental pressure, influence of social media use of intoxicant substance, influence of negative peer pressure etc will lead students to commit suicides. However providing adequate support system, awareness class, creating purpose in life, maintaining quality of parenting etc will help to reduce the increasing suicidal rate among students.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ❖ Abdel-Khalek, A. & Lester, D. (2002). Can personality predict suicidality? A study in two cultures. *Int Journal Soc Psychiatry*. 48(3):231-9.
- ❖ Agarwal, R.K., & Chahar, S.S. (2007). Examining role stress among technical students in India. *Social Psychology of Education*, 10(15), 77-91.
- ❖ Aaron R, Joseph A, Abraham S, Muliyl J, George K, & Prasad J, (2004). Suicides in young people in rural southern India. *Lancet*. 363:1117-8.
- ❖ Alem, A., Kebede D., Jacobson L., & Kullgren G. (1999). Suicide attempts among adults in Butajira, Ethiopia. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*. Supplement. 397, 70-76.
- ❖ World Health Organisation (2009) (n.d.). Suicide prevention: Live your life. Retrieved 24 July, from <http://www.who.int/mental health/prevention/suicide/suicide prevention/en/>
- ❖ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>.

APPENTIX

1 Name of the respondent

2. Age

3. Gender

4. Educational qualification

5. Name of the institution which the respondent is working

6. Years of experience of the respondent

8. I have dealt with student clients

A.Always B. Sometimes C. Never

9. I worked with students who tried to commit suicide

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. Disagree D. strongly disagree

10. The trend of suicide seems to be increasing among the students

A .Always B. Sometimes C. Never

11. I am aware of suicide prevention programs and I try to make the clients aware about it

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. Disagree D. Strongly disagree

12. Peer groups plays an important role in moulding students character

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. Disagree D. strongly disagree

13. Increasing Suicidal rates among students can influence peer groups

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. Disagree D. strongly disagree

14. The increasing suicidal tendency among students creates an attitude of trivialising on suicide, among peer groups

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree

15. It significantly affects the academic and social performance of students
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
16. The increasing use of intoxicating substances among students increases their tendency to commit suicide
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
17. Unhealthy virtual relationships often leads students to commit suicide
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
18. Providing an adequate support system to students can reduce suicide to some extent
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
19. Creating a sense of purpose in life among students can help them to get rid of suicidal tendencies
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
20. Maintaining quality of parenting will help students to increase the ability to cope with situations.
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
21. Too much parental pressure to score marks can lead to serious behavioural changes in students
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
22. School counselling should be an integral part of educational institutions
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
- 23 Students must be included in suicidal prevention programmes
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree
- 24 Parents and students must be provided awareness about importance of mental health
- A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree

25 Awareness on quality parenting will reduce the suicidal tendency among the students

A.Strongly agree B. Agree D. Neutral E. disagree D. strongly disagree

**A STUDY ON ROLE OF KUDUMBASHREE IN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO NADUVIL PANCHAYAT**



ANUPRIYA SIBY

DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKKADAVU

KANNUR 670705

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON ROLE OF KUDUMBASHREE IN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO NADUVIL PANCHAYAT**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUEMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK.**

BY

ANUPRIYA SIBY

REGISTER NO. DB20BSWR020

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. AKSHAYA. P

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,
ANAGADIKKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706**

NOVEMBER 2022

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **Role of Kudumbashree in Entrepreneurship Development**, submitted by Anupriya **Siby** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of **her** study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikkadavu, Kannur, Affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANACHICKAL

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikkadavu

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **Role of Kudumbashree in Entrepreneurship Development**, submitted by Anupriya Siby in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of **her** study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikkadavu, Kannur, Affiliated to The Kannur University.

MS. AKSHYA. P

Assistant Professor and Researcher Guide

Department Of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikkadavu

DECLARATION

I, Ms. Anupriya Siby, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A Study on Role of Kudumbashree in Entrepreneurship Development with Special Reference to Naduvil panchayat**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Ms. Akshaya. P**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Anagikkadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKKADAVU

Anupriya Siby

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. first and foremost, I thank God almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things. I would like to extend my sincere word of gratitude To Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat, (Principal, Don Bosco Arts And Science College), Fr. Sojan Panachickal, (Head Of The Department Of Social Work) , And My Faculty Supervisor , Ms Akshaya .P whose assistance , guidance and inspiration helped me to complete the study . i also extend my gratitude to Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis, Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan, Mrs. Ayana Swaminathan, Mrs. Aishwarya Thomas, Ms. Delna Abhraham, Ms. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study. on this occasion I thank all the respondent for their corporation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Anupriya Siby

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the role of kudumbashree in entrepreneurship development. The study mainly concentrates on the kudumbashree members in Naduvil Panchayat. The respondents of the study were thirty kudumbashree women from different wards of Naduvil Panchayat. The data was collected through questionnaire method. The study is needed in order to find and analyse various aspects of entrepreneurship activities which conducted by kudumbashree mission. It will happen only through proper management of entrepreneurial activities in kudumbashree. Kudumbashree activities have various plans for the development of tribals, women entrepreneurship, small scale businesses and so on. The study is important because the kudumbashree helps the society to become more empower.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	Page. No
CERTIFICATES _____	03
DECLARATION _____	05
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT _____	06
ABSTRACT _____	07
CONTENT _____	08
LIST OF FIGURES _____	12
CHAPTER	
INTRODUCTION _____	18
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM _____	18
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY _____	18
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY _____	18
1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY _____	18
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION _____	18
1.6 CONCLUSION _____	19
CHAPTER 2	
REVIEW OF LITERATURE _____	20
2.1 INTRODUCTION _____	21
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE _____	22

2.3 CONCLUSION	27
CHAPTER 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28
3.1 INTRODUCTION	29
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT	26
3.2.1 THEORITICAL DEFINITION	27
3.2.1.1 ROLE	27
3.2.1.2 KUDUMBASHREE	27
3.2.1.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP	27
3.2.1.4 DEVELOPMENT	27
3.3.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	
3.3.2.1 ROLE	29
3.3.2.2 KUDUMBASHREE	27
3.3.2.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP	27
3.3.2.4 DEVELOPMENT	27
3.3 VARIABLES	28
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	28
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	28
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	28
3.5 PILOT STUDY	29

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	29
37 SAMPLING	29
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	30
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA	31
3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA	31
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	31
3.10 PRE-TEST	31
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	31
3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	31
CHAPTER 4	
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	32
4.1 INTRODUCTION	33
4.2 ANALYSIS AD INTERPRETATION	34
4.3 CONCLUSION	60
CHAPTER 5	
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	61
5.1 INTRODUCTION	62
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	63
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	64
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	64

5.5 CONCLUSION	64
BIBLIOGRAPHY	65
APPENDIX	67

LIST OF FIGURES

SL.NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE NO.
1	1	EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT	35
2	2	KUDUMBASHREE IS BENEFICIAL TO YOU	36
3	3	KUDUMBASHREE CREATES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP	37
4	4	THE KUDUMBASHREE HAS BEEN ABLE TO ENSURE EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME FOR THE LIVELYHOOD OF ITS MEMBERS	38
5	5	KUDUMBASHREE IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT	39
6	6	DOES ALL MEMBERS GET EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN KUDUMBASHREE	40
7	7	KUDUMBASHREE HELPS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIVELYHOOD OF WOMEN	41
8	8	NEIGHBOURHOOD GROUPS STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND WOMENS EMPOWERMENT	42
9	9	AS THE WEEKLY MEETINGS ALTERNATE IS CONDUCTED WITH EACH NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY, INTERACTION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING ARE STRENGTHEN	43
10	10	ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE FUNDS OF	44

		KUDUMASHREE MISSION	
11	11	IT IS POSSIBLE TO ERADICATE POVERTY THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE	45
12	12	DOES KUDUMBASHREE HELP EXTREME POVERTY FAMILIES TO: THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF MEMBERS ENHANCED	46
13	13	THERE ARE MANY PROJECTS FOR SC/ ST PEOPLE, BUT THEY DO NOT KNOW PROJECTS	47
14	14	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCES ARE PROVIDED TO THE NEEDY THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE	48
15	15	IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE, WOMEN FARMERS ARE GETTING MODERN KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE	49
16	16	THERE ARE VARIOUS KUDUMBASHEE ACTIVITIES FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE	50
17	17	THE INCENTIVE RECEIVED AS PART OF MAKING FALLOW AND ELIGIBLE FOR CULTIVATION AND RESEARCH AND PROMOTING ORGANIC FARMING	51
18	18	FOR THE ACTIVITIES IN THE ANIMAL WELFARE SECTOR FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE TO AT LOW INTEREST THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE	52
19	19	YOU PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAINING FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATION	53

20	20	KUDUMBASHREE HELPS PERSONS WHO DESERVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION SUCH ELDERLY PERSONS, HANDICAPED, AIDS PERSONS ETC	54
21	21	KUDUMBASHREE MEMBERS ARE ACTIVE IN HYGIENE, HEALTH AND IMMUNITY PROGRAMMS	55
22	22	IS KUDUMBASHREE WORKS IN ADOLESCENCE EDUCATION, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND FURTHER EDUCATION	56
23	23	KUDUMBASHREE PROVIDES NECESSARY LOANS FOR THE MEMBERS	57
24	24	YOUR KUDUMBASHREE WORK BOYOND RELIGION AND PARTY POLITICS	58
25	25	KUDUMBASHREE MEMBERS INVEST THEIR INCOME IN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HOUSING	59

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Kudumbashree – poverty eradicate on and women empowerment through women entrepreneurship in Kerala.

Kudumbashree is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme women are the basic unit of the society. Rapid developments are taking place throughout the world, but women in our country, especially in rural areas are always denied their due role in the socio-economic life of the society. Still now they remain the victims of neglect and discrimination. The sociological set up in India has been a male oriented one. So, it is very difficult to come out of these set up. The socio-economic development of a nation can be made rapid and holistic only when both men and women are able to contribute towards the growth and they are provided with equitable opportunities for a balanced development.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Role Of Kudumbasree in Entrepreneurship Development

Kudumbashree is a community organization of neighbourhood groups of women in Kerala. The main aim of kudumbashree is poverty eradication and women empowerment. It was implemented by the state poverty eradication mission of the government of Kerala. With the help of Nabard, the government formed this project. The state poverty eradication mission launched kudumbashree on 17th may 1988 in Malappuram district. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Adel Bihari Vajpaye. The mission was taken by the leadership of local self-government.

Kudumbashree in Malayalam language means “Prosperity of the families.” The main objective of kudumbashree is to strengthen the livelihood and economic empowerment of women. Economic empowerment of women. Lakhs of economically back ward families are member of these project. In order to help women for their development they need an increase in their income. So kudumbashree has focused on MICRO

ENTERPRISES. Now days they become more important as a long-term solution to a sustainable livelihood.

Three main objectives of kudumbashree are Economic empowerment, social empowerment, Women empowerment. It is an effective strategy for the empowerment of women in rural as well as urban areas. It brings women together from all spheres of life to fight for their rights. Thus, their social empowerment develops their overall empowerment is linked to economic development aims to create human resources within the productive sector and to sustain for the development process.

It is essentially a community net work that covers the entire state of Kerala. It is one of the largest women's networks in the world. Its basic unit is "Ayal Koottungal".

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES.

- Role of kudumbashree in entrepreneurship development.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- The specific objective of the study of kudumbashree is to bring women to the main stream of the society.
- To achieve self-sufficiency in their day-to-day life and eradicate poverty.
- To know the different business activities undertaken by kudumbashree members.
- To identify the issues related to women entrepreneurs.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Dominant structure of gender basis at lower level weakened by economic. It is a tool for poverty self-sufficiency alleviation in Kerala. Participation of women in economic activities. Kudumbashree entrepreneurship through Self Help Groups, which enable the rural women to earn their own livelihood.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter one, introduction includes the titles of the study that is “communication goals and needs of cancer patients” and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of the study and chapterization. The second chapter includes the review of literature, consists of the reviews of all available studies related to kudumbashree. The third chapter, research methodology includes, theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts, dependent and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, source of data, tools and methods of data collection, method of analyzing data etc...chapter four deals with data presentation and interpretation of data. the final fifth chapter consist of major findings, implications of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Kudumbashree is a study on women empowerment through entrepreneurial activities of self-help groups. It is one of the largest women empowering project in India. The motto of kudumbashree is “reach out to the family through women, reach out to the community through the family” Kudumbashree is a massive anti-poverty programme of the government. It is managed only by representatives of the poor women. It was the situation of poor women in Kerala.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.2 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in- depth evaluation of previous research. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalogue of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. All sides of an argument must be clearly explained, to avoid bias, and areas of agreement and disagreement should be highlighted. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help the researcher determine the nature of the research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that the work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kudumbashree- promoting the self-help group model of Empowerment Through Women Entrepreneurship in Kerala.

These projects articles are written by Ashutosh Kumar Amity University and Jasheena C.J Amity University. It is from a prabandan Indian journal of management in June 2016.

Women are the basic unit of the society. Now a day's they become more important as a long-term solution to a sustainable livelihood. Women entrepreneurship through empowerment aims to create human resources within the productive sector and to sustain for the further development process. This is widely known as "Kerala model of development." This achievement is reflected in the literacy level of women salary or wage structure of employment technical and professional services, equality of women as per with men. The political and socio-economic scenario within the state reinforces to redefine the consciousness about the poverty concept. Poverty reduction is not only a matter of an overall economic growth in a society, but also that it is interconnected with

various social aspects like women empowerment and women entrepreneurship. All these multi-dimensional approaches led the government to form a female community. In aim of these project is poverty reduction in the state and it resulted in the birth of kudumbashree. It is a self-help group (S.H.G) of women empowerment to encourage female entrepreneurial activities. Now kudumbashree has become one of the largest women's movements in Asia.

Now a day's the role of women in society has been greatly overseen by people. But they are also involved in earnings and economic activities by the choice of a career or entrepreneurship in addition to family works. They are also the caretakers of the family. Finally, they are the sole breadwinner of the family and become solution to a sustainable livelihood.

Kudumbashree - The Concept of The Kerala Model of Development in Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurship.

Kudumbashree is a neighborhood-based group network that works in association with self-governments for poverty destruction and women empowerment by encouraging women entrepreneurship. Kudumbashree means prosperity of the family.

The mission of the programme is to eradicate absolute poverty in 10 years through concerted community action under the leadership of local self-governments

THE ORGANIZING STRUCTURE

The kudumbashree is a confederacy of innovative methodology under a well net worked, community-based organization. A community-based organization. A three-tier community-based organization (CBO) is in action for the effective convergence of the programme. They are neighbour hood group (NHG), area development society.

Neighbour hood Group (NHG).

It is the grass root level and constitute 10-20 women members from economically back word families, among its members, five volunteers are internally elected for undertaking the various tasks. A women volunteer from a poor family takes up the first stepping-stone towards leadership. The selected members out as office barriers of the NGH. They are president, secretary Income Generation Activities. (IGA) volunteer and infrastructure volunteer.

Area Development Society (ADS).

This is the second tier of the organization established at the ward level by the integration of 8-10 NHGs. The women representatives elected from various NHGs decide about the activities of the ADS. The ADS consists of 1. General body 2. Executive committee.

Community Development Society (CDS)

It is the third tier of organization. This is formed under the Travancore cochin Literacy Scientific and Charitable Societies Act to federate all ADS in a panchayat or municipality level as a registered body. The CDS is constituted by General body and Executive committee.

KUDUMBASHREE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Kudumbashree has developed strategy that any women who is 18 years of age and above residing in Kerala state can be become a member of the kudumbashree unit. Both B.P.L and A.P.L can enter in this kudumbashree. It is further ensured that majority of the office bears should be belong to BPL families. These structures are an added value to women empowerment both in social and economic sense. Kudumbashree is a state poverty eradication mission implemented by government institutions. It has been focusing primarily on poverty alleviation through micro finance and micro enterprises development several government schemes and project are linked with the kudumbashree mission for the rights of the economically and socially weak women.

Besides kudumbashree mission is involved in to women's collective leadership decision-making, training to women, thrift- credit operations. 24 hours banking system, infrastructural of facilities and better living conditions, micro enterprises for sustainable economic development and so forth. According to the poverty eradication mission, government of Kerala functions of the kudumbashree are to focus upon Economic development and social development.

A). Economic Development

Aiming for a sustain model of micro – level planning and local economic development by strengthening both local governments and women’s community network. The updated activities involved in the category of economic development are. 1. Thrift and credit societies and micro credit 2. The bank linkage programme 3. Matching grant to thrift and credit societies. 4. Interest subsidies 5. The kudumbashree account and audit service society. 6. Financial literacy campaign. 7. Business correspondent model 8. Other development schemes.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMEENT

The goal of social development is reaching out to the poorest of the poor, to empower tribal, caring of the disabled, provide opportunities to children from poor families, empowering women to become the social conscience of the community as well as claiming and upholding rights of women. The activities involved in the category of social development are

1.Asraya 2. Buds 3. Balasabha 4. Balapanchayat 5. The Holistic Health Programme 6. Tribal special projects 7. Gender self-learning programme 8. Other social development schemes

Kudumbashree – A tool for poverty Alleviation in Kerala

Kudumbashree differs from various conventional anti-poverty programmers, which appraise poverty not just as deprivation of money but also as the deprivation of basic rights for the survival in the society. Kudumbashree helps to protect these rights through a collective voice by providing a platform to the women.

Kudumbashree – A few radical issues

1. Politicization and interference of religious groups.
2. Services delay.
3. Lack of coordination of local; govt. institutions.
4. Duplication of products
5. Formation of parallel organization
6. Competition on markets

Kudumbashree mission is one of the largest women empowering project in India. It is a massive antipoverty programme of the Govt. Kudumbashree is managed fully by representatives of the poor and women. Kudumbashree has become the lifeline to many of the poor women in Kerala.

Ashutosh Kumar and Jasheena C J in June 2016 conducted a STUDY ON Kudumbashree promoting the self-help group model of empowerment through women entrepreneurship in Kerala. It is an indebt exploration the study of Kudumbashree. It is a study on women empowerment through entrepreneurial activities of self-help groups. The findings reveal the organizing structure of kudumbashree the functions of the kudumbashree and the challenge and opportunities. The study reveals the fact that women's empowerment is critical to the socio-economic progress the family and also the community. It is a massive antipoverty programme of the government. It is the lifeline of many of the poor women in Kerala and gender inequalities declined by economic self-sufficiency.

Suresh Kumar S

Shehnaz S R Feb 2018 – Conducted an elaborate study on kudumbashree mission in translating women entrepreneurial passions in to profitable Micro enterprises. The study reveals that through the operation of micro enterprises Kudumbashree cherishes the expectation that asset management ability of the poor women will increase along with their income financial inclusion and social empowerment as well as leadership skills.

The study find that women empowerment can go a long way in building gender equality and social acceptance of labour in the community. It also tool for rural poverty alleviation.

Mohammed Faiz March 2021 – Conducted a study on role of Kudumbashree in financial inclusion based on Kodakara panchayat. This study find that the overall improvement women is closely linked to the economic empowerment. The study added that financial services are the economic service provided by the finance industry which encompasses a broad range of business that manage money including credit union, bank, credit card companied and some Govt. sponsored enterprises etc.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The study reveals that poverty cannot be eradicated by microfinance, but it is definitely an aid for the poor to raise their standard of living. Globalization and privatization policies have led to job losses and unemployment. In this condition, the last option left for women is self-employment which micro credit aims to promote. One of the important benefits of Kudumbashree is the participation of women in economic activities. Gender inequality declined by economic self-sufficiency.

CHAPATER-3
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Methodology is a detailed description of the research process used to support findings and it explains techniques it refers to the overarching strategy and rational of your research project. Methodology involves practical “how” any given piece of research. It is a study of research methods, which includes data collection and set of procedures. It is planned for solving a practical and theoretical problem.

3.2 IDENTIFINION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORATICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 ROLE

A socially expected behavior pattern usually determined by an individual’s status in a particular society. (Merriam Webster)

3.2.1. KUDUMBASHREE

Kudumbashree is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme implemented by the state poverty eradication mission. (SPEM) of the government of Kerala

3.2.1.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship is that form of social decision-making performed by economic innovators (Robert K Lamb)

3.2.1.4 DEVELOPMENT

The act, process or result of developing (Merriam Webster)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 ROLE

The position or purpose that someone or something has in situation, organization, society or relationship.

3.2.2.2. KUDUMBASHREE

Kudumbashree is implemented by state poverty eradication mission to eradicate poverty and for the prosperity of the community

3.2.2.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship is the immense strength and spirit of humanity, which made possible the great geographical discoveries of the world.

3.2.2.4 DEVELOPMENT

Development is used to refer a specified state of advancement or growth

3.3 VARIABLES

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Role of Kudumbashree

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Entrepreneurship development

3.4 RESERCH DESIGN

The researcher uses descriptive type if design. It is type of research design aim to describe information on specific phenomenon or situation.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

To gain more knowledge and information about study, the researcher went through many websites for further reporting and enhance the study preliminary study for evaluating feasibility, time, cost, adverse, effects and events size in an attempt to predict an appropriate sample size, the researcher conducted a pilot study on 28-8-2022 as a part of the pilot study, researcher had interacted and communicated with 5 kudumbashree members of naduvil panchayat.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE

Members in Kudumbashree at Naduvil Panchayat

3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

One member of Kudumbashree in Naduvil Panchayat.

3.7 SAMPLING

Cluster sampling is used by the researcher. It is a probability sampling in which divide an overall population and a sub group is selected from overall population with similar characteristics.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA

The primary data is collected from thirty respondents in Naduvil Panchayat through questionnaire. The secondary data is collected from journals, articles, magazines and E-resources.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire and interview are used by researcher for collecting data.

3.10 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-prepared questionnaire is used by researcher for data collection.

3.11 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses word, excel for data analysis. It is a spread sheet programme from Microsoft and a component of its office products group for business applications.

CHAPTER 4
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Social work research includes the analysis and interpretation of collected data. Analysis is the process of uncovering patterns and trends in the data. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the data. It involves explaining those discovered patterns and trends in the data. Data analysis comes first, followed by data interpretation. Here researcher planned to study on the topic “Role of Kudumbashree in entrepreneurship development”. So, researcher conducted data collection and now going to analyse and interpret the collected data.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA

4.2.1 EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENT

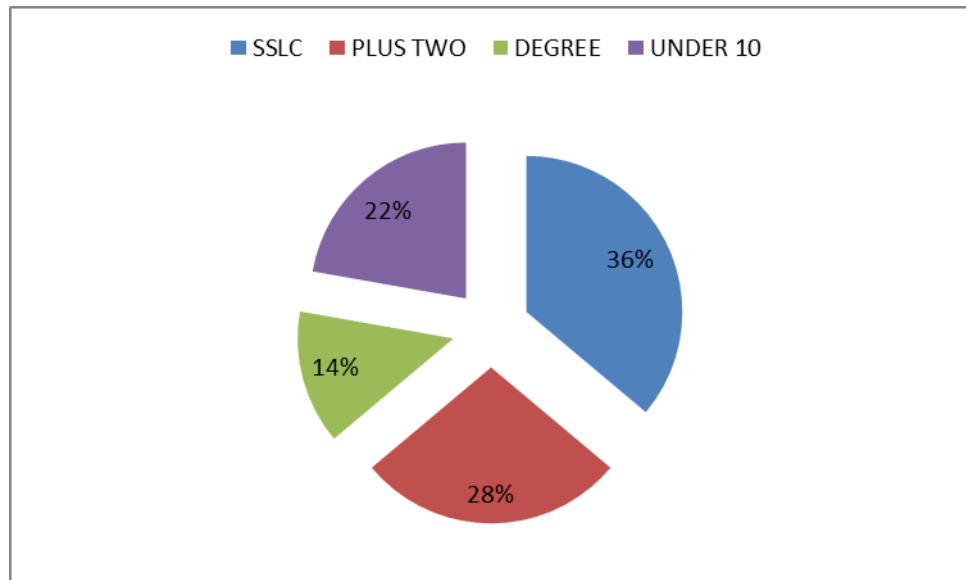


FIGURE 1

Most of the respondents are passed 10th, that means 36% of them are passed. 28 % of respondents passed plus two. 14 % of respondents are under SSLC education and 22% of respondents are degree graduates. through this, we can understand that, they have minimum basic education.

4.2. 2 KUDUMBASHREE IS BENEFICIAL TO YOU

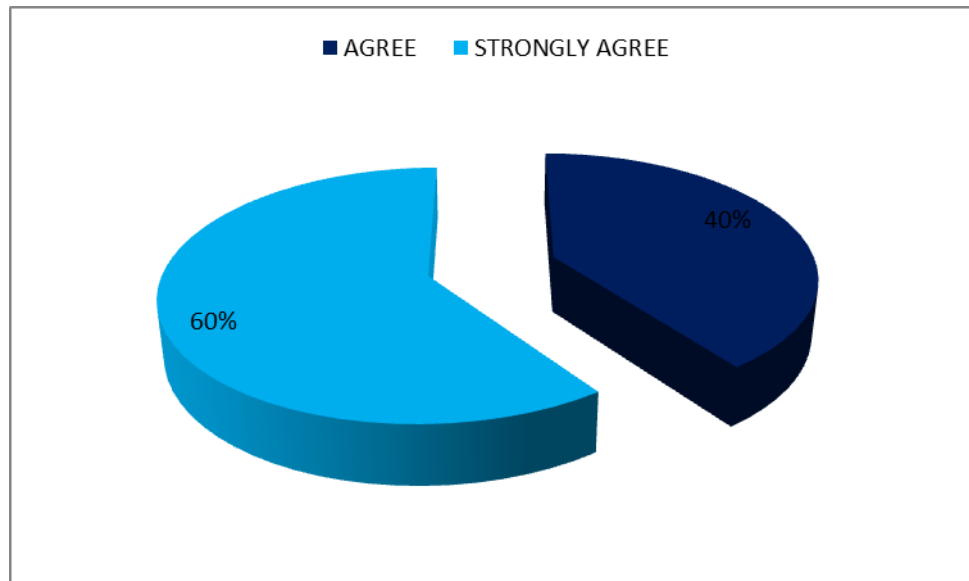


FIGURE 2

Kudumbashree is a program that provides various opportunities to the women to become financially independent and stable in the society. for that it has so many beneficiary activities. 60 % of respondents strongly agreed that kudumbashree is beneficial to them. 40 % of peoples agreed this statement.

4.2.3 KUDUMBASHREE CREATES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP.

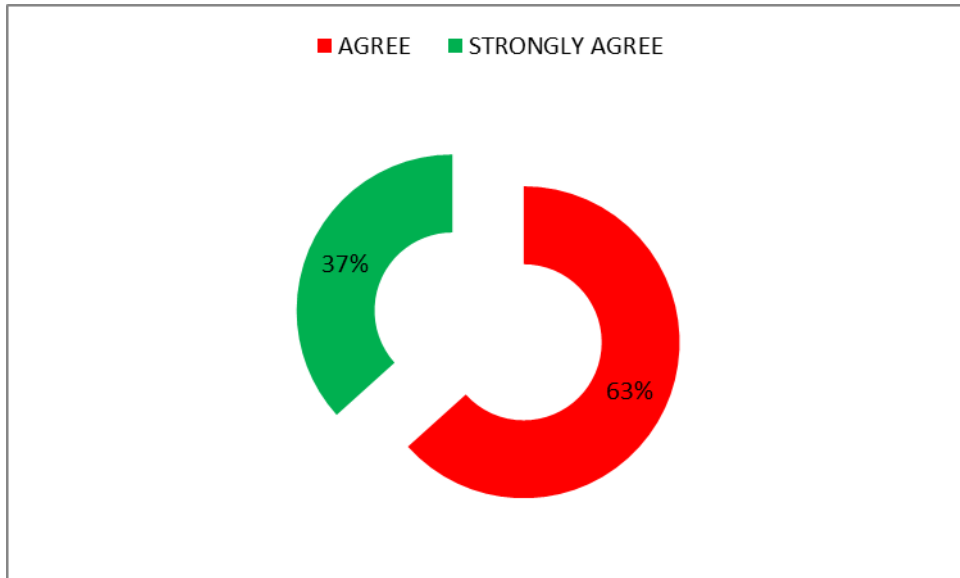


FIGURE 3

From 30 respondents, 63 % of respondents agreed that kudumbashree provides opportunities for entrepreneurship. 37 % of respondents strongly agreed this statement. through this statement, researcher understood that, kudumbasree crates and provides various opportunities to the society.

4.2.4 THE KUDUBASHREE HAS BEEN ABLE TO ENSURE EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME FOR THE LIVELIHOOD OF ITS MEMBERS.

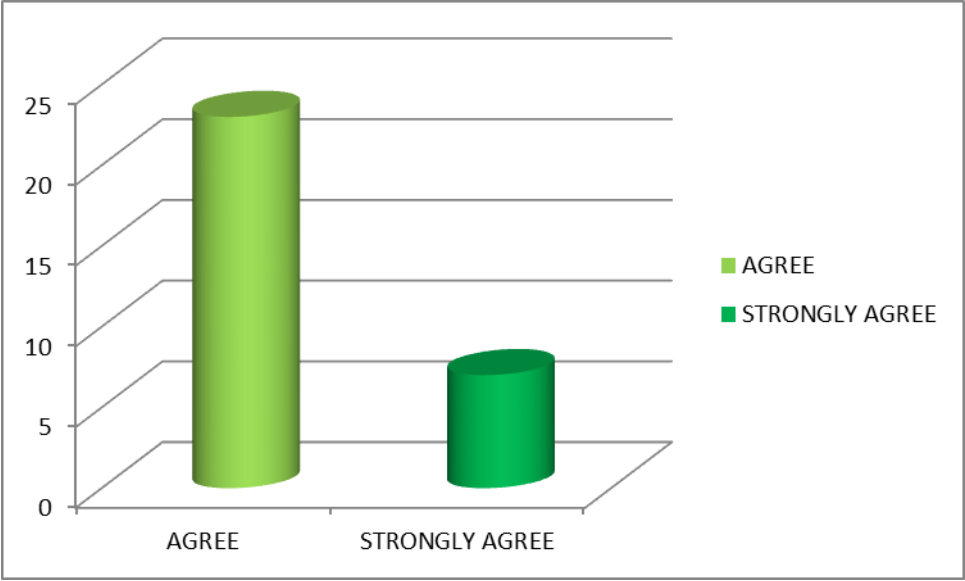


FIGURE 4

From 30 respondents, 23 respondents agreed that the kudumbashree has been able to ensure employment and income for the livelihood of its members. 7 respondents strongly agreed the statement.

4.2.5 KUDUMBASHREE IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

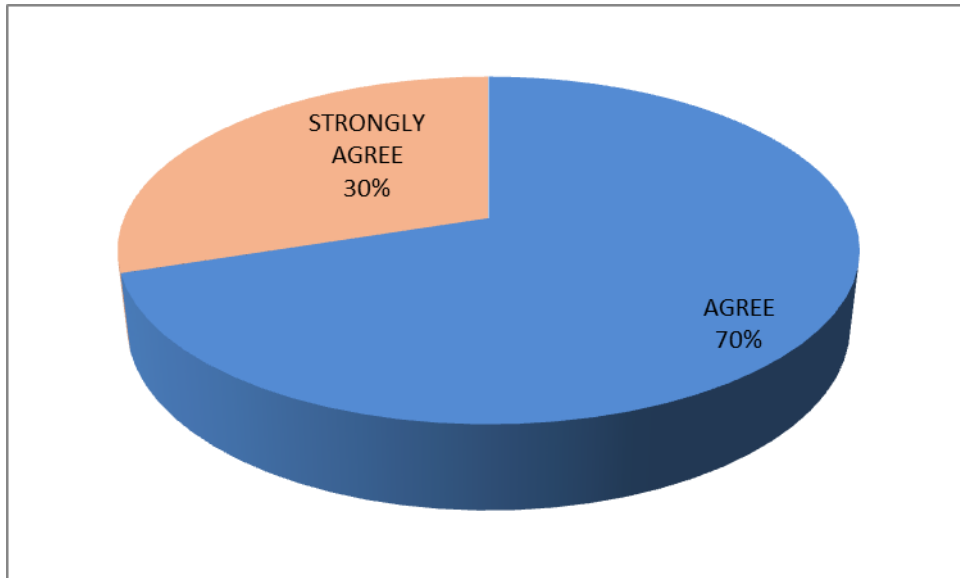


FIGURE 5

From 30 respondents 70 % of respondents agreed that kudumbashree is very important for social empowerment. 30 % of people strongly agree this statement.

4.2.5 DOES ALL MEMBERS GET EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN KUDUMBASHREE.

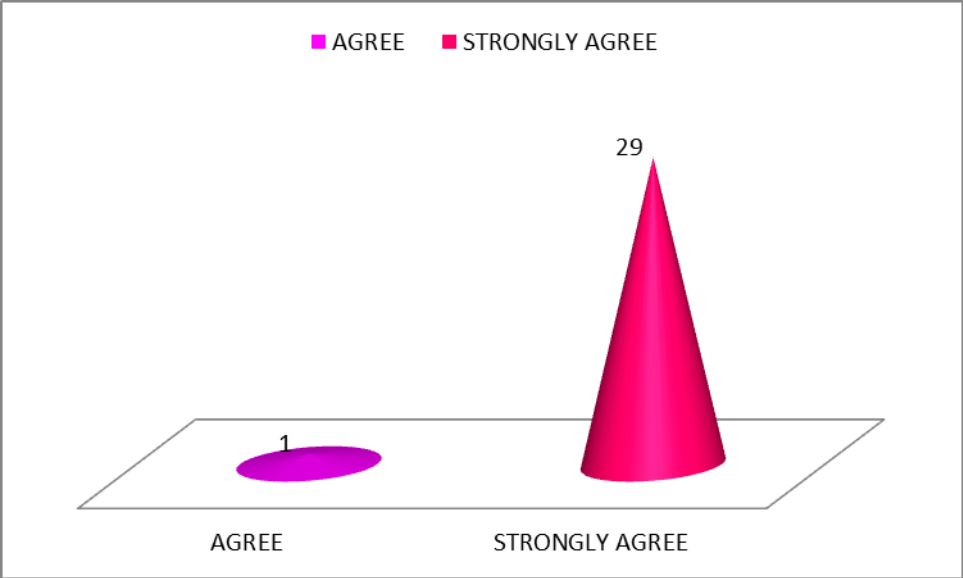


FIGURE 5

From 30 respondents 29 peoples strongly agreed that they get equal opportunities from kudumbashree. 1 respondent agreed this statement. 90 % of the respondents completely supported this statement and 10 % of the respondents just supported it.

4.2.6 KUDUMBASHREE HELPS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIVELIHOOD OF WOMEN.

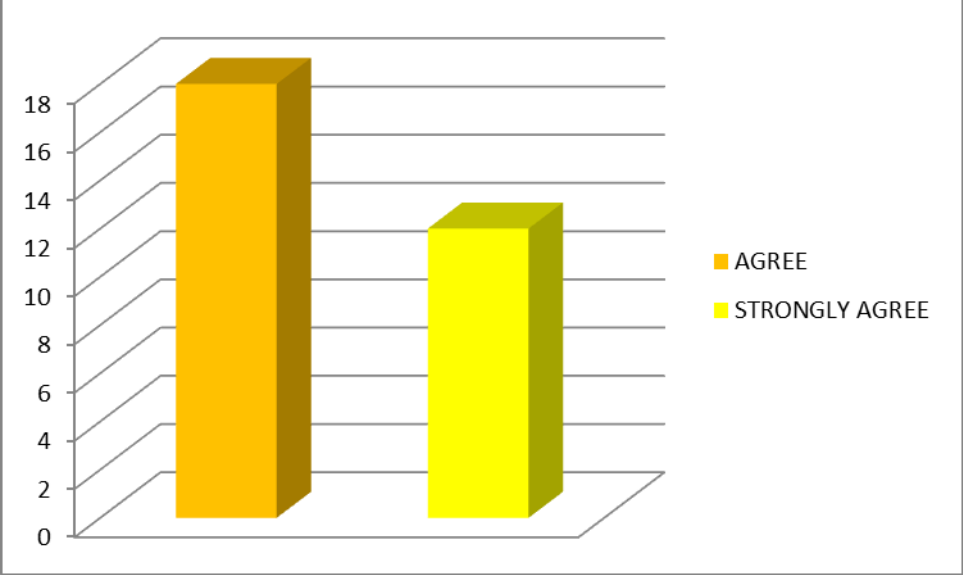


FIGURE 6

From 30 respondents, 18 respondents agreed that kudumbashree helps to strengthen the livelihood of women. 12 respondents strongly agreed this statement. 60 % of the respondents strongly agreed and 40 % of them just agreed. none of them was neutral and no one disagreed this statement.

4.2.7 NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT.

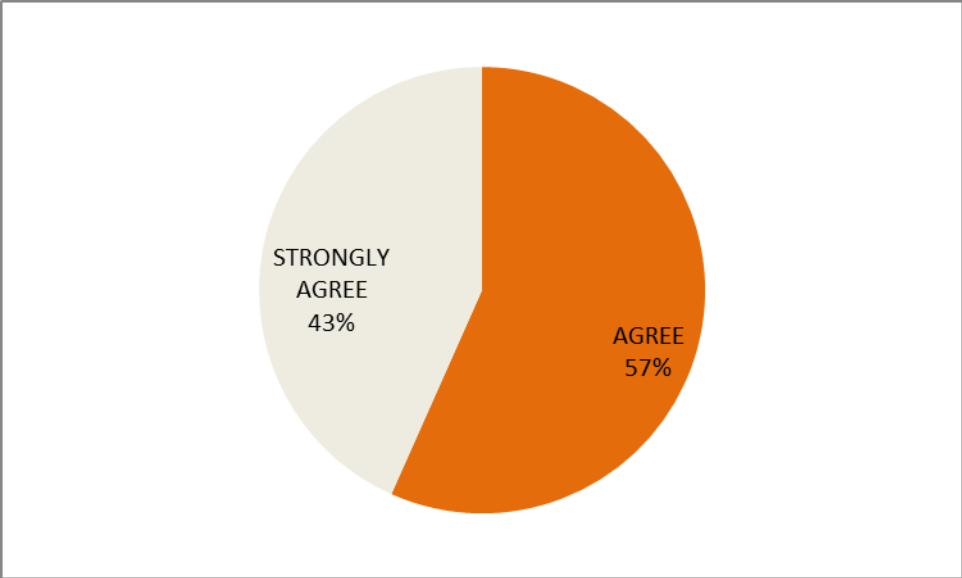


FIGURE 7

From 30 respondents, 57 % of respondents agreed that neighborhood groups strengthen economic empowerment and women empowerment. And 43 % of the respondents strongly agreed this statement. non of them was neutral and no one disagreed this statement.

4.2.8 AS THE WEEKLY MEETINGS ALTERNATE IS CONDUCTED WITH EACH NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY, INTERACTION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING ARE STRENGTHEN.

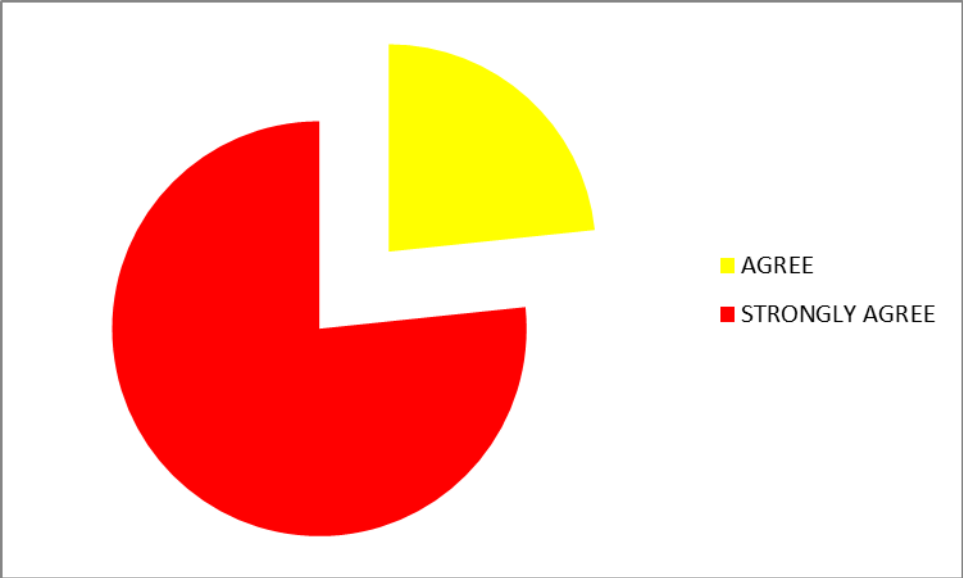


FIGURE 8

From 30 respondents, 77 %percentage of respondents strongly agreed this statement. 23 % of respondents agreed this statement. that means most of the respondents are supportive to this statement.

4.2.9 ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE FUNDS OF KUDUMASHREE MISSION.

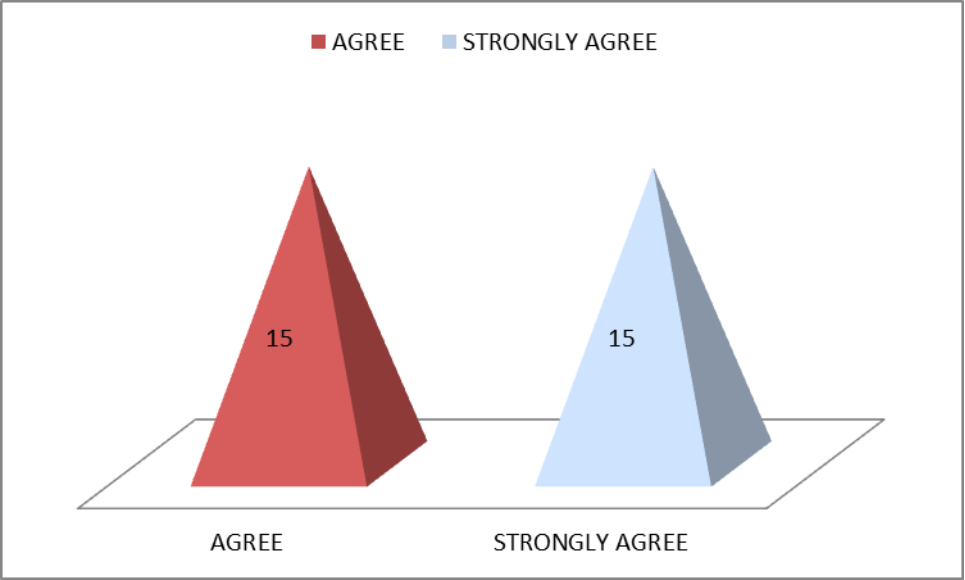


FIGURE 9

From 30 respondents, 15 respondents that means 50 % of respondents strongly agreed that they are satisfied with the funds of kudumbashree mission. Other 15 respondents or 50 % of agreed this statement.

4.2. 10 IT IS POSSIBLE TO ERADICATE POVERTY THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE

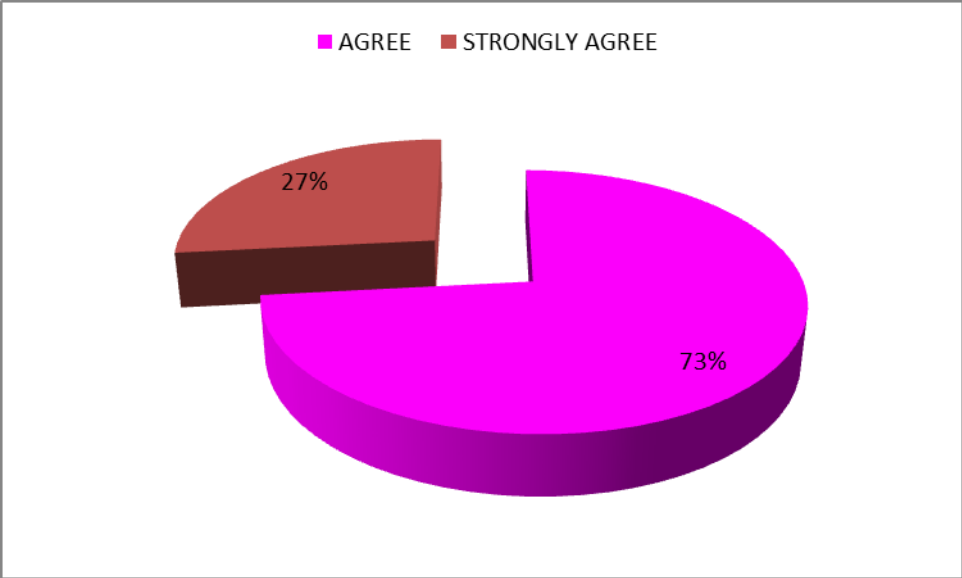


FIGURE 10

From 30 respondents, 73 % of respondents agreed that kudumbashree can eradicate poverty. and 27 % of respondents strongly agreed this statement.

4.2.11 DOES KUDUMBASHREE HELP EXTREME POVERTY FAMILIES TO OVERCOME THEIR LIMITATION.

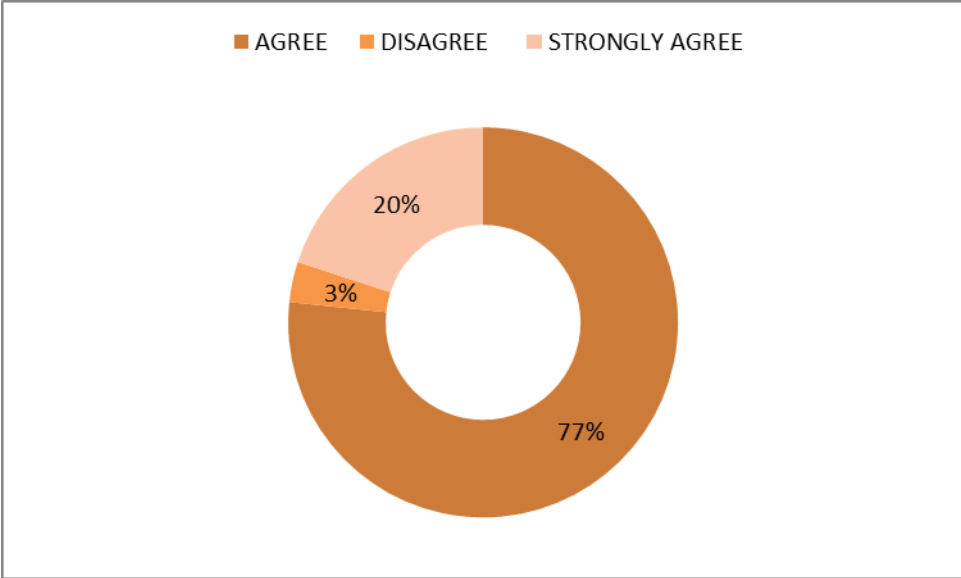


FIGURE 11

From 30 respondents, 77 % of respondents agreed that kudumbashree help extreme poverty families to overcome their limitations. 3 %of peoples disagree this statement and 20 % of peoples strongly agreed this statement.

4.2. 12 THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF MEMBERS ENHANCED

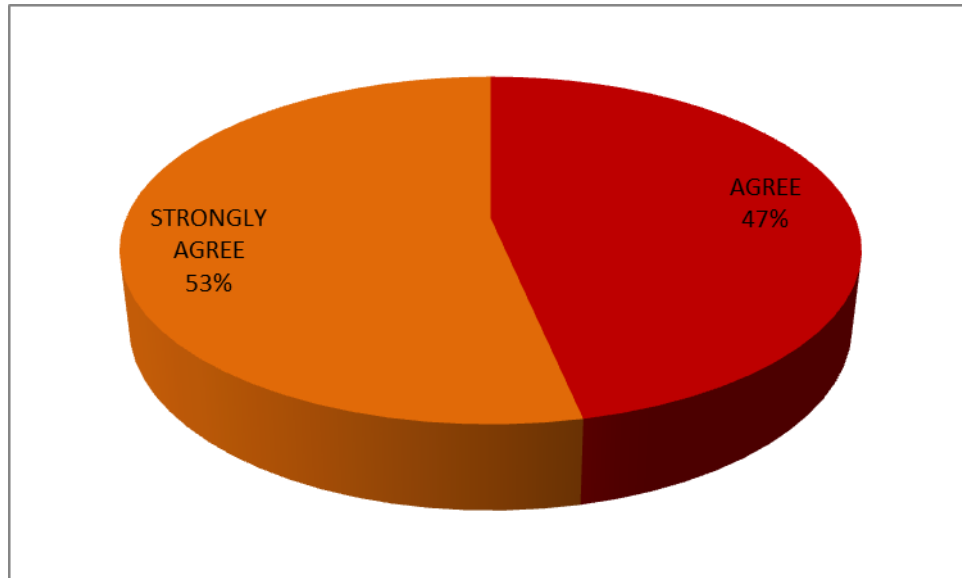


FIGURE 12

From 30 respondents, 53 % of respondents strongly agreed that, through kudumbashree personality development and social developments of members enhanced. 47 % of respondents agreed this statement. No one of them disagreed this statement.

4.2. 13 THERE ARE MANY PROJECTS FOR SC/ ST PEOPLE, BUT THEY DO NOT KNOW PROJECTS

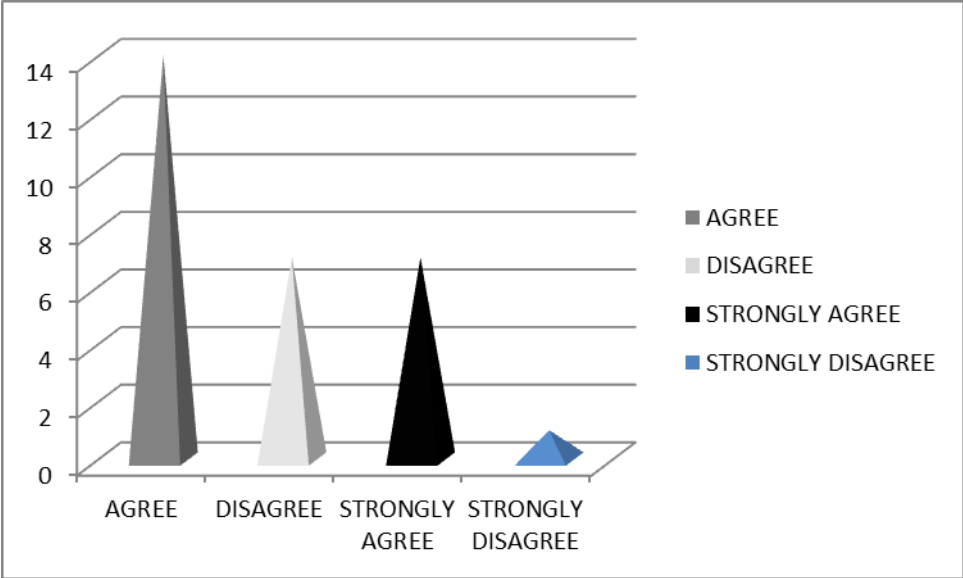


FIGURE 13

From 30 respondents, 14 respondents agreed that there are many projects for SC/ ST people, but they do not know projects. 7 respondents disagree this statement. 7 respondents strongly agreed this statement. and one respondent strongly disagreed this statement.

4.2.14 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARE PROVIDED TO THE NEEDY THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE

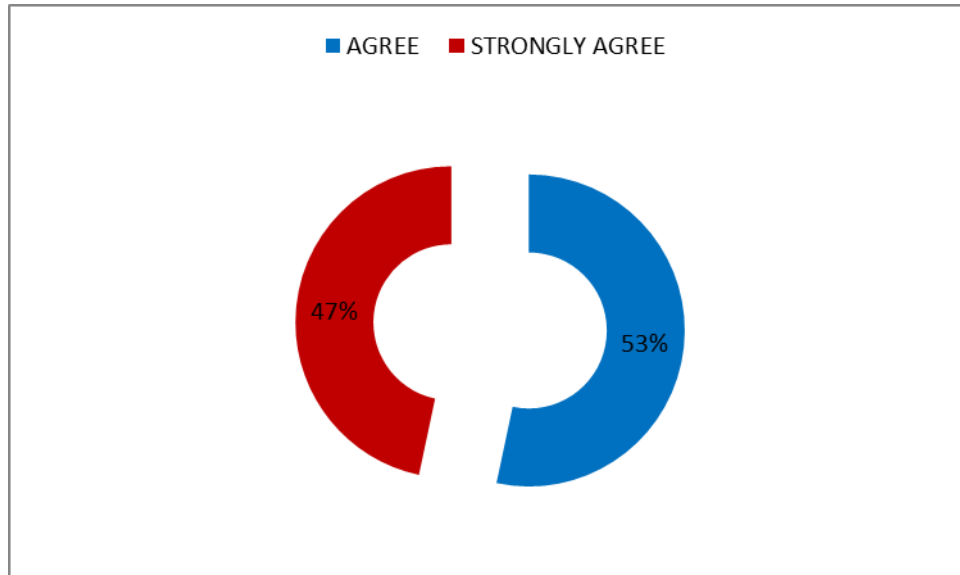


FIGURE 14

From 30 respondents 53 % of respondents agreed that financial assistance is provided to the needy through kudumbashree. 47 % of respondents strongly agreed this statement. no one of them disagreed this statement.

4.2. 15 IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE, WOMEN FARMERS ARE GETTING MODERN KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE.

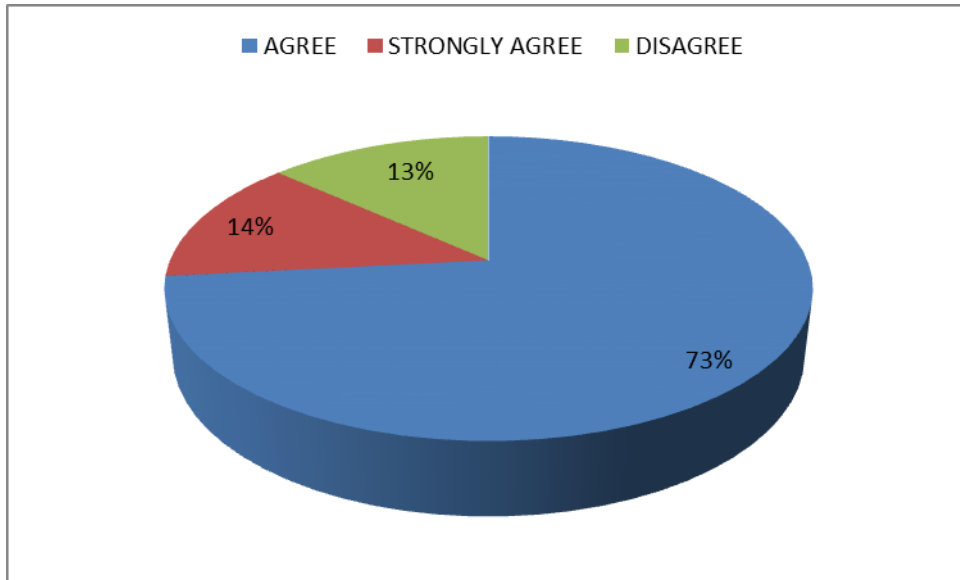


FIGURE 15

From 30 respondents, 73 % of respondents agreed that in the field of agriculture, women farmers are getting modern knowledge and skills through kudumbasree. 14 % of respondents strongly agreed this statement and 13 % of respondents disagreed this statement.

4.2.16 THERE ARE VARIOUS KUDUMBASHEE ACTIVITIES FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

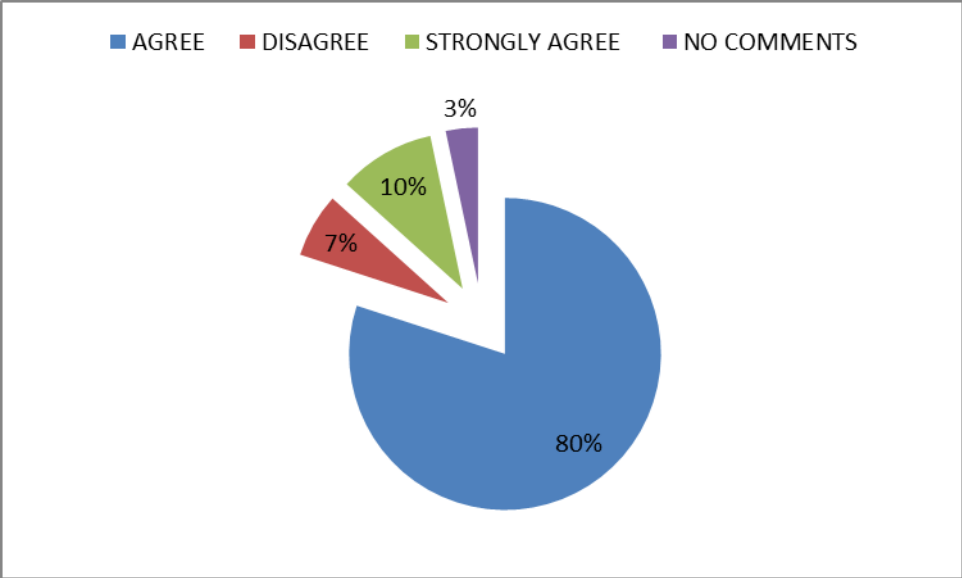


FIGURE 16

From 30 respondents, 80 % of respondents agreed that there are various kudumbashree activities for promoting agriculture. 10 % of respondents strongly agreed this stamen. 7 % of respondents disagreed this statement and 3 % of respondents had no comments about this statement.

4.2.17 THE INCENTIVE RECEIVED AS PART OF MAKING FALLOW AND ELIGIBLE FOR CULTIVATION AND RESEARCH AND PROMOTING ORGANIC FARMING

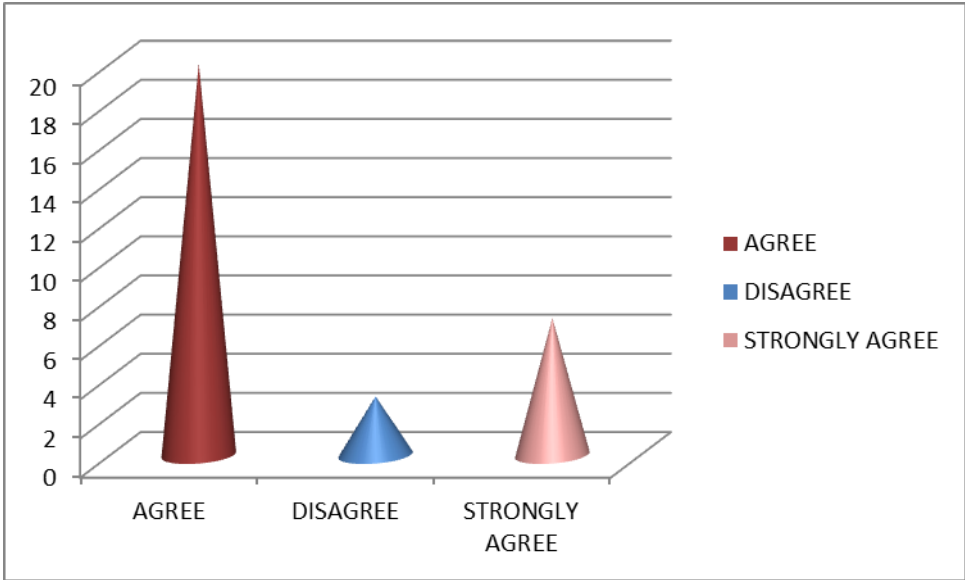


FIGURE 17

From 30 respondents, 20 respondents agreed that, the incentive received as part of making fallow and eligible for cultivation and research and promoting organic farming. 7 respondents strongly agreed this statement and 3 respondents disagree this statement.

4.2.18 FOR THE ACTIVITIES IN THE ANIMAL WELFARE SECTOR FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE TO AT LOW INTEREST THROUGH KUDUMBASHREE.

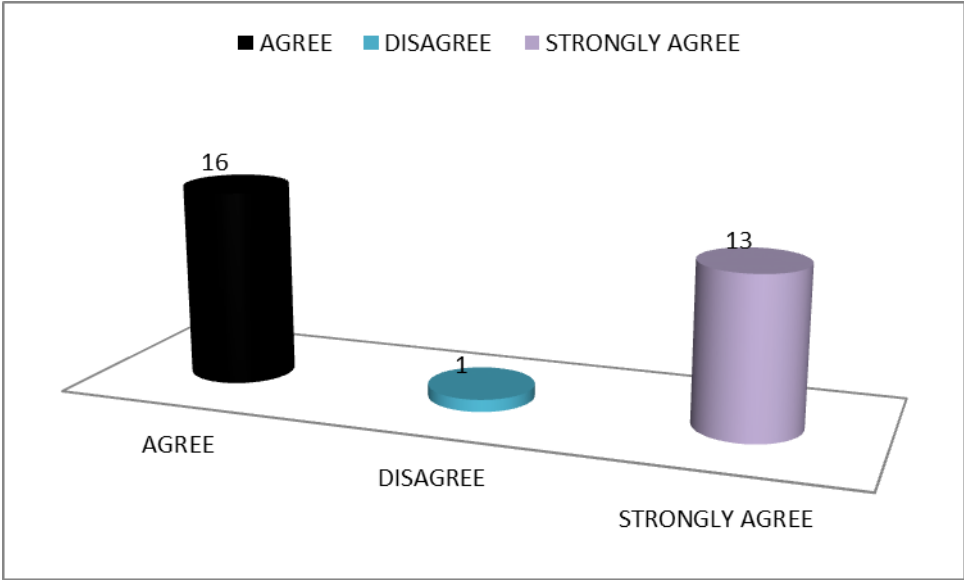


FIGURE 18

From 30 respondents 16 respondents agreed that, for the activities in the animal welfare sector funds are available to at low interest through kudumbashree. 13 respondents strongly agreed this statement and 1 respondent disagreed.

4.2.19 YOU PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAINING FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATION

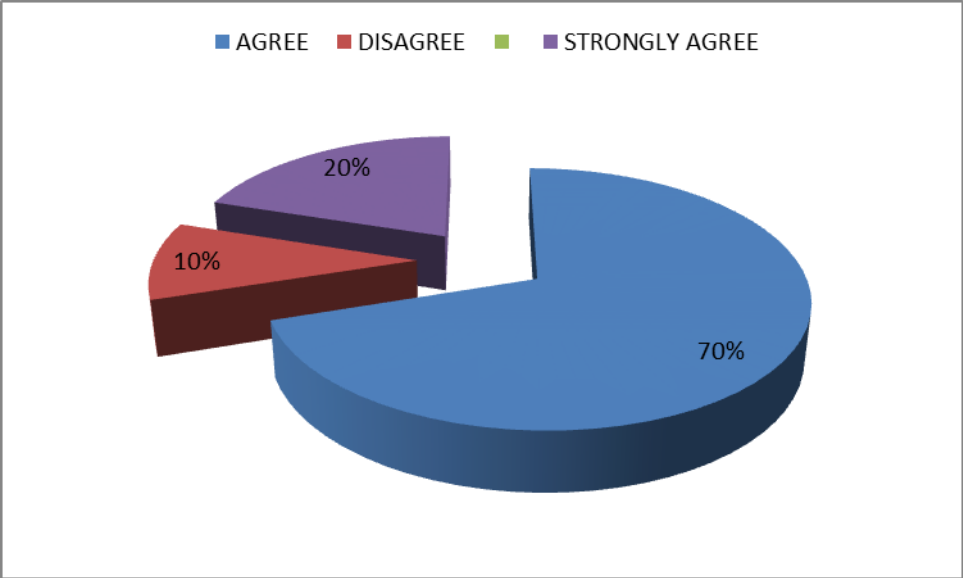


FIGURE 19

From 30 respondents, 70 of respondents agreed that they provide adequate training for various occupation. 20 of respondents strongly agreed this statement and 10 of respondents disagreed this statement.

4.2.20 KUDUMBASHREE HELPS PERSONS WHO DESERVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS SUCH ELDERLY PERSONS, HANDICAPPED PERSONS, AIDS PERSONS, ETC.

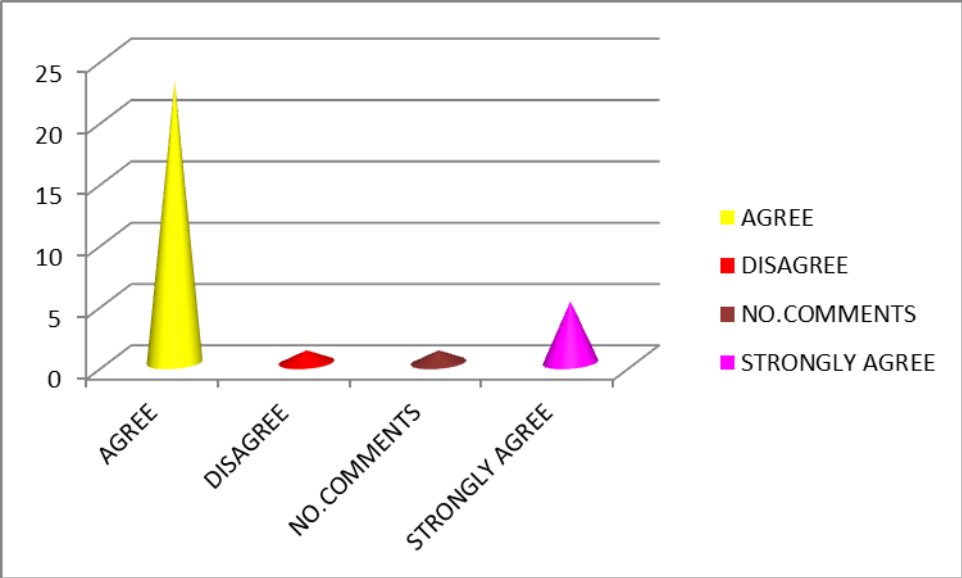


FIGURE 20

From 30 respondents, 23 respondents agreed that, kudumbashree helps persons who deserve special considerations such elderly persons, handicapped persons, aids persons, etc. 5 respondents strongly agreed this statement .1 respondent disagreed and 1 respondent had no comments.

4.2.21 KUDUMBASHREE MEMBERS ARE ACTIVE IN HYGIENE, HEALTH AND IMMUNITY PROGRAMS.

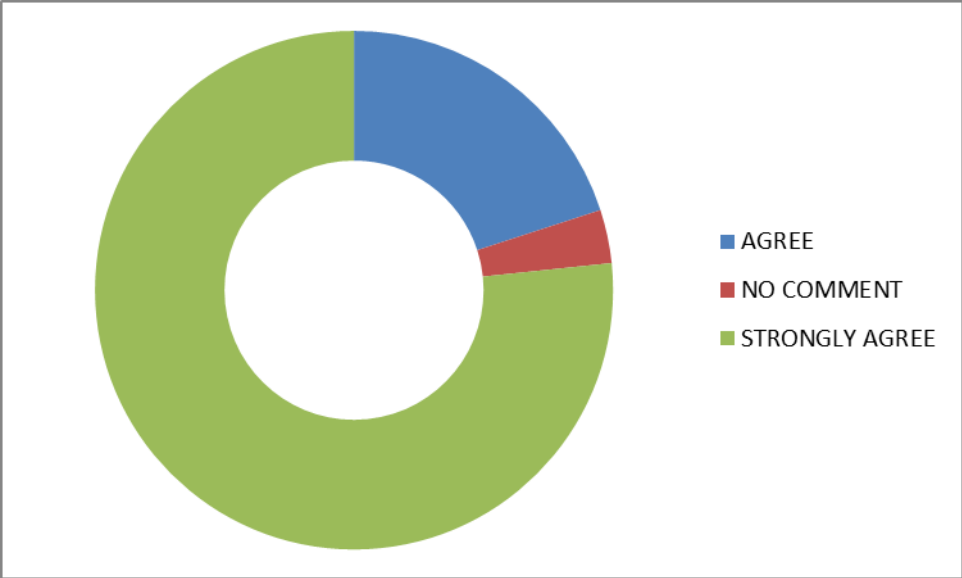


FIGURE 21

From 30 respondents, 23 respondents strongly agreed that kudumbashree members are active in hygiene, health and immunity programs. 6 respondents agreed that statement and 1 respondent had no comment.

4.2.22 IS KUDUMBASHREE WORKS IN ADOLACENCE EDUCATION NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONA AND FURTHER EDUCATION.

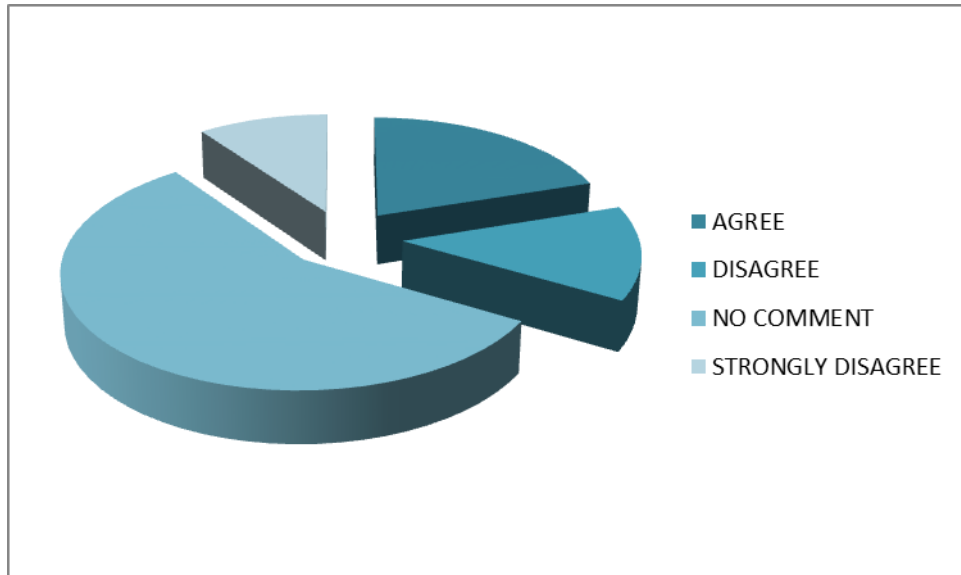


FIGURE 22

From 30 respondents, 57 % of respondents had no comments about this statement .20 % of respondents agreed this statement.13 % of respondents disagreed and 10 % of respondents strongly disagreed this statement.

4.2.23 KUDUMBASHREE PROVIDE NECESSARY LOANS FOR THE MEMBERS

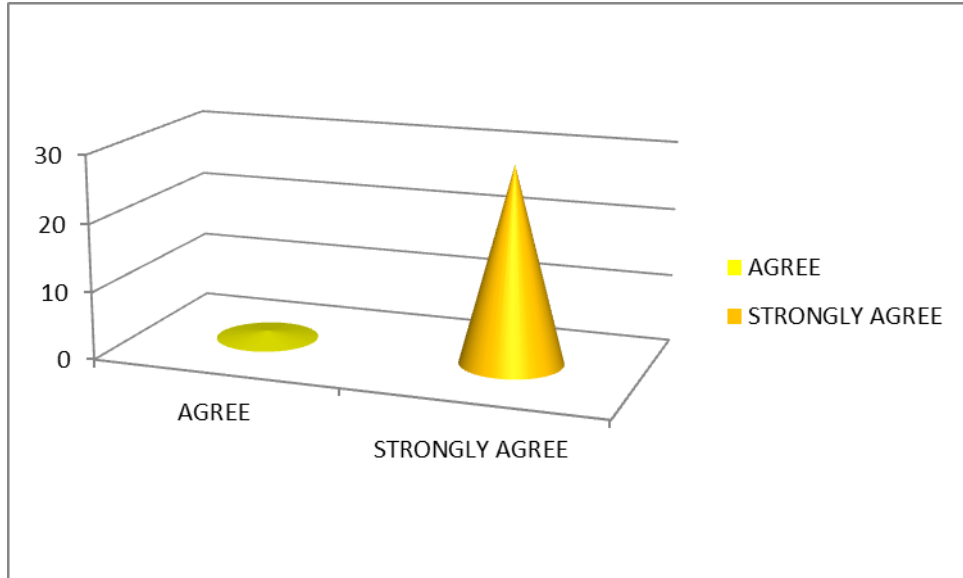


FIGURE 23

From 30 respondents, 29 respondents strongly agreed that, kudumbashree provide necessary loans for the members and only one respondent agreed this statement.

4.2.24 YOUR KUDUMBASHREE WORK BEYOND CASTE, RELIGION AND PART POLITICS.

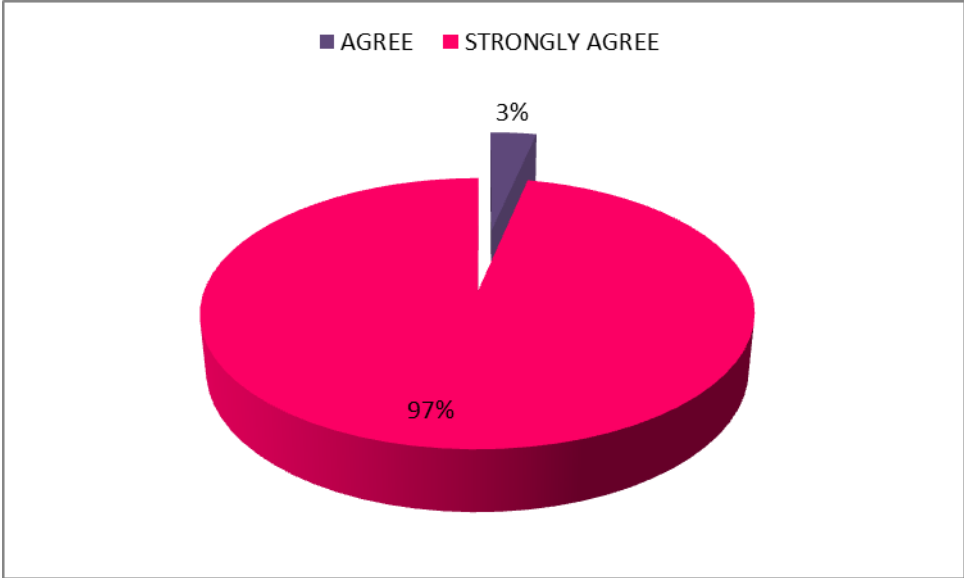


FIGURE 24

From 30 respondents, 97 % of respondents strongly agreed that their kudumbashree work beyond caste, religion and part politics and 3 % of respondents agreed this statement.

4.2.25 KUDUMBASHREE MEMBERS INVEST THEIR INCOME IN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HOUSING.

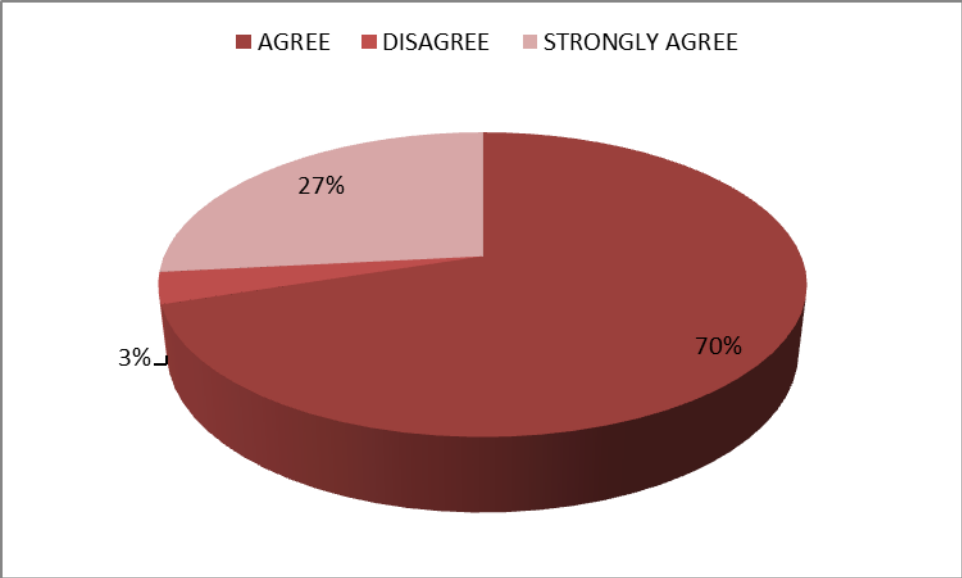


FIGURE 25

From 30 respondents, 70 % of respondents agreed that kudumbashree members invest their income in health, education and housing. 27 % of respondents strongly agreed the statement and 3 % of respondents disagreed this statement.

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 05

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusion of the collected data. This chapter helps to understand the research findings easily and it gives a brief summary to the reader. and in this chapter researcher gives a conclusion to this study.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents have minimum education in this study.
- Most of the respondents responds that kudumbashree is beneficial to them.
- Kudumbashree creates high opportunities for entrepreneurship.
- Most of the respondents responds that kudumbashree helps to improve employment and income for the required citizens.
- Kudumbashree is very important for empowerment of the society.
- Most of the members have equal opportunities in kudumbashree.
- Kudumbashree helps to improve the livelihood of women.
- Most of them agreed that neighborhood groups strengthen economic empowerment and women empowerment.
- Most of them agreed that as weekly meetings alternatives is conducted with each neighbor family, interaction and mutual understanding are strengthening.
- Most of them are highly satisfied with the funds of kudumbashree mission.
- Most of them agreed that, through kudumbashree, they can eradicate poverty.

- Most of them agreed that Kudumbashree can help extreme poverty families to overcome their limitation.
- Kudumbashree can help the personality developments and social development of its members.
- Most of the respondents agreed that, Kudumbashree have so many projects for SC and ST peoples, but they do not know projects.
- Kudumbashree had various financial assistance to the needy peoples.
- Most of them agreed that in the field of agriculture, women farmers are getting modern knowledge and skills through kudumbashree.
- Kudumbashree has various activities for promoting agriculture.
- Most of them agreed that the incentive received as part of making fallow and eligible for cultivation and research and promoting organic farming.
- Kudumbashree has various plans for organic farming and cultivation.
- Kudumbashree provides various trainings for various occupations.
- kudumbashree helps persons who deserve special considerations such elderly persons, handicapped persons, aids persons, etc.
- kudumbashree helps persons who deserve special considerations such elderly persons, handicapped persons, aids persons, etc.
- most of the respondents agreed that, kudumbashree works in adolescence education non-formal educational and further education.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Reluctance to express their opinion by some respondents.
- It was so hard to get enough samples.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

For the future research study the number of samples should be higher than the sample size used in the present study.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The researcher conducted a study on the topic “communication goals and needs of cancer patients”. Through a simple random method, the researcher selected some old age homes and collected data using the tool, questionnaire. The researcher used thirty questions to collect data. Through that the researcher understood that communication goals and needs of cancer patients will vary according to various situations. The researcher got the same result that the researcher expected. The researcher used different books of different authors, different websites, different government sites, news reports, journals, past researches and so on to refer the topic. The researcher was very efficient and dedicated to complete this research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Durgarani, M., & Gokilavani, R. (2015). ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUPS: A STUDY IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 12(2).
- Galab, S., & Rao, N. C. (2003). Women's self-help groups, poverty alleviation and empowerment. *Economic and Political weekly*, 1274-1283.
- Hashemi, S. M., Schuler, S. R., & Riley, A. P. (1996). Rural credit programs and women's empowerment in Bangladesh. *World development*, 24(4), 635-653.
- Kropp, E. W., & Suran, B. S. (2002, November). Linking Banks and (Financial) Self Help Groups in India-An Assessment. In Seminar on SHG-bank Linkage Programme at New Delhi, NABARD.
- Deepika, M. G., & Sigi, M. D. (2014). Financial inclusion and poverty alleviation: an alternative state-led microfinance model of Kudumbashree in Kerala, India. *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*, 25(4), 327-340.
- Anila, A. (2012). A. Women Entrepreneurship through Self-Help Groups: A Case Study of Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu. *International journal of research in commerce, Economics & Management*, 2.
- Basha, D. B. (2014). ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT. *International Journal of Research in Management & Social Science*, 2(3(III)), 40-45.
- Nithyanandhana, S. H., & Mansorb, N. (2015). Self Help Groups and Women's Empowerment. *Institutions and Economies*, 7(2).
- Puhazhendhi, V., & Satyasai, K. J. S. (2001). Economic and social empowerment of rural poor through self-help groups. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 56(3), 450.
- Savitha, V., & Rajashekar, H. (2012). Role of self-help groups on the development of women entrepreneurs-A study of Mysore district, Karnataka state. *International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management*, 3(4), 77-80.

- Shylendra, H. S. (1998). Promoting Women's Self-Help Groups: Lessons from an Action Research Project of IRMA. Institute of Rural Management, Anand.
- Suja, S. (2012). WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUP – AN EVALUATIVE STUDY. *Global Management Review*, 6(3).
- Swain, R. B., & Varghese, A. (2009). Does Self Help Group participation lead to asset creation. *World Development*, 37(10), 1674-1682.
- Tilekar, S. N., Naikade, N. J., Deshmukh, B. J., & Patil, A. A. (2001). Women self-help groups affiliated to 'Chaitanya': A case study in Pune district. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 56(3), 458.
- Tripathi, A. K. (2014). Spread of the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme in India: Potential Vis-à-vis Achievements. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 49(2), 215-233.
- Tesoriero, F. (2006). Strengthening communities through women's self-help groups in South India. *Community Development Journal*, 41(3), 321-333.
- Vadde, V., & Ratnam, N. V. (2014). The Impact of Self-Help Groups on Women Entrepreneurship: A Study. *IUP Journal of Entrepreneurship Deve*

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON ROLE OF KUDUMBASHREE IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NADUVIL PUNCHAYATH

DECLARATION

I, Anupriya Siby, 3rd BSW student, Don Bosco Arts and Science College Angadi Kadavu, hereby declare that the information being collected would solemnly be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Gender:
4. Education qualification:
5. Are you an active member of Kudumbashree?
Fully Partially Never
6. Kudumbashree is beneficial to you.
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
7. Kudumbashree creates opportunities for entrepreneurship
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
8. The Kudumbashree has been able to ensure employment and income for the livelihood of its members.
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
9. Kudumbashree is very important for social empowerment.
a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments

10. Does all members get equal opportunity in Kudumbashree?
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
11. Kudumbashree is helpful to strengthen the livelihood of women.
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
12. Neighbourhood group, strengthens economic empowerment and women's empowerment?
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
13. As the weekly meeting alternate is conducted with each neighbourhood family, interaction and mutual understanding are strengthen.
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
14. Are you satisfied with the funds of Kudumbashree mission?
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
15. It is possible to eradicate poverty through Kudumbashree
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
16. Does Kudumbashree help extreme poverty families to overcome their limitations?
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
17. Through Kudumbashree personality development and social developments of members enhanced
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
18. There are many projects for SC/ST people, but they do not know the projects
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments

19. Financial assistance are provided to the needy through Kudumbashree
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
20. In the field of agriculture, women farmers are getting modern knowledge and skills through Kudumbashree.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
21. There are various Kudumbashree activities for promoting agriculture?
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
22. The incentive received as part of making fallow and eligible for cultivation and promoting organic farming.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
23. For the activities in the animal welfare sector funds are available at low interest through Kudumbashree.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
24. You provide adequate training for various occupations.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
25. Kudumbashree helps persons who deserve special considerations such elderly persons, handicapped persons AIDS persons etc.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
26. Kudumbashree members are active in hygiene, health and immunity programs.
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments
27. Is Kudumbashree works in Adolescent education no- formal education and further education?
- a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly disagree
 - e) No comments

28. Kudumbashree provided necessary loans for the members.
- a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
29. Your Kudumbashree work beyond caste, religion and party politics
- a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
30. Kudumbashree members invest their income in health, education and housing
- a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree
d) Strongly disagree e) No comments
31. Are you regular in Kudumbashree meetings and programs?
- YES NO
32. Is all members are regular in meetings and programs?
- YES NO
33. Have you identified extreme poverty families and made them member of Kudumbashree?
- YES NO
34. Is there any Kudumbashree projects for the developments of SC/ST people?
- YES NO

**A STUDY ON THE PARENTAL AND PEER GROUP
INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF
YOUTH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR
DISTRICT**



NEHA TS

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU KANNUR

670706

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE PARENTAL AND PEER GROUP
INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF
YOUTH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR
DISTRICT**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL
WORK**

BY

NEHA TS

Register No. DB20BSWR029

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Ms.AKSHAYA P

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706

MARCH 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE PARENTAL AND PEER GROUP INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH TO KANNUR DISTRICT**, submitted by **NEHA TS**, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under the guidance and supervision of Ms. Akshaya P, during the period of her study (2020-2022) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL
Head, Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE PARENTAL AND PEER GROUP INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT**, submitted by **NEHA TS**, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms. Akshaya P

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **Ms. NEHA TS**, the undersigned, hereby declare the dissertation entitled, **A Study on the Parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth with special reference to Kannur district**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Ms.Akshaya P**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

Neha TS

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and science college), Fr. Sojan pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and my faculty supervisor, Ms. Akshaya P, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Mr. zaviarkutty Francis, Ms. Sree Parvathy, Ms. Ayana Swaminadhan S , Ms. Aneesha Siby and Ms. Lisbel manikutty for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Neha TS

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. It mainly concentrates on the college areas of Kannur district. The respondents of the study were 30 college students. Self-made questionnaire method was used for the data collection. Parental and peer groups both have much influence on academic performance of youth. They are helping for studies and giving a better environment for better academic performance. The researcher conducted a study entitled, the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth, with special reference to Kannur District. The researcher collected the details required for the study within 3 days from the respondents and the researcher could understand that the parental and peer group both made a big influence on academic performance of youth. From the analysis of the collected data the researcher understood that both parental group and peer group provide good support to youth for improving academic performance, and the negative impact of parental and peer group may lead to youth becoming not focused on academic performance.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	Page No.
CERTIFICATES _____	i
DECLARATION _____	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT _____	v
ABSTRACT _____	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	
CHAPTER _____	1
1.1INTRODUCTION _____	1
1.2STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM _____	1
1.3TITLE OF THE STUDY _____	2
1.4OBJECTIVES-GENERAL AND SPECIFIC _____	2
1.5SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY _____	2
1.6CHAPTERIZATION _____	3
1.7CONCLUSION _____	3
CHAPTER 2 _____	
LITERATURE REVIEW _____	4
2.1 INTRODUCTION _____	4
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW _____	4
CHAPTER 3 _____	9
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY _____	9
3.1INTRODUCTION _____	9
3.2 CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL _____	9
3.3 VARIABLE _____	10
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN _____	10
3.5 PILOT STUDY _____	10
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY _____	11
3.7 SAMPLING _____	11

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA (PRIMARY, SECONDARY) _____	11
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION _____	11
3.10 PRETEST _____	11
3.11 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION _____	11
3.12 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS _____	12
CHAPTER 4 _____	
4.1 INTRODUCTION _____	13
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION _____	14
4.3 CONCLUSION _____	41
CHAPTER 5 _____	
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION _____	42
5.1 INTRODUCTION _____	42
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS _____	42
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY _____	43
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY _____	44
5.5 SUGGESTIONS _____	44
5.6 CONCLUSION _____	44
BIBLIOGRAPHY _____	45
APPENDIX _____	46

LIST OF FIGURES

SL NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE NO
1	1	GENDER	14
2	2	AGE	15
3	3	EDUCATION STATUS	16
4	4	PARENTAL GROUP ARE KEYSTONE FACTOR	17
5	5	PARENTAL GROUP ARE SUPPORTIVE	18
6	6	ALCOHOLISM OF PARENTS	19
7	7	PARENTS HELP TO TIME MANAGEMENT	20
8	8	PARENTAL PRESSURE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	21
9	9	CLASSROOM IS A GOOD PLATFORM	22
10	10	NEGATIVE PARENTAL PRESSURE	23
11	11	ACADEMIC DISTRACTION	24
12	12	POSITIVE PEER GROUP	25
13	13	PARENTS PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY	26
14	14	PEER INFLUENCE YOUTH BECOME SUBSTANCE ABUSER	27
15	15	PARENTS INFLUENCE	28
16	16	PEER INFLUENCE OF YOUTH MORE THAN PATRENTAL	29
17	17	PARENTAL INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	30
18	18	PEER INFLUENCE FORMULATE A NEW BEHAVIOR ON YOUTH	31
19	19	NEGATIVE PEER GROUP INFLUENCE	32
20	20	SHARING PROBLEMS	33
21	21	FACED BULLYING OR TRAUMATIC SITUATION	34
22	22	PEER HELP IN YOUR STUDY	35

23	23	PEERS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE	36
24	24	PRESSURE FROM PARENTAL GROUP	37
25	25	GIRLS INFLUENCE ON PEER GROUP	38
26	26	BOYS INFLUENCE ON PEER GROUP	39
27	27	BOYS INFLUENCES ON PARENTAL GROUP	40
28	28	GIRLS INFLUENCED ON PARENTAL GROUP	41

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Parental groups and peer groups both are making much influence on the academic performance of youth. In this situation researchers play an important role in getting knowledge and changing the way of youth on academic performance. Researchers carefully and detailed study into a specific problem, concern or issue using the scientific method. The study mainly focused on youth in their academic performance. It can also be defended as a process of systematic enquiry that entails data collection, documentation of critical information. It may be conducted with a suitable methodology set by a specific professional field and academic performance. This study is to be conducted with the suitable hypothesis or an interpretative framework to assemble a body of substantive knowledge and findings for sharing them in appropriate manners and to generate questions for further inquiry.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study examines parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. The study is needed in order to find and analyze various aspects of parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. Parental and peer groups may have positive and negative impacts on academic performance on youth. Especially youths whose parents are more involved in their education have higher levels of academic performance. Being the overly parental group influence can lead to stepping in too frequently to deal with issues the youth should handle. Some youths are too distracted by the presence of their parents, which can cause a lack of focus and behavior problems. Peer group influence can mobilize student energy and motivate success. If a student's influence negatively affects his academic performance, peers can be either positive or negative role models. If a youth is negatively influenced negatively by peers, it affects his or her academic performance. Through this study , we need to understand what are the problems when parental and peer groups influence the academic performance of youth. Parental groups have much influence in youth to become successful or get high grades in their academics. They are always over-thinking. Nevertheless, stronger students do not have an impact on their peers and

actually help improve their overall academic performance. Research opted to study about the individual between the age of 15 to 25. In the category parental and peer group influence great on academic performance of youth. The concern of the peer group on the academic performance of student in selected secondary schools. Efforts would be concentrated youth interaction with their peers, Stages of the formation of peer group, Peer group influence on academic performance of the students and parental influence on academic performance of youth.

1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study on parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth, with special reference to Kannur District.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To understand parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To understand parental influence on academic performance of youth.
- To understand peer group influence on academic performance of youth.
- To determine how the parental and peer group influence the academic performance of youth.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The study will enhance the researcher's knowledge about the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. There are many changes occurs in academic performance of youth for the influence of the parental and peer group. This has to be affected by youth academic performance. Some findings have demonstrated a positive association between parental involvement on academic performance of youth, improving youth self-esteem and their academic performance. There are some important functions that the peer group plays which greatly influence academic performance. Most of the time, the youth were closer to their peers than parents. Peers are more important than parents. Peers with positive attitude and behavior towards

education will allow and teach each other to set goals that include opportunity to learn and achieve. Peer influence can mobilize students, energy and motive for success. Peers can act as positive role models. If a student is influenced negatively, it affects his academic performance. The study will help in knowing more about the peer group and their stages. It will help in finding out the peer group influence on pre-adolescent and the implication on them. The work will help in finding out the influence of the peer group on the academic performance of students. The research will help in finding solutions to the problems caused by peer group influence. It will also help in relating the peer group of male and females together in terms of the relationship

1.6 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter I Introduction includes the title of study, objectives, significance, and chapterization. The second chapter, review of literature, consists of all the available reviews and studies about the topic. The third chapter, research methodology, includes definitions, variables, hypothesis, pilot study, pre-test, and sources of data, tools, method of data collection and method of analyzing data. Chapter four includes data presentation and interpretation of data and the final fifth chapter consists of major findings, suggestions and conclusion of the study.

1.7 CONCLUSION

The peer group influence and parental influence have been of great importance in the development of students' academic performance. Through this study, we need to understand what are the problems when the parental and peer group is influenced by the academic performance of youth. Parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth, this descriptive study about the influence of parental and peer group among youth is aimed at identifying and accurately the elements such as behaviour, personality, attitude and how they impact in academic performance.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this study it is made to highlight the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. Parental and peer groups are much interacted on youth academic performance. Parental groups are mostly actively participating in youth academic performance. Most parental roles in academic performance have a positive effect on youth. Parents' influence is defined as any opinion, attitude, or action. The students whose parents have higher levels of education may have an enhanced regard for learning, more positive ability belief, a stronger work orientation and they may use more effective learning strategies than children of parents with low levels of education.

The peer group is the first social group outside the home in which the child attempts to gain acceptance and recognition. Peer group is an important influence throughout one's life but they are more critical during the developmental years of childhood and adolescence. Adolescents always emulate their mates in whatever form of behaviour they exhibit, particularly that which interests them thus, since socialization only refers to changes in behaviour, attitudes having their origin in interaction with other persons and those which occur through integration, a child learns more through interaction with peers.

A literature review is a critical evaluation of a previous researcher. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological of all sources, but an evaluation that pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on the particular topic of research.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

For the study some research works reviewed, which are follows:

2.2.1 Relationships Between Parenting Styles and the Academic Performance of Adolescents Published on (2012)

JEWRELL, ANN K MULLIS, LAUREN A FURTHANE

Relationships between parenting styles, academic performance, and the mediating effects of motivation, goal orientation, and self-efficacy were examined. One hundred forty-eight high school students participated, including 58 males and 90 females. The Parenting Style/Parental Involvement Questionnaire was used to measure students' perceptions of their parents' parenting styles. The Intrinsic-Extrinsic Orientation Scale measured students' motivation. The Patterns of Adapted Learning Survey measured participants' goal orientation and academic self-efficacy. Adolescents who reported their parents as having a more authoritative parenting style were found to demonstrate more intrinsic motivation in their academic pursuits. Future implications for intervention and research are discussed.

2.2.2 The relative impact of parents and peers on adolescent behaviour

Bruce J. Biddle, Barbara J. Bank, Marjorie M. Marlin (1980)

Prior studies have come to various conclusions about the relative impact of parents and peers on adolescent behaviour. Such studies have measured a wide variety of events that are presumed to indicate parental and peer pressures on adolescents and have presumed various ways in which adolescents might be affected by those pressures. It is here suggested that: (1) parents and peers may influence adolescents through two different process the expression of normative standards, or the modelling of behaviors; (2) adolescents may respond to such pressures directly or by internalizing norms or preferences for conduct; and (3) pressures, norms, and preferences have different effects on adolescent behaviour depending on the topic of behaviour considered. These propositions are supported with findings concerning adolescent drinking and school achievement. Among other conclusions, peers are more likely to influence adolescents through modelling, while parental influence is more strongly exerted through norms.

2.2.3 About Students, Peer Pressure and their Academic Performance in School

Vangie M. Moldes Cherry Lyn L. Biton Divine Jean Gonzaga Jerald C. Moneva (2019)

Adolescents have a higher tendency to experience peer pressure in school. Peer pressure is clustered in four categories such as social belongingness, curiosity, cultural-parenting orientation of parents and education, this research design used is descriptive correlation. The researchers conducted the survey among the students in the Senior High School. With 96 respondents who completed the survey. Quantitative data were processed by using chi-square. The result would show the correlation between the perceived level of peer pressure in terms of social belongingness, curiosity, cultural-parenting orientation of parents and education. Generally, students are expected to face the effects of peer pressure optimistically to cope up the negative impact of peer pressure in their studies. Students may use positive or negative approaches towards peer pressure. Teachers may guide and help them in facing the problems.

2.2.4 Peer influence in relation to academic performance and socialization among adolescents

RAYAN (2000)

Adolescence is a time of transformation in many areas of an individual's life. In the midst of these rapid physical, emotional, and social changes, youth begin to question adult standards and the need for parental guidance. It is also a time for individuals to make important decisions about their commitment to academics, family, and perhaps religion. Young adults begin to ask questions such as, "Is school important to me?" and "How do I want to spend my time?" The choices that adolescents make regarding their motivation, engagement, and achievement in school and the satisfaction they obtain from their choices depend, in part, on the context in which they make such choices. Teachers, parents, and peers all provide adolescents with suggestions and feedback about what they should think and how they should behave in social situations. These models can be a source of motivation or a lack thereof. Modelling refers to individual changes in cognition, behaviour, or effects that result from the observation of others. Observing others perform a particular behaviour or voice a certain opinion can introduce an individual to new behaviours and viewpoints that may be different from his or her own. Observation also enlightens an individual on the

consequences of such behaviour and opinions. Depending on these consequences, observation of a model can strengthen or weaken the likelihood the observer will engage in such behaviour or adopt such beliefs in the future.

2.2.5 Social support as a buffer in the relationship between socioeconomic status and academic performance.

Malecki, C. K., & Demaray, M. K. (2006)

The present study was an investigation of the potential moderating effect of social support on academic performance for students living in poverty. Data were collected in one urban middle school from 164 primarily Hispanic students using the Child and Adolescent Social Support Scale and students' course grade point averages (GPA). Regarding socioeconomic status, students were classified as lower-SES if they received free or reduced-cost lunches or higher-SES if they did not receive free or reduced-cost lunches. First, for students with higher SES, correlational analyses revealed no significant associations between social support and academic performance as measured by GPA. Alternatively, for students of lower SES, significant, moderate associations were found between GPA scores and social support scores. Second, as predicted, regression analyses provided evidence that social support may moderate the relationship between poverty and academic performance. Implications for school psychologists and suggestions for future research are provided.

2.2.6 About Parental influences on academic performance in African-American students

Ivora D. Hinton Ph.D. (1995)

We investigated the relationship between parental influences and academic outcomes for African-American students. Secondary data analysis was conducted on the National Survey of Family and Household data set. Multiple regression analysis showed that parenting style (nurture and control) and parental involvement significantly predicted academic outcomes. Research has traditionally focused on the reasons for the failure of African-American students to succeed in school. This study focused on factors that determine success. The problem of negative school outcomes may be alleviated by studying what works to promote school success rather than what does not work for African-American students.

2.2.7 Peer and Parent Influence on Adolescent Political Attitudes.

Kent L. Tedin

This paper treats both substantive and methodological issues in assessing agent influence on individual political attitudes. From a substantive perspective, the effect of perceptual accuracy, issue salience, and parent-peer orientation on attitude relationships among adolescents, parents, and peers is analyzed. These variables are found to affect relationships in a similar fashion, but their marginal distributions generally lead to higher correlations between adolescents and parents than between adolescents and peers. From a methodological perspective the link between statistical techniques for measuring paired comparisons and conceptions of influence is analysed. It is argued that parents and peers can have divergent political attitudes, yet both influence the individual in the same direction.

2.2.8 The influence of parental and peer attachment on college students' academic achievement

Micheal E Fass , Jonathan G Tubman

This study examined relations among attachment to parents and peers. A small subgroup of students reported low levels of attachment to both parents and peers. Significant positive correlations were documented between parent and peer attachment and several listing of psychosocial competence. Results from hierarchical multiple observe analyses revealed that indices of cognitive ability were significant predictors of college students' grade point averages, while broader measures of functioning in early adulthood were significant predictors of scholastic competence. Results suggest that perceived attachment to both parents and peers is a component of wider patterns of social competence and adjustment that may function as protective or compensatory factors during key transitions in young adulthood, such as participation in college, and with its attendant demands for academic achievement.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research is defined as a “systematized effort to gain new knowledge. Research methodology refers to the systematic methods consisting of enunciating the problem, collecting of facts and researching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions towards the concerned problems or in central generalization for same theoretical formulations.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL

The title of the research study is, A comparative study on the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth.

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

A theoretical definition is a proposed way of thinking about potential related events. It contains built in theories; they cannot be simply reduced to describing a set of observation

Parental group: According to the Marriam-webster dictionary, a parent is a person who brings up and cares for another.

Peer group: According to Adam Hayes, the term peer group refers to a group of individuals or companies that share similar characteristics may be age, size, education, ethnic background, Industry or sector.

Academic performance: According to Narad [2016] Academic performance is the knowledge gained which is assessed by marks by a teacher to be achieved over a specific period of time.

Influence: The power that something or somebody has to make something or somebody behave in a particular way.

Youth: According to the United Nations, defining youth as persons the age of roughly 15 to 24 will all be UN static based on this range, the UN states education as source for these statics.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

An operational definition is designed to model or represent a concept or theoretical definition, also known as a construct.

Parental group: Relation to persons parent or parents

Peer group: the group of people, usually of similar age, background, social status with whom a person associates and who are likely to influence the person's beliefs and behavior.

Academic performance: academic performance is the measurement of student achievement across various academic subjects.

Influence: it can be referred to as the ability to affect the character, development or behavior to someone or something or the effect itself.

Youth: Youth as those people between the age of 15 to 25.

3.3 VARIABLE -DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

3.3.1 Dependent variable: Academic performance

3.3.2 Independent variable: Parental group and peer group

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a logical and systematic plan for directing a research study. It is a plan, structure and a strategy of investigation concerned so as to obtain answers to research questions. In this research study, researchers clearly attempted to check and to understand the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. Researchers conducted the study in college. From the college researcher selects 30 samples based on random criteria on the basis of a simple random sampling method. Hence the research adopted descriptive research design, descriptive researchers emphasize accurate description of a situation between variables. Because the researcher goes in depth about the study. Researcher want to know the influence of parental and peer group in academic performance on youth.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

To gain more knowledge and information about study, the researcher went through many websites to further reporting and enhance the study for the preliminary study for

evaluating feasibility, time, cost, adverse effects and events size in an attempt to predict an appropriate sample size. The researcher conducts pilot study before collecting the data and gives an idea about the research problem.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study aims to influence parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth between the age group of 18 – 25. The population of each study is all college students from Kannur district.

3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

The sample of 30 respondents is collected from Government Bernnan college Thallerery at Kannur district through simple random sampling.

3.7 SAMPLING

The researcher has conducted the study on college, 30 samples through simple random sampling. The researcher selects 30 samples on random criteria or basis. So, every student has a probability of being selected. Sampling is conducted using a lottery method of simple random sampling technique.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

One of the important stages in research process

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

The primary data were collected from 30 respondents with self-made questionnaires.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

Secondary data were collected from books and online websites and documents.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-made questionnaire is one of the important tool of data collection.

3.10 PRETEST

The researcher sent the questionnaire to six respondents to identify whether it was effective and understandable to them.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher has selected 30 samples from a college in Kannur district. The researcher has selected samples on random criteria in which all youth has the chance of being selected. Self-made questionnaire is the main tool for collecting data from 30 respondents. The data collected from secondary sources such as online documents and books.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users to format. Organize calculate data in a spreadsheet programmed from Microsoft excel and make information easier to view as data is added and interpreted or changed.

REFERENCE

1. Cohen D. A., Rice J. (1997). Parenting styles, adolescent substance use, and academic achievement. *J. Drug Educ.* 27 199–211. 10.2190/QPQQ-6Q1GUF7D-5UTJ [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
2. Weiss L. H., Schwarz J. C. (1996). The relationship between parenting types and older adolescents' personality, academic achievement, adjustment, and substance use. *Child Dev.* 67 2101–2114. 10.1111/j.1467-8624.1996.tb01846.x [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]
3. Gonzalez-DeHass AR, Willems PP, Holbein MF. Examining the relationship between parental involvement and student motivation. *Educational Psychology Review.* 2005;17:99–123. [Google Scholar]
4. Izzo CV, Weissberg RP, Kaspro WJ, Fendrich M. A longitudinal assessment of teacher perceptions of parent involvement in children's education and school performance. *American Journal of Community Psychology.* 1999;27:817–839. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

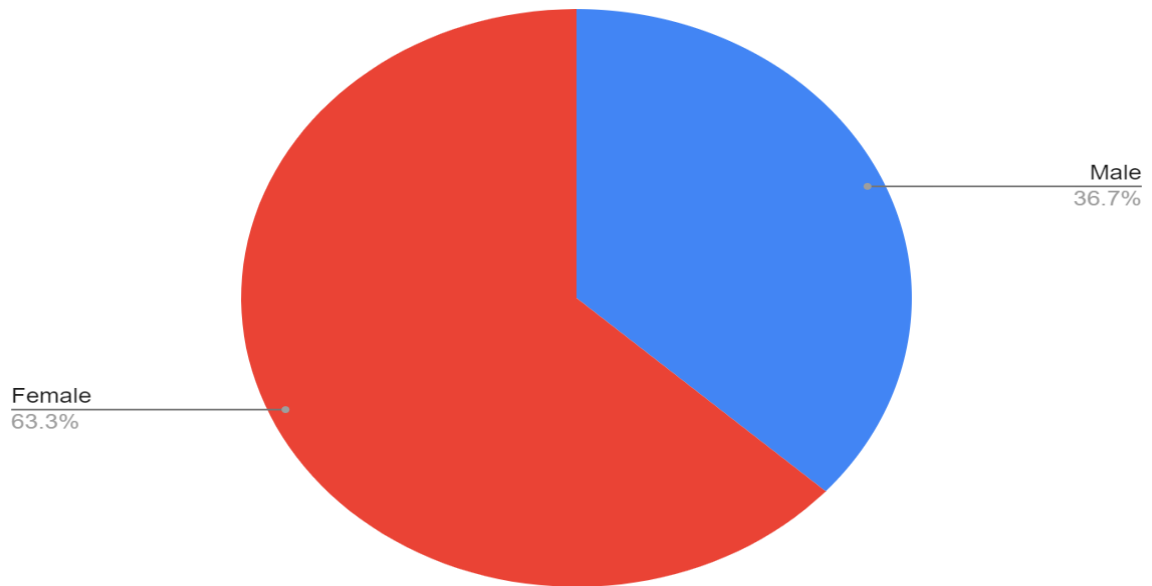
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Analysis of research findings is an essential component to ensuring data integrity is accurate and appropriate. It is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. Parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth, this descriptive study about the influence of parental and peer group among youth is aimed at identifying and accurately the elements such as behaviour, personality, attitude and how they impact in academic performance. A self-made questionnaire by the researcher has collected 30 samples and this chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER

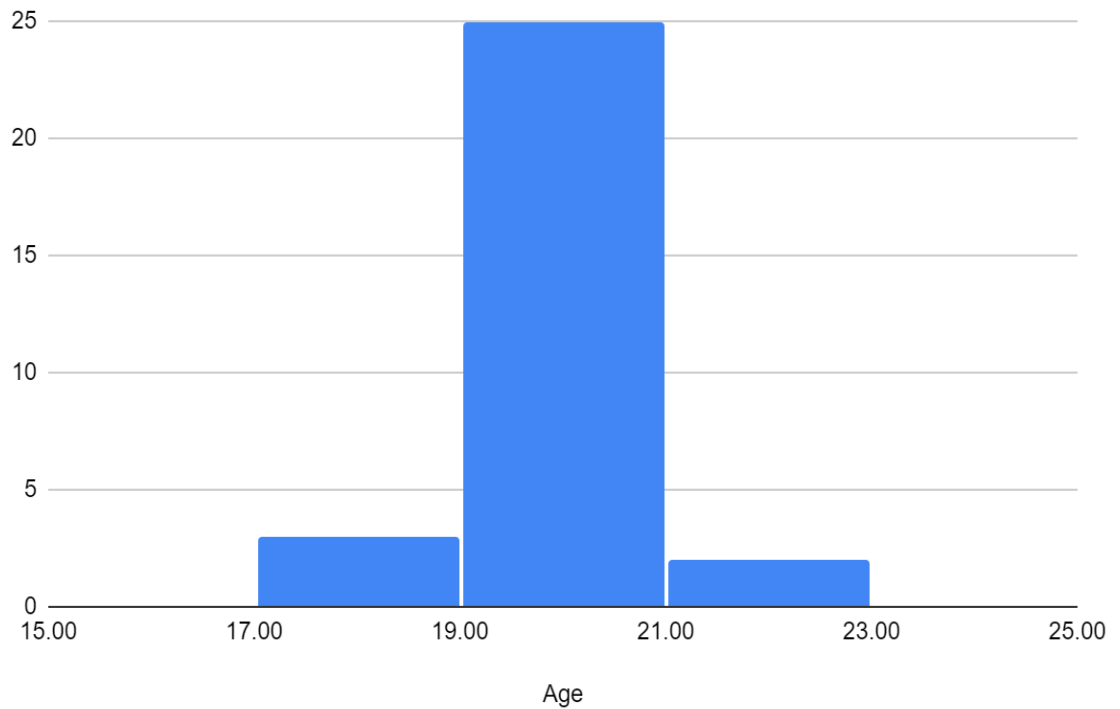
Figure 1: Gender



Analyzing the data through questionnaires, a total response of 30 samples was recorded in which 36.7 % was male and 63.3% female. Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.

4.2.2 AGE

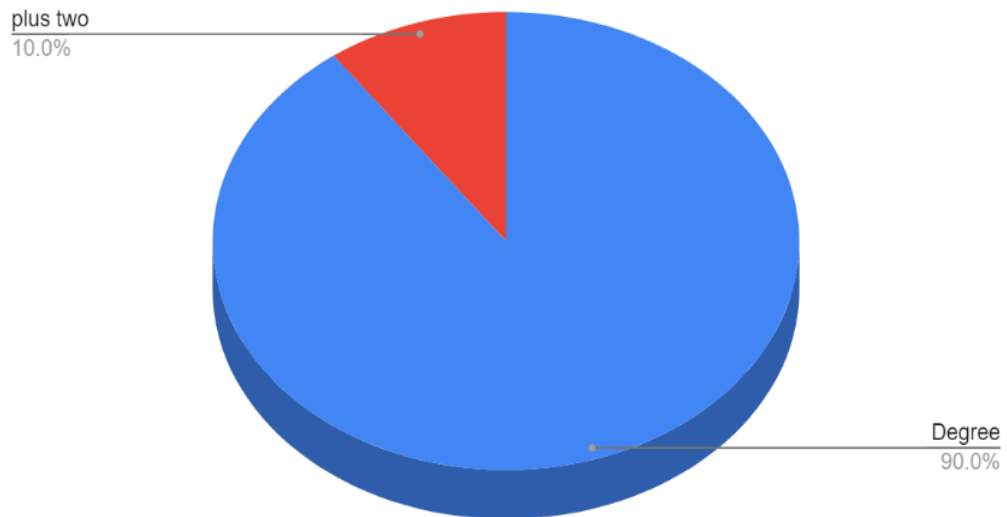
Figure 2



From the graph, most of the respondents belong to the age group of 19 to 21. 3 (10.0%) respondents belong to the age group of 18. 11 (36.7%) respondents belong to the age group of 19. 14 (46.7%) respondents belong to the age group of 20. 2 (6.7%) respondents belong to the age group of 21.

4.2.3 EDUCATION STATUS

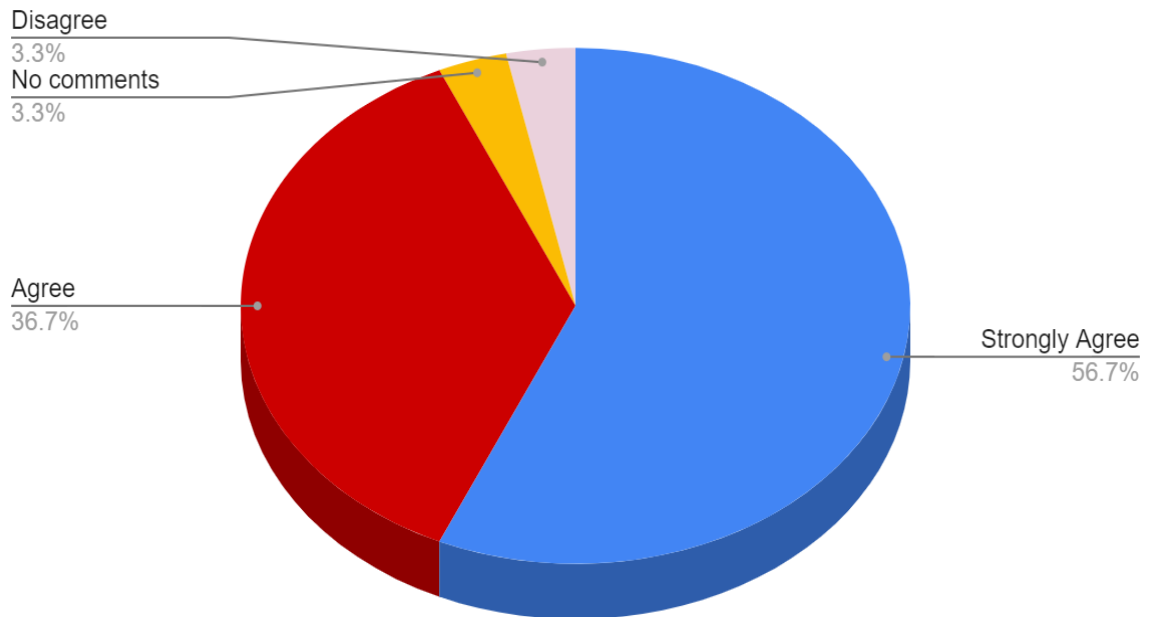
Figure 3



The below figure indicates the educational status of the respondents. It is found that 90.0% of the respondents were degrees and the rest of the 10.0 % respondents were plus two. We can understand that the majority of the respondents were degrees.

4.2.4 PARENT GROUP ARE KEYSTONE FACTOR

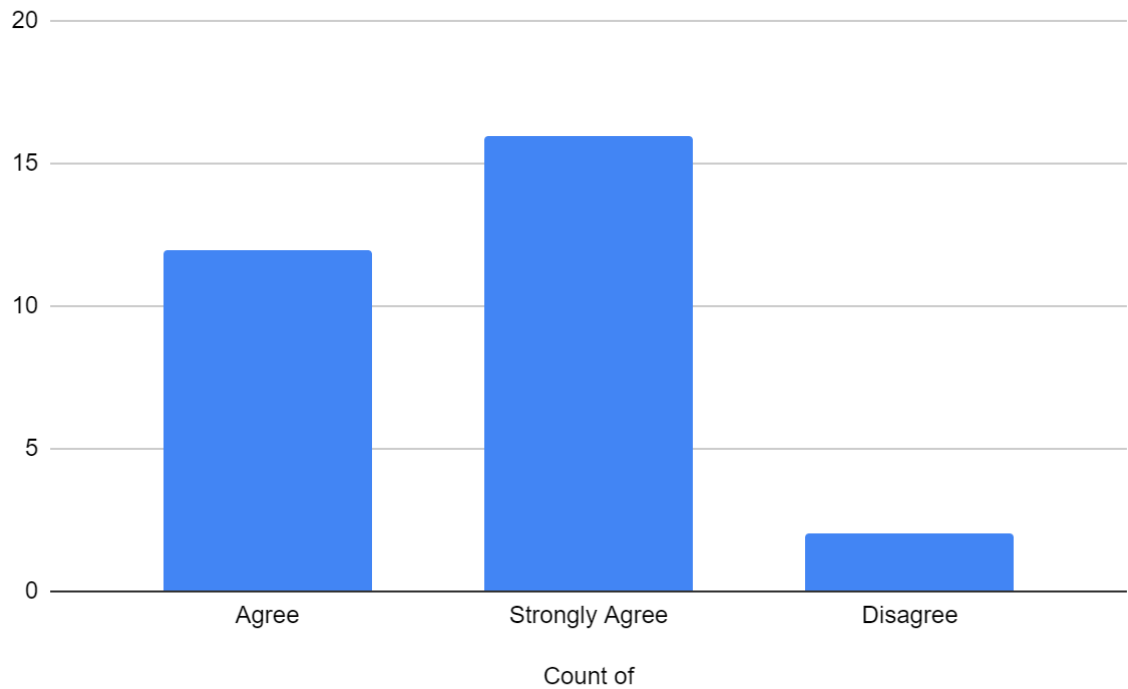
Figure 4



From the total data collected 56.7% of individuals strongly agree and 36.7% agreed, and 3.3% of individuals disagree and have no comments. So, it is understood most of the parental groups are the keystone factor in the academic performance of youth because Parental groups are a keystone factor in the development of a child's social, emotional, and cognitive skills. Parental groups provide a safe, supportive environment for parents to discuss their concerns and to learn from each other. They also provide a platform for parents to share their experiences and to offer advice and support to other parents. 46.7% of respondent disagree because their parents not providing any supportive to their academic achievement.

4.2.5 PARENTAL GROUP ARE SUPPORTIVE

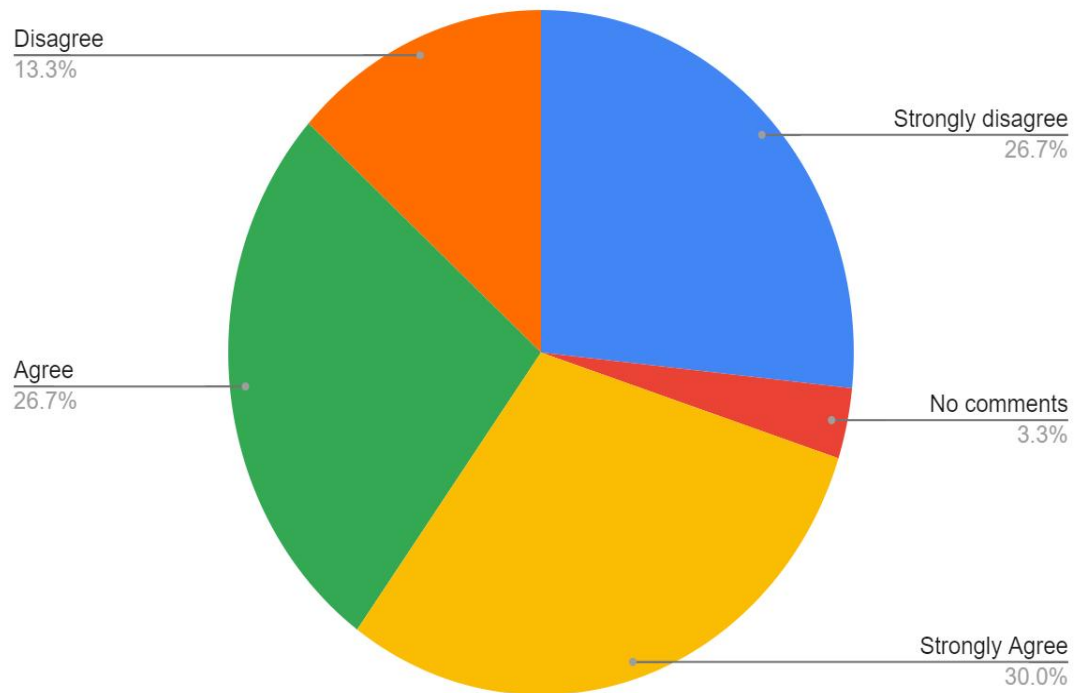
Figure 5



From the chart clearly understand the majority if people strongly agree and agree to the statement. 53.3% people strongly agreed and 40.0% agreed to this statement, only 6.7% of people disagreed with this. Most of the parents are supportive of their studies. The parent groups are always very supportive and help with studying with their children. Parental groups are organizations that provide support and resources to parents and caregivers of children. Parental groups provide a variety of services, such as parenting classes, support groups, and educational resources. for these reson most the respondent have to strongly agrred and agreed to these statement. and the rest of 6.7% of respondent have not get any support with there parents for acadmic achievement.

4.2.6 ALCOHOLISM OF PARENTS

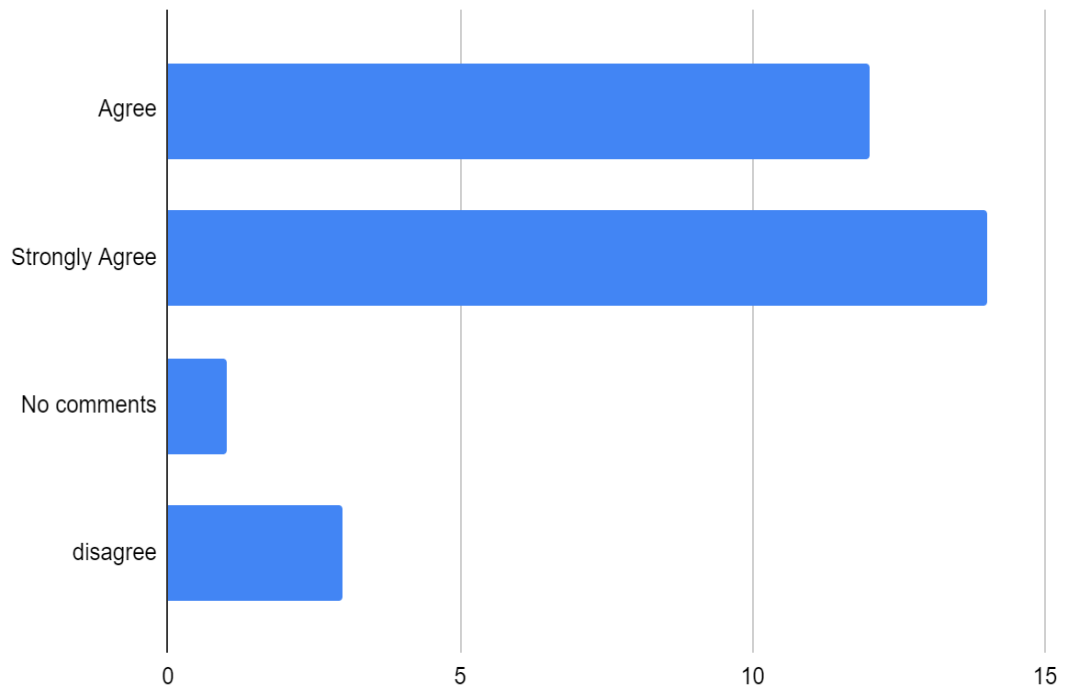
Figure 6



From the total data collected 9 (30%) individuals strongly agree, 8 (26.7%) individuals agree, 8 (26.7%) individuals strongly disagree 4 (13.3%) individuals disagree and 1 (.3%) person has no comments. It may have an equal chance, when the parental group is alcoholic that may affect you to become an alcoholic. From the above graph the majority had agreed with the statement, alcoholism of parents influence you to become an alcoholic. It may cause some personal problems and also affect academic performance.

4.2.7 PARENTS HELP TO TIME MANAGEMENT

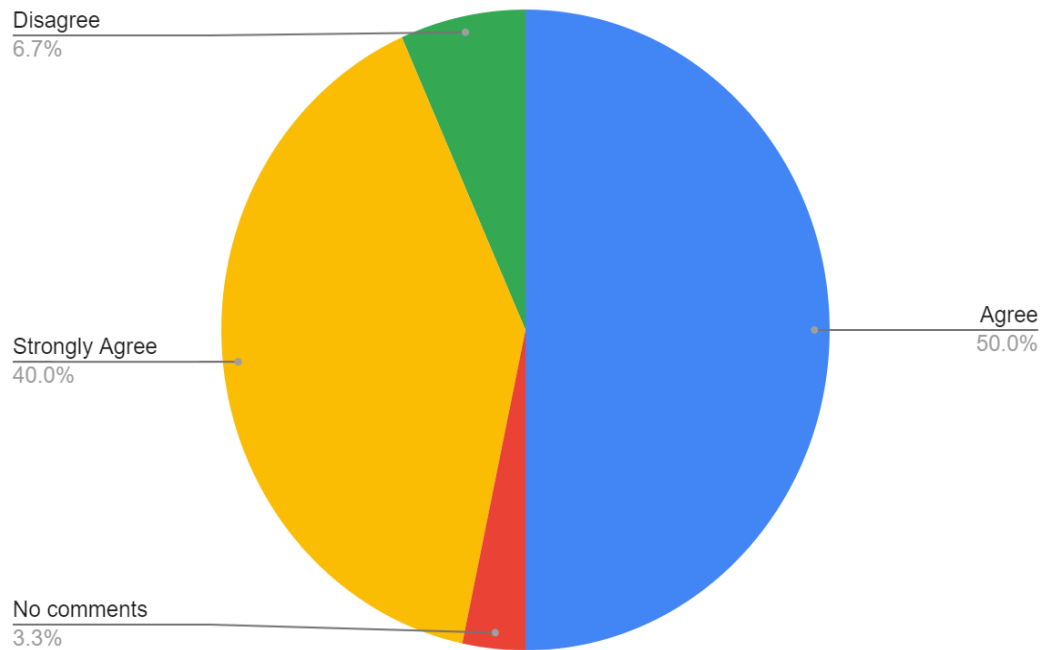
Figure 7



From the total data collected 14 individuals strongly agree, 12 individuals agree, 3 individuals disagree and 1 individual no comments. Most of the parents make time management for their child to achieve academic performance or get a good mark. We can clearly understand from the above graph that most parents give time management to their studies. And helping them to achieve good grades. Parental groups can help with time management by providing resources and support to help manage a family's time and activities. Parental groups can also provide guidance and support for parents who are struggling with time management. They can offer tips and strategies for managing a family's time and activities in an efficient and effective way.

4.2.8 PARENTAL PRESSURE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.

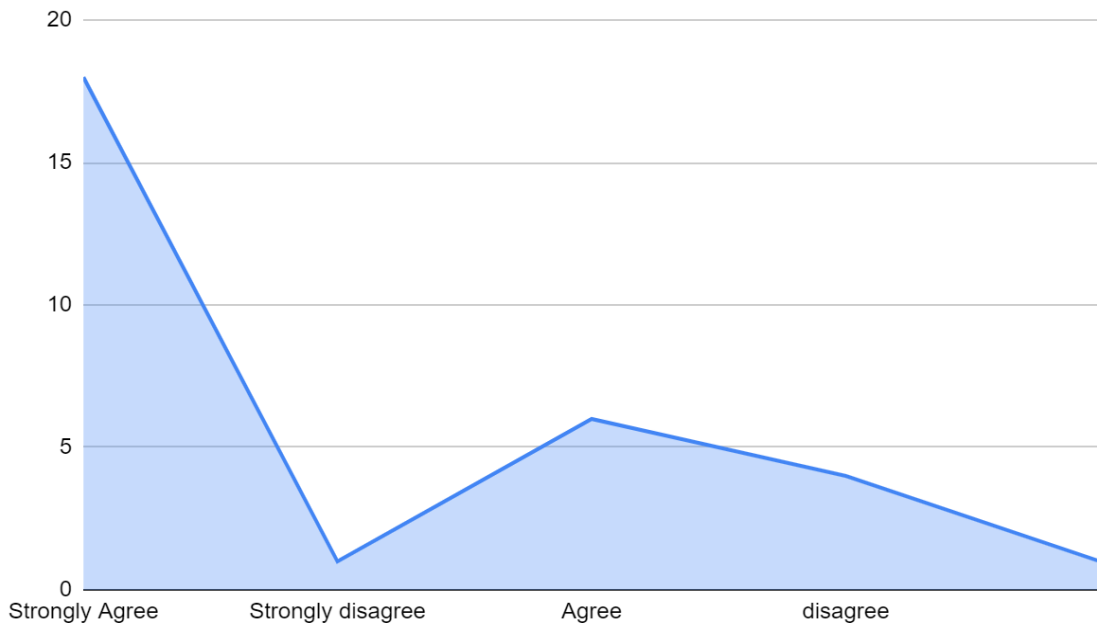
Figure 8



From the figure it is clear that 15 (50.0%) of the respondents had responded that they agree and 12(40.0%) strongly agree that there was a strong relationship between parental pressure and academic performance of youth. 3(6.7%) people disagree and 1(3.3%) person has no comments. From this it is understood that parental pressure and academic performance have a strong relationship. Parental pressure can have both positive and negative effects on academic performance. On the one hand, positive parental pressure can provide a sense of direction, motivation, and support that can help children reach their academic goals, for these reasons 90.0% of respondents have strongly agreed and agreed to the statement. And the rest 4 respondents from the total respondent disagreed on these statements because excessive parental pressure can lead to stress, anxiety, and even depression, which can negatively impact academic performance.

4.2.9 YOUR CLASSROOM IS A GOOD

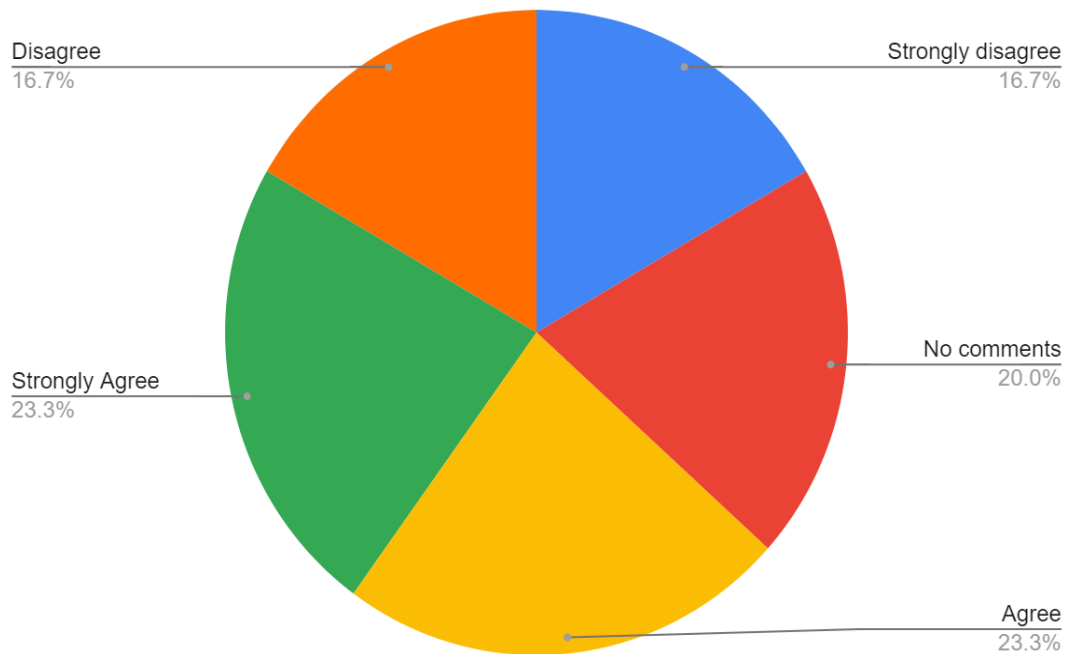
Figure 9



Classroom is a good platform for you and your friends to develop your co-curricular skills and talents. 30 respondents have to be selected 19 (63.3%) individuals are strongly agreed, 9 (30.0%) individuals are agreed 1 (3.3%) respond on disagree and no comments. Through the figure it's clearly understand most the respondent agreed because, classroom activities can be used to develop a variety of cocurricular skills, from public speaking to problem-solving to critical thinking. Other activities like field trips, simulations, and research projects can help students learn to think critically and analyze information.

4.2.10 NEGATIVE PARENTAL PRESSURE

Figure 10



From the total data collected 7(23.3%) individuals strongly agree and agree they are knowing the negative parental pressure brings poor academic performance. contradictory to the statement 5(16.7%) individuals strongly disagree and disagree. 6(20.0%) Of the total response were no comments. Negative parental pressure is when a parent pressures their child to achieve certain goals or do certain activities that the child may not be interested in, or may find difficult. Negative parental pressure can lead to feelings of anxiety and stress in a child as they may feel that they cannot please their parent or that they are not good enough. It can also lead to decreased self-esteem and feelings of resentment towards the parent, for these reason most of individual agreed to the statement.

4.2.11 ACADEMIC DISTRACTION DUE TO THE USAGE OF SUBSTANCE

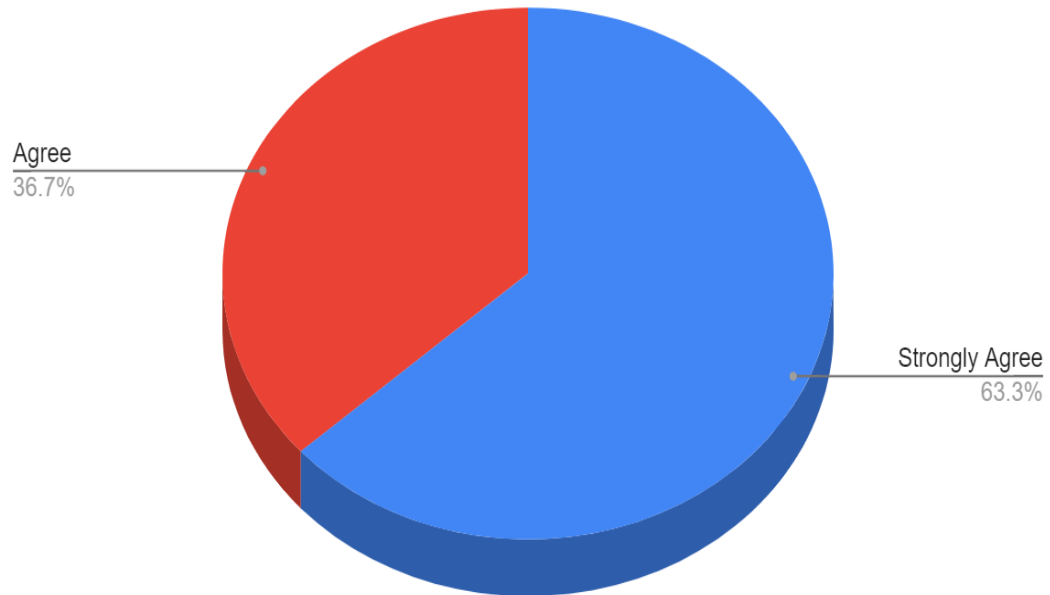
Figure 11



From the total data collected 9 (30.0%) individuals strongly agree and 10 (33.3%) individuals agreed they are aware or to know the usage of substances like alcohol and smoking are to be faced academic distraction. Contradictory to the statement 7(23.3%) individuals strongly disagree and 2(6.7%) agree to the statement. 2(6.7%) of the total data responses were no comments. Substance use can be a major cause of academic distraction. Substance use may result in problems with concentration, memory, and focus, which can make it difficult to pay attention in class and complete assignments. Substance use can also lead to increased absenteeism and tardiness, which can result in lower grades, missed assignments, and an overall disruption to the learning environment. Substance use can also lead to increased risk- taking behaviors and poor decision-making, which can have a direct impact on academic performance. from the figure its clear most of respondent agreed on these statement.

4.2.12 POSITIVE PEER GROUP

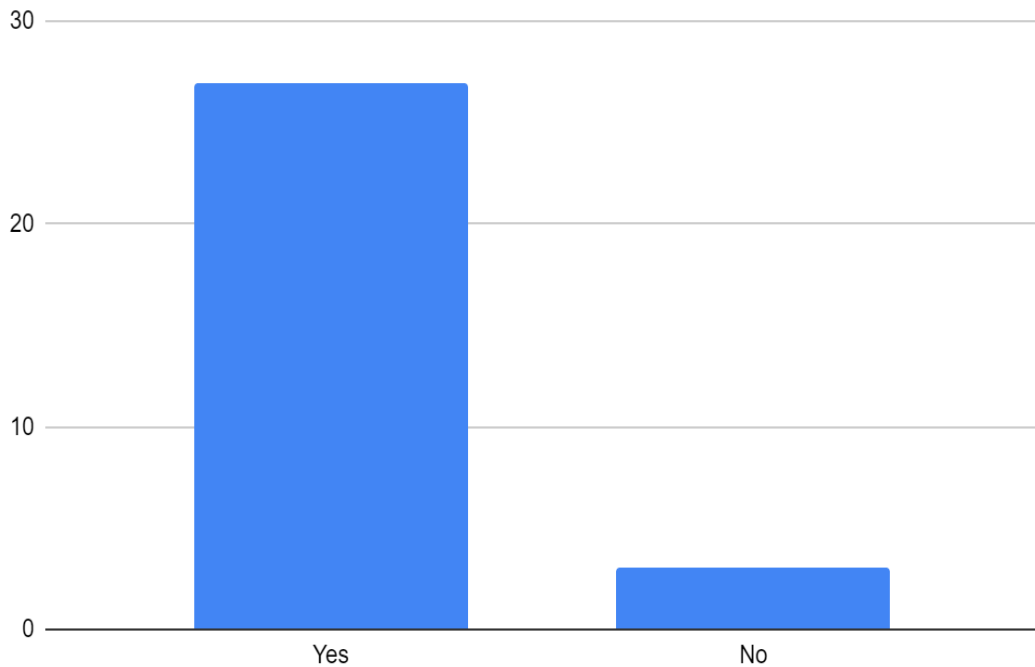
Figure 12



The diagram shows the positive peer group leads to change in academic performance of youth. Most of the individuals accepted the statement 19 (63.3%) individuals strongly agreed and 11 (36.6%) individuals agreed. From these figure it is clearly understood most of the respondents agreed because a positive peer group is a group of people of similar age or interests who encourage positive behavior and support each other in making positive decisions. Positive peer groups can foster a sense of belonging, help youth develop positive relationships, and build self-esteem. They can also provide an opportunity for youth to build problem solving and communication skills, learn more about themselves and their values, and practice decision-making skills.

4.2.13 PARENTS PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

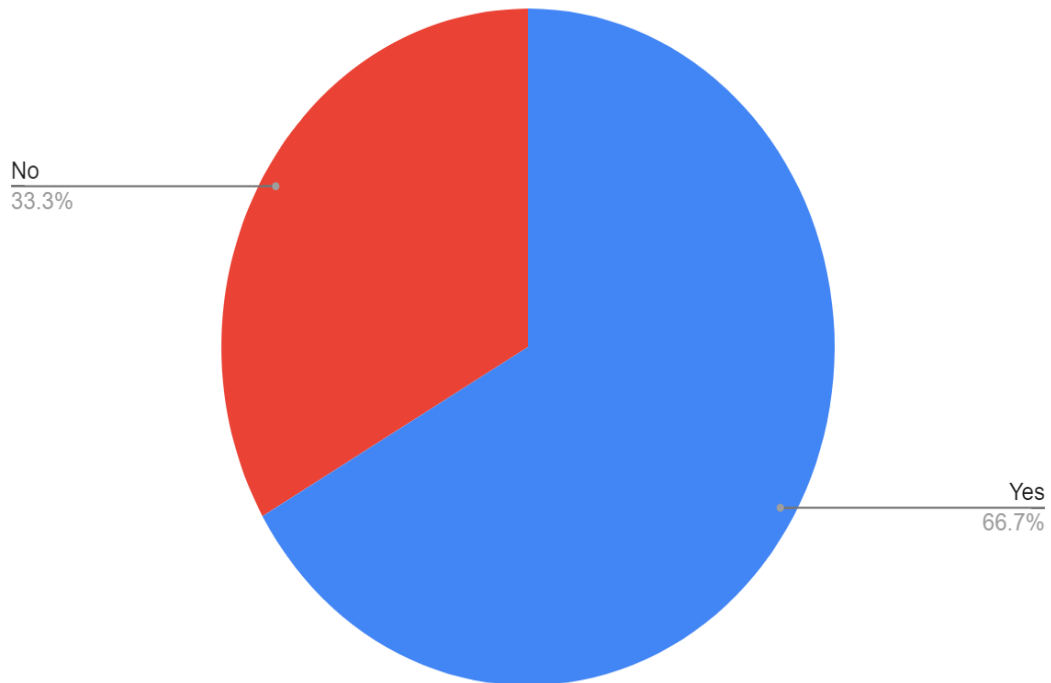
Figure 13



The figure indicates the parents provide an opportunity for academic performance. We must clearly understand on this table that most parents provide an opportunity for academic achievements. 27 (90.0%) Of individuals said yes to this statement because, Parents can provide an opportunity for academic achievement by setting high expectations for their children, encouraging a growth mindset, and providing support and resources to help children reach their goals. Parents can also instill a love of learning by engaging their children in activities that spark their interest and encourage them to explore their passions. They can help their children develop good study habits, such as goal setting, time management, and organization. and 3(10.0%) of individuals did not agree with the statement that they can't get any opportunity with their parents.

4.2.14 PEER GROUP INFLUENCE YOUTH TO BECOME A SUBSTANCE ABUSER

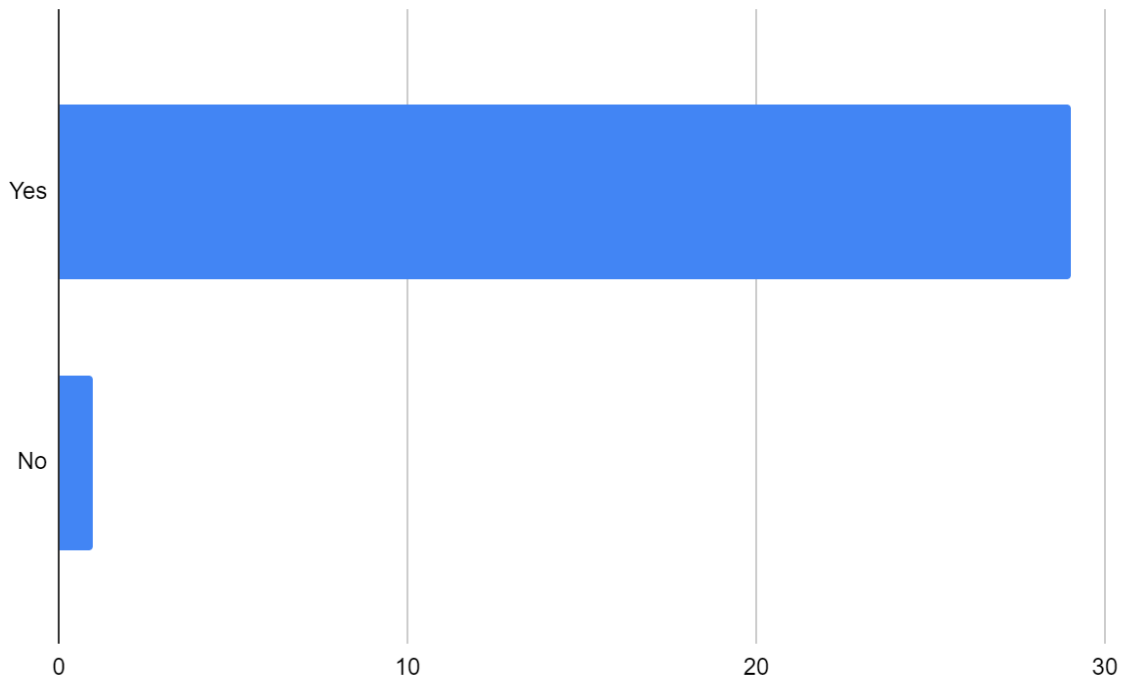
Figure 14



The below diagram shows the peer group influencing youth to become a substance abuser. If our peer group has some habit of alcoholism and smoking some individuals have a tendency to use substances. Through this diagram we can clearly understand that the majority has agreed to this statement. 20 (66.7%) individuals had said yes to this statement because, Peer group influence can be a strong factor in contributing to youth substance abuse. Peers can encourage and even pressure youth to experiment with drugs and alcohol, as well as glamorize the use of drugs and alcohol. peers may provide access to substances, and offer a sense of acceptance and inclusion if the youth choose to experiment. 10 (33.3%) individuals said no to this statement because they never faced any pressure from peer groups for using alcohol.

4.2.15 PARENT'S INFLUENCE AFFECTS YOUR STUDIES

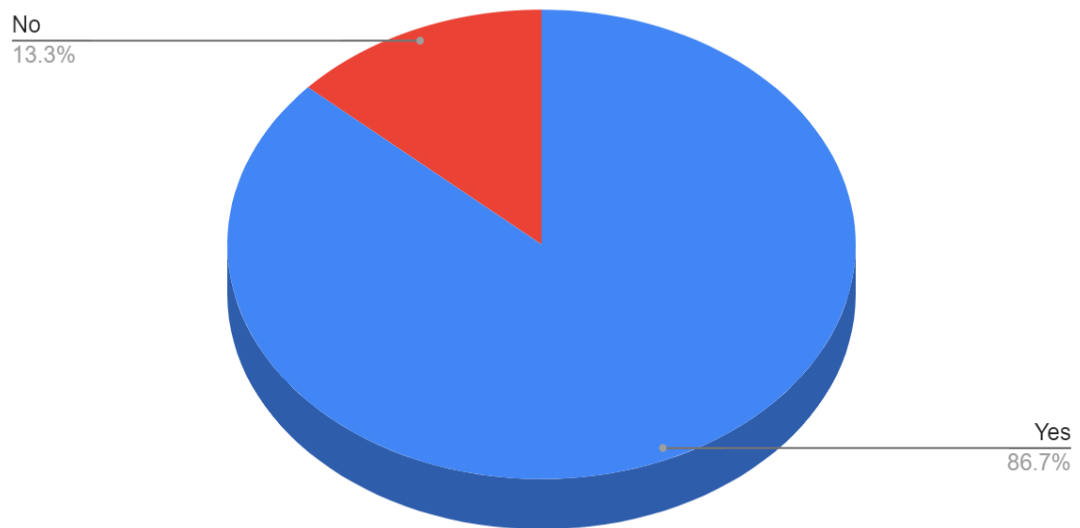
Figure 15



This figure shows the parents' influence on your studies. 30 respondents responded to this statement. 29(96.7%) respondents said yes because parents can have a powerful impact on a student's academic success. They can provide support, encouragement, and structure, as well as resources and knowledge to help their children excel in the classroom. Parents can also be a source of motivation, helping their children stay focused and motivated to reach their academic goals. As parents set expectations and provide feedback, they can also help their children develop important study skills and habits that can lead to better academic performance. and 1(3.3%) respondent had to be told no. Through the graph clearly understanding the parental group influence was affecting our studies.

4.2.16 PEER INFLUENCE YOUTH MORE THAN PARENTAL GROUP

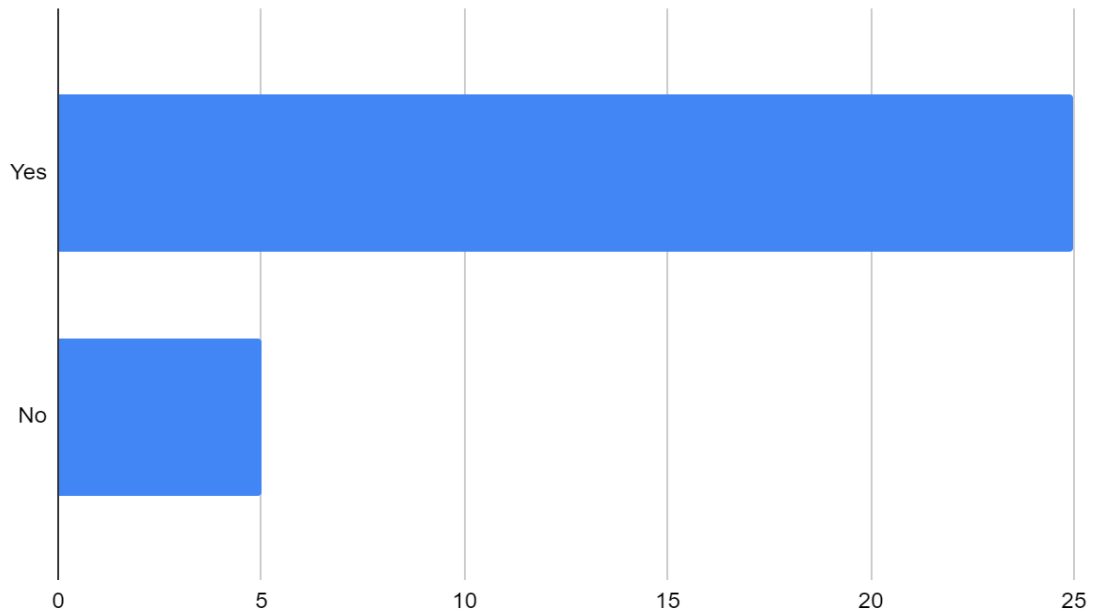
Figure 16



The diagram shows the opinion of the respondents that the peer group influences youth more than parental group. In youths most of the respondents said peer group were more influenced than parental groups. 26 (86.7%) respondents said yes on this statement because Peer influence can have a greater impact on youth than parental influence. This is because young people typically spend more time with their peers than with their parents and therefore have more direct exposure to their peers' opinions and behaviors. Because peers are often seen as more relatable than parents, adolescents are more likely to view their peers as credible sources of advice and guidance. This can lead teens to be more heavily influenced by their peers than by their parents. and 4 (13.3%) respondents said no to this statement they are always more influenced by their parental group.

4.2.17 PARENTAL GROUPS INFLUENCE YOUTH IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE?

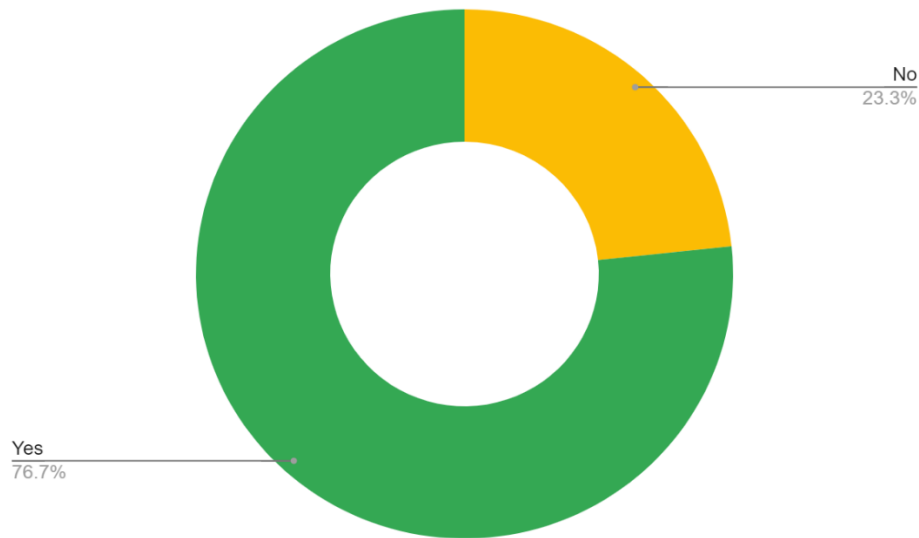
Figure 17



A strong parental group influence in youth leads to more academic achievements, and they get much more support from the parents that may get a good performance on our studies. The below graph represents the strong parental group influencing youth in academic performance. 25(83.3%) respondents said yes to this statement, they were accepting this statement Parental group influence youth in academic performance in several ways. They can provide a positive role model, support their child's academic interests, help manage their time, and provide appropriate guidance and advice. By showing an interest in their child's academic pursuits, parents can provide motivation and encouragement that can help lead to improved performance. And the rest of 5(16.7%) of them said no, they did not agree with these statement.

4.2.18 PEER GROUP INFLUENCE FORMULATE A NEW BEHAVIOUR

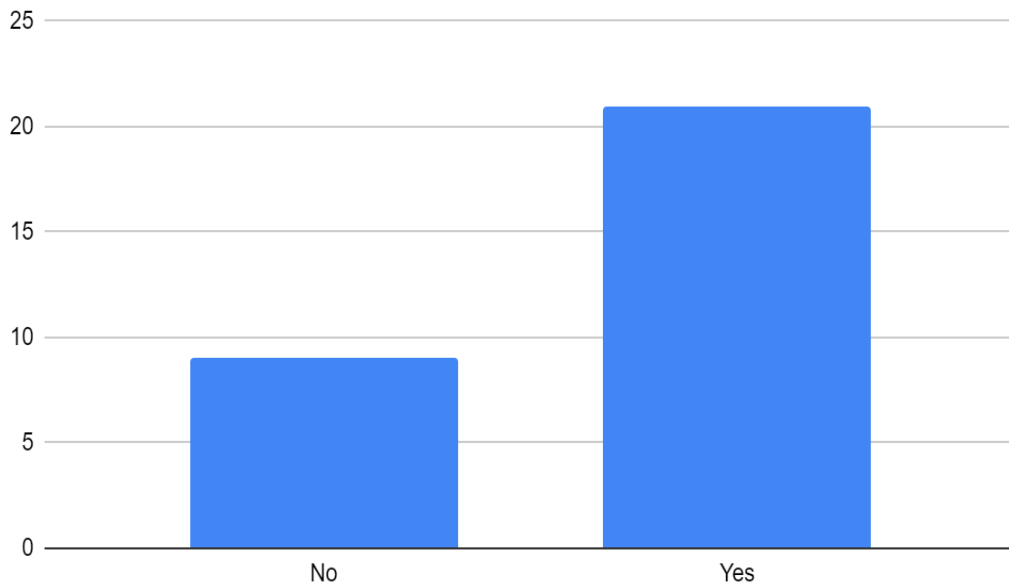
Figure 18



The above figure shows that the peer group influence can formulate new behaviour. Through this figure we can understand many of them get new behaviour. Totally 30 respondents were selected. 23 (76.6%) individuals said yes to this statement because it is possible to form a new behaviour by peer group influence, such as creating a culture of healthy eating and exercise. Peers can encourage each other to eat nutritious meals and exercise regularly, as well as providing support and encouragement when needed. They can also provide social activities that promote healthy living, such as team sports or outdoor activities. And the rest of 7(23.3%) of them said no because they were not influenced by their peers.

4.2.19 PARENTAL GROUP INFLUENCE WOULD NOT LEAD TO ANY NEGATIVE PEER GROUP INFLUENCE

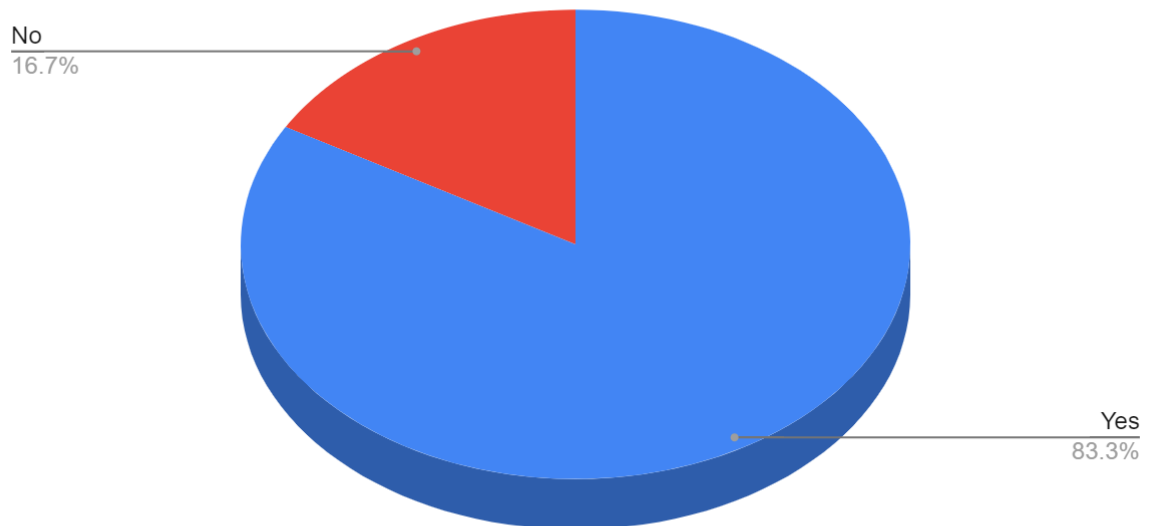
Figure 19



A strong parental influence would not lead to any negative peer group influence. To this figure we can understand there were 21 respondents who agreed strong relationship parental group influence would not lead to any negative peer group influence on a teen. The main reason for this is because the teen would be more likely to look to his or her parents for guidance and support, rather than their peers. The teen may still seek advice from their peers, but their primary source of guidance would be their parents and 9 respondents did not agree with the statement. To this we can determine a strong parental group influence would not lead to any negative peer group influence.

4.2.20 SHARE YOUR PROBLEMS WITH PEER GROUP THAN PARENTAL GROUP

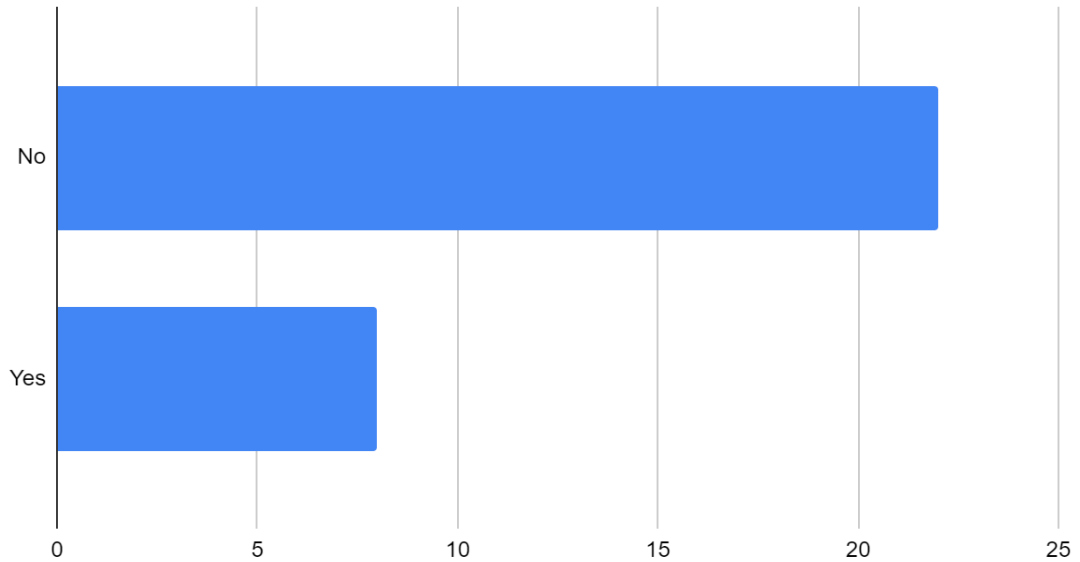
Figure 20



The below figure shows, sharing problems with a peer group rather than a parental group. In youth many of them share personal problems with their peer group rather than their parents. 25 (83.3%) respondents agreed that sharing their problems with a peer group is often better than sharing them with your parental group. This is because peers may be able to relate more to your situation and offer more helpful advice. They can also provide a sense of comfort and understanding that may not be present when speaking with a parental figure. And 5 (16.7%) of them do not agree that sharing their problems in a parental group respondents is comfortable sharing problems with their parents.

4.2.21 FACED BULLYING OR TRAUMATIC SITUATION BECAUSE ON YOUR CLIQUE

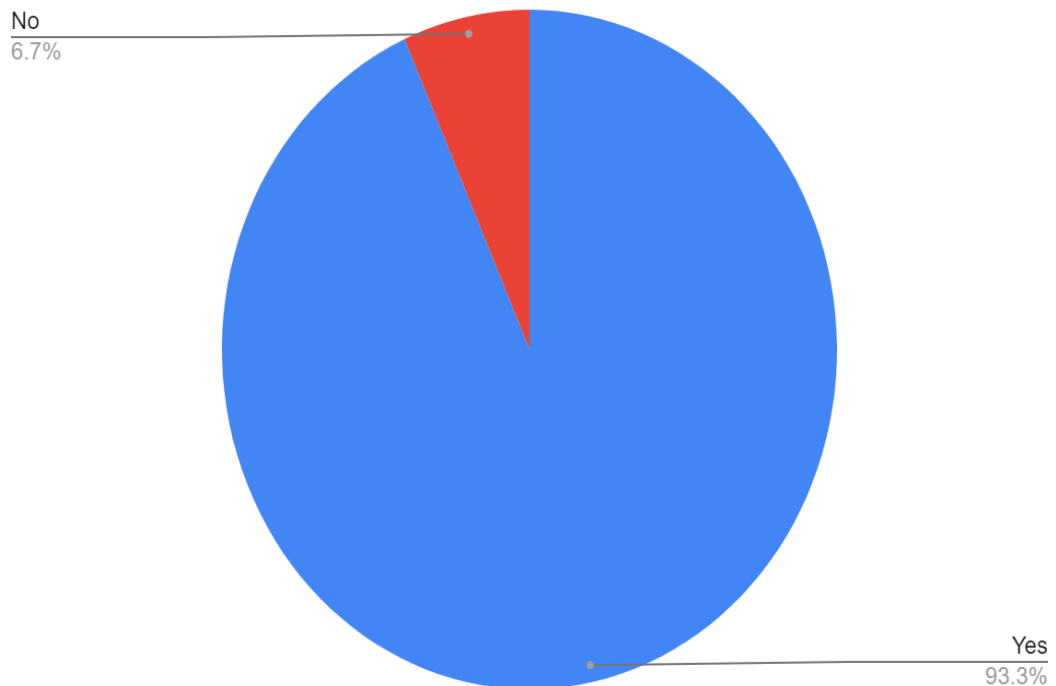
Figure 21



From the figure it is clear that 23 (73.3%) of the respondent do not face bullying or traumatic situations on clique a So, it is clear that most of the respondents do not face this situation, and most of them said no. and rest 7(26.7%) of the respondent faced bullying or traumatic situations on their friendship group because the most important thing is to let the person know that you are there for them and that you are willing to listen. It is important to be supportive and to let your friend know that you are concerned about their wellbeing. Offer to help in any way you can, whether it is just being a shoulder to cry on or if they need help in solving the problem. If the bullying is coming from someone in your clique, it is important to take a stand against it and make it known that it is not acceptable. Encourage open communication and understanding between everyone in the group so that everyone feels comfortable expressing their feelings and opinions.

4.2.22 PEER GROUP HELPS YOU IN STUDY

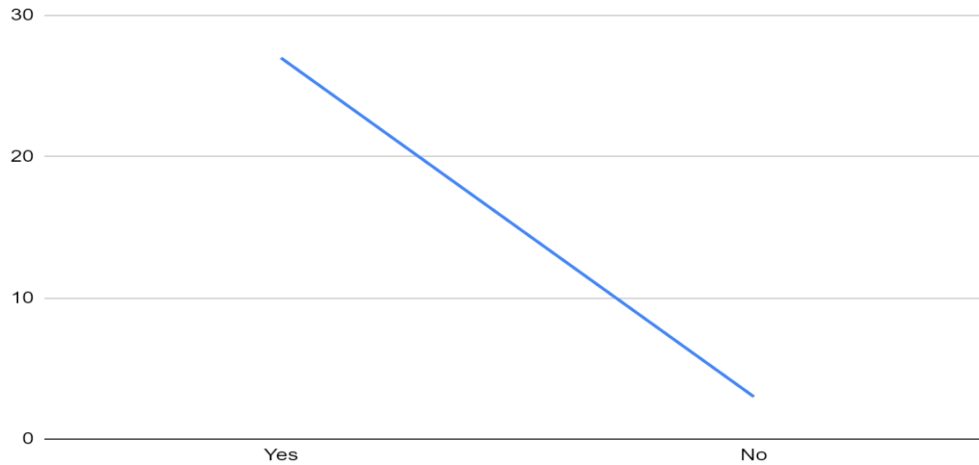
Figure 22



The above figure shows peer groups help you in study. To clearly understand peer groups always helps in our studies. From the total respondents 28(93.3%) respondents agreed to this statement Peer groups can be a great way to help you study. Peer groups can provide a place for students to discuss course material, ask each other questions, and work together on projects and assignments. They can also provide moral support, motivation, and accountability for completing tasks. Studying in a peer group can also provide opportunities for collaboration, which can help students to better understand complex topics. 2(6.7%) of them do not agree with the statement that they never want any support from their peers.

4.2.23 PEER GROUP PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN YOUTH

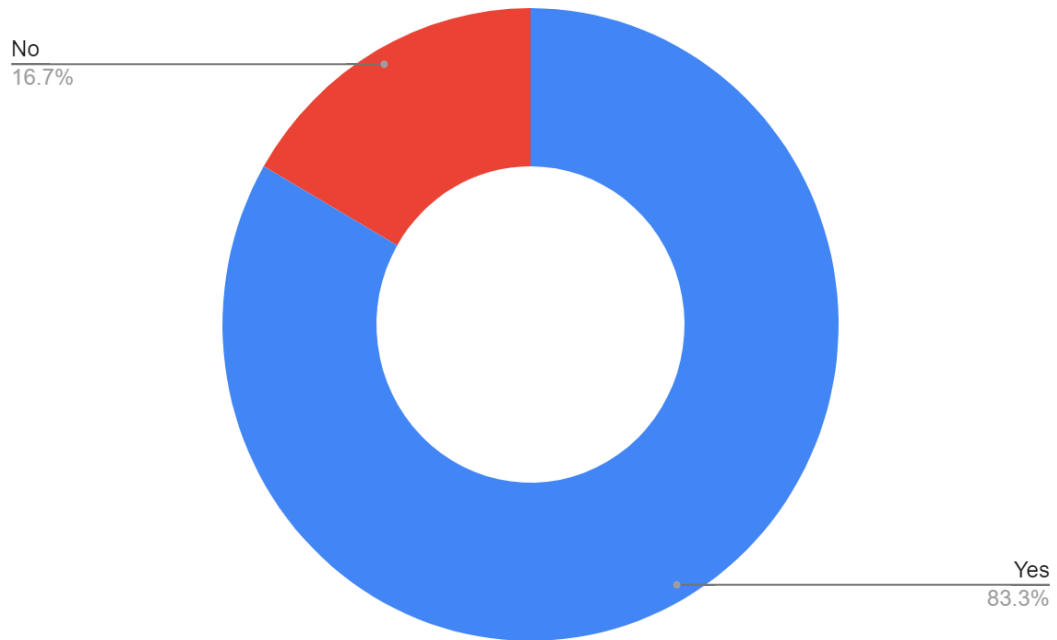
Figure 23



The figure shows the peer group plays an important role in youth. From the total of 30 respondents, 27 respondents' responses to peer groups can play an important role in youth development. Peer groups can provide youth with a sense of belonging and a place to build meaningful relationships. They can also provide youth with a support system and a platform to learn important social and life skills. Through peer groups, youth can practice communication and negotiation skills, learn how to solve problems independently, and develop leadership skills. Peer groups can also help youth learn how to be comfortable in diverse social settings and provide a safe environment for youth to express themselves. and 3 of them responses to peer groups do not play an important role in youth. It is clear on the figure that most of the peer group play an important role in youth.

4.2.24 PRESSURE FROM PARENTAL GROUP WILL LEAD TO MORE ATTACHMENT TOWARDS PEER GROUP

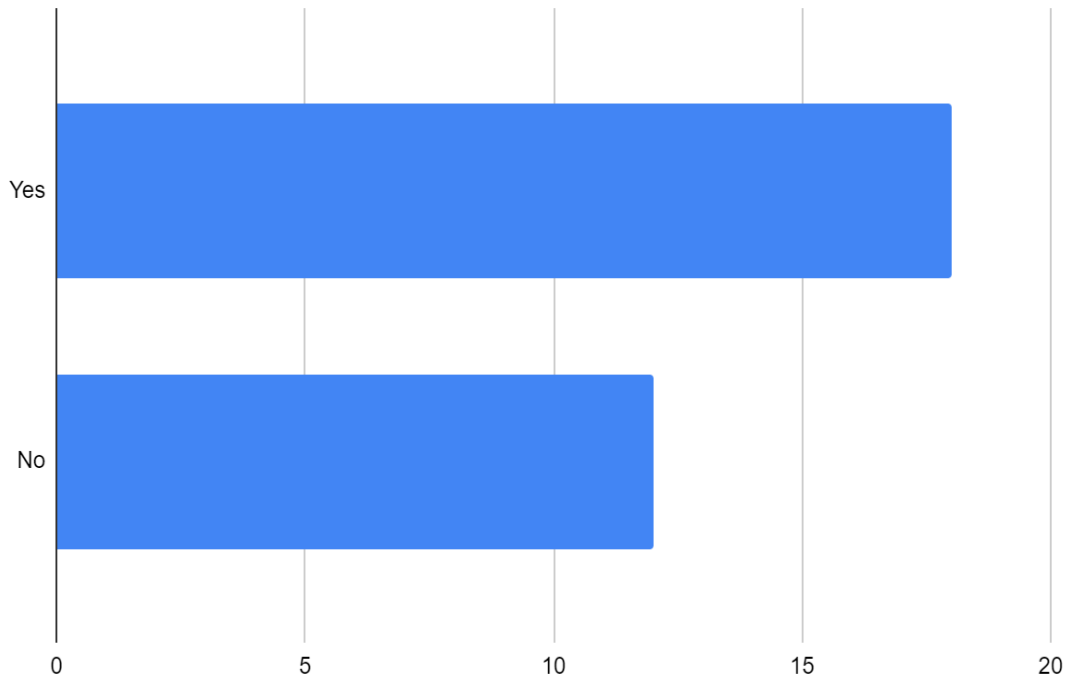
Figure 24



The above figure determines the pressure from the parental group leads to more attachment towards the peer group. From the figure we can understand parental pressure brings more attachment towards the peer group, most of them accepting this statement. 25(83.3%) respondents' response to parental pressure led to more attachment toward the peer group and 5(16.7%) no to the statement.

4.2.25 GIRLS ARE ALWAYS MORE INFLUENCED BY PEER GROUP

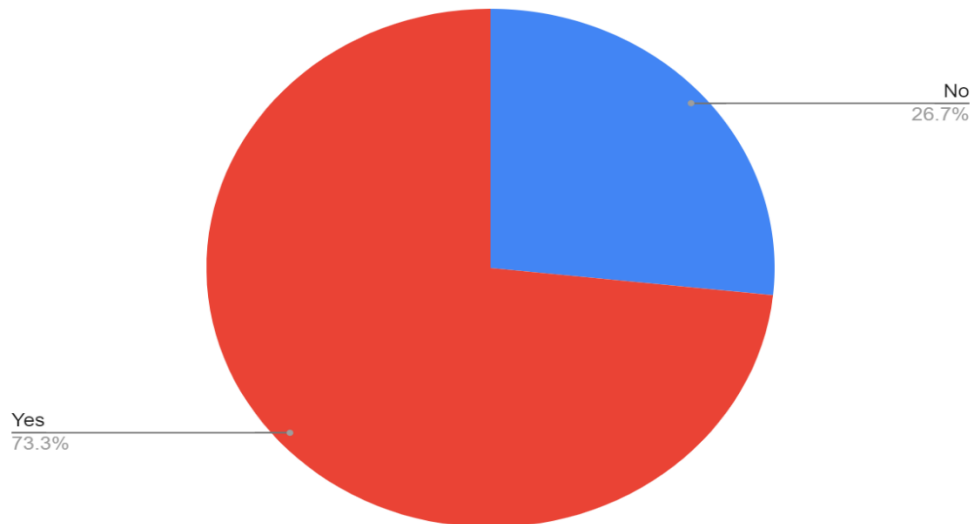
Figure 25



The figure shows girls influenced by peer groups. A majority said yes, they always have more influence on peer groups. From the total respondent 17 respondents said yes, girls are often more influenced by their peer group than boys. Peer pressure is a powerful force in the lives of adolescents, and girls tend to be more influenced by it than boys. A girl's peers can have a significant impact on her decisions, behavior, and even her self-esteem. Girls may feel pressure to look a certain way, dress a certain way, act a certain way, or even engage in risky behaviors in order to fit in. Additionally, girls may be more likely to conform to the group's values, beliefs, and norms in order to gain acceptance and approval. 13 of them do not agree with this statement that they won't be influenced by peers.

4.2.26 BOYS ARE ALWAYS MORE INFLUENCED BY PEER GROUP

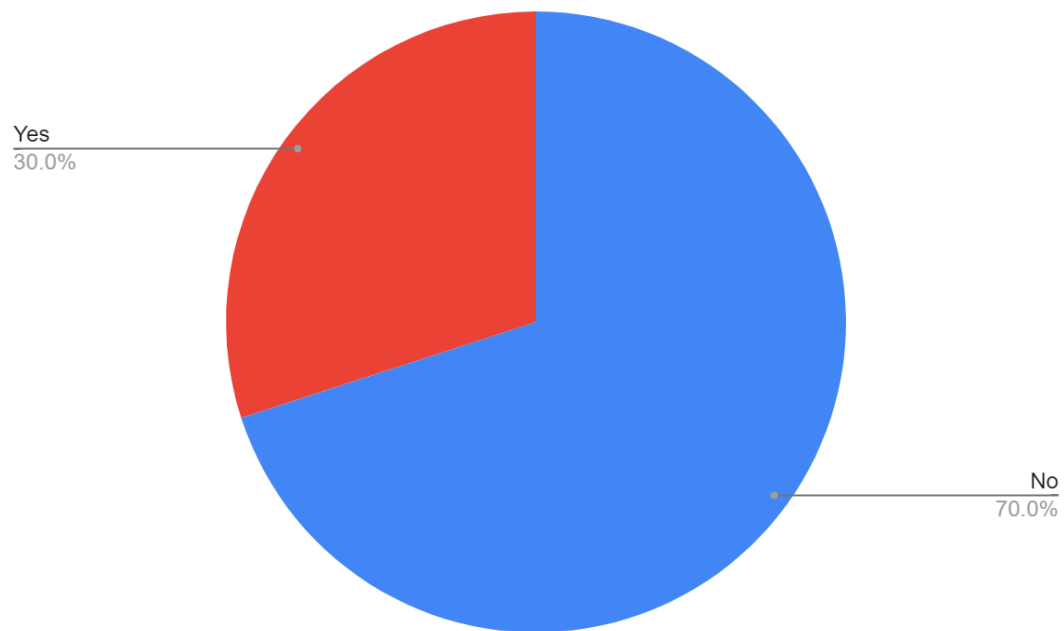
Figure 26



From the total data collection 22 individuals said to be boys are always more influenced by the peer group because boys are generally more influenced by their peer group than girls. This is due to a combination of social dynamics, biology and gender norms. Boys typically experience greater pressure to conform to their peer group in order to fit in and maintain their social standing. Boys may also be more physically competitive and more likely to take risks, which can lead to peer pressure. and 8 individuals who do not agree with boys are always influenced by the peer group. From the figure we can clearly understand the majority of them accepting the statement.

4.2.27 BOYS ARE ALWAYS MORE INFLUENCED BY PARENTAL GROUP

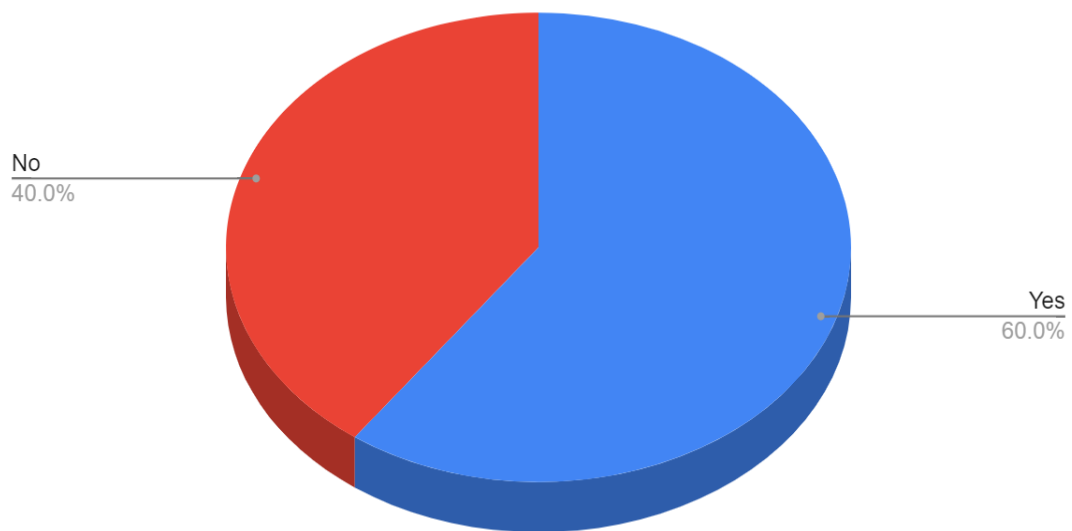
FIGURE 27



From the total data collected 70% of individuals did not agree and 30% of respondents agree. From the figure it's clearly understood most of the boys are not always influenced by their parental group. 21 individuals said no to this statement and 9 of them said yes to this statement. boys are generally more influenced by their peer group than girls. This is due to a combination of social dynamics, biology and gender norms. Boys typically experience greater pressure to conform to their peer group in order to fit in and maintain their social standing. Boys may also be more physically competitive and more likely to take risks, which can lead to peer pressure than parental pressure. Hence clearly understood boys are not influenced by parental group.

4.2.28 GIRLS ARE ALWAYS MORE INFLUENCED BY PARENTAL GROUP

Figure 28



From the total data collection 18(60.0%) individuals said to be girls are always more influenced by the peer group, and 12(40.0%) individuals who do not agree with girls are always influenced by the peer group. From the figure we can clearly understand the majority of them accepting the statement. This statement is not necessarily true. Girls may be more influenced by their parents than boys, especially when it comes to making decisions about their future, but this is not necessarily always the case. Each individual's level of influence from their parents or other adults in their life will be different, and ultimately, it is up to the individual to make their own decisions. From our research study its proven girls are always influenced by their parental group.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter deals with analyzing and interpretation of collected data, it is one of the important parts of research study. The data collected from 30 samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of figures.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusions. In every research the researcher gives findings, suggestions and conclusions. This is the backbone of every research. The findings provide what the researcher had find out as the problem and analysis in the study area, the researcher suggesting for the findings and the conclusion of the study

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents are in the age between 18 to 24 years.
- The study indicates that the majority of the respondents accepting the parental group are the key stone factor in academic performance of growth.
- From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the parental support on academic performance.
- It is identified that the majority of the respondents become an alcoholic due to the alcoholism of their parents.
- The study indicates that the majority of the respondents have to get time management provided with their parents for a better academic performance.
- Majority of the individuals agreed that there is a strong relationship between parental pressure and academic performance.
- Most of the individuals strongly agreed that the classroom is the best platform to improve the curriculum skills and talents.
- From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondent's opinion on negative parental pressure brings about poor academic performance.
- From the study it is identified that the majority of the respondents were affected by academic distraction due to the usage of substances like alcohol and smoking.
- The study shows that, majority of the respondents are having the support of their parents to provide an opportunity for academic achievement.
- From the study it is indicating that the majority of the respondents are able to that the peer group influence of youth to become a substance abuser.

- From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondents have the parental influence after in their studies
- From the study it is identified that the majority of the respondents are in peer group influence more than parental influence.
- The study shows that the majority of the respondents have to agree in a parental influence in youth in academic performance
- Majority of the respondents are having to formulate a new behavior due to the influence of the peer group.
- From the opinion of the respondents is a strong relationship on parental group influence would not lead to any negative peer group influence
- Majority of the respondents are sharing their problems on peer group more than parental group
- The study shows, among the respondents peer group would help in study.
- From the opinion of the respondents peer groups play an important role in youth.
- It is evident that the majority of the respondents have pressure from parental groups that will lead to more attachment towards peer groups.
- From the opinion of the respondent boys are not always influenced by their parental group than girls,
- Majority of the respondents are of the opinion that boys are always influenced by their peers.
- The study shows that girls are always influenced by their peers.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Parental groups and peer groups both are maintaining a major role in youth on academic performance. Parental groups were providing better opportunities, better environments, time management and so on. Peer groups are helping youth for good academic performance. Sometimes peer groups' negative influence may lead to youth becoming a substance abuser. The study provided that the parental group and peer group have a great influence on the academic performance of youth. These findings could be implemented in further studies to identify more efficient measures to prevent the negative influence of youth. The study make trainee want to know the importance of the parental group and peer group.

5.4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Respondents were not serious enough to fully fill the questionnaire as part of the serious study.

5.5 SUGGESTION FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH

Any study identifies the influence of parental group and peer group on academic performance. The researcher has the choice to identify the role of parental group and peer group in academic performance.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The study about identifying the parental group and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. Between the age of 18 to 24. These chapter deal with those findings and scope for further studies related to this same research topic. This chapter also provide information about the limitation of the study conducted. The peer group influence and parental influence have been of great importance in the development of students' academic performance. Through this study , we need to understand what are the problems when the parental and peer group is influenced by the academic performance of youth. Parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth, this descriptive study about the influence of parental and peer group among youth is aimed at identifying and accurate the elements such as behaviour, personality, attitude and how they impact in academic performance. The purpose of research study is to investigate the parental and peer group influence on academic performance of youth. It will help to find out whether the peer group and parental group influence youth and implications on them. The research study helps in finding solutions on research problems caused by the parental group and peer group. Throughout the research study we can clearly understand the terms of the parental group, peer group, academic performance, influence and youth. Furthermore, the investigation would as well find out the positive and negative influence of parental and peer group on academic performance of youth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

- Amuda, B. G. predictors of students' academic performance in College of Education in the Northeastern Nigeria states, Nigeria. Unpublished Thesis University of Maiduguri, Borno state Nigeria
- Brown, B., & Larson, J. (2009). Peer relationships in adolescence. In R. Lerner & L. Steinberg (Eds.), *Handbook of adolescent psychology* (pp. 74–103). Wiley.
- Ryan, A. M. (2002). The classroom social environment and changes in adolescents' motivation and engagement during middle school. *American Educational Research Journal*
- Temitope, B. E., and Christy, O. F. (2015). Influence of peer group on academic performance of secondary school students in Ekiti State. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 4(1): 324-331
- Gonzalez-DeHass AR, Willems PP, Holbein MF. Examining the relationship between parental involvement and student motivation. *Educational Psychology Review*. 2005;17:99–123. [Google Scholar]
- Landau, A. (2002). Peer groups and educational outcomes. Retrieved January 24, 2018
- Online Cambridge essential dictionary (2014) Oxford advanced learners dictionary (7th edition) google.com
- Izzo CV, Weissberg RP, Kaspro WJ, Fendrich M. A longitudinal assessment of teacher perceptions of parent involvement in children's education and school performance. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. 1999;27:817–839. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- Bankole E. T. & Ogunsakin F. C. (2015). Influence of Peer Group on Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Ekiti State.

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON THE PARENTAL AND PEER GROUP INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT.

DECLARATION

I Miss Neha TS, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential

1. NAME:

2. GENDER:

3. AGE:

4. NAME OF THE INSTITUTION:

5. EDUCATION STATUS:

6. Parental group are key-stone factor in the academic performance of youth.

A) Strongly Agree

B) Agree

C) Strongly Disagree

D) Disagree

E) No Comments

7. Parental groups are supportive of your studies.

A) Strongly Agree

B) Agree

C) Strongly Disagree

D) Disagree

E) No Comments

8. Alcoholism of your parents influences you to become an alcoholic.
- A) Strongly Agree
 - B) Agree
 - C) Strongly Disagree
 - D) Disagree
 - E) No Comments
9. Your parents help you in time management for your studies.
- A) Strongly Agree
 - B) Agree
 - C) Strongly Disagree
 - D) Disagree
 - E) No Comments
10. There is a strong relationship between parental pressure and academic performance of youth.
- A) Strongly Agree
 - B) Agree
 - C) Strongly Disagree
 - D) Disagree
 - E) No Comments
11. Negative parental pressure brings poor academic performance.
- A) Strongly Agree
 - B) Agree
 - C) Strongly Disagree
 - D) Disagree
 - E) No Comments
12. Your classroom is a good platform for you and your friends to develop your co-Curriculum skills and talents.
- A) Strongly Agree
 - B) Agree
 - C) Strongly Disagree
 - D) Disagree
 - E) No Comments

13. You have faced academic distraction due to the usage of substances like alcohol and smoking.

- A) Strongly Agree
- B) Agree
- C) Strongly Disagree
- D) Disagree
- E) No Comments

14 A positive peer group lead to a change in academic performance of youth.

- A) Strongly Agree
- B) Agree
- C) Strongly Disagree
- D) Disagree
- E) No Comments

15. Do your parents provide an opportunity for academic achievements?

- A) YES
- B) NO

16. Does a peer group influence youth to become a substance abuser?

- A) YES
- B) NO

17. Do parents' influence affect your studies?

- A) YES
- B) NO

18. Do you think peer group influence youth more than parental group?

- A) YES
- B) NO

19. Will a strong parental group influence youth in academic performance?

- A) Yes
- B) No

20. Do the peer group influence formulate a new behavior in youth?

- A) Yes
- B) No

21. Do you think having a strong relationship parental group influence would not lead to any negative peer group influence?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
22. Do you share your problems with a peer group rather than parental group?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
23. Do you ever faced bullying or traumatic situation because of your clique [friendship Group]?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
24. Do you think peer groups help you study?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
25. Do peer group play an important role in youth?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
26. Do pressure from a parental group lead to more attachment towards a peer group?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
27. Do you think boys are always more influenced by peer group?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
28. Do you think girls are always more influenced by peer group?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
29. Do you think boys are always more influenced by their parents?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
30. Do you think girls are always more influenced by their parents?
- A) Yes
 - B) No

**A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON
GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME**



DONA MARIYA MATHEW

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670705

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER
INEQUALITY AT HOME**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

**BY
DONA MARIYA MATHEW
Register No.DB20BSW0623**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
Ms.DELNA ABRAHAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706**

NOVEMBER 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME**, is a bonafide record of work done by **DONA MARIYA MATHEW** under the guidance and supervision of **Ms.Delna Abraham** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

HOD, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikadavu

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME**, submitted by **DONA MARIYA MATHEW**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms. Delna Abraham

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikadavu

DECLARATION

I, **Dona Mariya Mathew**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A study on perception of youth on gender inequality at home**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of Ms. Delna Abraham, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

DONA MARIYA MATHEW

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and science college), Fr. Sojan pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and my faculty supervisor, Ms. Delna Abraham whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis, Ms. Sree Parvathy, Mr. Albin Thomas, Ms. Aneesha Siby, Ms. Lisbel Manikutty, Ms. Ayana Swaminadhan, Ms. Aiswarya Thomas, Ms. Akshaya P, and Ms. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Dona Mariya Mathew

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality affects people in various ways such as education, healthcare, physical and financial resources and so on. The study focuses on the perception of youth on gender inequality at home. This perception is often based on the youth's own personal experiences with gender inequality in the home. The research mainly concentrates on the geographical areas of Irritty Taluk. The respondents of the study were thirty youths, specifically college students. Questionnaire method was used for the data collection. The results suggested that the transmitted gender roles from the parents have an impact on the youth and it affects their life. The results of the quantitative analysis provide insights into how youths perceive gender inequality in their families and communities. The results of the research analysis provide direction for both future research as well as the development of gender equality interventions specifically designed for youth.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	Page No
CERTIFICATE_____	ii
DECLARATION_____	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT _____	v
ABSTRACT _____	vi
CONTENTS_____	vii
LIST OF FIGURES_____	ix
CHAPTER 1 _____	
INTRODUCTION _____	2
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM _____	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY_____	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES-GENERAL AND SPECIFIC _____	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY_____	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION_____	3
1.6 CONCLUSION_____	3
CHAPTER 2 _____	
LITERATURE REVIEW_____	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION_____	5
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW _____	6
2.3CONCLUSION_____	10
CHAPTER 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY _____	12
3.1INTRODUCTION_____	12
3.2 CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL _____	12
3.3 VARIABLE _____	13
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN_____	13

3.5 PILOT STUDY_____	14
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY_____	14
3.7 SAMPLING_____	14
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA (PRIMARY, SECONDARY)_____	14
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION _____	15
3.10 PRETEST_____	15
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION_____	15
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS_____	16
CHAPTER4	
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION_____	18
4.1INTRODUCTION_____	18
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION _____	19
4.3 CONCLUSION_____	45
CHAPTER 5	
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION_____	47
5.1INTRODUCTION_____	47
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS_____	47
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY_____	48
5.4 SUGGESTIONS_____	48
5.6 CONCLUSION_____	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY_____	51
APPENDIX_____	54

LIST OF FIGURES

SL NO.	FIGURE NO.	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE NO.
1	1	GENDER	19
2	2	AGE	20
3	3	EXPERIENCED GENDER INEQUALITY	21
4	4	EXISTENCE OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE SOCIETY	22
5	5	GENDER EQUALITY IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY	23
6	6	MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS IN OUR COUNTRY	24
7	7	ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY	25
8	8	GENDER INEQUALITY BEGINS FROM HOUSE ITSELF	26
9	9	RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS IN TREATING CHILDREN EQUALLY	27
10	10	OPINIONS OF GIRLS AND BOYS ARE EQUALLY VALUED IN FAMILY	28
11	11	LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN GENDER INEQUALITY AFFECTED PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS	29
12	12	GENERATION GAP IS A REASON FOR GENDER INEQUALITY	30
13	13	TRANSMISSION OF GENDER ROLES FROM PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN	31
14	14	PREDEFINED GENDER ROLES CAUSES GENDER INEQUALITY	32
15	15	HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES ARE ONLY MEANT FOR WOMEN	33

16	16	WOMEN ARE OFTEN UNDERREPRESENTED IN SENIOR POSITIONS	34
17	17	VITAL INFLUENCE OF MEN IN TAKING IMPORTANT FAMILY DECISIONS	35
18	18	GENDER ROLES ARE CREATED BY CULTURE AND SOCIETY	36
19	19	MEN ARE AFFECTED BY GENDER INEQUALITY	37
20	20	MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD TREAT EACH OTHER EQUALLY	38
21	21	BARRIERS TO EDUCATION BASED ON GENDER	39
22	22	BARRIERS TO LEADERSHIP BASED ON GENDER	40
23	23	GENDER EQUALITY DECREASES RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS	41
24	24	YOUTH ARE SOCIETY'S MAIN AGENTS OF CHANGE AND PROGRESS	42
25	25	PREVENTION OF GENDER INEQUALITIES BY THE JOINT EFFORT OF YOUTH	43
26	26	GENDER EQUALITY IS THE FOREMOST AND PRIMARY HUMAN RIGHT	44

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Everyone deserves an equal chance to survive and succeed in life, regardless of gender. But, despite the world-wide progress in every sector, gender inequality exists and it indeed begins at home. From the moment a child is born, they are facing gender norms regarding expectations and access to resources and opportunities with lifelong consequences in their homes, schools and communities.

The present research is an attempt to study the problems faced by youth due to gender inequality and to evaluate the role of families in it. This study gives importance to the perception of youth on this issue. The perception of youth is largely influenced by the way people are socialised within their diverse culture.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME IN IRITTY TALUK

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

- To study the perception of youth on gender inequality at home.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- To study the importance of gender equality and the role of family.
- To find out the problems faced by youth due to the traditional gender roles.
- To understand the role of youth in eliminating gender inequality.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Gender inequality permeates society at all levels and in the context of most social institutions, one institution in which gender inequality remains resistant to change is

family. The study covers “PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME”. The study is conducted in the Iritty taluk. As gender inequality is a socially relevant topic, it is essential to find the perspective of youth in this common issue. The findings of the study will be useful to bring changes or better decisions on this topic. The study is mainly concentrated on the perception of youth on the problems arising due to the gender roles or gender inequality at home. The key role of parents in transmitting traditional gender roles to their children is also studied. This study will help to find the causes of gender inequality and the insight of youth on this issue.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter one Introduction includes the statement of the problem, title of study, objectives, significance and chapterization.

The second chapter, review of literature, consists of related reviews and studies about the topic ‘Perception of youth on gender inequality at home’.

The third chapter, research methodology, includes definitions, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, pre-test, sources of data, tools and method of data collection and method of analysing data.

Chapter four includes data presentation and interpretation of data.

The fifth chapter consists of major findings, suggestions, implications and conclusion of the study.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Gender inequality is the social phenomenon in which individuals are treated based on gender. It causes an adverse impact on the progress of society, Women and men must have equal rights and opportunities in all spheres of society. It is significantly influenced by people's awareness on the concept of "gender roles". So, as a social worker it is important to understand the perspective of youth in such a socially relevant issue.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Gender inequality is discrimination based on sex or gender causing one sex or gender to be consistently prioritized or privileged over another. The history of gender inequality goes back to 8000 years, as archaeologists have determined in their studies. According to a study conducted and published by the European Journal of Archaeology, Neolithic graves (5000-to-8000-year-old) in Spain reveal increasing male dominance and the first inklings of gender inequality.

Decades before Indian independence, Indian reformers had been fighting for the right of women to live. Even if the fight against inequality started a long ago, people are still fighting for the same. India was one of the first nations in the world to elect a woman as prime minister more than 50 years ago, and the nation today has a number of extremely effective female politicians, entrepreneurs, scientists, writers and so on. But still, Indians commonly believe that men should play more important roles in the home than women. Nearly two-thirds of Indians absolutely agree with the idea that a wife must always obey her husband, and about nine out of 10 agree that this is true. The probability that Indian women absolutely believe that wives should always obey their husbands is only marginally lower than that of Indian men.

The Problem India struggles with gender inequality issues is beyond equal economic growth and access to educational resource opportunities. Gender inequality exists in the form of socially constructed, predefined gender roles in India. Gender inequality occurs in many aspects of our life, and they reinforce each other. It is a significant problem that needs to be addressed because attitudes do not change even when laws are established. This study is an attempt to highlight the perception of youth on gender inequality at home.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Zulfqar Wani & Ghosh Ruchi & R.G Dastidar, 2019

The study on the title ‘Gender inequality – A Global issue’ states gender inequality as the unfair rights between male and female based on various gender roles which leads to unequal treatment in life. The present study clearly shows the shadow of gender inequality. It exists in the world in several dimensions like economic, political, social, educational, demographic and so on. It states that gender inequality exists in most parts of the world, from Japan to Morocco, from Uzbekistan to the United States. Yet inequality between men and women is not everywhere the same. It can take many different forms. Gender inequality is not one homogeneous phenomenon but a collection of different and interconnected problems.

Ridgeway, C. L., 2011

The book ‘Framed by Gender’ describes the significant social and economic changes that the United States has undergone from a primarily rural to an industrialised nation and from a male dominated labour force to an economy in which women participate. Despite these drastic societal modifications she points out the confusing persistence of a system of gender inequality that seems to reorganise itself with each social and economic transition. It states that “Gender has many implications for people’s lives, but one of the most consequential is that it acts as a basis for inequality between persons”. The author discusses the social relations that have allowed gender inequality to persevere throughout the various social and economic transformations. The book offers useful insights for understanding the persistence of gender inequality in society. The author states that people confront uncertain circumstances with gender beliefs that are more traditional than those circumstances.

Ridgeway provides a more thorough description of how home plays in reinforcing gender constructions. It describes the moral expectations regarding a man’s commitment to the family as a provider compared to a woman’s devotion that tends to be demonstrated by care-taking. These moral expectations in turn influence the power and respect derived from the household roles sustain stereotypes and access to decision-making power.

Batar, S. ,2021

The article ‘Concept of Gender Inequality’ examine the complexity of gender

inequality and associated topics such as sex, gender, binary, non-binary identities, and sexism. It states that even when laws are put in place, attitudes do not change, which is why gender inequality is a significant issue that has to be addressed. Even in nations that have passed laws to encourage gender equality, changes in attitudes, particularly regarding the roles women may play, have been gradual, which explains why inequality persists throughout the globe. It describes gender as a socially constructed concept by society. We have no clue how to behave as a male or a girl when we are born. We rely on others to teach us how to behave appropriately for our gender. As a result, a person's gender is just an act performed to meet societal expectations. Gender roles and stereotypes are created by our culture and society, and these roles are promoted as an archetype or appropriate and acceptable conduct for a person of that sex.

Nagaraj, Nitasha & Vyas, Amita & Landry, Megan. 2019

The study on the title 'Adolescent's Perceptions of Gender Discrimination in India' states that "Gender discrimination negatively influences health, education, and safety of girls and women throughout their lifespan. India ranks 125 out of 159 countries on the gender inequality index, and discrimination starts early with staggering rates of female feticides. South Asia is also home to 42% of all child brides worldwide with one-third of child brides being from India, and India also records a crime against a woman every two minutes". It describes that, despite the progress that has India made in these recent decades, it remains a country with vast gender inequities. It provide insights into how adolescents perceive gender discrimination in their families and communnites. This study reveals that most adolescents believed that boy gender roles included physical labour and providing for the family as an adult, while girl gender roles included taking care of children and household work.

This study represents data from 36 qualitative in-depth interviews conducted amongst adolescent boys and girls enrolled in grade 7 in northern India, in schools that serve under-resourced communities. The interviews asked questions related to positive youth development, gender roles, violence, and locus of control.

Giménez-Nadal, J. & Mangiavacchi, Lucia & Piccoli, Luca, 2019

The article 'Keeping inequality at home: The genesis of gender roles in housework' describes how gender role attitudes are transmitted from parents to their children by examining the intrahousehold division of house work time. It analyses how predefined gender roles are transmitted to the next generation and how it causes gender inequality. It states that a greater proportion of housework performed by mothers during childhood is related to persistence in gender inequality in their children's future families. The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey is used to analyse the time devoted by parents to housework during their children's late childhood or adolescence and that of the same children once they marry. These gender norms are transmitted directly to sons through a lower amount of housework performed and indirectly to daughters through the choice of a partner that replicates her father's role model. These findings shed light on the persistence of parental behaviour across generations, underlining the key role of parents, and contribute to the debate about how gender inequality is transmitted over time.

Khan, S., 2020

The study 'Gender inequality at home and public' discusses gender inequality around the world and gender inequality in the context of India. It describes that male and females are both equal and play a key role in creating and developing their families in their respective areas and in society in general. A woman is the man's counterpart, not the lower. It states that gender inequality is a key reality in India. It addresses gender inequality as an important factor of cultural and belief structure in India. The world has been closer to achieving equality for men and women over the years. But, The World Economic Forum predicts that it will be another century before true gender equality is achieved. It highlights ten sources of disparity between women, they are Unpalatable access to education, Lack of equality in employment, Segregation of jobs, Lack of legal safeguards, Failure to have body independence, Low medical attention, Lack of freedom of religion, Lack of political representation, Racialism and Societal thinking.

The study suggests that in order to remove gender inequality from the country, India needs to take practical steps. The people should change their mindsets and should be aware that one existence is incomplete without another. Men and women are like a carriage of two wheels, both should be equal for the smooth functioning of the

carriage. Incorporating new rules and regulations that promote equal and fair relations between women and men is essential. But, the challenge of achieving equality between men and women is extremely complex and cannot be solved only by governments.

Evans, J., Sahgal, N., Salazar, A. M., Starr, K. J., & Corichi, M., 2022

The article 'How Indians View Gender Roles in Families and Society' states that More than half a century ago, India was one of the first countries in the world to elect a woman as prime minister, and the country currently has several highly influential women as politicians, entrepreneurs and officials. Yet, in house-holds, Indians tend to say men should have more prominent roles than women. About nine-in-ten Indians agree with the notion that a wife must always obey her husband. The unfortunate part of gender inequality in our society is that the women too, through continued socio-cultural conditioning, have accepted their subordinate position to men and they are also part and parcel of the same patriarchal system. This study describes that while most Indians say that men and women should share some family responsibilities, many still support traditional, patriarchal values. Indian youth typically are no less traditional than their elders in their views on family gender roles.

Ninaniya, P., Sangwan, S., Balda, S., 2019

In the study on 'Family Environment as Perceived by Youth: Gender Base'. The author states that family is the basic unit of a society to attribute with biological functions. It is the institution responsible for maintaining and building relationships among family members as well as with the community. Family plays an important role in an individual's life. What the children see or experience from their parents and from the society, is going to shape their views and perspectives.

This study was conducted in Hisar district of Haryana state. For the study 200 adolescents, that is, 100 male and 100 females were taken between the age group of 16-18 years. Results of the study revealed that significant differences were noted between cohesion, acceptance, caring and control aspects of the family environment. Results further revealed that girls had more cohesion and controlled environment as compared to boys whereas boys received more acceptance and caring from their family as compared to their counterparts.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Gender inequality is the social phenomenon in which individuals are treated based on gender and it indeed begins at families. Eight literatures are reviewed in this study and all scholars are revealing the truth that gender inequality remains to be the longest battle that society struggles to defeat. The subject of gender inequality was studied and researched by many scholars. But, as per the above studies researcher found the gap in the field of perception of youth on gender inequality at home.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology refers to the systematic method to resolve a research problem through data gathering using various techniques, providing an interpretation of data gathered and drawing conclusions about the research data. This chapter includes the definition of concepts, variables, hypothesis, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pretest, method of data collection and analysis. This chapter is dealing with the methodology which the researcher made use for the study about ‘the perception of youth on gender inequality at home’.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 Perception

Perception can be defined as a process by which individuals organise and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment.

(Robbins, 2004)

3.2.1.2 Youth

The period of your life when you are young, or the state of being young.

(Cambridge University)

3.2.1.3 Gender Inequality

Legal, social and cultural situation in which sex or gender determine different rights and dignity for women and men, which are reflected in their unequal access to or enjoyment of rights, as well as the assumption of stereotyped social and cultural roles.

(European Commission, 2004)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 Perception

Perception is the way we try to understand the world around us. It refers to the assumption of an individual about the people, events and things.

3.2.2.2 Youth

Youth is the period of life between childhood and adulthood, especially when an individual is young. Here, individuals between the ages of 17-24 are considered.

3.2.2.3 Gender Inequality

Gender inequality is the social situation where individuals are treated based on gender. It can be based on any genders.

3.3 VARIABLES

Anything that can be quantified in a study or experiment is referred to as a variable. For the purpose of comprehending and developing research, the independent and dependent variables are essential.

3.3.1 Independent Variable

Independent variables are the cause. That is, it does not depend on any other factors. In this study, Gender inequality is the independent variable.

3.3.2 Dependent Variable

Dependent variable is the effect. That is, it changes as change in another variable. In this study, Perception is the dependent variable.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Gender is a socially constructed role or identity and it has many implications for people's lives, but one of the most important is that it acts as a basis for inequality between people. Gender inequality is a form of inequality which is associated with stereotyped social and cultural roles. The present study aims to describe the insight of youth on gender inequality at home. The study is conducted on Irritty taluk.

Researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design mainly focuses on collecting the facts with adequate interpretations.

Researcher used simple random sampling method to select the representative of the population. The researcher collected data from thirty youths using self-made questionnaires and Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the data accurately.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted a pilot study with ten respondents to verify and understand the feasibility of the topic.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The study looks at the perception of youth on gender inequality at home. The universe selected for the research is Iritty taluk; the unit selected for the research is a youth. Iritty taluk is a rural and developing area. As the study is based on a socially relevant and developing concept and the population that is the youth is the upcoming generation, it is vital to conduct the research in this area.

3.7 SAMPLING

A sample is a small proportion of a population. Sampling refers to the strategies which enable us to pick a subgroup from a larger population and then use the subgroup as a basis for making inferences about the larger group. The sample selected for the study is youth in Iritty taluk. The samples were collected using simple random sampling. This method was used because even if the universe, that is youth, is an infinite population, the researcher concentrates on college students as it is the inclusion criteria. The samples were collected by selecting three colleges that work in Iritty taluk using lottery method and randomly selecting ten samples from each college. Thirty samples were collected from the youth in Iritty Taluk.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA

Researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.8.1 Primary Data

Researcher collected primary data from the respondents through self-made questionnaires.

3.8.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from journals, books, websites, published and unpublished articles, blogs, previous researchers related to this topic and periodicals for getting related information pertaining to this particular topic.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher used self-made questionnaires made by referring to systematised scales as the tool for collecting the primary data. The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information regarding the perception of youth on gender inequality at home also to satisfy the objectives of the study.

Researcher referred to the Likert scale designed by Rensis Likert, an American social psychologist in 1932. It is a type of psychometric response scale in which responders specify their level of agreement to a statement typically in five points: strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree nor disagree, agree, strongly agree.

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher tested the questionnaires on ten samples of the target population, to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution. The tool selected by the researcher was found effective and capable of meeting the objectives of the study.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected by using a questioning method through a questionnaire. The questions which were prepared and pre-tested were asked to thirty youth directly and indirectly, their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomena derived from the data. Through analysis of the data the researcher could find the relation between the independent and dependent variables. The researcher had made the use of Microsoft Excel for analysis of the data collected.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

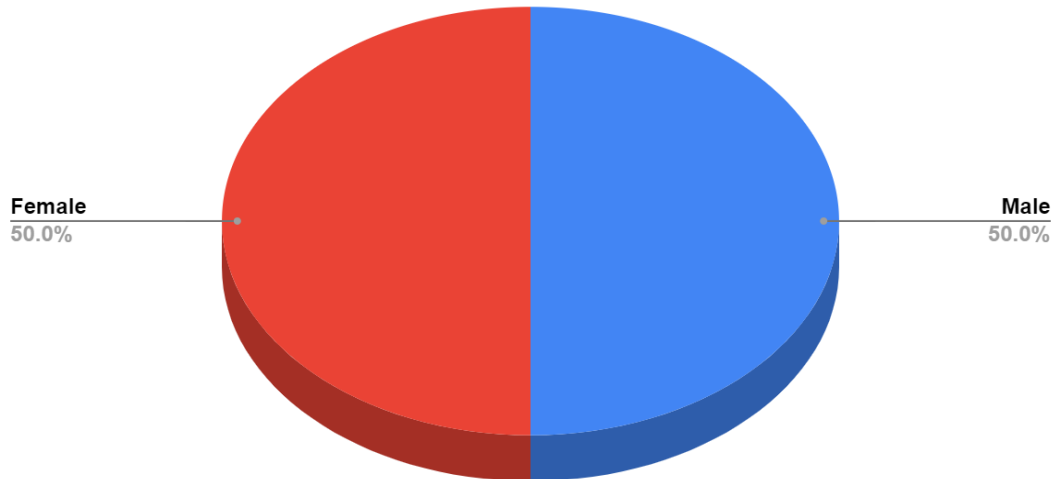
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the research study “Perception of youth on gender inequality at home”. It describes the nature of sample and analysis of collected data. For the analysis of the data Microsoft Excel has used. The analysis is the ordering of collected data for easy interpretation. Interpretations make inferences and draw conclusions of the particular study and it helps the researcher to consolidate the data to understand the main findings. The outline of this chapter is based on the general and specific objectives of the study.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER

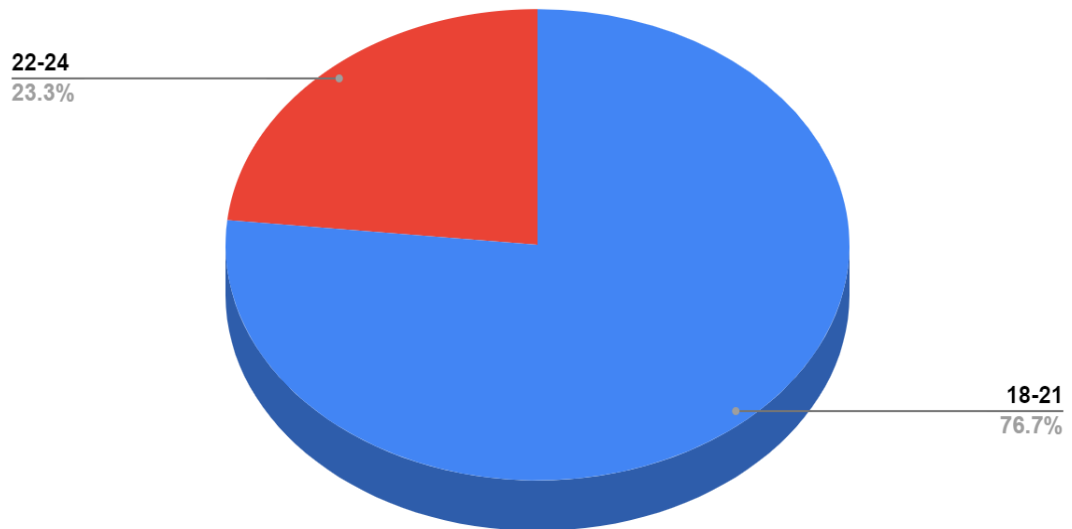
Figure 1



From the above diagram it is clear that half of the respondents belong to the female category (50%) and the other half of respondents belong to the male category (50%). The researcher intentionally selected the respondents to reduce the bias towards any specific gender. As the research study mainly concentrates on the inequality based on gender, it is essential to avoid any bias.

4.2.2 AGE

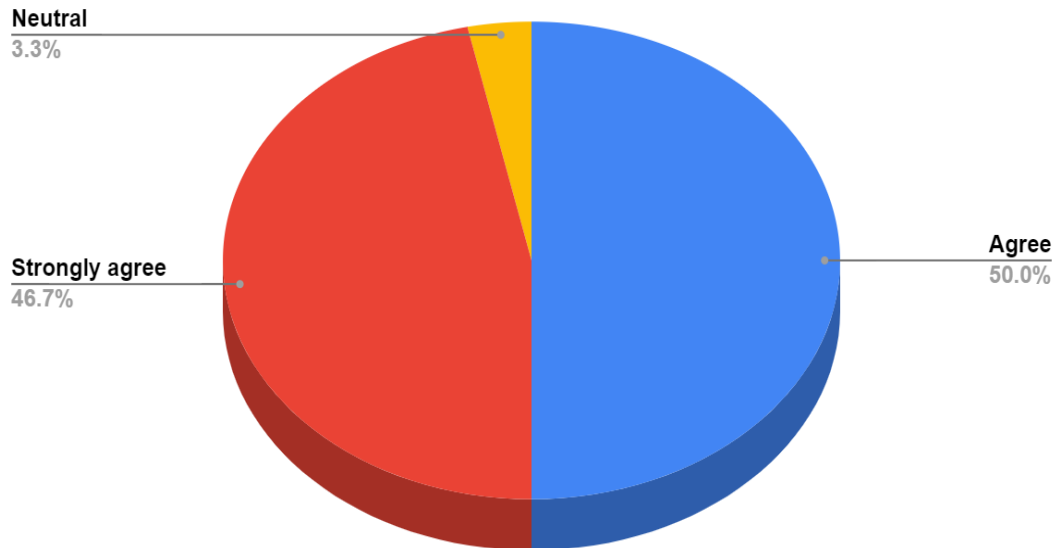
Figure 2



The above graph represents the age of the respondents responding to the study. From the above diagram it is clear that most of the respondents belong to the age category of 18-21 (76.7%) and 23.3% of the respondents belong to the age category of 22-24. The researcher consciously selected the respondents in the age of 18-21, as the researcher's population is youth.

4.2.3 EXPERIENCED GENDER INEQUALITY

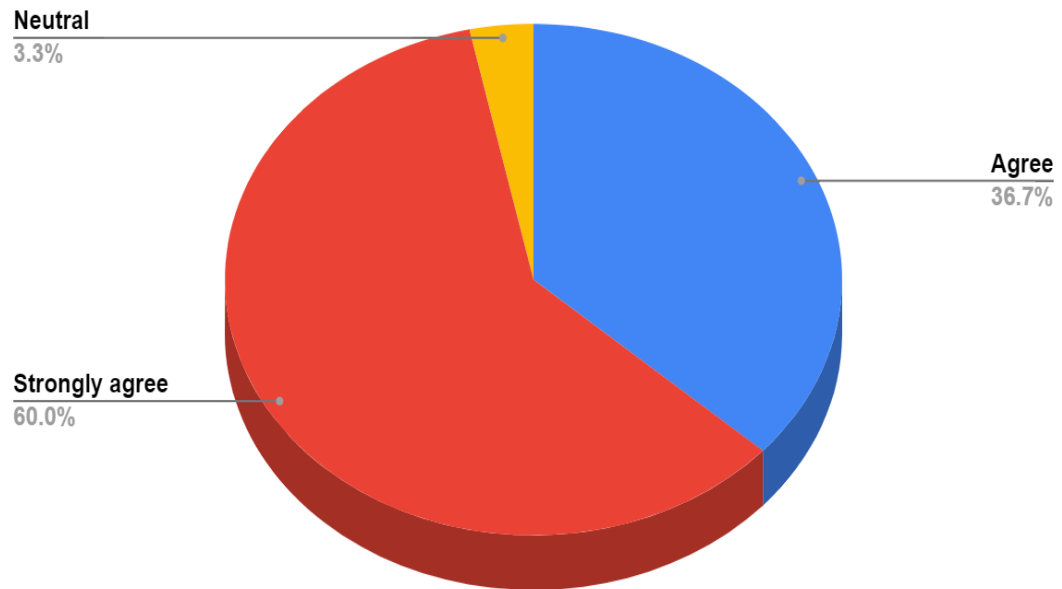
Figure 3



The above figure indicates the percentage of respondents who have experienced gender inequality. 50% of the respondents agreed that they have faced gender inequality, 46.7% of respondents strongly agreed about the experience of gender inequality in their life and the remaining 3.3% of respondents responded neutral to the question. From this it is evident that most of the respondents have experienced gender inequality at least once in their lifetime. It also shows that gender inequality exists in the world, despite the worldwide progress and development at different levels.

4.2.4 EXISTENCE OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE SOCIETY

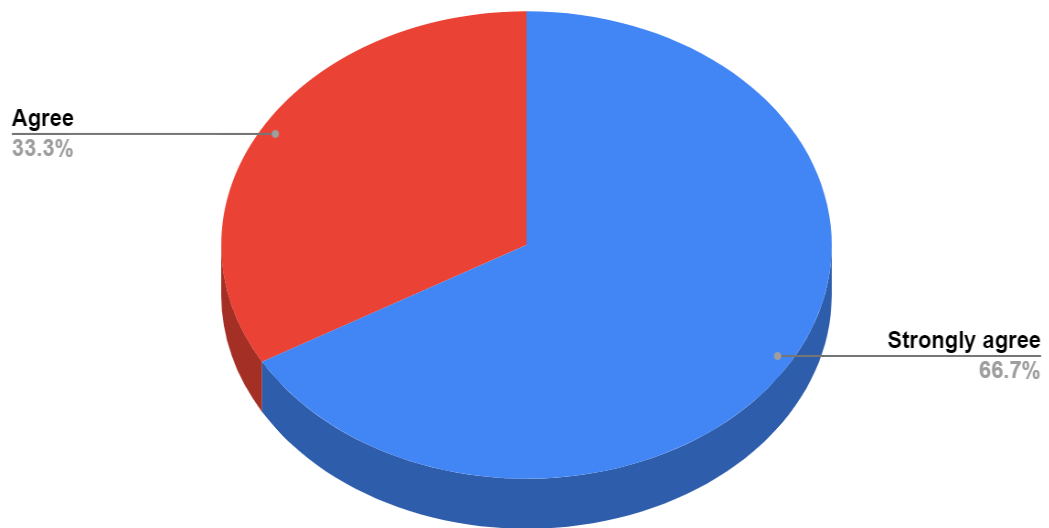
Figure 4



The graph represents the response of youth about the existence of gender inequality in the society. 60 % of the respondents strongly agreed that gender inequality exists in the society, 36.7 % agreed about the existence of gender inequality in the society and the remaining 3.3 % responded neutral to the statement, it may be because of the unawareness of the issue. It indicates that gender inequality is an existing issue that affects society. Gender inequality occurs in many aspects of life and they reinforce each other.

4.2.5 GENDER EQUALITY IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

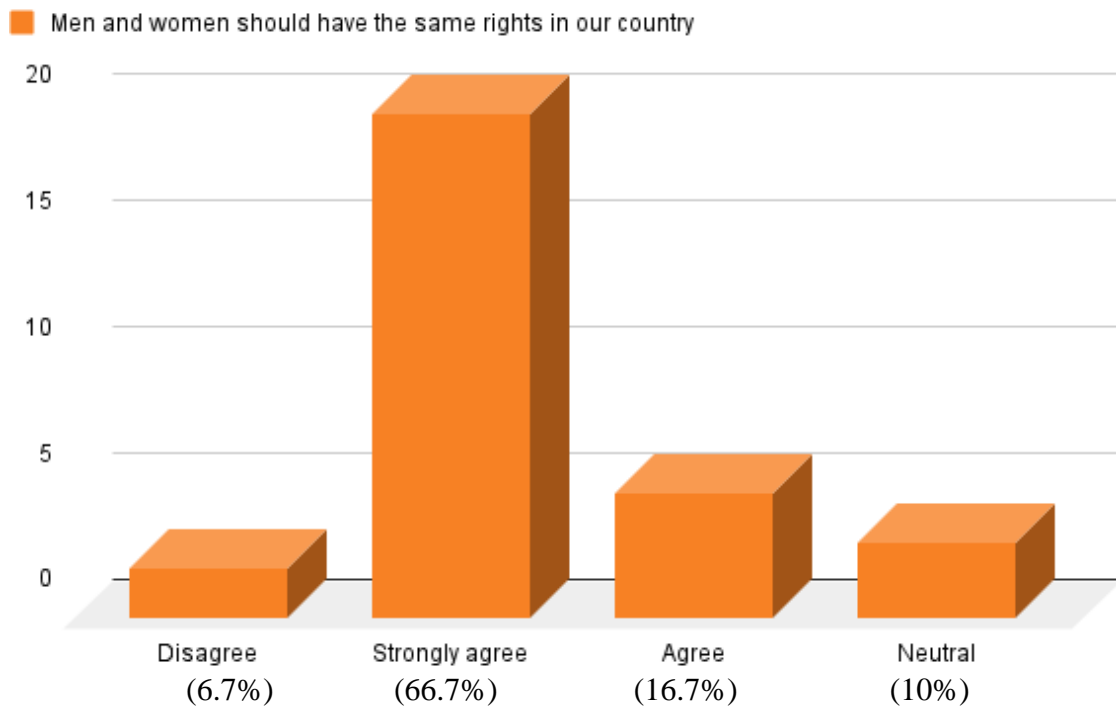
Figure 5



Equality is the fundamental right of every individual in every aspect of life. As a very influencing factor like gender, equality means much more. From the above diagram it is clear that most of the respondents strongly agreed that gender equality is an important factor in the development of society (66.7%) and 33.3% agreed to the statement. It is evident that the youth understand the importance of gender equality. Gender is included in the sustainable goals for a reason that it will help to make a change in the world. It would help the society's development in various factors like social, economical and so on.

4.2.6 MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS IN OUR COUNTRY

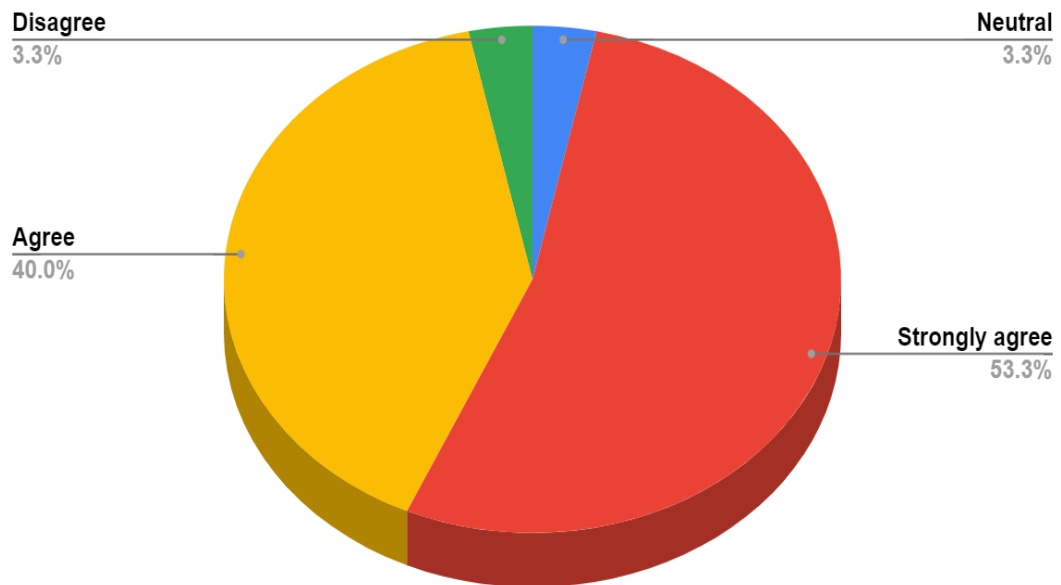
Figure 6



The above graph shows that 66.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that men and women should have the same rights, 16.7% of the respondents agreed that men and women should have the same rights in our country. While, 10% of the respondents responded neutrally to the statement, 6.7% of them disagreed to the statement. It indicates that most of the respondents agree that men and women should have equal rights in the country, not only as a law but in reality too. Some of the respondents disagreed and some of them responded neutrally, it could be because they do not think that change in laws make differences or they do not understand the importance of equal rights.

4.2.7 ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY

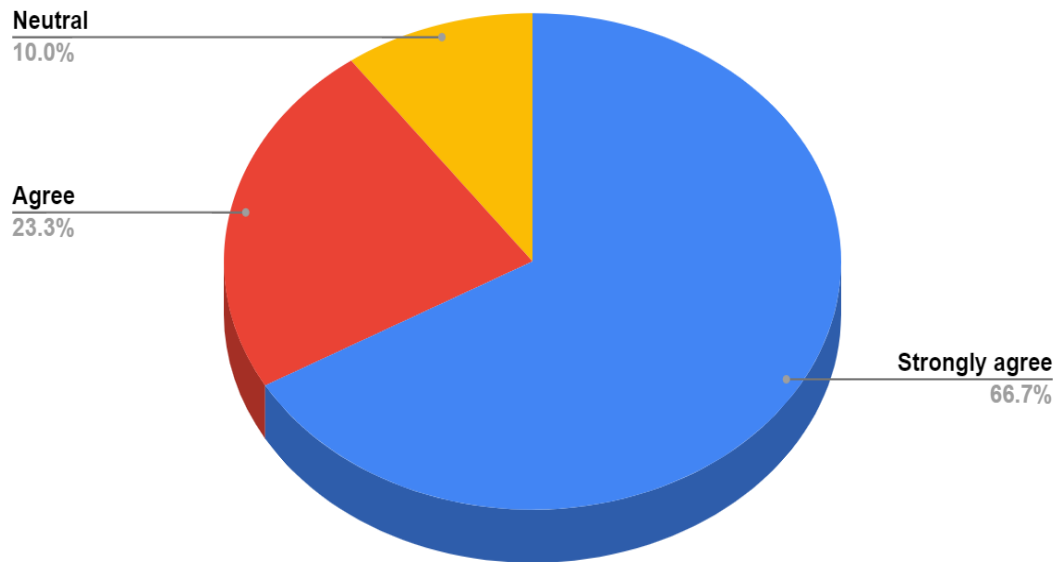
Figure 7



The above diagram represents that 53.3% of the respondents strongly agreed and 40% agreed about the role of family in the establishment of gender equality. 3.3% responded neutral and 3.3% of the respondents disagreed about the statement. It indicates that some of the youth do not understand the role of family in establishing gender equality. The result indicates that the majority of the respondents agree about the impact or contribution of families in establishing gender equality in the society. It states that parents can play an important role in promoting gender equality and building children's resilience to rigid gender stereotypes from early childhood itself.

4.2.8 GENDER INEQUALITY BEGINS FROM HOUSE ITSELF

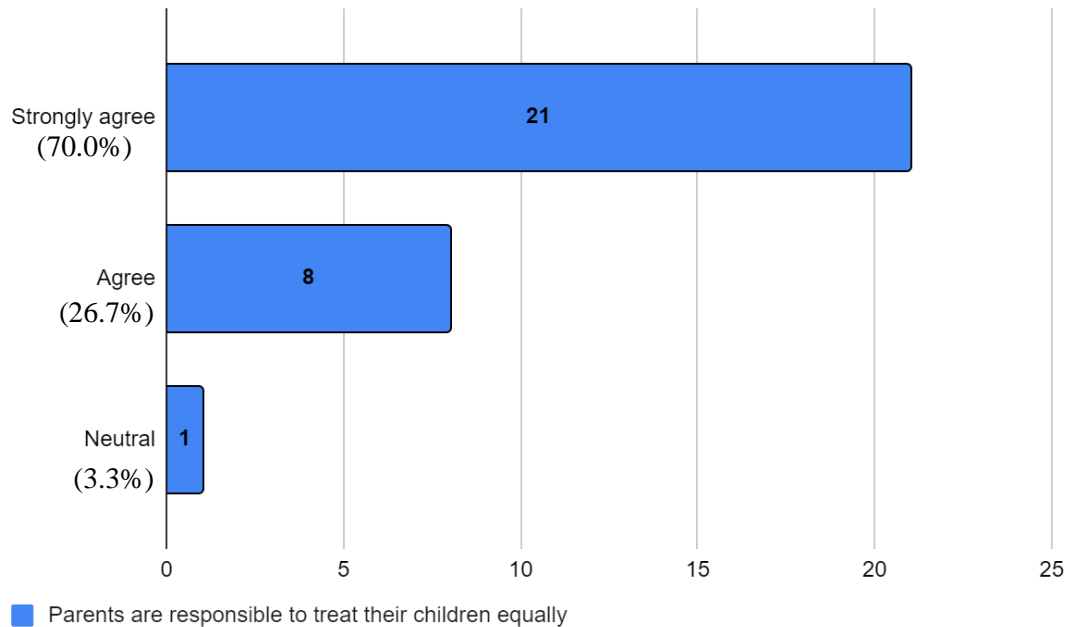
Figure 8



The figure shows that 66.7% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement that gender inequality begins from the house itself and 23.3% of the respondents agreed that gender inequality begins from the house itself. Where 10% of the respondents responded neutrally. It indicates that the origin or the beginning of the gender inequality is from the house. Even though most people consider their families to be heaven in the harsh outside world, inequality actually starts in the home.

4.2.9 RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS IN TREATING CHILDREN EQUALLY

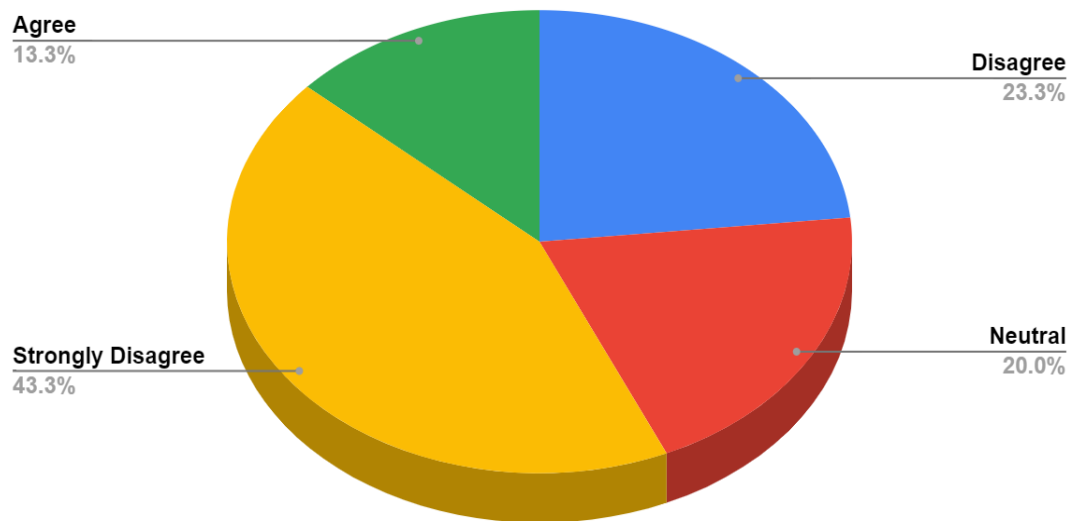
Figure 9



The graph represents the responsibility of parents in treating children equally. It is clearly evident that most of the respondents strongly agreed that parents are responsible in treating their children equally (70%), 26% of the respondents agreed that parents are responsible in treating children equally. While 3.3% responded neutrally to the statement. It indicates that, Today's youth are aware about the partiality they are facing at their home. It's a parent's responsibility to equally care and love their children even if they favour one more.

4.2.10 OPINIONS OF GIRLS AND BOYS ARE EQUALLY VALUED IN FAMILY

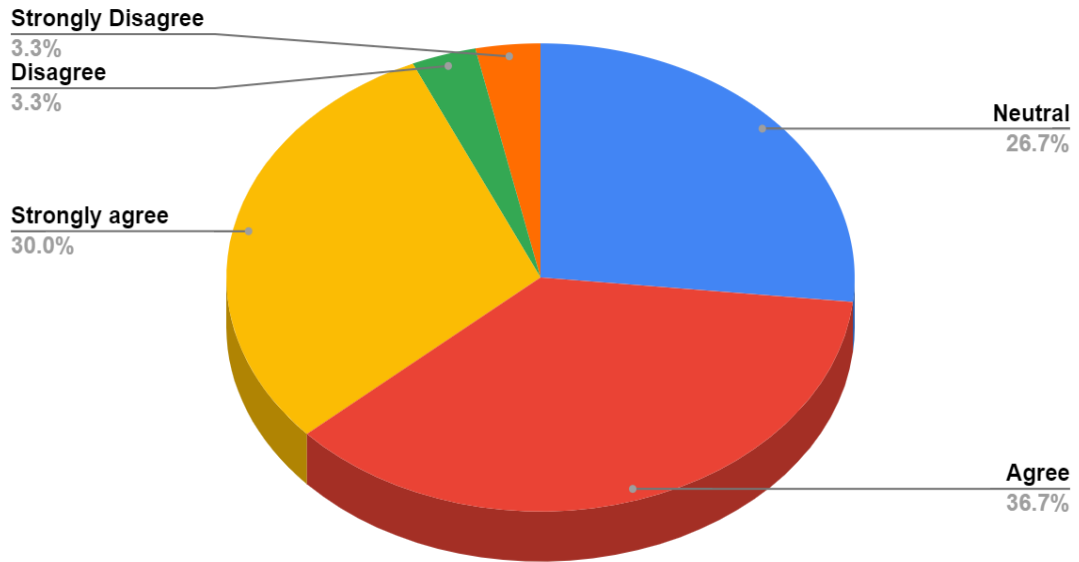
Figure 10



The above figure shows that 43.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 23.3% of them disagreed that opinions of girls and boys are equally valued in the family. It indicates that the youth are conscious of the unequal treatment they are receiving. While, 20% of the respondents responded neutrally and 13.3% agreed that opinions of girls and boys are equally valued in the family, it shows that many of the youth still do not understand the importance of getting voice to speak for themselves. Some may be because of the right they might be receiving as given and some may be due to the lack of awareness about the importance of raising voice for themselves or they do not understand their own worth.

4.2.11 LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN GENDER INEQUALITY AFFECTED PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS

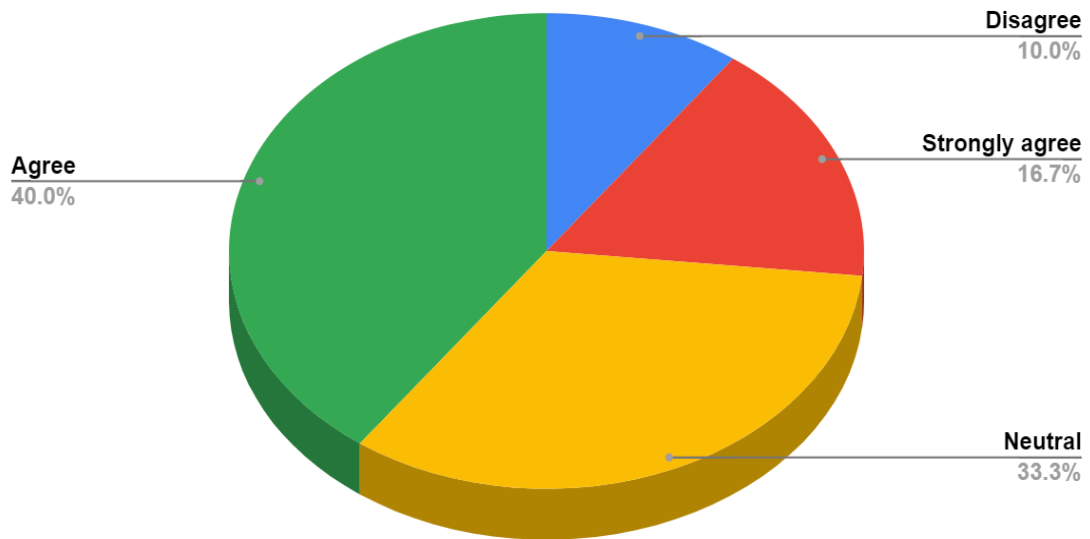
Figure 11



The above graph represents that 36.7% of the respondents agreed that those who are impacted by gender inequality may have less courage or confidence to express their opinions and 30% of the respondents strongly agreed to that. 26.7% of the respondent's responded neutrally. While, 3.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 3.3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. It indicates that most of the respondents agreed that the gender inequality that the youth faces can affect their basics, it would create a negative impact in their lives. While the respondents who disagreed with the statement commonly said that the problems that they face would become the fuel to encourage them to fight for their rights.

4.2.12 GENERATION GAP IS A REASON FOR GENDER INEQUALITY

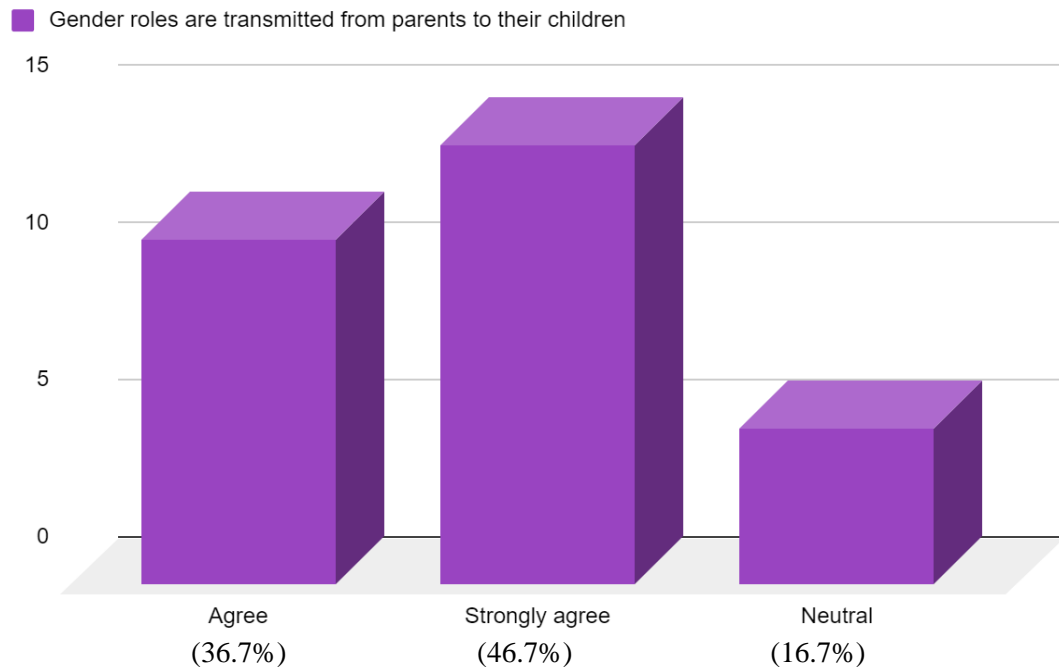
Figure 12



A generation gap is a contrast in ideas, politics, or values between one generation and another. The above graph represents the response of youth to the statement that generation gap is the reason for gender inequality. 40% of the respondents agreed to that and 16.7% strongly agreed that generation gap is also a reason for gender inequality, It indicates that generation gap also has an impact causing inequalities based on gender. The youth realise that the generation they and their parents born and grow up affect their mentality. 33.3% of the respondents responded neutrally to the statement, and 10% of the respondents disagreed to that. It states that even if there would be differences in mentalities, parents should try to adapt to the current society.

4.2.13 TRANSMISSION OF GENDER ROLES FROM PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN

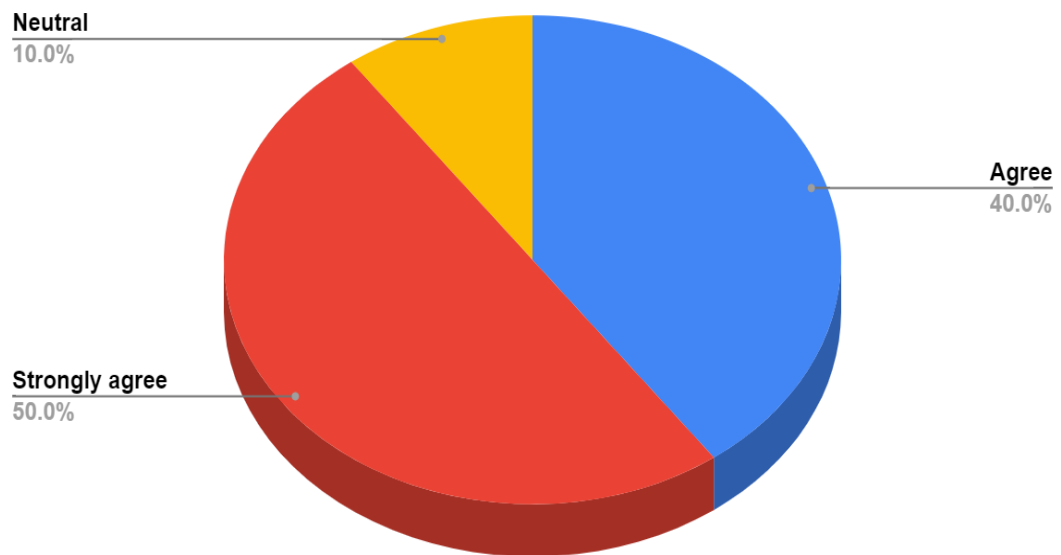
Figure 13



The above diagram represents the transmission of gender roles from parents to their children. 46.7% strongly agreed that gender roles are transmitted from parents to their children, 36.7% agreed that there is transmission of gender roles from parents to children and 16.7% of the respondents responded neutrally. It indicates that the most of the respondents agree with the statement that gender roles are transmitted from parents to children. For example, the gendered division of household work, boys are more likely than girls to have maintenance chores like mowing the lawn or painting, while girls are given domestic chores like cooking and cleaning. These are the representations of their parents itself.

4.2.14 PREDEFINED GENDER ROLES CAUSES GENDER INEQUALITY

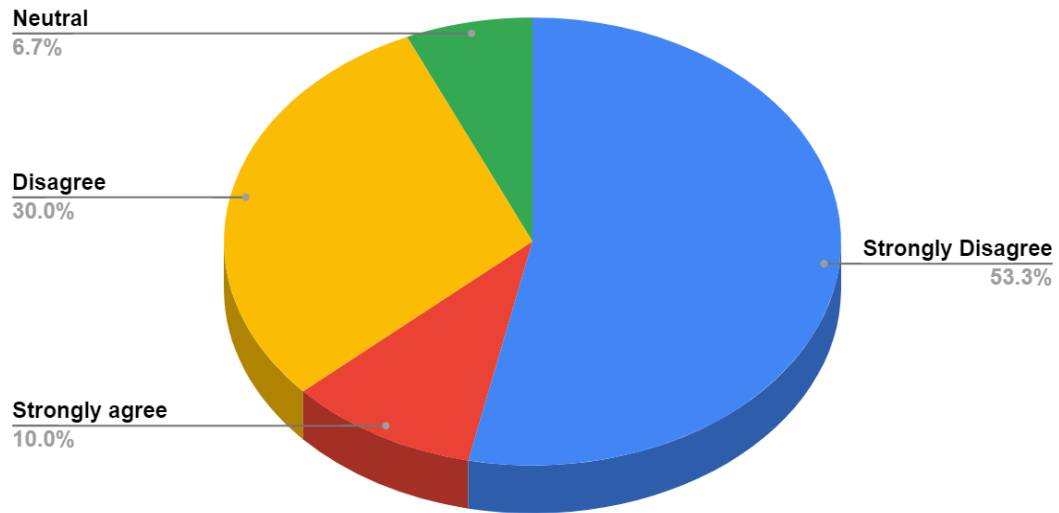
Figure 14



The above diagram represents the response of the youth on the statement, predefined gender roles causes gender inequality. 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that predefined gender roles causes gender inequality, 40% agreed to that and 10% responded neutrally. That is, most of the respondents agree that predefined gender roles cause's gender inequalities. It indicates that the inequalities based on the socially constructed gender are caused by stereotypical roles and norms.

4.2.15 HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES ARE ONLY MEANT FOR WOMEN

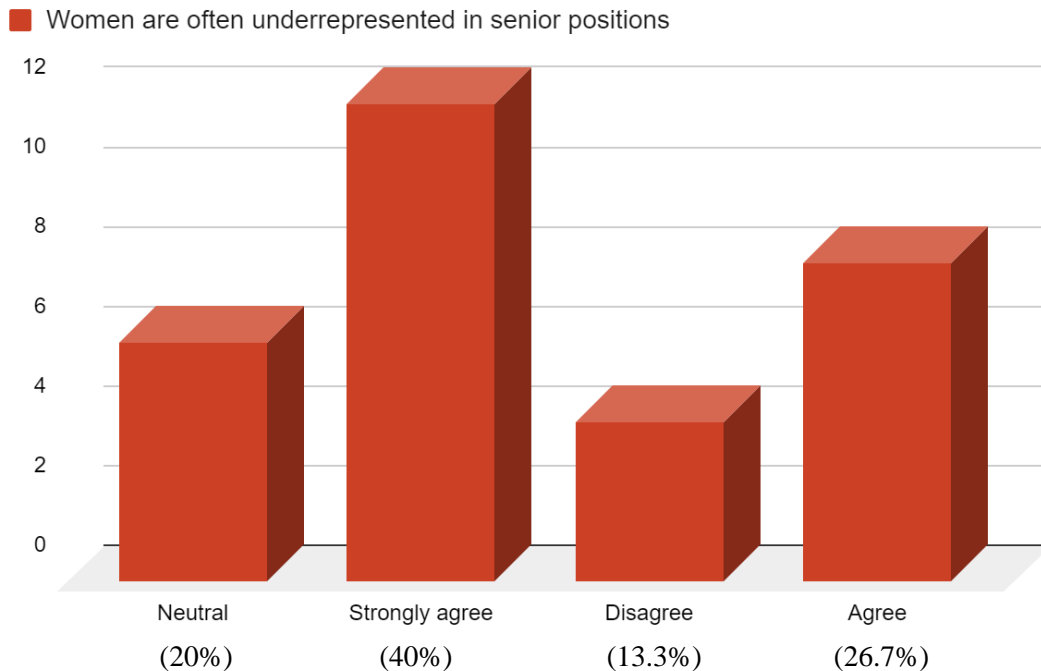
Figure 15



The above graph represents the statement that household activities are only meant for women. Most of the respondents strongly disagreed that household activities are only meant for women and 30% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, whereas 10% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement and 6.7% of the respondents responded neutrally. It indicates that the majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that household chores are not only meant for women. As the researcher already stated, the respondents are selected equally from both men and women. So this majority indicates that the youth understand that household activities are equal responsibility of men and women.

4.2.16 WOMEN ARE OFTEN UNDERREPRESENTED IN SENIOR POSITIONS

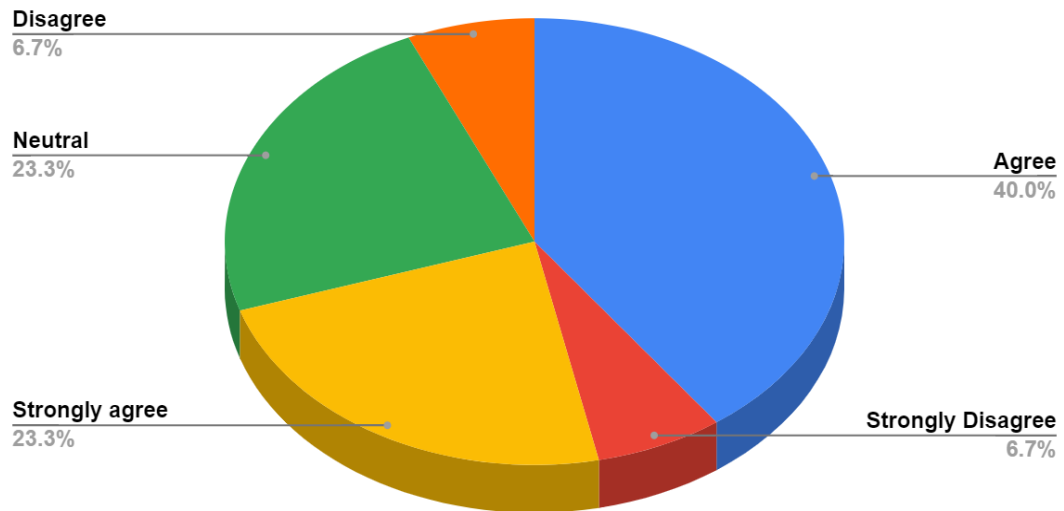
Figure 16



The above graph represents the statement that women are often underrepresented in senior positions. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed and 26.7% of them agreed that women are underrepresented in workplaces. 20% of the respondents responded neutrally and 13.3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that women are underrepresented in senior positions. It indicates that most of the respondents acknowledge that women are underrepresented in senior positions. Not having a women chief minister in a highly literate state like Kerala is an example for that statement.

4.2.17 VITAL INFLUENCE OF MEN IN TAKING IMPORTANT FAMILY DECISIONS

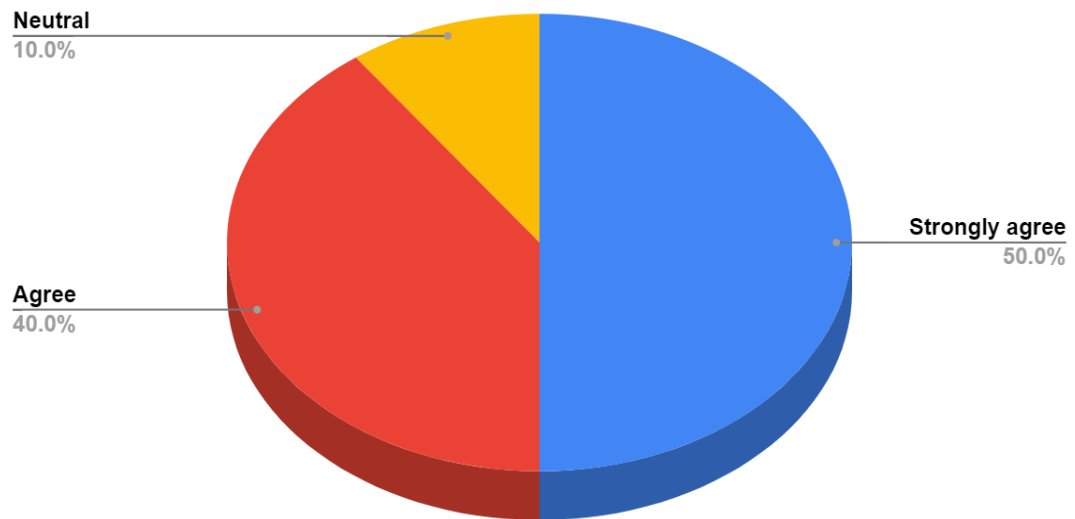
Figure 17



The above diagram represents that 40% of the respondents agreed that men often have more influence in taking important decisions in the family, 23.3% of the respondents strongly agreed and 23.3% of the respondents responded neutrally to the statement. Whereas, 6.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 6.7% of them disagreed that men often have more influence in taking important family decisions. It indicates that most of the respondents admit that men have a vital influence in taking important family decisions. The disagreement of the respondents shows that some of the youth still think that women are not capable of decision making.

4.2.18 GENDER ROLES ARE CREATED BY CULTURE AND SOCIETY

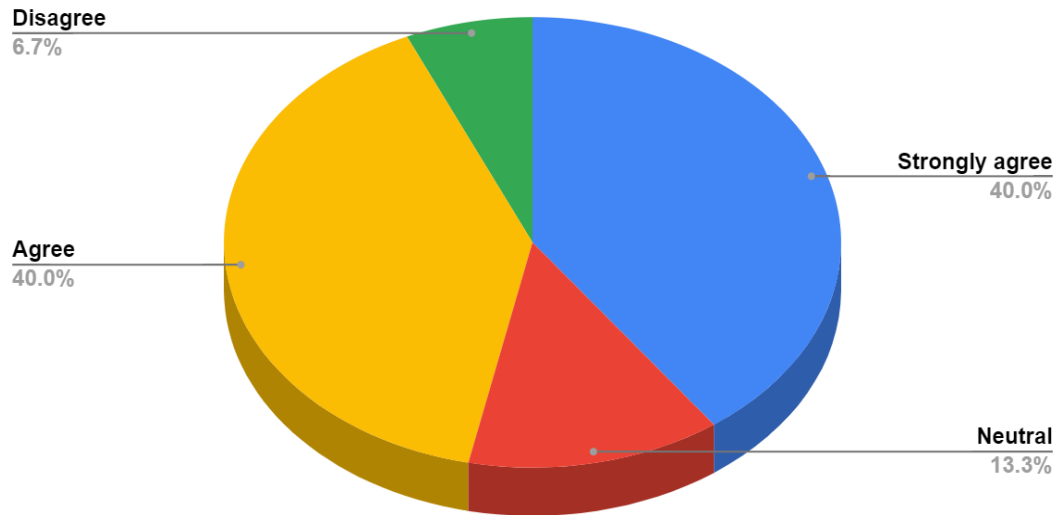
Figure 18



From the above figure, 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that gender roles are created by culture and society, 40% of the respondents agreed that gender roles are created by culture and society and 10% of the respondents responded neutrally. It indicates that most of the respondents agreed that gender roles are created by culture and society. Culture and society have great influence on gender and gender related issues. Culture shapes the ideas of what behaviours are acceptable for men and women as well as what behaviours are appropriate between men and women.

4.2.19 MEN ARE AFFECTED BY GENDER INEQUALITY

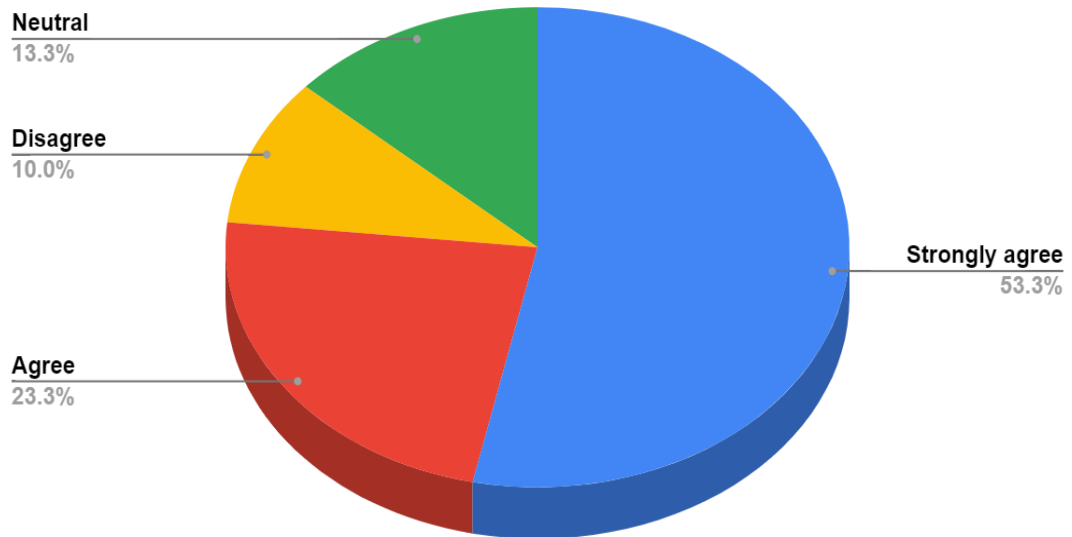
Figure 19



The above graph shows that men are also the victims of gender inequality. It represents that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that men are also affected by gender inequality, 40% of the respondents agreed that men are affected by gender inequality. While 13.3% of the respondents responded neutral to the statement, 6.7% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that men are affected by gender inequality. It indicates that the youth recognise that gender inequality is not a women's problem, but people's problem. For example, the high expectations placed on men as the breadwinner of the family is an inequality too.

4.2.20 MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD TREAT EACH OTHER EQUALLY

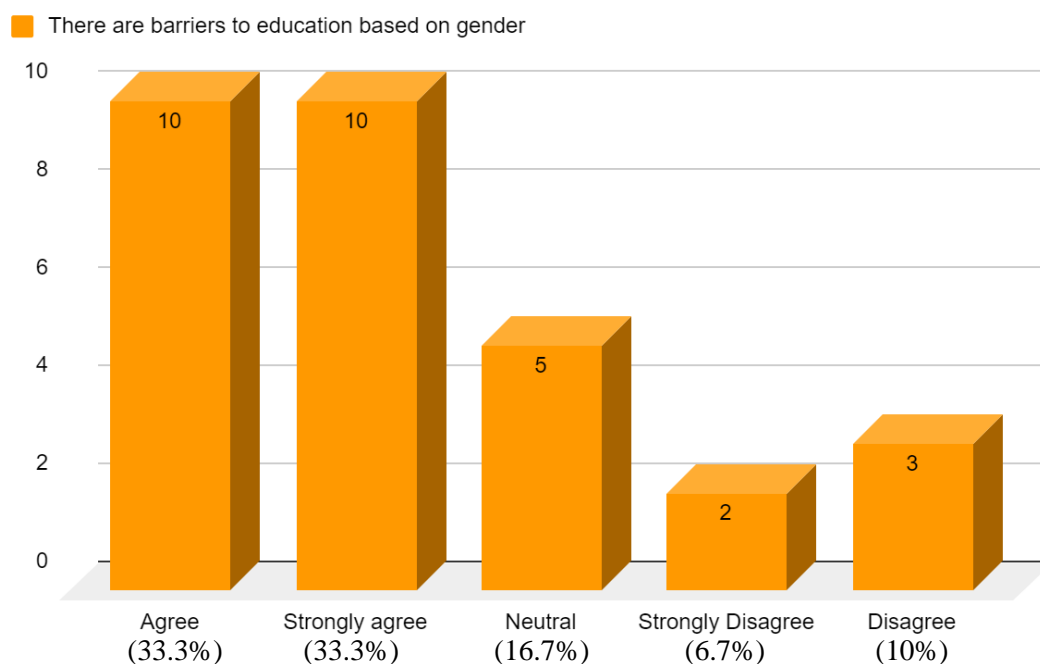
Figure 20



The above figure represents that 53.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that men and women should treat each other equally and 23.3% also agreed to the statement. 13.3% of them responded neutrally, while 10% disagreed with the statement, it shows that some of the youth are still unconscious about the importance of respecting each other or they are still in the world of ego towards the opposite gender. But the overall result of this figure indicates that the majority of the youth agree that men and women should treat each other equally. Respecting and valuing each other could reduce the inequalities efficiently. When we start to see each other as a human not as a gender or class and treat each other with equal dignity and respect it may lead to a better world.

4.2.21 BARRIERS TO EDUCATION BASED ON GENDER

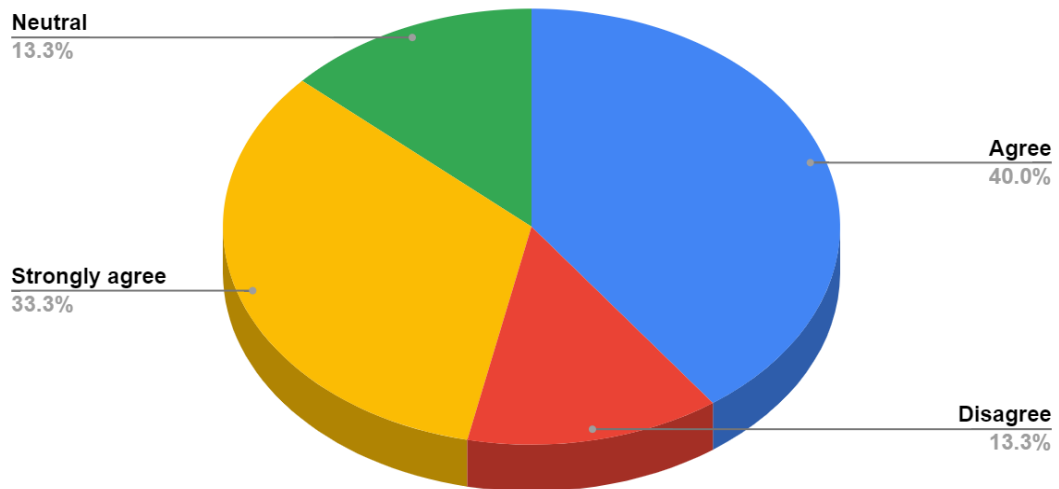
Figure 21



The above figure represents the response of youth in the statement that there are barriers to education based on gender. 33.3% of the respondents agreed and 33.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that there are barriers to education based on gender. Neutral responses were from 16.7% of the respondents. While 10% of them disagreed and 6.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, it shows that some sections of the society still do not understand the difficulties some people have to face to secure education. The study indicates that most of the respondents admit that gender affects education. Issues such as gender-based violence, early or forced marriage, high expectations that are placed on men and so on are examples for that.

4.2.22 BARRIERS TO LEADERSHIP BASED ON GENDER

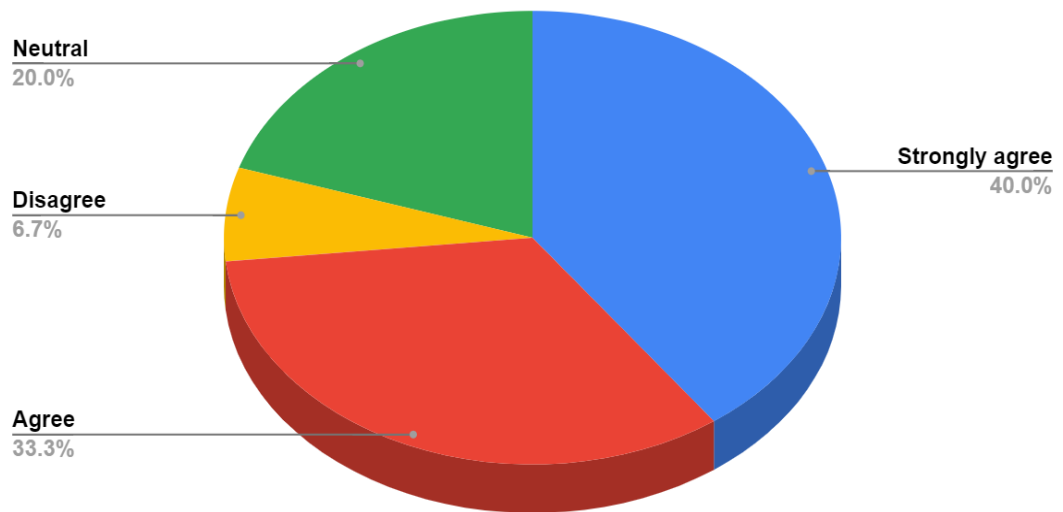
Figure 22



In the world, women leaders are still a minority. Most of us don't find it odd that men outnumber women in leadership positions across all spheres of society, including business, nonprofits, government, healthcare, education, and religion. The shown diagram represents the statement that there are barriers to leadership based on gender. 40% of the respondents agreed and 33.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that there are barriers to leadership based on gender. Whereas, 13.3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and 13.3% of the respondents responded neutrally to the statement. It indicates that the majority of the respondents acknowledge that there are barriers to leadership based on gender.

4.2.23 GENDER EQUALITY DECREASES RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS

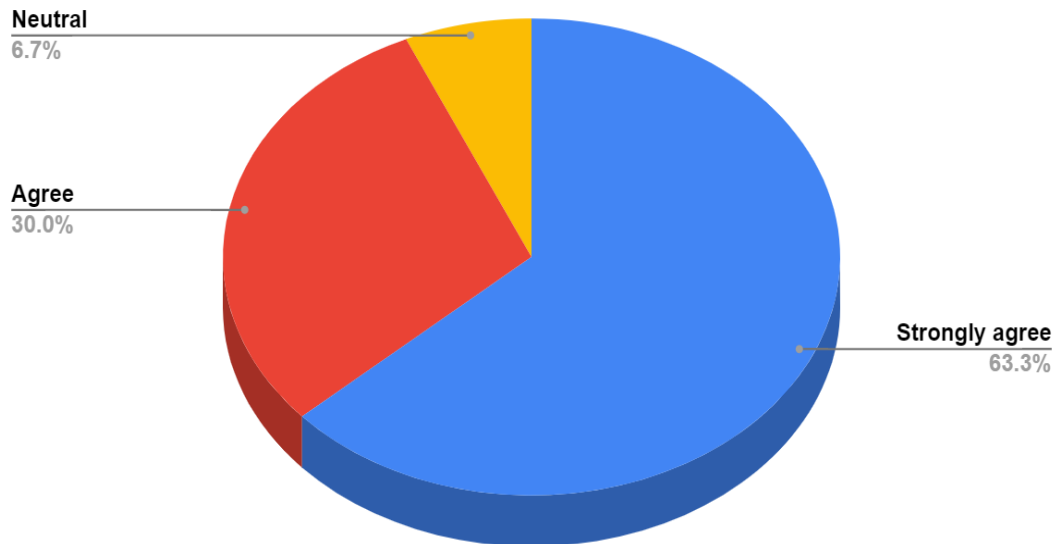
Figure 23



The above graph represents the response of youth on the statement that gender equality decreases rape and sexual assaults. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that if gender inequality decreases, rape and sexual assault also decreases and 33.3% of the respondents also agreed to the statement. 20% of the respondents pinioned neutrally to the statement and 6.7% of the respondents disagreed to the statement that gender equality decreases rape and sexual assaults. It indicates that majority of the respondents admit that gender equality helps to decrease rape and sexual assault. Gender inequality occurs when there is discrimination based on gender, rape and sexual assaults are forms discriminating people. That is the relation between gender inequality and rape and sexual assault.

4.2.24 YOUTH ARE SOCIETY'S MAIN AGENTS OF CHANGE AND PROGRESS

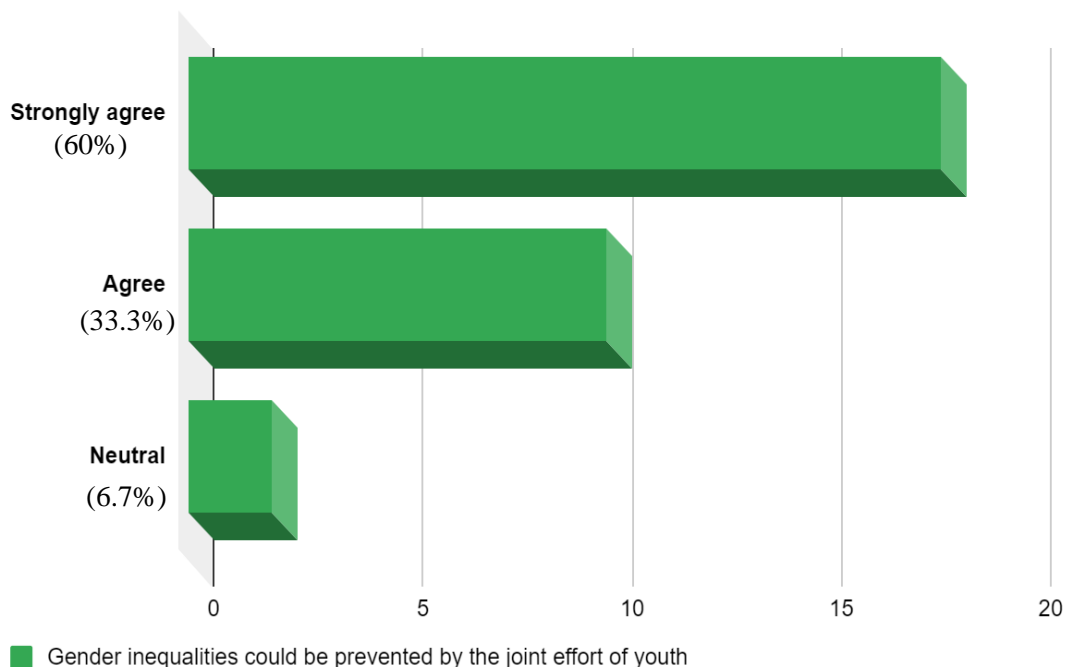
Figure 24



Youth is a strong force in social movements. The above diagram represents the response of youth that they are the main agents of change and progress in the society. 63.3% of the respondents agree that youth are society's main agents of change and progress, 30% agreed that youth are society's main agents of change and progress and 6.7% of the respondents responded neutrally. It indicates that most of the respondents agree with the statement. It shows that youth indeed have great strength to form a group to stage some corner plays against social evils. The neutral response of some of the youth represents the doubt of society in the ability of youth to create changes.

4.2.25 PREVENTION OF GENDER INEQUALITIES BY THE JOINT EFFORT OF YOUTH

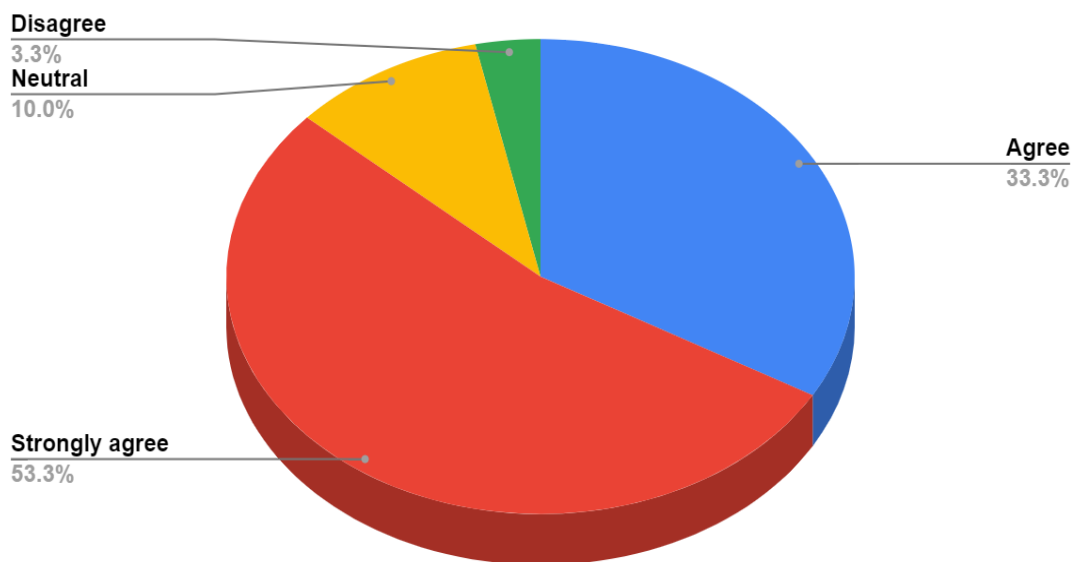
Figure 25



The above diagram shows that 60% of the respondents strongly agreed that gender inequalities could be prevented by the joint effort of youth, 33.3% of the respondents agreed that prevention of gender inequalities could be possible by the joint effort of youth and 6.7% of the respondents responded neutrally to the statement. It indicates that the majority of the respondents acknowledge that gender inequalities could be prevented by the joint effort of youth. That is, it states that today's youth are aware about the responsibility of rebuilding the society to a better one.

4.2.26 GENDER EQUALITY IS THE FOREMOST AND PRIMARY HUMAN RIGHT

Figure 26



Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The figure shows that 53.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that gender equality is the foremost and primary human right and 33.3% of the respondents agreed that gender equality is the foremost and primary human right. While 10% of the respondents responded neutrally and 3.3% of them disagreed with the statement, it states that some of the youth are not conscious about the importance of gender equality and some do not give it prime importance. But, the findings state that the majority of youth understand the importance of gender equality and are ready to work for achieving it.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of collected data, which is one of the important parts of research study. The data collected from 30 samples are analysed and interpreted separately with the help of charts and graphs. It includes 26 figures and its analysis and interpretation based on the questionnaire. Through the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher could discover relevant information, draw conclusions and support decision making to solve a research problem.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusions. In every research the researcher gives findings, suggestions and conclusions. This is the backbone of every research. This finding provides what the researcher had found out as the problems and analysis in the study area, the researcher's suggestions for the findings and the conclusion of the thesis.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents (96.7%) have experienced gender inequality even once in their lifetime.
- The majority indicates that gender inequality exists in society.
- From this study it is clear that gender equality should be considered as an important factor in the development of society.
- The study shows that families have a role in establishing gender equality in society.
- From the opinion of the majority of respondents (90%), it is clear that gender inequality begins from the house itself.
- The study indicates that parents are responsible to treat their children equally and respectfully.
- It is identified that the opinions of boys and girls are not equally valued in families.
- The study shows that the generation gap between parents and their children could be a reason for gender inequality.
- Majority of the respondents (83.4%) states that gender roles are transmitted from parents to their children.
- The study implies that predefined gender roles cause gender inequality.

- From the opinion of the majority of the youth, it is clear that the household activities are not only meant for women and it is an equal responsibility.
- Most of the respondents (66.7%) admit that women are underrepresented in senior positions and they do not get equal opportunities.
- From the study it is clear that men have a vital influence in taking important decisions in the family and it tends to be biased.
- The study states that gender roles are created by culture and society and it varies from place to place, but still it does not equal treatment to everyone.
- The study finds that gender inequality not only confines women but also men to prescribed gender stereotypes. That is, men are also affected by gender inequality.
- The youth acknowledge that there are barriers to education and leadership based on gender.
- The study indicates that the youth are society's main agents of change and progress.
- From the study it is clear that gender inequalities could be prevented by the joint effort of youth.
- Majority of the youth agree that men and women should treat each other equally and it is the way to eradicate gender inequality
- From the study it is identified that gender equality is the foremost and primary human right.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experience in doing research.
- Respondents were not serious enough to fill the questionnaire as part of serious study.
- Some of the respondents were not ready to express their opinions.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Awareness should be given to the public in order to change the predefined gender roles.
- To respect both genders equally, adequate education must begin at home.
- Engage the kids in gender specific discussions at home; it would help to understand each gender more.
- Share household chores and childcare equally.
- Avoid classifying toys and colours based on gender.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The fifth chapter deals with findings of the entire research study. The findings are derived from the response received from the thirty samples. In every task of work there must be certain procedures and systems which have to be followed to complete. Social work research is one of the important researches where certain procedures and steps, guidelines, direction and various requirements have to be fulfilled. The researcher has to undergo a systematic procedure. According to the requirements of the university, the researcher has followed prescribed procedures and order.

The research report entitled “a study on the perception of youth on gender inequality at home” will be useful for those who are engaged in the community development sector.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

1. Ridgeway, C. L., Ridgeway, C. L. (2011). *Framed by Gender: How Gender Inequality Persists in the Modern World*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
2. Mehrotra, M. (2013). *Gender Inequality in India* (1st Ed.). Prabhat Books.
https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Gender_Inequality_In_India

ONLINE JOURNAL

1. Batar, S. (2021, November). Concept of Gender Inequality. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(11), 171-176. 10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00197.0
2. Dr. Raju. V, Dr.Nagaraju Kilari, Dr.S.Vinay Kumar. (2020). "GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA". *Pal Arch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 17(9), 131-135.
Retrieved from: <https://archives.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/3418>
3. *Gender Inequality in 21st Century - Jammu Kashmir Latest News | Tourism | Breaking News J&K*. (2022, March 19). Jammu Kashmir Latest News | Tourism | Breaking News J&K. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/gender-inequality-in-21st-century/>
4. Nagaraj, Nitasha & Vyas, Amita & Landry, Megan. (2019). Adolescents' Perceptions of Gender Discrimination in India: Do Perceptions Differ for Boys and Girls? *Journal of Public Health International*. 2.1-12. 10.14302/issn.2641-4538.jphi-19-2995.
5. Ninaniya, P., Sangwan, S., & Balda, S. (2019). Family environment as perceived by youth: Gender base. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 8(04), 900–905.
<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.804.103>

ONLINE ARTICLE

1. EVANS, J., SAHGAL, N., SALAZAR, A. M., STARR, K. J., & CORICHI, M. (2022, March 2). *How Indians View Gender Roles in Families and Society* / *Pew Research Center*. Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project; www.pewresearch.org.
2. *Gender equality*. (2022, November 16). Gender Equality | UNICEF India. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/gender-equality>
3. Khan, S. (2020, December 18). *Gender inequality at home and public - iPleaders*. iPleaders; blog.ipleaders.in
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/gender-inequality-at-home-and-public/>
4. Lindqvist, Sendén, & Renström, A. (2019, March 1). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/19419899.2020.1729844?scroll=top&needAccess=true>. What Is Gender, Anyway: A Review of the Options for Operationalising Gender? Retrieved December 1, 2022, from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/citedby/10.1080/19419899.2020.1729844?scroll=top&needAccess=true>
5. Nations, U. (2020, March 6). *Sticky Floors, Glass Ceilings and Biased Barriers: the architecture of gender inequality* | *Human Development Reports*. Sticky Floors, Glass Ceilings and Biased Barriers: The Architecture of Gender Inequality | Human Development Reports. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://hdr.undp.org/content/sticky-floors-glass-ceilings-and-biased-barriers-architecture-gender-inequality>
6. Piccoli, L., Mangiavacchi, L., & Gimenez, N. J. (2019, March). Keeping inequality at home: The genesis of gender roles in housework. 10.1016/j.labeco.2019.03.006
7. Rahman, D. H. (n.d.). *Talking Gender Issue at Home*. (PDF) Talking Gender Issue at Home | Dr. Harisur Rahman - Academia.edu. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from https://www.academia.edu/3372061/Talking_Gender_Issue_at_Home

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON GENDER INEQUALITY AT HOME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IRITTY TALUK

DECLARATION

I Ms. Dona Mariya Mathew, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of the respondent:

2. Name of the institution:

3. Age of the respondent : 18-21 22-24

4. Sex : Female Male

5. Residence : Urban Rural

6. Course : UG PG

7. I have experienced gender inequality.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree strongly disagree

8. Do you agree that gender inequality exists in society?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

9. Gender equality should be considered as an important factor in the development of society.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

10. Men and women should have the same rights in our country.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

11. Families have a role in establishing gender equality in the society.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

12. Gender inequality begins from the house itself.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

13. Parents are responsible to treat their children equally.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

14. Opinions of boys and girls are equally valued in the family.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

15. Will someone who faces gender inequality have the courage to express their opinions?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

16. The generation gap between you and your parents is a reason for gender inequality.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

17. Gender roles are transmitted from parents to their children.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

18. Predefined gender roles cause gender inequality.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

19. Is household activities only meant for women?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

20. Women are often underrepresented in senior positions.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

21. Men often have more influence in taking important decisions in the family.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

22. Gender roles are created by culture and society.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

23. Men are also affected by gender inequality.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

24. Do you think that men and women should treat each other equally?

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

25. There are barriers to education based on gender.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

26. There are barriers to leadership based on gender.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

27. If gender inequality decreases, rape and sexual assault also decreases.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

28. Youth are society's main agents of change and progress.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

29. Gender inequalities could be prevented by the joint effort of youth.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

30. Gender equality is the foremost and primary human right.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

**A STUDY ON THE RELAPSE AND RECOVERY RATE OF
INDIVIDUALS FROM KOZHIKODE AND KANNUR WHO
UNDERTOOK DRUG REHABILITATION**



SANJAY V S

**DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020- 2023

**A STUDY ON THE RELAPSE AND RECOVERY RATE OF
INDIVIDUALS FROM KOZHIKODE AND KANNUR WHO
UNDERTOOK DRUG REHABILITATION**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

SANJAY V S

Register Number DB20BSWR014

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

MRS. SREEPARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,

KANNUR-670706

MARCH 2023

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE RELAPSE AND RECOVERY RATE OF INDIVIDUALS FROM KOZHIKODE AND KANNUR WHO UNDERTOOK DRUG REHABILITATION**, is a bona-fide record of work done by **Sanjay V Sunder** under the guidance of **Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANACHIKKAL, (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE RELAPSE AND RECOVERY RATE OF INDIVIDUALS FROM KOZHIKODE AND KANNUR WHO UNDERTOOK DRUG REHABILITATION** submitted by **Mr. Sanjay V S** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bona-fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

SREEPARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Sanjay V S, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE REPLASE AND RECOVERY RATE OF INDIVIDUALS FROM KOZHIKODE AND KANNUR WHO UNDERTOOK DRUG REHABILITATION**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

SANJAY V S

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at I every moment and through whom I do everything.

Would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan my faculty supervisor whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Sanjay V S

ABSTRACT

One of the major emerging threat to the human race is the growing dependency towards psychotropic and addictive substances. This study is intended to examine the reasons behind going for addictive substances, the rate of recovery and relapse, and the changes which an addict experiences after undertaking drug rehabilitation. Substance addiction can cause immense harm to the physical as well as the psychological conditioning of an individual. Loneliness, depression, fear, tensions, heartbreaks, peer-pressure, and self-satisfaction are some of the common reasons behind falling for addiction. Most of the people chooses drug as a solution to their worries and problem, in reality the problems are getting more complicated thereafter. Rehabilitation is much effective when it is provided at this stage rather than after being addicted. This study adopts a qualitative research of narrative analysing by conducting prolonged unstructured interview using open-ended questions as the research tool.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	1
CERTIFICATE	2
DECLARATION	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	6
ABSTRACT	7
CONTENTS	8
CHAPTER 1	10
INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	11
1.2 TITLE OF STUDY	<u>11</u>
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	11
1.3.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE	11
1.3.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE	11
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	12
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	12
1.6 CONCLUSION	13
CHAPTER 2	14
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	15
2.1 INTRODUCTION	15
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	15
CHAPTER 3	19
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	20
3.1 INTRODUCTION	21
3.2.1 RELAPSE	21
3.2.2 RECOVERY	21
3.2.3 INDIVIDUAL	21
3.2.4 DRUG REHABILITATION	21
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	21

3.4 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF STUDY	22
3.4.1 UNIVERSE	22
3.4.2 UNIT	22
3.5 SAMPLING	22
3.6 SOURCES OF DATA	22
3.6.1 PRIMARY DATA	22
3.6.2 SECONDARY DATA	22
3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	23
3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	23
3.9 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	23
CHAPTER 4	23
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	24
CHAPTER 5	43
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	43
5.1 INTRODUCTION	43
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	43
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	44
5.4 CONCLUSION	44
BIBLIOGRAPHY	45
APPENDIX	46

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study examines the relapse and recovery rate of individuals who had been exposed to substance abuse. This study is conducted in order to identify the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs carried over and to know in the detail the impact they create in the lives of the involved individuals. Substance abuse disorder(SUD's) is the regular dependency of an individual towards substance which generally falls under the psychotropic drug category (drugs which affect brain function, alter thinking, ...). The consumption rate of various narcotic drugs had seen an uplift to 70 per cent over the past 8 years. The numerical stats let out by the Central Bureau of Narcotics reveals the fact that over ten million individuals are found exposed to some form of substance intake. Various drug awareness programs, drug rehabilitation camps, institutions which provide relevant information and knowledge on its effects, counselling sessions are all the key elements which could create an impact or alter the thought processes of an individual exposed to substance use or in other words an addict. Not all the individuals who undertook rehabilitation recovered. A portion of the individuals who undertook rehabilitation is found to be again using the similar or some other form of drugs (relapse). This study focuses on the challenges and obstacles an individual goes through after attending drug rehabilitation.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

A study on the recovery and relapse rate of individuals from Kozhikode and Kannur who undertook drug rehabilitation.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To conduct a study on the recovery and relapse rate of individuals from Kozhikode and Kannur who undertook drug rehabilitation.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

. To study on the recovery rate of individuals.

- . To study on the social circumstances leading to addiction.
- . to study on the relapse rate of individuals.
- . To study the hurdles and challenges an addict faces in life.
- . To study on the various factors or reasons which led them to substance use again or relapse.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the actual perspectives and the recognition an addict receives from the society. The treatment post addicts go through is similar to that of which is faced by an addict in the society. Keeping them away and considering them as incapable tends to lower their self-confidence and the self-urge to recover from the substance induced addiction. Some such factors are reasons why a person fall for relapse. This study focuses on the hurdles and the hardships which lead a post addict to either choose or drop drug intake. Also, this study focuses on areas of interventions where drug abuse is common and the reasons leading to it.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter 1 introduction includes the title of the study that is ‘relapse and recovery rate of individuals who undertook drug rehabilitation’ and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of study, significance of study and chapterization. The second chapter includes review of literature, consist of reviews of all available studies related to drug abuse, relapse prevention techniques, SUD’s treatment methods and so on... The third chapter, research methodologies includes, theoretic and operational definitions of concepts, dependant and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, source of data, tools and method of data collection, method of analysing data etc... chapter 4 deals with data presentation and interpretation of data. The final fifth chapter consists of major findings, implications of study, limitation of study, suggestion for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Due to the extended use of drugs and other psychotropic substance the number of individuals falling under the influence of drug action is rising enormously at a faster rate. The relapse rate is increasing compared to the foregoing rate over the past years.

Over 10 crore people are found to be related with one or other form of substance abuse. Identifying, understanding, and resolving the social circumstances and making the patient efficient enough to handle their emotions and actions are equally important areas where rehabilitation is required.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is an overview of the previously published articles or works conducted on a specific topic. They include reviewing of books, articles published by scholars, relevant source providing information relating to the topic of study. The main purpose of literature review is to provide the author, the researcher, or the reader a general outline on the studies carried out and the findings obtained at the end of the study. This helps the researcher to explain the relevance of his/her chosen topic. Literature review assists the researcher in acquiring more details relating to the topic and the different methods adopted in conducting their study.

Drugs are psychotropic chemical substances which alters the mental and neural processes like mood, anxiety, depression, happiness, response, etc. They are so called psychotropic or psychiatric drugs because their action takes place in the brain and neuro system. The individuals exposed to several drug abuse are increasing over time (284 million individuals worldwide as per the survey by UNODC) and rehabilitation is the main treatment method adopted in most of the countries to ensure recovery from substances. Not all the individuals who undertook rehabilitation did recover, some recovered while others relapse. Identifying the real cause and providing assistance in their weak points helps in increasing recovery rates over relapse rates.

2.2 Review of literature

1. Substance use and addiction research in India by Pratima Murthy, N. Manjunatha, B. N. Subodh, Prabhat Kumar Chand, Vivek Benegal.

This study was carried out to study the substance use and its disorders in India. The substance use includes both use of licit and illicit substances. Literature reviews used were mainly from the Indian Journal of Psychiatry (IJP), sites of national and international agencies. These articles describe the increasing use and change in pattern (from occasional to chronic alcoholism) among individuals (both men and women). The major substance includes alcohol, opioids and cannabis. The influence of substance among children, men, woman, their effects has been explained.

2.Association of drug abuse and child abuse by Paula KienbergerJaudes and EdemEkwo

This study was initiated to prove that the children born to mothers who used drug during pregnancy period are more likely to subsequent abuse than the children from general society. The study conducted was retrospective-prospective and carried out among children born at an urban hospital during January 1985 and December 1990, to woman who used illicit drug during their pregnancy period. The data of study was obtained from the maternal and infant records, infants birth certificates, and child abuse and neglect reports. The reports reveal the fact that 513 neonates (new-born) were exposed in-utero to illicit substance from January 1985 through till December 1990.

3.COVID-19 and addiction by Mahua Jana Dubey, Ritwik Ghosh, Subham Chatterjee, Payel Biswas, Subhankar Chatterjee, and Souvik Dubey

This article focuses in detail on the bi-directional relation between the pandemic COVID-19 and addiction. The group of individuals who were exposed to substance abuse had a greater chance of being infected by the virus and were prone to face psychosocial issues. Individuals with Substance Use Disorders (SUD's) are at higher risks of pulmonary infection i.e... lung related infections. Smoking has been found to be the adverse indicator of COVID-19. SUD's are reluctant in consulting rehabs and doctors. As a result, the de-addiction treatment methods were found less effective and the lack of rehabilitation centres all together reasoned up for higher chances of relapse. Availability of prescription meds and proper restoration of rehabilitation is key in reducing the chaos.

4.Little tales of addiction and recovery by Prakash Chandra Jain

This is a short communication context where three different real life incidents are mentioned based on the dangerous aspects which substance abuse leads to as well as the recovery path. The first case is an incident in Goa featuring the accidental death of a person who went into the beach drunken. The second incident occurred in Rajasthan. A chronic alcoholic felt hot inside his room; to find fresh air he chooses to go up the rooftop of his house and falls asleep there. Somehow in the middle of the night he tripped over the roof and fell straight into the electric wires which lead to his death. The third incident is relating to a chartered accountant aspirant attending coaching sessions at Mumbai. The boy lost weight sooner and on enquiry it was found that the boy was

smack addict. Later the boy recovered through the counselling sessions and with the help of counter drugs thus clearing his CA entrance.

5. A missing component in alcohol and drug rehabilitation treatment by John D. Mckpeake, Bruce P. Kennedy, Sharon M. Gordon

In attaining an altered state of consciousness is the basic human motive. The individuals exposed to drugs are increasing over time as they believe they could attain a free state under the drug influence. This wrong notion attracts a lot of teenagers and youngsters into the drug circle. The treatment methods adopted for rehabilitation is not found useful everywhere. The article introduces the reader to more suitable and proven methods (art, exercise, ...) which can be adopted to bring about a positive impact on rehabilitation effectiveness.

6. Occupational therapy in India: focus on functional recovery and need for empowerment by Reema Samuel, K.S. Jacob

The article throws light on the importance of occupational therapy in individuals taking psychotropic medication. 'Psychiatrists follow the bio-medical model though the bio-psychosocial model is praised' quotes the author in the article. Engaging such individuals right into the society and letting them interact proves to be much better and effective than exclusion from others.

7. Prevalence and determinants of drug abuse among youth in central Kerala, India by Lucy Raphael, RiniRaveendran, Sajna M. V.

A community based study was organised among 402 college student participants who were to fill a semi structured questionnaire about the drug influence. Out of the 402 students 31.8% of them were consumers of one or other form of substance (pan, cigarettes, alcohol, etc.). The trend of drug consumption is highly likely in teenagers. Therefore, the earlier interventions and early counselling at adolescent period is found to be effective in creating a sense of awareness among youngsters.

8. Treatment of substance use disorder through the government health facilities: development in the "Drug De-addiction Programme" of ministry of health and family welfare, government of India by Anju Dhawan, Ravindra Rao, AtulAmbekar, AmalPusp, Rajat Ray.

The article reveals the impact and the danger facts caused by drugs and the history behind the introduction of drug rehabilitation programs and centres in India. “supply reduction”, “demand reduction”, “harm reduction” are the three broad approaches chosen to address drug issues. The evolution of drug rehabilitation over the years from the beginning at 1988 by the MoSJE (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) is discussed through the article. Proper monitoring and evaluation exercises carried out shows the shared responsibility among the state and central government.

9. Kerala government set to study drug abuse among adolescents from “The Times of India”.

The article is relating to the initiation of the wild hunt for drug peddlers and drug consumers in Kerala as per the NashaMuktAbhiyaan campaign. The teenagers, children, adolescents are all equally vulnerable to the cycle of addiction drugs can lead to. In-order to make quick interventions and prevention strategies the government is actively working to produce a much more positive outcome.

10. Relapse prevention by Jayakrishnan Menon, ArunKandasamy.

The article focuses on the concept of relapse prevention, relapse determinants, and the specific interventional strategies which can alter the relapse condition in a post addict. lapse is the initial set back; relapse on the other hand is the more intense desire to go back to previous behaviours. Any condition which is in opposite ways to the use of substance or which provides a positive condition to stop one selves from falling back to old habits is prolapse. The conditions which lead a person into relapse is mentioned in the article. The interpersonal and intrapersonal determinants in relapse are also pointed out. Identifying and coping with high risk situations (condition between lapse and relapse) and cognitive restructuring can help the client to know about the conditions which they are to go through in their life. This adds up the knowledge and also let the client understand their possible risks further on.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

“Methodology refers to the way of obtaining, systematizing, and analysing data”, Polit and Beck (2004).

Research methodology simply refers to the practical ‘how’ part of any given piece of research. It’s about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aim and objectives. It aims at providing a blueprint on the ways decisions were made by the researcher in their article i.e... “what data to collect”, “whom to collect from”, “what data to collect”, “how to analyse”, etc. This study to be conducted, focuses on the relapse and recovery amongst individuals from Kozhikode and Kannur districts, who undertook drug rehabilitation.

3.2 Constructs

3.2.1 Relapse

Returning to a previous bad condition or a worse way of life after making an improvement (Cambridge dictionary).

The tendency to fall back and consume previously used addictive substance.

3.2.2 Recovery

A process of change through which people improve their health and wellness, live self-directed lives, and strive to reach their full potential (NIDA).

The ability an individual attains in-order to avoid the unhealthy temptations and direct themselves through other positive activities.

3.2.3 Individual

Relating to one person or thing, rather than a larger group. (Collins dictionary)

A person who attended drug rehabilitation program.

3.2.4 Drug rehabilitation

The process in which various therapeutic protocols are employed to effectively treat a person who is dependent on a particular addictive substance.

The process of assisting a person in attaining freedom from the influence of substance by means of both medication and proper guidance.

3.3 Research design

The researcher has used the explanatory research design for this research. Explanatory research design is mainly concerned with the causes or the 'why' factors of a subject. They also focus on determining the 'why' aspects of correlation.

3.4 Universe of study and Unit

3.4.1 Universe- individuals from Kozhikode and Kannur who attended drug rehabilitation programs.

3.4.2 Unit– one person from either Kozhikode or Kannur.

3.5 Sampling

Snowball sampling method is used in the study. Snowball sampling is a type of non-probability sampling method which is used in situations where the subjects required for the study are difficult to trace. Since the data regarding the addicted individuals are to be confidential, it is difficult to collect data from rehabilitation centres.

3.6 Source of data

Researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.6.1 Primary

The primary data is collected from 10 respondents belonging to Kozhikode and Kannur districts respectively, by means of in-depth interview.

3.6.2 Secondary

The secondary data is collected from published articles, news reports, reliable internet pages and talks.

3.7 Tools of data collection

The procedures adopted in collecting data from the subjects rules a big part of the research. The means through which the data is collected refers to as 'tools of data collection'. The researcher chose interviewing as the tool for data collection.

3.8 Methods of data collection

The data was collected by conducting in-depth interview with the respondents.

3.9 Methods of data analysis

Data analysis plays a major role in the research process as researcher gets an understanding of the research in general. The data collected is analysed using narrative analysis method. Narrative analysis is a method where the response from the respondent is expressed in a narrative or a storied form. This method of data analysis is preferred because the opinions and reasons changes from individual to individual, and to know in-depth about the life-situations, and the effect substance abuse had on them.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Name - A

'A' is a male who is 22 years old, working as a hotel management employee at kunnamangalam, Kozhikode. He was a victim to liquor addiction. When 'A' was asked how he initially started alcohol consumption; he responded "the first time I tasted alcohol was when I was 17, during a marriage party of my friend's sister.". He continued, "It was a bit hard to swallow the drink but eventually my head started feeling good, I was happy and we all danced to music.". 'A' was asked if he felt it a reliable method for satisfaction; he said "I liked the effect of alcohol because it makes me feel less pressurised and tension less.". He mentioned that the expense for liquor was shared by him and his friends. Some of his friends were older than him and so they could get the liquor from the liquor stalls itself. When inquired how he ended up choosing rehabilitation; he explained "I started using alcohol more and more. In the beginning I only wanted 2 pegs to make me feel that vibe, but later it turned to 3,4,5,6. I had to start stealing money from my parents because by then I wanted to drink on my own the bottle fully. My mood swings were high and I couldn't control my anger when I don't get the money to buy alcohol. My parents noticed this and they took me to beach hospital at Kozhikode for making me alcohol independent.". "I was admitted for 14 days there. There was no chance for me to go out from there, and during the first 2 days I really had to go through a lot mentally. I was given medicines in morning and evening 2 pills at morning and 3 pills at night. After having these pills in 5 minutes I would fall asleep. There was a doctor and a counsellor who I used to meet me. My parents used to visit me on day time. After few days I started feeling better and I was able to control my mind and my anger which I felt earlier.". The researcher asked if 'A' was feeling positive and desired to bring on changes into his lifestyles; he answered "after those first few days I was able to think freely again and I felt regret in the way I treated my parents. I wanted to stop alcohol earlier but I couldn't do it myself because I couldn't control my strong desires, and when I was in this rehab there was no way for me to get alcohol and so I had no other option than quitting. When the days at beach hospital was over I was confident enough to stay away from alcohol. I decided to go for hotel management course in Wayanad. I finished my course after 6 months and then I

applied for hotel management related jobs. Now things are going better and I am engaged in works so it helped me to stop thinking of drinking again.”. he was asked if it was easy for him to stay focused on work and keep out of alcohol temptation; he said “I wanted to keep myself busy so I wouldn’t have time to think of drinking. I didn’t want to stay in my hometown because I was afraid if I would again go with my friends for dinks. I choose Wayanad to study so it helped me to go somewhere its new to me.”. ‘A’ was comfortable and positive while the interview was held. The interview was held at his home as it was more convenient atmosphere for him. He was assured the data collected was for study purpose and his identity would stay highly confidential. ‘A’ seemed happy with the changes and his way of living currently.

Interpretation

The respondent started alcohol consumption at the age of 17 with his friends. The respondent was able to find satisfaction using alcohol in the initial stages but later on started experiencing intense mood-swings and changes in behaviour. The respondent felt regret on their attitude towards their family. The respondent moved on with their professional life and kept themselves engaged in-order to overcome his alcohol dependency. The respondent opted to choose a different locality to work so that he could stay away from his old friends. The respondent then on recovered from their dependency.

2. Name – B

B is 24-year-old male who is from karaparamba, Kozhikode. He is currently working in a IT based company, Bangalore. 'B' was exposed to drugs and alcohol. The interviewer asked the interviewee about the reason behind the initial decision on choosing drugs; "I started using cigarettes during my school time with friends. Later I slowly started using alcohol and then gradually into marijuana and chemical substances. My friends were using them and I thought during then it was a heroic act to smoke and drink in front of my other friends.", said B. He was asked how he managed to cover up the expenses; he replied, "I used to get money from my parents. I used to do some 'scheme' to get money from them. I didn't had difficulties in getting the stuffs cause our seniors were our main source.". 'B' was asked how he did end up in a rehabilitation centre; He said, "during my vacation time while I was home I tried to smoke from my bathroom. My father came inside the room and caught the smell of smoke inside my room. He was really worried and shocked to see that I am using such things. He wanted me to go attend counselling. I felt awkward in front of my father and I agreed to meet the counsellor. The counsellor said I should be taking a proper rehabilitation, and so I ended up in a rehabilitation centre for 21 days in Erangipalam, Kozhikode.". 'B' was asked if rehabilitation helped him in overcoming the drug addiction; he responded, "yes, it did help me to understand more about the dangerous situations drug addiction can lead a person's life into. The awareness programs and classes held there helped me gather more knowledge about its effect in the life's of people. I had counselling sessions weekly and then I was given medicines morning and evening. Other who were there attending the rehabilitation, their experiences and impact of drugs on their lives actually made me scared. I wanted to try my best not to fall for drugs again. I wanted to be more focused on my studies rather than being aimless.". when 'B' was asked if he could easily accomplish his mission and gain a full recovery from the drug addiction; he responded, "it was not at all easy to stop thinking of smoking. When I see someone smoking I feel like smoking too, I just remember the old taste of it. I was a regular smoker and to keep myself away was really hard. I cannot honestly say that I completely am free from all substances now, but I am not an addict anymore. I used to have beers in some functions very occasionally and I have been able to keep in my mind of my limits. I don't want to fall back into a dangerous stage in life but I want to enjoy my life safe as well.". 'B' was confident in his words, he was very cooperative

during the interview and also, he had a positive attitude in understanding reality. The interview session was held from his home so that he could be more comfortable with the surrounding. 'B' didn't felt discomfort in answering to the enquiries made by the interviewer.

Interpretation

The respondent started smoking during his school life period. Friendship was the main reason the respondent started smoking tobacco and eventually into chemical intoxicants. The respondent attended 21 days of rehabilitation course. The rehabilitation helped the respondent to be more aware of the negative influences drugs could impose and also in being much more ambitious in life. The respondent no longer consumes chemical intoxicants and did quit smoking. The respondent drinks beer occasionally and hence not fully recovered.

3. Name – C

C is 20 years old male working in a bakery at Chevarambalam, Kozhikode. He had completed his higher secondary education. C was a marijuana and smoke addict. C was asked how and when he started smoking; he replied, “I started smoking during age 17. My classmates taught me how to smoke. They brought cigarettes to school and we used to smoke after school.”. when asked if he was satisfied with just cigarettes; he said, “In the beginning cigarettes gave a ‘kick’. But later it was not giving that initial ‘kick’. Then one of my friend brought some marijuana to school. He rolled it in a ‘beedi’ and we smoked 2 puffs each. It really felt so good and ‘trippy’. Then on we were so eager to smoke marijuana again and we started to take more marijuana.”. C was asked what made him choose rehabilitation and if it did help him to control his desire to use marijuana; he said, “It was not my decision to go to rehab. I was left with no choice. I was caught with marijuana by the police and they agreed to give me one last chance if I would go for rehab suggested by them. I had to spent 45 days there at Kannur. I had no phone, no freedom and I only wanted to get out from there somehow. The counsellor who was attending me was not at all friendly and I was not at all okay with him. I had to attend awareness classes and live in a way set by them. But the 45 days helped me to take a break and control myself then on.”. The interviewer asked ‘C’ if he felt some changes are to be brought to his lifestyles; he answered, “I was too much using marijuana and I like it too. Before I was full time just thinking of how to get marijuana today, but after the 45 days without using I started to focus on going for some work. Now as I am engaged, I find less time to go for smoking.”. When ‘C’ was asked if somethings were different would he have quit using marijuana he replied he liked marijuana and there were no issues that made him go for marijuana. The interview was performed from the interviewee’s house as it was convenient for him. ‘C’ was not much talkative and so he was answering to the questions in a less elaborate way. He was cooperative during the interview. ‘C’ was not feeling any kinds of discomfort in the questions raised and session held by the interviewer.

Interpretation

The respondent started using addictive substances at his early 17. The respondent along with his classmates started smoking tobacco which he felt exciting at the beginning; later on the respondent was unable to find satisfaction with just tobacco and hence, he

started depending on marijuana and other addictive substances eventually to attain that satisfactory state of mind. The respondent states that it was not his intention to attend rehabilitation programs and was left with no other alternate choices since he was caught smoking marijuana by the police. The respondent attended rehabilitation programs for 45 days. The respondent was unhappy about the surrounding and the treatment he received from the rehabilitation centre. The respondent didn't find the rehabilitation program effective and from their response its evident that rehabilitation program had only helped them to take a break from using addictive substances. The respondent did not fully recover from the dependency but reduced their smoking habits considerably. The respondent was engaged in work and this helped them to get a control on their smoking habits.

4. Name – D

D is an electrical engineering student from Kattangal, Kozhikode. D is a male and he is 22 years old. He is doing his final year of b-tech. He was using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and MDMA. D was asked when and what influenced him to do drugs; he replied he was not depending on drugs; he was just using it during his leisure time. He also mentioned he started doing drugs when he was doing his 2nd year of b-tech. 'D' was asked about how he ended up opting for rehabilitation; he replied, "one day while my mother took my dresses for laundry, she got a 'OCB deck'. Then she informed my father too. They asked me a lot of questions like from where I got all this. They were really worried and they wanted to take me to a counsellor. I agreed to that and we went and met a counsellor near to Palayam. He talked to me for an hour and then talked to me and my parents together. He was friendly and moreover understanding. He told me to meet him again for the next session after 14 days. I was comfortable with him and so I was not hesitant to meet him. He prescribed only 2 pills a day for 28 days. I still used to meet him some times, he is a good friend now.". when 'D' was asked if there were something that inspired him after meeting the counsellor; he replied, "It felt good talking to him. He was different from what I expected from a counsellor. He really did know how to treat people humane and the sessions were also not too much complicated as I feared it would be.". The interview was held at the interviewee's apartment. 'D' was confident, positive and seemed really satisfied with the treatment he acquired. He was not too much into drugs, and also he was taken for rehabilitation in his early stage itself. The interview session went on in a good way. The interviewee was comfortable in answering the enquiries made by the interviewer.

Interpretation

The respondent started using addictive substances while he was 20. The respondent had his first exposure to drugs with his college-mates. The respondent attended counselling sessions and had a positive opinion on it. The counsellor's way of handling things and being empathetic influenced the respondent to recover from the use of addictive substances. The respondent's reaction to counselling session was different both before the session and after the session. The respondent was satisfied by the way the session went on and the respondent had no difficulties in opening up to the counsellor nor in accepting the right opinions. The respondent hadn't shown any urge to take drugs later on.

5. Name – E

E is from Parayanchery, Kozhikode. E is a male who is 23 years old working as a sales person in a private firm. He was an alcohol dependant. 'E' was asked what made him decide taking alcohol; he said, "I haven't even tasted alcohol till my college life began. I had an affair during my college days. I was really enjoying the time with her. Things were all going good and one day I realised her feelings for me was fake and she was 'cheating' on me. I came to know that she had an affair with one of our senior too. It was hard for me to accept it and it 'hurt' me so badly. To forget her I believed only alcohol can help me out and so, I started to depend on alcohol even to 'sleep peaceful'." 'E' was asked if he was able to forget what he wanted to, using alcohol; he replied, "The beginning was easy and reliable but later I realised 'I was actually more being involved with the things that I wanted to forget' and the I even started to overthink a lot about all that happened and didn't happen. I was 'losing myself' in truth. I started to skip classes and failed in my semester exams and got dropped out from college. I was mad at everyone and I didn't want to even talk with anyone. My parents and friends were really worried seeing my character change. I felt real pressure when I tried to stay away from drinking. I was aware my situation was going worse and I need to quit drinking. I tried myself but it was in-effective, I decided to go to a beach hospital where my friend suggested. They I was given 31 days' residential treatment and then had to visit once in 2 weeks for the next 6 months. The counsellor was friendly and the doctor was also good. When I was about to be discharged they asked me to clear the papers which I missed during my degree, but I was not ready for that. So, they suggested me to find some work to keep me engaged so that I don't get time to think of all that hurt me." when 'E' was asked if he was able to concentrate in his task and not get distracted he said that it was hard but he forced himself to stay focused. He also added he found work at a supermarket and now he is working as a part time employee. He spent rest of his time preparing for his backlog paper's and going for gym. When 'E' was asked if there were another alternative effect which he feels would have helped him than rehab centre; he replied, "the counselling session helped me a lot and the counsellor was friendly and I was okay with him. He tried to understand my interest and motivated me to follow those." 'E' was cooperative and motivated in expressing his experience. He was happy with the changes in his lifestyles. The

interview was conducted from the interviewee's house. 'E' was comfortable with the questions raised by the interviewer and responded positively.

Interpretation

the respondent was a chronic alcoholic. The respondent started alcohol intake during their teenage. The respondent opted to choose liquor in the hope of getting free from their state of emotional breakdown. The respondent was dismissed from their college because of irregularity in attending classes and they experienced low concern in their professional career. The respondent had higher mood-swings and to handle the mood-swings they entrusted in liquor. The respondent was aware of their dangerous dependency on liquor and on their own decided to attend rehabilitation programs. The respondent attended drug rehabilitation program for 31 days and they had a strong desire to be free from the addiction. They had better counselling sessions and the counsellor was more understanding and this helped the respondent to stay more focused and get recovered. The respondent continued their studies partially and cleared their backlog papers.

6. Name – F

F is a male, 26 years old from kunhipalli, Mahe. He was working as a bank accountant in Bangalore. He was married at age 25. He was using marijuana, alcohol, hashish, LSD, and MDMA. 'F' said that he used to smoke cigarettes but not any other substance till he went for Bangalore. When 'F' was asked how things changed from Bangalore; he said, "I got a job offer to Bangalore 8 months before, I was happy to go there because I would get a salary increment and also a city life like I wished for. It was not hard to make friends there in Bangalore. Their lifestyles were different and I wanted to be 'one among them'. I started going to night pubs, doing drugs eventually. I was too much excited with the 'vibe' that drugs made me feel. I couldn't later on keep my focus and attention on my career part and I was tired; felt like only laying down on bed all day. I was being irregular for work and finally I had to 'give up my job'. I had higher mood swings and I wasn't able to control my anxiety. I started taking in more drugs to keep my mind 'at-least stable'. When I had no more money to stay there I came back to Mahe. I couldn't get the drugs like I got from there and since I had no mean for income I had to depend on my parents for money. My character change was noticed by my wife and my parents. I was being rude and shouting at them for 'silly reasons and even no reason at all'. I even raised my hands against my father once and then I was taken to a rehab at Thalassery. I was admitted for around 2 months.". 'F' was asked if the rehab had helped him to be free from drug dependency; he answered, "I was given medicines which was high dose. I used to fall asleep very quick after having the medicines. The dose was 'reduced over time'. Still I am having 2 tablets daily and have to go for follow up for a year. The counsellor and the doctor informed me about the dangerous effect that drug can have on my life again if I am not ready to accept it and move on. Also the medicines they gave me were having counter-drug reactions and so if again drugs enter my body it can have serious impact on my health. I am really ashamed of the way I behaved to my parents and my wife and at that time my character was really worse. So I also wanted to make sure I 'recover fully'. Now I am free from drug dependence.". when 'F' was asked if he planned to bring about some changes in his lifestyle; he replied that his primary aim was to 'get a job' and 'lead a family life'. The interview was conducted from the interviewee's apartment. 'F' was serious in his decision to be free from drug loop. He was confident while sharing the reasons which

he finds necessary to help him move on in life. The session was friendly and smooth. The interview was comfortable for both the interviewee and the interviewer.

Interpretation

The respondent was exposed to several chemical intoxicants as well as liquor and tobacco. The respondent started using drugs once he moved to Bangalore city for his job. The respondent tried to imitate their friend's lifestyles which in turn paved way to addiction. The respondent lost his job eventually because they were not able to handle the work load and also felt tired physically and weak mentally. The respondent was unable to handle the mood-swings and they faced severe withdrawal symptoms once the drug was not available. The respondent attended 2 months' rehabilitation program and through the time they gradually were recovering. The respondent regret the actions and behaviours from their side to their family and wanted to change things to better. The respondent had a high positive motive to recover from the dependency. The respondent decided to find better job and lead a better family life.

7. Name – G

G is a male who is 25 years old. He is from Thalassery, Kannur. G had completed his higher secondary education. He was addicted to marijuana, alcohol, MDMA, and other drugs. The interviewer asked G how he got into drugs; he answered, “I smoked marijuana for the first time during my school life. I had a lot of friends near to my home who were ‘older than me’ and they used to smoke marijuana. I got to smoke from them for the first time. They had marijuana with them and it was not hard for me to get marijuana. I wanted to know how it would feel when I am ‘on’. I started smoking marijuana ‘only out of curiosity’.”. G was asked how he ended up choosing rehabilitation and to that he answered he didn’t felt any need to attend rehabilitation, but his ‘parents forced him’ to go to a rehab. He attended rehabilitation for 45 days from a centre at Kannur. G was asked if he rehabilitation had helped him to put a stop to drug dependence; he replied, “I didn’t felt any different after rehab. I ‘reduced my usage of drugs’ and I am ‘working’ as an electrician now.”. G is satisfied with the way his life is currently. He seemed happy and was comfortable during the interview. The interview was held at a park(playground) near to the interviewee’s home. G was comfortable in the questions and enquiries made by the interviewer. He was able to share his genuine ideology.

Interpretation

The respondent started using drugs during their schooling period. The respondent got in touch with drugs from their elderly friends. The respondent chooses to do drugs out of curiosity. The respondent was unwilling to attend rehabilitation and ended up in a rehabilitation centre because of his parent’s interest. The respondent had attended 45 days of rehabilitation program and they haven’t fully recovered from the drug dependency. The respondent said that after the rehabilitation the only change that occurred in him was that he reduced the usage of substance. They are working currently and this helped them to keep themselves engaged.

8. Name – H

H is a male who is 19 years old. He is planning to join for b-arch course. H is from Thavakkara, Kannur. He had been linked with the use of MDMA. The interviewer enquired about the initiative behind choosing drugs; H replied, “I started with cigarettes in the beginning. I was not into marijuana and alcohol, because I didn’t want to experience those. I wanted to try MDMA because I saw from movies and heard from my friends that we ‘snort’ the MDMA powder. I was curious to know how it would be to ‘snort’. I used it for the first time with my friends and they knew how to ‘powder the crystals’. I liked the ‘kick’ MDMA gave me.”. ‘H’ was asked how he ended up opting for rehabilitation; he answered, “I decided to go for rehab when my parents caught me using drugs. They were noticing me as ‘I demanded for more money’. One time me and my friends were caught for using MDMA from my room. Then on my parents were so harsh on me and they told me that I should attend de-addiction programs. I was admitted in a rehab at Kannur for 28 days. I had counselling sessions, exercises and awareness classes about addiction and its side-effects. I had no mobile phones, and I did not have any contact with my friends and parents until I was discharged. They told me that if they again find out I am using drugs they would keep me in for 2 months. 28 days itself felt like too much and ‘I didn’t want to go there anymore’ so I decided to quit or else ‘I would end up there itself’.”. ‘H’, when asked if he tried to bring changes to some of his lifestyles to keep out of drugs; he replied that he stopped going out with those friends thereafter and also his parents had stopped giving him money without explaining the need. Due to this ‘H’ was unable to purchase the drugs and these factors helped him to stay away from being drug dependant. The interview was conducted from the interviewee’s home. H was comfortable with the session. He was ready to share his experience without being hesitant.

Interpretation

The respondent was addicted to MDMA. The respondent started using the drug during his degree period. The respondent came to know and then got influenced to do drugs from entertainment sources. The respondent further on continued to do drugs again and they were caught red handed by their parents’ for doing drugs from their home. The respondent attended rehabilitation for 28 days. The respondent had decided to stop doing drugs further on because if again they are found doing drugs they would again be

admitted back to the rehabilitation centre. The respondent's parents were more careful and cautious while giving pocket money. These conditions put forward helped the respondent to stay away from doing drugs again. The respondent fully recovered from the drug dependency.

9. Name – I

'I' is a male who is 22 years old. He is from Anjarakandy, Kannur. He finished his b-tech course and currently applying for jobs. He was an alcohol dependant. He was an asthma patient. The interviewer asked 'I' how he started being alcohol dependant; 'I' replied, "I had asthma issues from my childhood. I tried smoking but I was not comfortable with it. I tasted alcohol for the first time when I joined b-tech course, from hostel. My friends were also interested in drinks than other substances, so we used to share the cost for buying the bottle. There was no specific reason why I began drinking, it was just with friends that I started.". The interviewer asked the interviewee how he ended up at a rehabilitation centre; he replied, "I was caught drunk from hostel during our college day program and then my teachers informed my parents and I was suspended from college for a week.". My parents took me to a rehabilitation centre at Kozhikode and I was admitted there for 12 days. I had 2 counselling sessions there and the doctor used to visit me for regular check-ups.". 'I' said that his parents were more noticing him then on and they used to warn him not to go for any addictive substances anymore. 'I' was cooperative during the session. The interview was held from the interviewee's apartment. He was less talkative and seemed a bit reserved in his way of interaction. He said that he is not using alcohol again and he is looking forward to get job at an automobile company. 'I' was comfortable with the enquiries made during the interview.

Interpretation

The respondent was an alcohol dependent. They started alcohol use at the age of 20 during their professional degree course. The respondent begun their drinking habits out of peer influence. The respondent was found drunk during their college function and was later forced to attend rehabilitation program by their parents. The respondent attended drug rehabilitation for 12 days. The respondent was monitored by their parent regularly and also the respondent decided to quit over their drinking habits. The respondent had fully recovered from their alcohol dependency.

10. Name – J

J is a male who is 24 years old. He is working as a driver. He is addicted to smoking, drinking and use of pan masala's. He finished his high school studies. 'J' was asked why he wanted to depend on alcohol; he replied, "I drank because I had to keep awake at night. Taking a drink would help me to 'stay awake and less tired'. My co-worker uses 'hans' and so I also started to use it with him.". When J was asked if he was able to stay awake and concentrate in his driving he replied that he was able to stay awake and things were going good till he had met with an accident. 'J' said that, "I met with few minor accidents before, but one day my van got out of control and struck a tree. I was severely injured and I was admitted in a hospital. My legs were injured and I was unable to go for work. Police found out that I was drunk while driving and I was charged for 'drunken driving' offence. It was hard to meet the expenses at the hospital and I was not having an income nor any savings then.". 'J' seemed a hesitant while sharing this part. The interviewer asked 'J' if he decided to choose rehabilitation by himself; 'J' replied that he was using alcohol to stay awake during late night. He didn't know of another way and if there was some other way he would have not chosen alcohol. 'J' explained it was then that he met a counsellor at Payyanur. 'J' was not admitted but he was provided with regular counselling and methods to stay away from the use of alcohol. 'J' said, "the counselling sessions helped me a lot to stay positive and confident against alcohol dependence. My counsellor asked me to make 'my family aware that I am not going to use drugs anymore'. He talked to my parents too. We had a good communication afterwards. He told me to not pressurize myself too much. If I am sleepy then maybe, I should try for some job during the day time. Now I am working as an auto driver." 'J' seemed confident and purposeful in his aim to change his lifestyles. In between 'J' was asked if he wished something else would have been more effective for his recovery; he said that he could have not even used alcohol if he had a good family relationship. Before, his involvement with family and parents were less compared to now and he feels the reason for it was the counsellor. He is completely away from the tendency to fall back to alcohol consumption. 'J' was interviewed from his home which was more convenient for him to open up. He regrets his decisions to fall for alcohol dependency, but he is happy for the way things have changed now. 'J' was comfortable in answering the questions and queries raised by the interviewer.

Interpretation

The respondent was addicted to alcohol and smoking. The respondent was a driver and used to drink for staying awake while driving late nights. The respondent met with an accident which occurred because the respondent was drunk and in a sleepy state. The respondent fractured his legs and was charge for drunken driving. The respondent attended non-residential counselling sessions. The respondent felt guilty from his part for his actions. The respondent had an improved interaction with their parents after the counselling sessions. The respondent was able to quit his drinking habits and focus more on his health and in finding a job.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The study explains the addictive nature and impact substance abuse leads an individual into. Findings are generally the key outcome of the research. They are the key facts and observations discovered during the study. Addressing the flaws in the study, building on a particular finding in the study, expanding a theory all are referred to as the suggestions and conclusion part of the study conducted.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The rate of individuals who recovered are higher compared to those who relapsed.
- The study reveals the impacts substance abuse had on both the professional life as well as the inter personal relations of the samples.
- The study reveals that some of the individual were unwilling to attend rehabilitation.
- The study puts light to the fact that an individual's dependency for substance varies from person to person.
- The study reveals that high mood-swings are experienced by the addicted individuals.
- The study shows the respondents while intoxicated felt tiredness and low self-esteem.
- The study reveals that the respondents were being more centred and less interactive with their family.
- The study shows that the individuals who had better and friendly relation with their respective counsellors showed positive improvements after rehabilitation.
- The study discloses the fact that some individuals fall for substance abuse at a very young age.
- The study reveals the availability of addictive substance to minors (below age of 18).
- The study brings light to the fact that the victims of substance abuse finds it hard to deal with their emotions i.e... they tend to exhibit higher mood-swings.

- The study shows the lack of communication and involvement with family and community accounts for the tendency to choose substances.
- The study unveils that loneliness, depression, and anxiety are some of the common reasons found in individuals falling for the substance abuse.
- The study reveals that when individuals are more involved to the society and engaged in activities, their tendency to use substance can be reduced.

5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experience in conducting the research.
- Lack of cooperation from few respondents.
- Some of the respondents were not ready to open up fully.
- Some of the respondents felt insecure in sharing their personal details.
- Time constraints.

5.4 CONCLUSION

This chapter is the most significant content in the research. The outcome of the study is mentioned with the practical implications through which we could make the study worth enough. It also mentions about the limitation of the study, which can be improvised in upcoming research, and gives suggestion about the further research, as it could help the next research to focus on more area where this research is limited for.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Spiegelman Erica (2015), Rewired: A Bold New Approach To Addiction and Recovery, California: Hatherleigh Press

Beattie Melody(1986), Codependent No More: How to Stop Controlling Others and Start Caring for Yourself, Hazelden Publishing

Knapp Caroline (1996), Drinking: A Love Story

Cambridge,USA: Dial Press

Journals

MV Sajna(2017), Prevalence and determinants of substance abuse among youth in Central Kerala, India 4(3),

Murthy P(2010), Substance use and addiction research in India Indian Journal of Psychiatry 52(5) 89-99

M Jayakrishnan(2013), Relapse Prevention, NIMHANS Bengaluru

Dhawan A, Rao R, Ambekar A, Puspa A, Ray R(2017), Treatment of substance use disorders through the government health facilities: Developments in the "Drug De-addiction Programme" of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Indian Journal of Psychiatry, 59 380-4.

APPENDIX

1. What made you choose drugs?
2. Was the substance helpful as expected, or the effect the drug had on you.
3. How did you manage to cover up the expenses and availability of drugs?
4. Where and what made you prefer rehabilitation?
5. How long did you attend rehabilitation?
6. Was the rehabilitation methods and treatments helpful to get over the addiction?
7. Some improvements or changes you wished to implement into your lifestyles then on? (if any).
8. What were the constrains faced and the hardships in promoting the changes you desired for?
9. What do you believe would have been much more effective in helping you out of this drug loop?

**A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSAL
CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ON YOUTH**



DILNA DAMODARAN

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSAL
CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ON YOUTH**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

**DILNA DAMODARAN
REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR022**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR - 670706**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSAL CHOICE AND EDUCATIONA QUALIFICATION ON YOUTH**, is a bona fide record of work done by **MS. DILNA DAMODARAN** under the guidance of **MRS. AISWARYA THOMAS** , in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelors of social work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University .

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSAL CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ON YOUTH** submitted by Ms. **DILNA DAMODARAN** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

AISWARYA THOMAS

ASST. PROFESSOR

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Dilna Damodaran, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSAL CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**, submitted to the Kannur University, in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **MRS. AISWARYA THOMAS**, Course Coordinator, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

DILNA DAMODARAN

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank god almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything. I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal (Head, Department of social work), and Mrs. Aiswarya Thomas my faculty supervisor , whose assistance, guidance and Inspiration helped me to complete this study. I thank all the other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Dilna Damodaran

ABSTRACT

The study focus on the relationship between educational qualification and spousal choice among the youth of Kerala society by taking the samples from the college of Kannur district. The respondents of the study were from the Sibga college of Kannur district. Educational qualification is an important factor in providing and knowledge and information in every stags of a person's life. A good economic status is only possible through good education. Hence good educational background is considered by every person while choosing a partner for them. From the collected data, the analysis reflects that every youth believes that good educational qualification is essential in choosing a partner, because it matters economic status, dignity and for a standardized married or a partnership life.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 OBJECTIVES	2
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY	2
1.6 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.7 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
2.3 CONCLUSION	7
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	8
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	8
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	8
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	8
3.3 VARIABLES	8
3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
3.6 PILOT STUDY	9
3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	9
3.7.1 UNIVERSE	9
3.7.2 UNIT	9
3.8 SAMPLING	9
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA	9

3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	9
3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	10
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	10
3.11 PRE-TEST	10
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	10
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	10
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	11
4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	12
5.6 CONCLUSION	40
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	41
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	41
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	42
5.6 CONCLUSION	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
APPENDIX	45

LIST OF FIGURE

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN MARRIED LIFE	12
2	MARRIAGE ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND	13
3	MARRIAGE ON THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION MAKES THE MARRIED LIFE BETTER	14
4	SIMILARITY IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION HELPS IN BETTER SPOUSAL CHOICE	15
5	PREFERRING GOOD ECONOMIC STATUS IN SPOUSAL SELECTION	16
6	PERSON FROM SAME FIELD OF OCCUPATION IS IMPORTANT IN MARRIED LIFE	17
7	EDUCATED PARTNER HELPS TO BUILD A STANDARD LIFE	18
8	EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT IN NEALTHY RELATIONSHIP	19
9	EDUCATION IS CRUCIAL FOR BUILDING A SOCIAL STATUS	20
10	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF FAMILY AS MANDATORY	21
11	EDUCATION GIVES MORE POWER IN THE VITALITY OF SPOUSAL SELECTION	22
12	FACED ANY STRESS REGARDING THE SPOUSAL SELECTION DUE TO EDUCAIONAL QUALIFICATION	23
13	EDUCATED PERSON ABLE TO MAKE BETTER CHOICES	24
14	MORE EDUCATION QUALIFICATION LEADS TO PROFESSIONAL COMPLEX	25
15	DIFFERENCE IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AMONG PARTNERS CREATE COMPLEX ISSUES	26
16	MORE EDUCATED WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO	27

	MARRY EARLY	
17	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION MATTERS IN CHOOSING A LIFE PARTNER	28
18	EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT BEFORE MARRIAGE	29
19	EDUCATION DECREASES DIVORCE	30
20	EDUCACTION MATTERS IN SPOUSAL SELECTION AMONG YOUTH	31
21	SPOUSAL CHOICE IS ONLY BY THE FACTOR, EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	32
22	MARRYING PERSONS IS BELOW IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICTION	33
23	PREFFERING SPOUSE WITH HIGH EDUCATIONAL QUALITY, MEDIUM EDUCATIONAL QUALITY OR LOWER EDUCATIONAL QUALITY	34

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Spousal choice is a freedom to choose ones spouse was closely related to the consensual theory of marriage and the principle that demonstrates marriages although illegal were valid. When a family looks for a eligible bride or groom they do see everything about them including educational qualification, job background so on...Mentality of the person, earning, ego, status ion the society also matters in the spousal selection along with the educational qualification. The relationship between spousal choice and educational qualification on youth is needed to be addressed in this study. Wrong spouse selection and low qualified education leads to broken families and thereby personalities from those broken families Harms the society. The study helps to understand how education is related to spousal choice in the future. The study reveals the fact that how marriage and educational qualification and partner selection.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study on the relationship between spousal choice and educational qualification on youth.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To study the relationship between spousal choice and educational qualification on youth

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study the level of choice in spousal selection on the basis of education.
- To study the importance of education in spousal selection.
- To understand how the education is important regarding the status in the society.

1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The need of education in spousal selection plays an important role is need to be addressed. Statically it absolutely does considers in west in that people with a more similar outlook on things like education and the importance of it to their children, similar world views, values have much higher likelihood of staying married. Speaking about education background, there are properly two kinds of families;

1. Belonging to the service class
2. Belonging to the business class

Marriage between these two kinds of families often results in conflicts or unhappiness because the mentality, lifestyle and routine are very different from each other. The study helps to understand about the need and importance of education in future married life and thus create awarness the population about the need of better education background for a standardized life.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1- Introduction

The introduction covers the statement and need of a better educational quality and background for the future partnership life. It also includes general and specific objectives, relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion.

CHAPTER 2-Review of literature

The chapter speaks about the review of literature which is relevant and related related to the study

CHAPTER 3 - Research methodology

Important chapter which includes introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical definition and operational meaning,, variables dependent or independent, research desigh, universe and unit of the study, exclusion and inclusion criteria sources of primary data and secondary data, tools and methods of data collection and the method that is used to analysis the data

CHAPTER 4- Findings, suggestions and conclusions

The final chapter is all about the findings and implications of the study.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Greater education decreases marriage probabilities in 1940. More than two third of women with less than a high school diploma and about six in ten women were high school graduates or had some college education were predicted to be currently married, all else equal. The institution effect of education reduces marriage intensity while in school for both sexes. Highly educated men and reduces it for women with more education. Markedly among women than men negative among younger cohorts for men, while it should be less negative among women.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Spousal choice is one of the primary mechanism under which evolution can occur. It is characterized by a selective response by human beings to particular stimuli. Spousal selection is the process of choosing a partner with whom to form a marriage bond or long-term marriage- like relationship. Educational qualification is an important factor in deciding spousal selection according to economic status and educational qualification of the other spouse or partner.

2.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Effect of Education on Marital Status and Partner Characteristics: Evidence from the UK

Dan Anderberg Yu Zhu

Two stylized facts regarding the relationship between education and marriage are very well known. First, individuals who invest more in education tend to marry more educated partners than those who invest less, i.e. there is a positive assortative mating on education. Second, while individuals who invest more in education tend to marry later in life, at higher ages they are nevertheless more likely to be married. The positive assortative mating in the marriage market has led to a popular argument that one part of an individual's economic return to acquiring education obtains through an increased probability of marrying a more qualified and higher-earning spouse.

There is a strong positive association between holding an academic qualification (at any level) and being currently married for women beyond their mid-20s, there is no suggestion of any difference in the rate of being married between those women who were required to stay on for the extra term and those who were not.. Indeed, those who, due to their month of birth, were required to stay on for the extra term were found to be married to husbands who more frequently hold some academic qualification and who more frequently are economically active. In fact, our results suggest that most of the observed positive association between a woman's holding of an academic qualification and her husband's characteristics can be given a causal interpretation.

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON SPOUSAL EDUCATION: A GENETIC APPROACH

Elsevier B.V.

Individuals with similar education match with one another more frequently than would be expected under a random mating pattern or that partners' educational attainments are positively correlated. The assortative mating has been declining over time among college graduates, whereas the low-educated have been increasingly sorting into internally homogeneous marriages. The study has identified three main potential drawbacks. The first two relate to the internal validity of our estimates and the external validity of our findings, respectively. The third one is about the exact mechanism behind the documented positive causal effect of education on spousal education.

In this paper, the author focus on the impact of education on spousal education. We estimate linear matching functions derived from a parsimonious matching model where individuals match on human capital.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPOUSAL EDUCATION FOR THE SELF-RATED HEALTH OF MARRIED ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Dustin C. Brown, Hummer and Mark D. Hayward

Education's benefits for individuals' health are well documented, but it is unclear whether health benefits also accrue from the education of others in important social relationships. Results from age and gender-specific models revealed that own education and spouse's education each share an inverse association with fair/poor self-rated health among married men and women. Controlling for spousal education substantially attenuated the association between individuals' own education and fair/poor self-rated health and the reduction in this association was greater for married women than married men. Overall, the results imply that individuals' own education and spousal education combine to influence self-rated health within marriage. The results highlight the importance of shared resources in marriage for producing health.

This article examines the link between spousal education and self-rated health among married adults in the United States. The overall purpose is to clarify how one's own education combines with their spouse's education to influence health. The analyses are

organized around the idea that marriage provides a critical context in which husbands and wives' resources spillover to influence each other's health.

SPOUSAL SELECTION FOR MARRIAGE BY TERTIARY STUDENTS IN WA MUNICIPALITY OF GHANA: INTERNAL FACTORS IN PERSPECTIVE

Gideon K. Amuasi and Eliasu Alhassan

In contemporary society marriage is seen as the foundation of all social relations and it has remained an important goal for youngsters to achieve in the future. Spouse selection over the years especially, among adults had received extensive attention in the academic tertiary institutions in Ghana, yet little is known precisely about the internal determining factors influencing spouse selection for marriage especially among tertiary students. Spousal selection refers to the manner in which a person moves from single to married and this is defined by a unique process involving choice between and among available alternatives. It entails a determined, focused and motivated behavior by an individual and sometimes families to pair people they deem fit for each other. The selection of a spouse however is hardly an individual choice when people consider spouse selection, it is generally not merely a personal matter rather a cultural one as well. The study showed that mutual attraction, dependable attitude, being supportive was the main elements of internal factors that influenced spouse selection. Agreeableness which is one of the extraversion dimensions and talks about how friendly and compassionate a person was identified as the most effective element considered in mate selection. Therefore, the study concludes that the internal factors preference in spouse selection outweighs any other preferences in spouse selection, because the internal factors in spouse selection proceeded to marriage.

A SPOUSE'S EDUCATION CAN POSITIVELY IMPACT THEIR PARTNER'S OVERALL HEALTH

Andrew Halpern-Manners, Elaine M. Hernandez, Tabitha G. Wilbur.

The spousal education is positively related to people's overall health, with an effect size that rivals the impact of a person's own education. Elaine M. Hernandez, co-author of the study said researchers have routinely observed a relationship between spousal

education and health, but the nature of this relationship has been harder to establish. Because healthier people tend to have more schooling and to partner with those who also are highly educated, it can be difficult to isolate the unique effect of spousal education. The study found that the effect of spousal education on a person's self-assessed overall health is positive and relatively large, suggesting that people benefit from having more highly educated partners in the same way (and to roughly the same extent) that they benefit from being highly educated themselves.

CHAPTER-3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A research methodology encompasses the way in which you intend to carry out your research. This includes how you plan to tackle things like collection method, statistical analysis, participant observation, and more. The purpose of research methodology is to explain the reasoning behind your approach to your research. The study focuses on the relationship between spousal choice and educational qualification on youth.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

Spousal selection : According to Jacqueline Murray, “ Spousal selection is the freedom to choose one’s spouse was closely related to the consensual theory of married and the principles that clandestine marriages, although illegal were valid”.

Educational qualification : According to United Nations,” Educational qualification are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles and so forth that an individual has acquired whether by full time study, part time study or private study, whether conferred in the home, country or abroad and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies

Youth : According to United Nations “ youth are those person between the ages of 15 and 24 year”

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL QUALIFICATION

- **SPOUSAL SELECTION**: is an action of choosing the spouse or partner for the future life ahead of an individual based on several preferences or criteria of concerned person.
- **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**: is the quality that occurs through degree or diplomatic education through several way which starts from primary school to college level education with certified evidences and processes

- **YOUTH** : Youth are individual who had reached one of the best stage of life which starts from 18 to 24 who are active and energetic in every situation and time where have to make significant decisions in life.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A researcher chooses a frame work method and technique to be used and applied in the research process. This frame work is usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the topic that is the subject of the research.

3.5 UNIVERS AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.5.1 UNIVERSE

Youth from the Sibga collage of Kannur district.

3.5.2 UNIT

A youth from the Sibga collage Kannur district.

3.6 SAMPLING

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make satisfied inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. The researcher uses Stratified sampling. Stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population which can be partitioned into subpopulation. In statistical survey, when subpopulations within an overall population vary, it could be advantageous to sample each subpopulation independently.

3.7 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data gathered from questionnaire. Secondary source is data collected from website, books, and journals.

3.8 TOOLS AND DATA COLLECTION

- Primary data was collected from the youth studying in Sibga collage Kannur with the support of questionnaire.

- Secondary data collected through reviewing books, journals, research studies, and articles and so on

3.9METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire as a method of data collection. The researcher visited Sibga collage in order to gather information

3.10METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users to format, organize and calculate data in a spreadsheet program from Microsoft and make information easier to view as data is added or changed.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

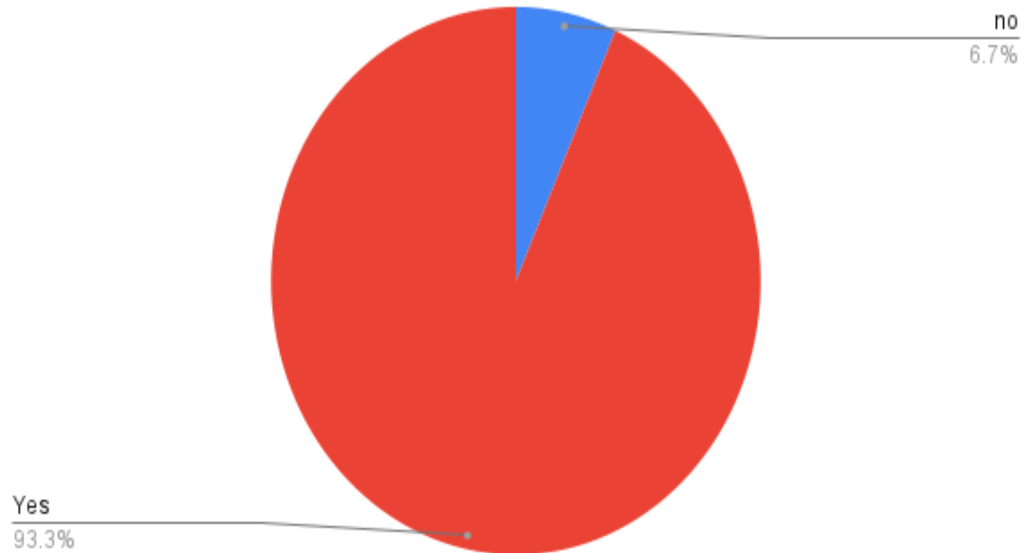
The fourth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the research “A study on the relationship between spousal choice and educational qualification on youth”.

Data analysis and interpretation is a process of extracting information from data and using it to answer research questions. Data can be in the form of text, numbers, images, or any other format. Data analysis and interpretation involves the application of statistical and logical techniques to find patterns, trends, and relationships in data. The goal of data analysis and interpretation is to turn data into information that can be used to make decisions. The respondents believes that marriage on the basis of educational qualification makes the life more better and better education provide better stan

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN MARRIED LIFE

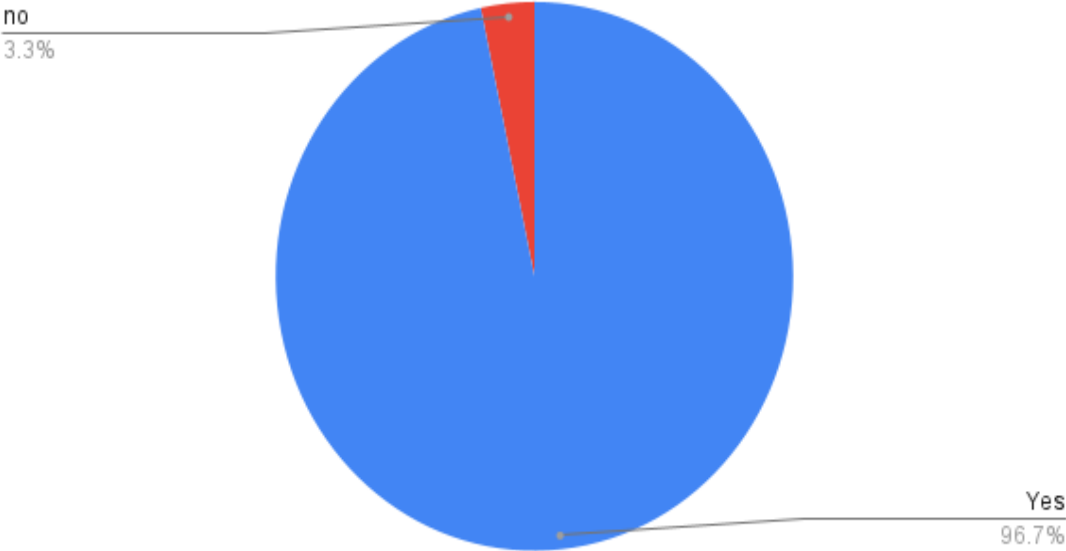
FIGURE 1



The above pie diagram shows the opinion of the people on importance of education in married life. Here, the respondents are college students. In the diagram it shows that 93.3% students say that education is important in a married life. Only 6.7% students say that education is not important in a married life. 93.3% of the respondents believe that marriage on the basis of educational qualification makes life more better and better education provides better standardized living as well as better knowledge about married life.

4.2.2 MARRIAGE ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

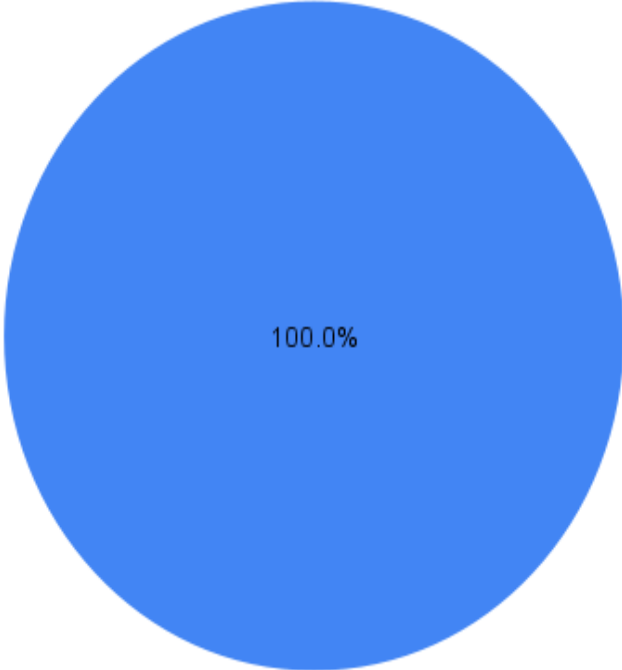
FIGURE 2



The above shown pie diagram shows 96.7% respondents believe that marriage should be on the basis of educational background. Only 3.3% respondents believe that marriage should not be on the basis of educational background. Because most people believe that the key of a happy marriage is the same education level of husbands and wives.

**4.2.3 MARRIAGE ON THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION
MAKES THE MARRIED LIFE BETTER**

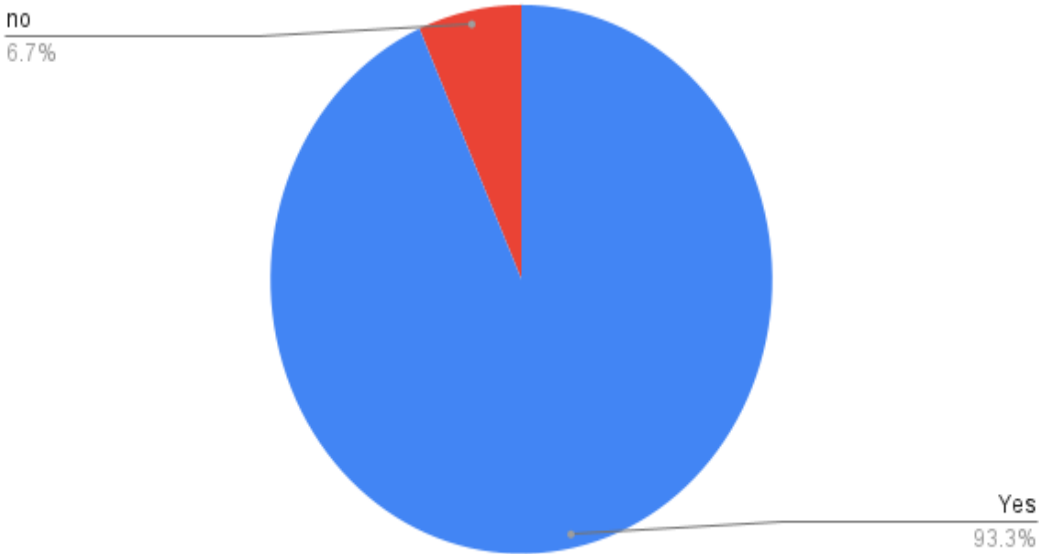
FIGURE 3



This shows that all respondents claims that educational qualification makes the married life better. All respondents think that education plays an important role in choosing a life partner.

4.2.4 SIMILARITY IN EDUCATION QUALIFICATION HELPS IN BETTER SPOUSAL CHOICE

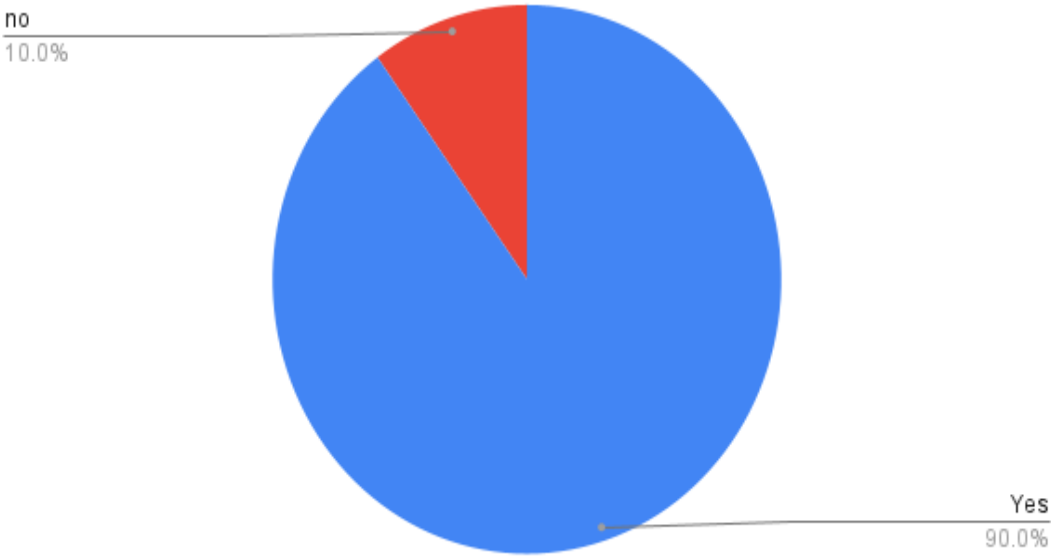
FIGURE 4



The above diagram represents that 93.3% says that similarity in education qualification helps in better spousal choice. And 6.7% respondents say that similarity in education qualification doesn't make better spousal choice. Most of them believes that marriage with a person who has same educational background can understand their future goals and carrier problems.

4.2.5 PREFERING GOOD ECONOMIC STATUS IN SPOUSAL SELECTION

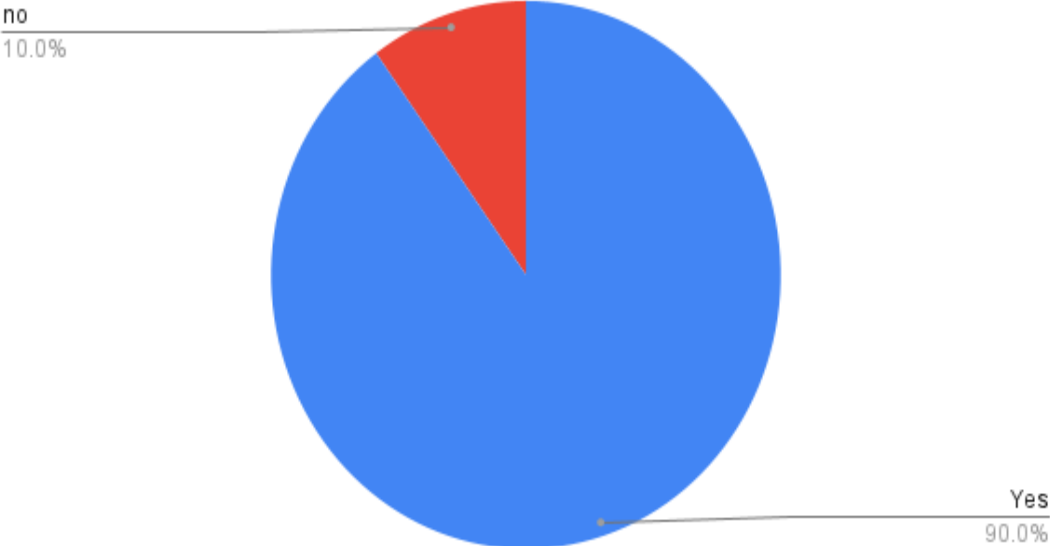
FIGURE 5



The above given pie chart shows that 90% respondent would prefer good economic in spousal choice. The 10% respondents say that they would not prefer good economic in spousal choice.90% thinks that if they are economically stable, they can more easily plan and make investments that will pay off over the long term.

4.2.6 PERSON FROM SAME FIELD OF OCCUPATION IS IMPORTANT IN MARRIED LIFE

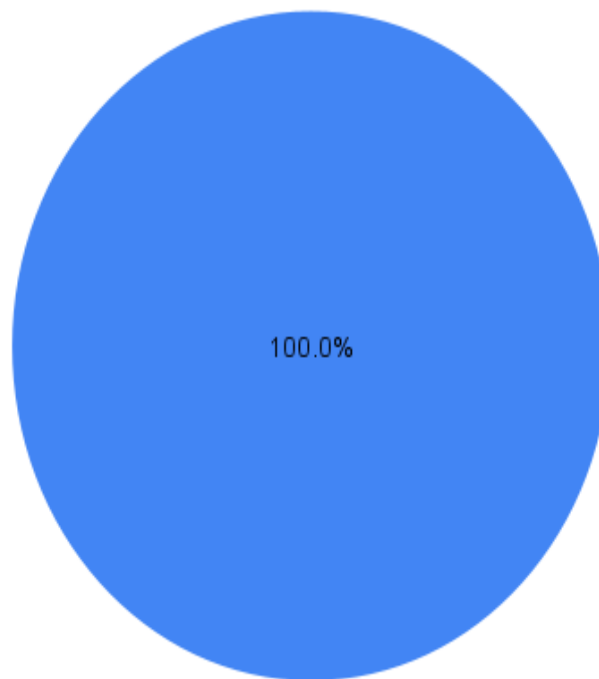
FIGURE 6



The above given pie chart shows that 90% respondent says that person from same field of occupation is important in married life. Only 10% respondent says that person from same field of occupation is not important in life. Most of them thinks that the major advantage of marrying someone with same occupation is that they know much hard work it takes to get rewarded.

4.2.7 EDUCATED PARTNER HELPS TO BUILD A STANDARD LIFE

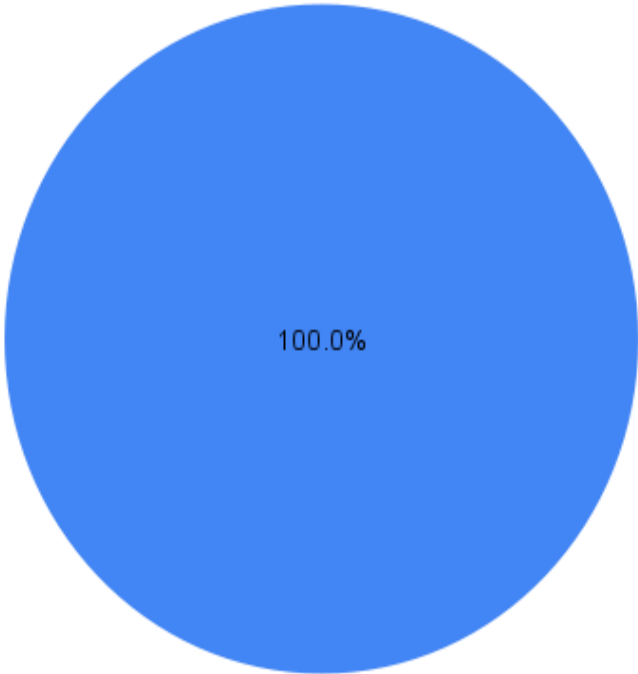
FIGURE 7



The above given pie chart shows that the all respondents agrees that an educated partner is important to build a standard life. All respondents believes that an educated partner is more understanding and self-sufficient. Also life with an educated partner makes life better and it change your perspective towards life.

4.2.8 EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT IN HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP

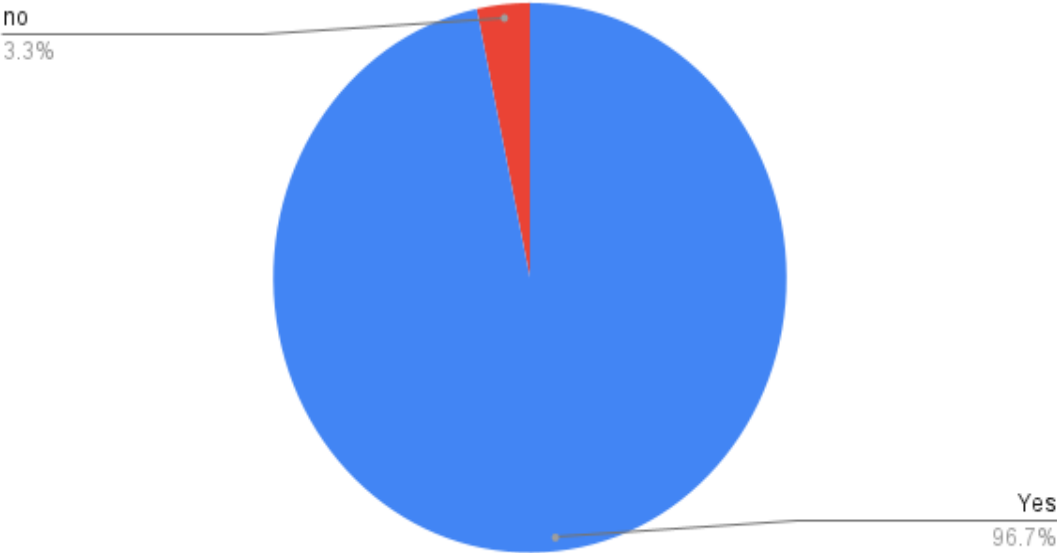
FIGURE 8



The above given pie chart shows that all respondents says that education is important in a healthy relationship. Every respondent's claims that education makes a person with good character and it helps a healthy relationship.

4.2.9 EDUCATION IS CRUCIAL FOR BUILDING A SOCIAL STATUS

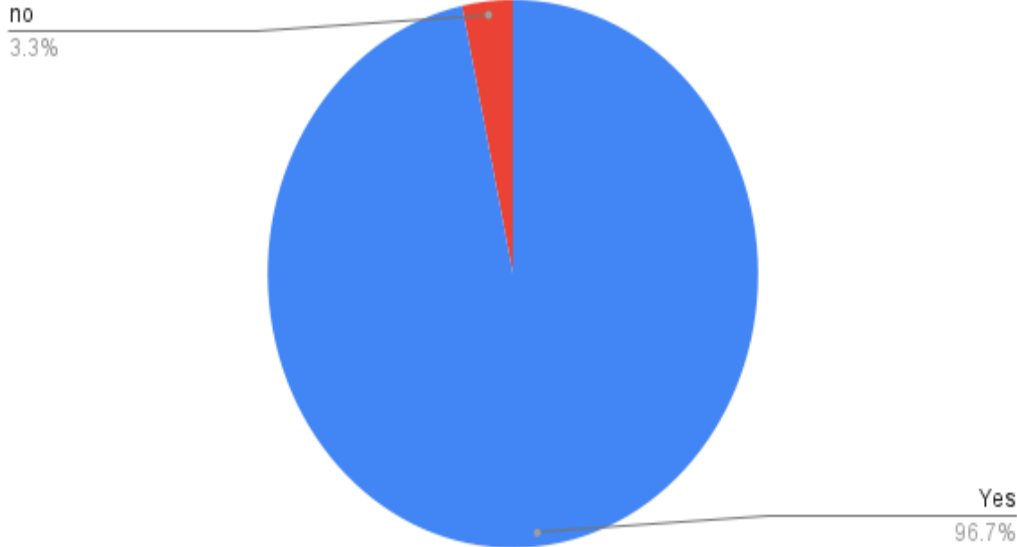
FIGURE 9



The figure 8 shows that 96.7% respondents say that education is crucial for build a social status. Only 3.3% respondents believe that education is not important for building a social status.

4.2.10 EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF FAMILY AS MANDATORY

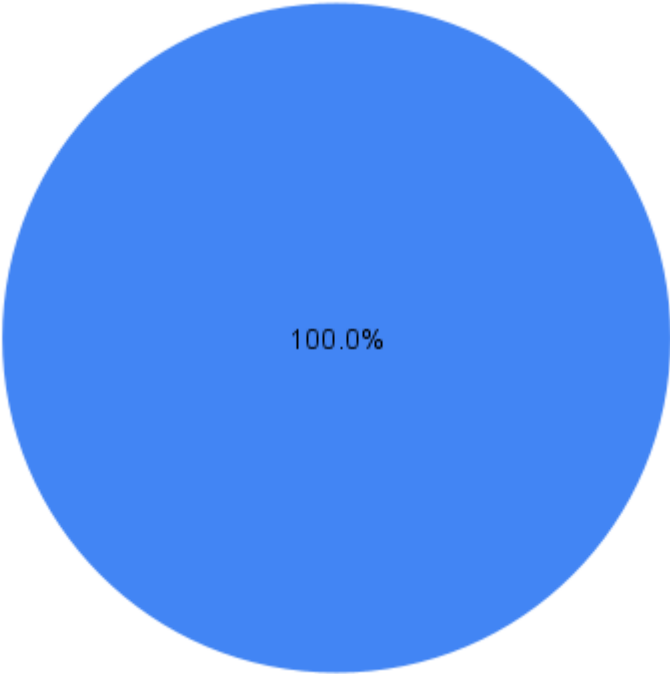
Figure 10



The above shown pie chart says that 96.7% respondents would consider educational qualification of family is mandatory. Only 3.3% respondents say that they would not consider educational qualification of family as mandatory.

4.2.11 EDUCATION GIVES MORE POWER IN THE VITALITY IN SPOUSAL SELECTION

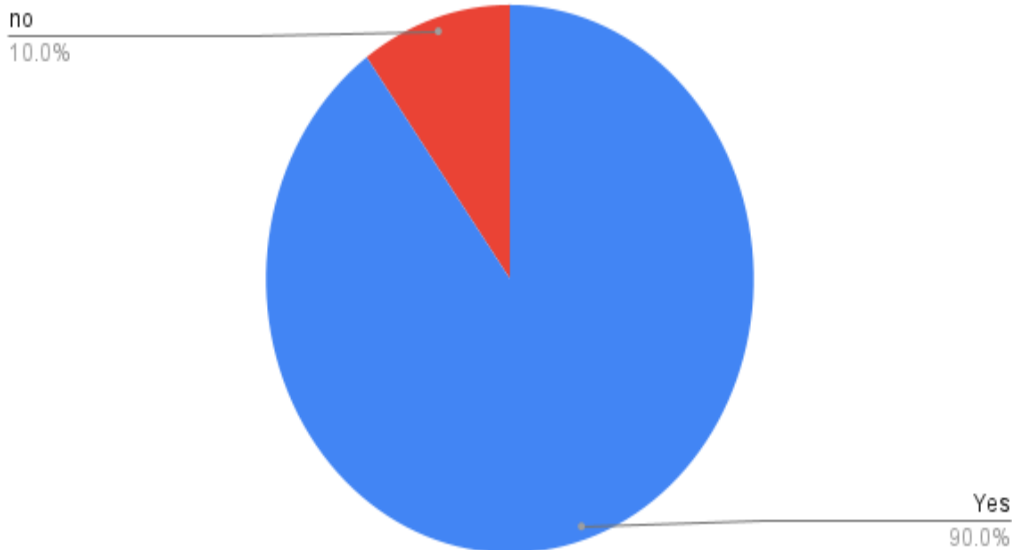
FIGURE 11



The above given pie diagram shows that all respondents agree that education will give more power in the vitality in spousal selection. Every respondent claims that education makes their choice better.

4.2.12 FACED ANY STRESS REGARDING THE SPOUSAL SELECTION DUE TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

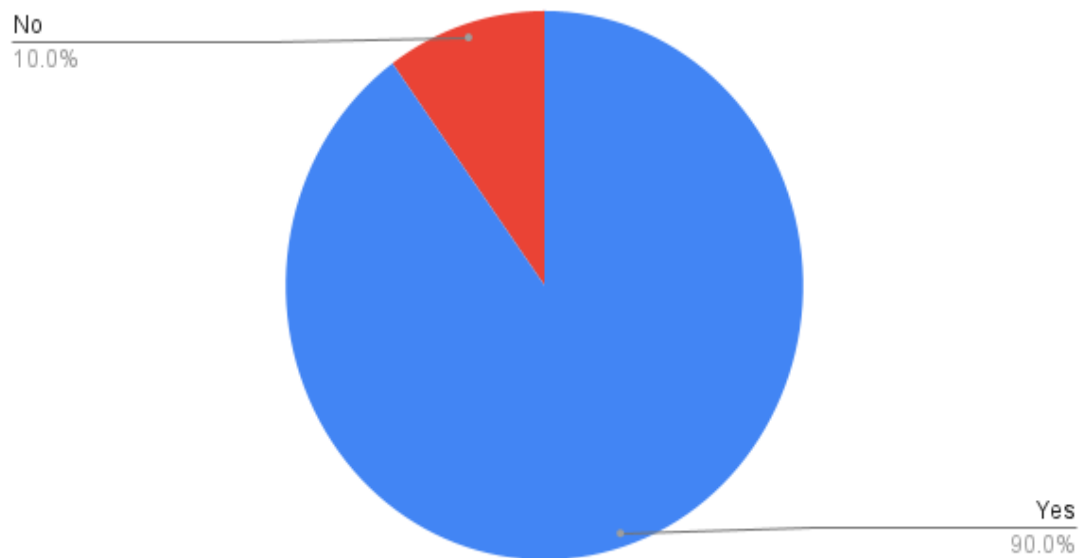
FIGURE 12



The above given pie says that 90% respondents have faced stress regarding the spousal selection due to educational qualification. And 10% respondent's say that they didn't face any stress regarding the spousal selection due to educational qualification. 90% claims that they are confused about whether they marry a spouse with lower education quality or higher education quality. 10% didn't bother about it.

4.2.13 EDUCATED PERSON ABLE TO MAKE BETTER LIFE CHOICES

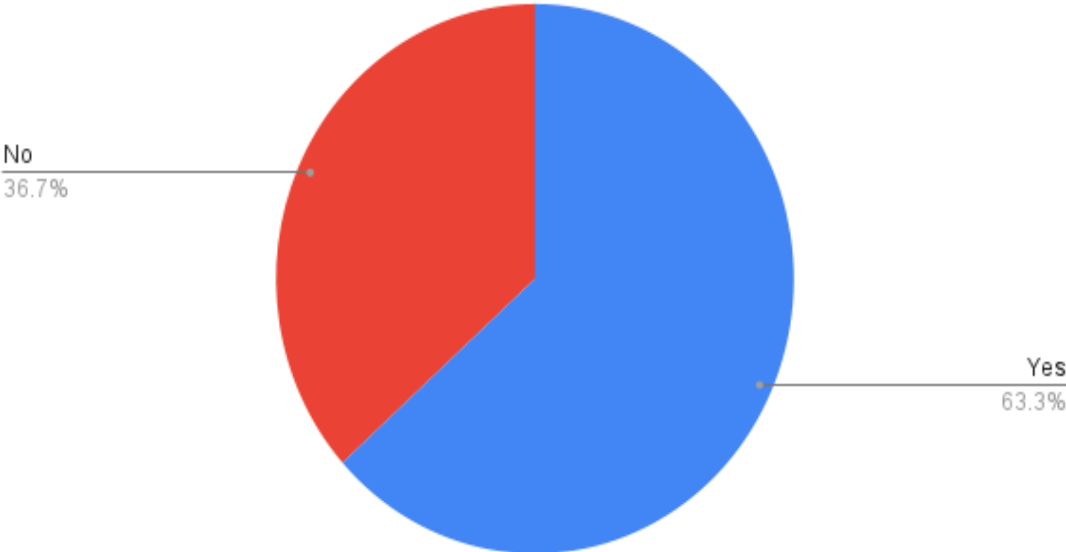
FIGURE 13



In the above given pie chart shows that 90% respondents say that only an educated person would able to make better life choice. The 10% of respondents doesn't agree that an educated person would able to make better life choice.90% believes that education give an ability to take better choice.

4.2.14 MORE EDUCATION QUALIFICATION LEADS TO A PROFESSIONAL COMPLEX

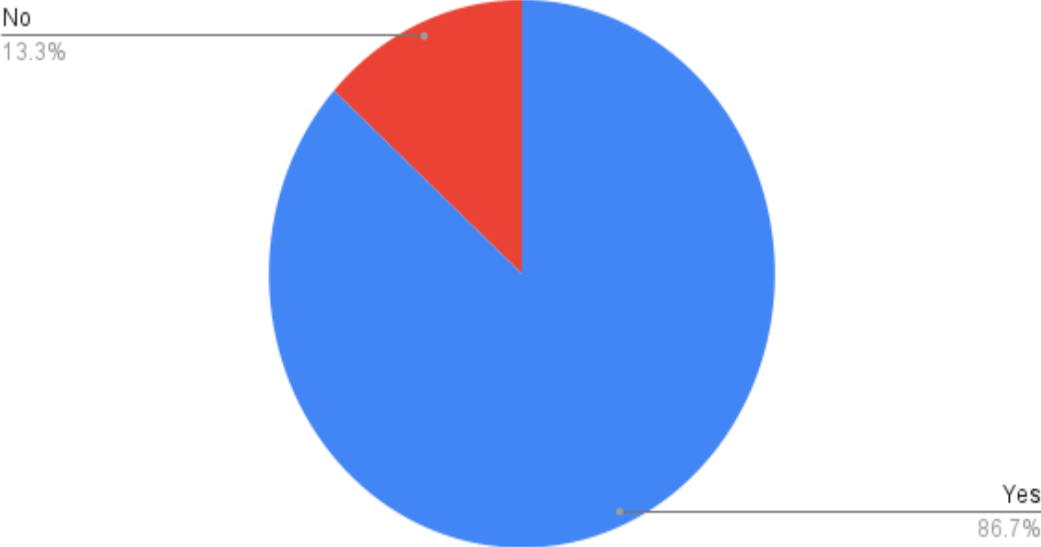
FIGURE 14



The above given pie chart shows that 63.3% respondents says that more educational qualification in partner would leads to a professional complex. The 36.7% respondents say that more educational qualification partner will not lead to a professional complex.63.3% respondents believes that large difference in professions make ego between them.

**4.2.15 DIFFERENCE IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION
AMONG PARTNERS CREATES COMPLEX ISSUES**

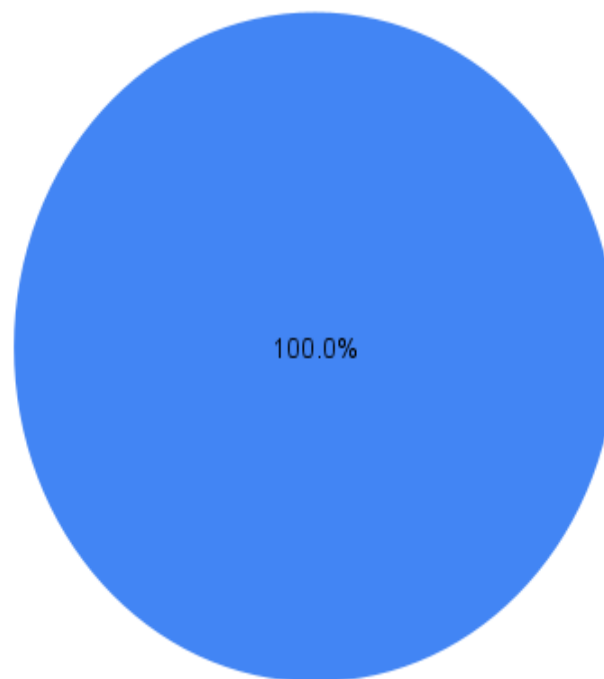
FIGURE 15



The above given pie chart say that 86.7% respondents says that difference in educational qualification among partners would create complex issues. Only 13.3% respondents say that difference in educational qualification among partners would not create complex issues. Most of them believes that if they live with a spouse who has lower educational qualification can't understand the others problem. It will make their relation worse.

4.2.16 MORE EDUCATED WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO MARRY EARLY

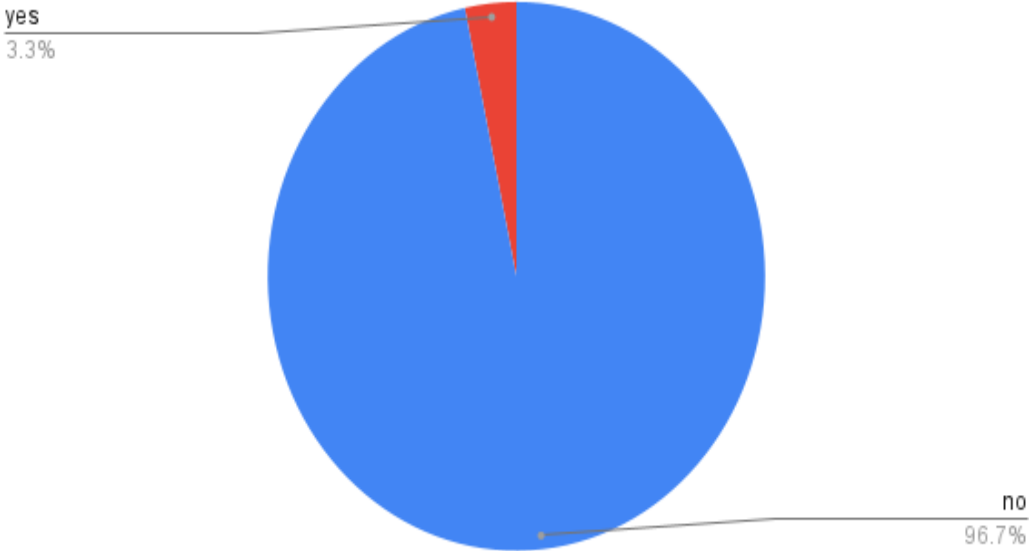
FIGURE 16



The above given pie shows that all respondents agree that more educated women are less likely to marry early. The respondents say that the educated women gives first preference for their job. They first want a financially independent life.

4.2.17 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION MATTERS IN CHOOSING A LIFE PARTNER

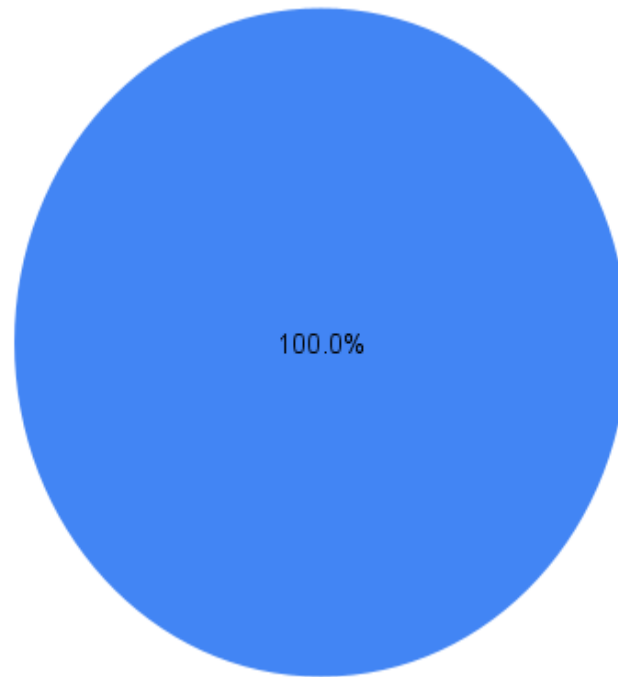
FIGURE 17



The above given pie chart shows that 96.7% respondents said that educational qualification doesn't matters in choosing a life partner. Only 3.3% respondents said that educational qualification matters in choosing a life partner.96.7% claims that they only care about the character and financial stability of their spouse.

4.2.18 EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT BEFORE MARRIAGE

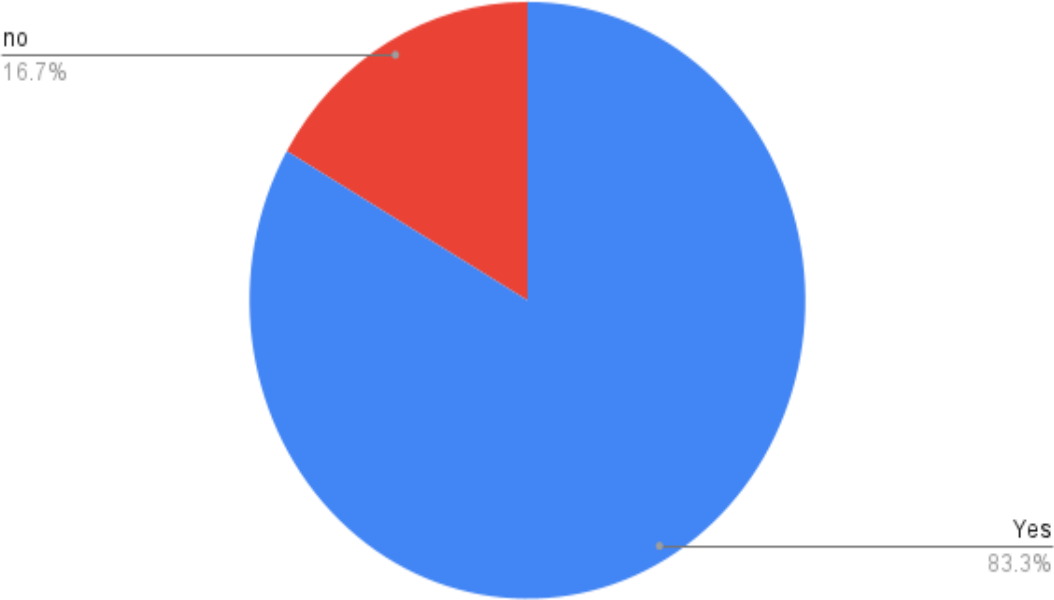
FIGURE 18



The above given pie chart shows all respondents agree that education is important before marriage. They believe that all of them didn't get good education after marriage. If we are educated before marriage it will give strength to face problems

4.2.19 EDUCATION INCREASES DIVORCE

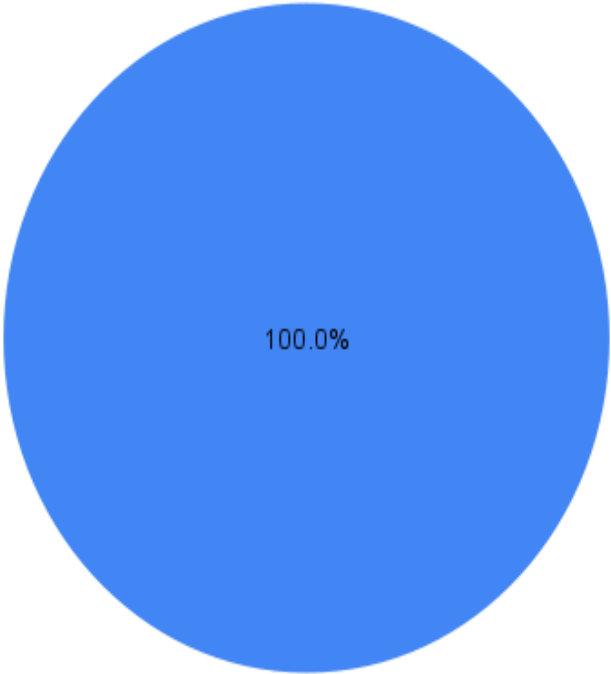
FIGURE 19



The above given pie chart shows that 83.3% respondents said that education increases divorce. The 16.7% respondents said that education will not increase divorce. The uneducated couple does not know much and they live with the little they know and adapt to whatever comes their way.

4.2.20 EDUCATION MATTERS IN SPOUSAL SELECTION AMONG YOUTH

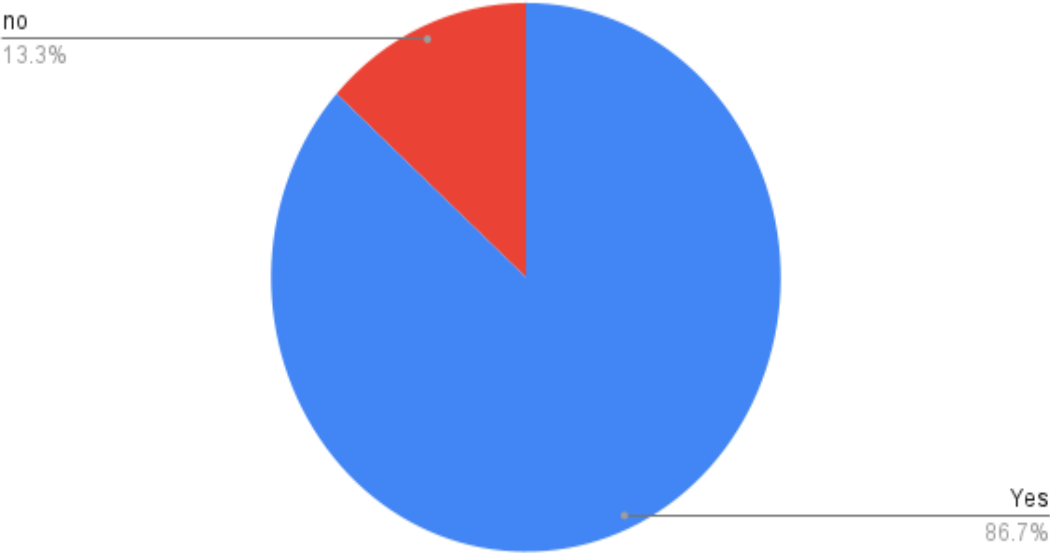
FIGURE 20



The above given pie chart shows that all respondents agree that in a relationship education matters in spousal choice among youth. The youth only selected people with high educational qualification.

**4.2.21 SPOUSAL CHOICE IS ONLY BY THE FACTOR,
EDUCATION QUALIFICATION**

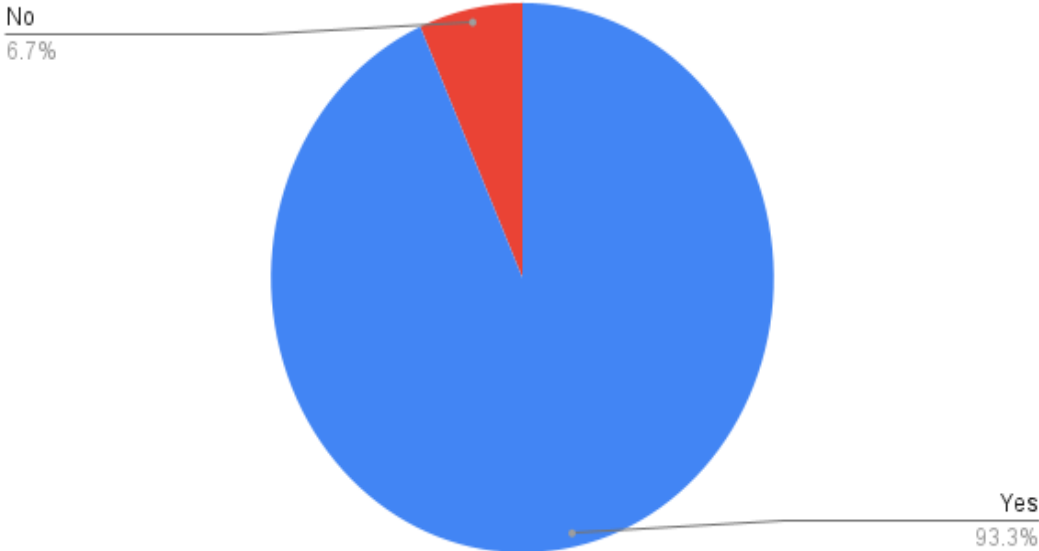
FIGURE 21



The above given pie chart shows that 86.7% respondents said that spousal choice is only by the factor that is educational qualification. Only 13.3% respondents said that spousal choice is not only by the factor educational qualification.

4.2.22 MARRYING PERSON BELOW IN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

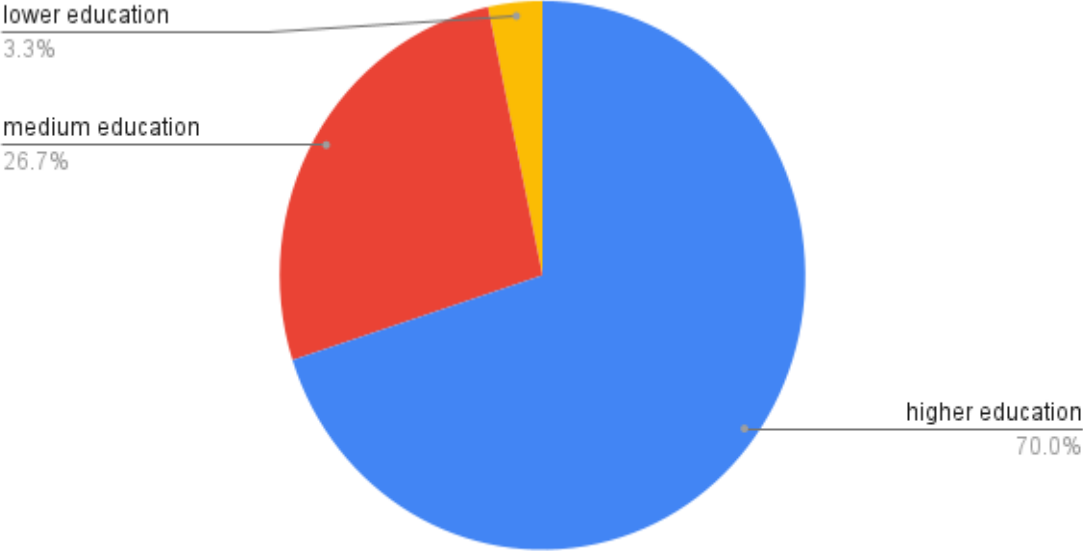
FIGURE 22



In the above pie chart it shows that 6.7% respondents will not marry a person who is not below in educational qualification. The 93.3% respondents said that they would marry a person who is below in educational qualification. Most of the men want their spouse less educated because they want superior position.

4.2.23 PREFERING SPOUSE WITH HIGH EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION, MEDIUM OR LOW EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

FIGURE 23



The above given pie chart shows that 70% respondents prefer spouse with higher educational qualification, 26.7% respondents prefer spouse with medium educational qualification and only 3.3% respondents prefer spouse with low educational qualification.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The analysis and interpretation is incomplete without supplementing the findings and suggestions. Hence, in this chapter the researcher illustrates the major findings that are deduced from the analysis and interpretation.

5.2 FINDINGS

- The study has showed that the youth prefer educated partner. Also they think that education has an important role in marriage life.
- If the spouse has better education they can get a happy life.
- The study shows that better educational qualification makes married life better.
- The study indicates that similar educational qualification helps in better spousal choice.
- The study shows that most of the respondents prefer good economic status in spousal choice.
- The respondents claim that the spousal should be from same education field for better married life.
- The study shows that an educated partner builds a standard life.
- The respondents claim that education is important for a healthy relationship.
- The study shows that for building a social status education is important.
- The respondents claims that educated person could make better life choices.
- The study indicates that the respondent doesn't care to chose spousal who is below to their educational qualification.
- The study shows that there is a belief that perception among the respondents that education increases divorce.
- The study shows that more educated women are less likely to marry early.
- The study shows that difference in educational qualification among partners creates complex issues.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research study has made the social work researcher to realize that educational qualification has an important role in spousal choice. Youth choose their spouse with same educational qualification. The study helps to understand that youth prefer their spouse with same field of occupation, because the difference in educational qualification among partners creates complex issues. Also the researcher finds that more educated women's less likely to marry early.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

It is so hard to get information .Because it is conducted among youth. Some didn't bother about this subject.

5.5 SUGGETION FOR FURTHER REASERCH

The upcoming research would have conducted among more number of samples. It would provide the study more vitality and accountability.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The study "A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPOUSAL CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ON YOUTH". The study reflects that the education of the spouse reflects their marriage life.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Dan Anderberg, Yu Zhu (2022) the Effect of Education on Marital Status and Partner Characteristics: Evidence from the UK
- Elsevier B.V (2021) the Effect of Education on Spousal Education: A Genetic Approach
- Dustin C. Brown, Hummer and Mark D. Hayward (2013) the Importance of Spousal Education for the Self-Rated Health of Married Adults in the United States.
- Gideon K. Amuasi and Eliasu Alhassan (2022) Spousal Selection for Marriage by Tertiary Students in Wa Municipality Of Ghana: Internal Factors In Perspective.
- Andrew Halpern-Manners, Elaine M. Hernandez, Tabitha G. Wilbur (2022) A Spouse's Education Can Positively Impact Their Partner's Overall Health

QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO STUDY ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPOUSAL CHOICE AND EDUCATIONAL CHOICE ON YOUTH

The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will
be used only for academic purpose

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Gender:
4. Religion:
5. Marital status:
6. Educational qualification:
7. Do you think education is an important one in married life?
 Yes
 No
8. Do you agree with that marriage should be on the basis of educational background?
 strongly agree
 agree
 disagree
 strongly disagree
9. Do you think that marriage on the educational qualification makes the married life better?
 strongly agree
 agree
 disagree
 strongly disagree
10. Do you think spousal choice is only by the sector, education qualification?
 Yes
 No

11. Do you think similarly in education qualification helps in better spousal choice?

Yes

No

12. Do you really believe that you can marry a person below your educational qualification?

Yes

No

13. Do you prefer more educational qualification in spousal choice?

Yes

No

14. Do you think person from same field of occupation is important in married life?

Yes

No

15. Do you prefer more economic Status in spousal selection?

Yes

No

16. Do you think education is crucial for building a social status?

Yes

No

17. Do you think educated partner helps to build a standard life?

Yes

No

18. Do you think education is important in healthy relationship?

Yes

No

19. Do you consider education qualification of your family as mandatory?

Yes

No

20. Do you think education gives you more power in the vitality in spousal selection?

Yes

No

21. Do you prefer your spouse with high educational quality of medium or lower educational quality?

Yes

No

22. Have you faced any stress regarding the spousal selection due to educational qualification?

Yes

No

23. Do you think an educated person is to make better life choice?

Yes

No

24. Do you think difference in educational qualification among partners create complex issues?

Yes

No

25. Do you think more educational qualification to a professional complex?

Yes

No

26. Does educational qualification matters in choosing a life partner?

Yes

No

27. Do you think more educated women are less likely to marry early?

Yes

No

28. Do you think education is important before marriage?

Yes

No

29. Do you think education decrease divorce?

- strongly agree
- agree
- disagree
- strongly disagree

30. Do you think in a relationship education matters in spousal selection among youth?

- strongly agree
- agree
- disagree
- strongly disagree

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND IT'S IMPACT ON
PANIYA COMMUNITY, WAYANAD**



ABHIJITH SEBASTIAN

**DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020- 2023

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND IT'S IMPACT ON
PANIYA COMMUNITY, WAYANAD**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ABHIJITH SEBASITAN

Register Number DB20BSWR008

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
MR. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,
KANNUR-670706
NOVEMBER 2022**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND IT'S IMPACT ON PANIYA TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN WAYANAD**, is a bonafide record of work done by **Abhijith Sebastian** under the guidance of **Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHIKAL, (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND IT'S IMPACT ON PANIYA TRIBAL COMMUNITYIN WAYANAD** submitted by **Mr. Abhijit Sebastian** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angad Kadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

Mr. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Abhijith Sebastian, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND IT'S IMPACT ON PANIYA TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN WAYANAD** submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ABHIJITH SEBASTIAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at I every moment and through whom I do everything.

Would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. Sojan Pananchikal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis my faculty supervisor. whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Abhijith Sebastian

ABSTRACT

Despite living in a techno- crafted society, many communities are still marginalized. This study intends to examine the socio-cultural development of the Paniya tribes, the major tribal community which is settled in the Wayanad district. Being mostly landless workers, illiterates, leaderless, unorganized, they are considered the most deprived people. The critical factors of constructive communication are found wanting in tribal people due to their shyness in contacting others, introverted behaviour, lack of self-awareness, attitudes of the peer groups, and lack of confidence that affects them physically and psychologically. This pushes the Paniya's into the vortex of a regressive stage in this society.

The paniya's, as a whole, are the poorest of the poor among all tribal communities. The struggles of the paniya's to be on a par with the mainstream in this society are taken cognizance of in this study a critical view of the social dimensions like culture, politics, health and Level of education of tribals belonging to the Paniya community and their development. This study adopts a Quantitative Research of descriptive case analysis using Questionnaire as the research tool. Though paniya's are underprivileged they are looking for a change in their standard of living. The changeover can take place by creating awareness and knowledge about the sources available for them for their development in social, economic, physical, and psychological aspects. Effective interpersonal interaction is the byword.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.2 TITLE OF STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2	5
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.3 CONCLUSION	12
CHAPTER 3	13
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	13
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	14
3.2.1.1 Social exclusion	14
3.2.2.2 Impact	14
3.2.2.3 Tribal community	14
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	14
3.2.2.1 Social exclusion	14

3.2.2.2 Impact	15
3.2.2.3 Tribal community	15
3.3 VARIABLES	15
3.3.1 Independent Variable	15
3.3.2 Dependent Variable	15
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	16
3.5 PILOT STUDY	16
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	16
3.7 SAMPLING	16
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	16
3.8.1 Primary Data	16
3.8.2 Secondary Data	16
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	17
3.10 PRETEST	17
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	17
3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	17
CHAPTER 4	18
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	18
4.1 INTRODUCTION	19
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	20
CHAPTER 5	44
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	44
5.1 INTRODUCTION	45
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	45
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	48
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	48
5.6 CONCLUSION	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
APPENDIX	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Sl.no.	Title	Page no.
01	Age	20
02	Gender	21
03	Discrimination from the society	22
04	Denial of entry in public places	23
05	Discrimination from government officers	24
06	Mistreatment at government offices	25
07	Housing	26
08	Own agricultural land	27
09	Occupational status	28
10	Educational factor	29
11	Skill development training programmes	30
12	Health facilities	31
13	Visits from health officials	32
14	Political exclusion	33
15	Economic exclusion	34
16	Representation in government posts	35
17	Benefits from SHGs	36
18	Received loans from Kudumbashree	37
19	MGNREGA	38
20	Welfare pensions	39
21	Housing loans	40
22	House repair loans	41
23	Financial support for education	42
24	Skill training programs for women and children	43

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tribal community of Kerala has been the topic for several researches and studies over the years, but still they are the community which lag behind in several aspects of personal and collective development and still require special attention from the part of the concerned authorities for their upliftment and social inclusion to the mainstream of the society. There are 48 tribal communities in Kerala among which 36 are officially recognized as Scheduled Tribes. The Paniya community is the single largest tribal community in terms of population. According to 2011 census there are around 117,000 paniya's in India. Among which 69,000 are settled in the district of Wayanad in Kerala. Apart from their superiority in population the paniya community lag behind in several aspects of basic needs of social life. They face setbacks in the field of education, health care and face several exclusion from the society.

Tribes are continuously encountering threats of lack of development due to lack of ownership and control of the means of production, illiteracy, occupational immobility etc. They form the most deprived and vulnerable group, engendering indelible dark spots in the glorified development experience of the state, widely known as 'the Kerala model'.

The differential development of different tribal groups are noticeable from previous studies. Most of the studies suggest the paniya community lag behind in aspects of education, job security and land ownership.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Social exclusion and its impact on paniya tribal community in Wayanad

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To understand the Social exclusion and its impact on paniya tribal community in Wayanad.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study the reasons for the social exclusions faced by paniya tribal community.
- To study the impact of social exclusions faced by the paniya tribal community.
- To study about the impact of government policies and self-help groups in the alleviation of social exclusions faced by the paniya community.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Tribals are the original inhabitants of the country. Despite several beneficiary schemes and programs which were aimed at the empowerment and social inclusion of the tribal community they still are the marginalized community which lag behind the socioeconomic fronts of life. This research is an attempt to learn about the social exclusions faced by the paniya community in Kerala with special reference to Wayanad district.

The paniya community, despite being the majority in population among tribal communities lag behind in fields in education, land ownership, financial security. The impact of these factors in the social exclusions faced by the community is studied through this study.

1.5 CHAPETRIZATION

1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter covers the statement of problems faced by the paniya tribal community through the social exclusions they face, which is the title of the study. This chapter includes general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are also added in the introduction chapter.

1.5.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the reviews of related and relevant studies done in the topic social exclusion and its impact on paniya tribal community.

1.5.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the most important information's about the study they are, introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical and operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, Hypothesis, Research design, pilot study, universe and unit of

the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pretest, method of data collection, method of data analysis.

1.5.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the introduction, collected data, analysis the data, and conclusion.

1.5.5 FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Last chapter will include findings, implications of the study, and limitations of the study, suggestions and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the social exclusions faced by the paniya community and the reasons responsible for that. The paniya community is the single largest tribal community in terms of population in Kerala, but they lag behind in several aspects of personal and community development to other tribal communities itself. So this study analysis the reasons for this and also the effect of government programs such as self help groups in the alleviation of this problem.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous researches. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalog of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research. The review of literature provides foundation of knowledge on the topic. The evaluation of various previous studies help to find out gaps in research, conflicts in previous studies , limitations of the studies etc..

Tribal community of Kerala has been the topic for several researches and studies over the years, but still they are the community which lag behind in several aspects of personal and development and still require special attention from the part of the concerned authorities for their upliftment and social inclusion to the mainstream of the society. There are 48 tribal communities in Kerala among which 36 are officially recognized as Scheduled Tribes. The *Paniya* community is the single largest tribal community in terms of population. According to 2011 census there are around 117,000 *paniya's* in India. Among which 69,000 are settled in the district of Wayanad in Kerala. Apart from their superiority in population the paniya community lag behind in several aspects of basic needs of social life. The face setbacks in the field of education, health care and face several exclusions from the society.

I. Social Exclusion of Agricultural Labourers: A Case Study of Adiya Tribal Community in Wayanad District.

C. Aswathi, S. Darsana and Bhagya Vijayan (2018) Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology

(Google)

This is a study conducted on the social exclusion faced by the agricultural labourers in the Adiya tribal community in Wayanad district. In this study the researchers described social exclusion on the basis of five aspects.

1. Geographical exclusion: Exclusion faced by the tribes due to the remoteness of their settlements. And according to the study around 70% of the tribes feel that they are being denied basic health care and educational opportunities due to the remoteness of their villages.
2. Economic exclusion: The tribal people faces great difficulty in acquiring a stable job with equal payment. They are underpaid and have no job security. According to the study economic exclusion was found to be of the most extent (around 74%).
3. Service exclusion: The extent of service exclusion was found to be around 64%. Educational infrastructure and healthcare services are of acute nature for the tribal community.
4. Socio-cultural exclusion: The tribal population are of the opinion that socio-cultural exclusion are very rare to them. The survey results were comparatively low (48%).
5. Political-legal exclusion: The tribal community is of the opinion that they face exclusion from political leaders and officials and the survey results were up to 73%.

II. THE PANIYA TRIBE OF NILGIRIS: CAUGHT IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS AND TRADITION

Monisha.M(2021) Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Communication and Medical(Google)

The study adopts a qualitative mixed approach of both descriptive and ethnographic research method using the theory Nightingale's environmental theory. Based on the study, it is concluded that the paniya's are different tribal groups with their unique lifestyle and culture. They provide an insight into the process of growth of human society. If proper support is given to these people, they can continue their tradition and culture, and also, they will have a better standard of living as their needs and wants have been increased. The Paniya group is trying the retain their tribal character, changes are bound to continue in their traditional social organization, economic status, adoption of a new culture, awareness about education, the need for employment opportunities, etc.

The changes drag them into a series of problems, like various kinds of exploitations, landlessness, high rate of mortality, vulnerable diseases, drug, and alcoholic addictions especially among youth, ethnic conflicts, unemployment, prostitution, poverty, etc. The government can take more initiatives for the development and welfare of the people to be the same. In the process of cultural, social, and religious changes, they have lost some of their traditional values. If the society is imposing new things on them then their own identity will vanish. They just wanted to have few changes which will have benefits for their betterment of life but by not changing their culture, their ethnic identity.

III. Conditions of SC/ST Households: A Story of Unequal Improvement

R.B Bhagath (2013) Economic and Political Weekly (Google)

This is an article published in the Economic and Political Weekly which talks about the differential development of the SC and ST households and the bigger society over the past decade. It states a very noticeable quote *“The economic and living conditions of scheduled caste and tribe households have experienced changes during the phase of accelerated economic growth in the last decade based on 2001 and 2011 Census data. There has been considerable progress in the well-being of SCs and STs during the last decade, but the gap between SCs and STs and of both these groups and the rest of the population has widened.”*

According to the article STs have been at the lower end in all indicators of living conditions and household assets. Only one-tenth of ST households have houses with concrete roofs, one-fourth have tap water and half of them have electricity as compared to one-fifth of households with concrete roofs, two-fifths with tap water, and three-fifths with electricity among SC households in 2011.

Even the development gap between the SC and ST communities have widened the SC community. The SC community has significantly utilized the economic growth in the past decade and have achieved better living conditions. It is clear from the census of 2011 in which it was found that the SC community has an advantage of about 17% over the ST community of having concrete houses and motor vehicles etc.

IV. Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception Of the Tribes in Kerala

Dr. Bijith George Abraham, Dr. Rajeev B, Ms. Sunitha A. S

Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT)

This a study conducted on the differential development and the eventual social inclusion and exclusion of different tribal groups in Kerala. In which the tribal communities in Wayanad area receives special attention. The study indicated that the *Malayars* and *Kurichyar* communities are comparatively better of in educational, economical and social cultural aspects and are found to face less social exclusion than the likes of paniya's, Adiyasetc.

The Paniya community is found to be backward in education and economic fronts in this study as well. This shows that this particular community needs improved attention and welfare policies that are to be applied effectively.

Identifying the special care required for the tribes for improving their development indicators and makes them also active participants in the nation building process the government moved towards allocating resources based on their proportion in the population known as 'The Tribal Sub Plan'(TSP).As an inclusive process TSP acts as a caring strategy that helps to link plan resources across Central Ministries and Departments in the States at least in proportion to their population in both the national and state level under the five year plan process. With this it is expected to reduce the gaps in development between STs and other general population within a phased manner.

V. TRIBAL POPULATIONS IN KERALA'S DEVELOPMENT PROCESS: AN IMPACT EVALUATION OF POLICIES AND SCHEMES

DamoradanRajasenan

Cochin University of Science and Technology, India

The govt. has provided several welfare schemes for the development of the tribal community. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of a number of development

programs over the living conditions of tribal populations in the districts of Wayanad and Palakkad

- 1.Housing schemes
- 2.The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- 3.Self-Help Groups (SHG) and Kudumbashree Membership
- 4.The Integrated Child Developed Scheme (ICDS)

The data show that fund utilization rates and per-rupee utilization rate of funds are generally inadequate. Most panchayats showed a utilization rate that fell into the medium or low measure. It also asks for special attention must be paid to the case of the Paniya community who resides in the Pudur panchayat: this is the poorest tribal panchayat in Kerala and yet it displays the lowest utilization rate.

Majority of the tribal community were found to have a government constructed house. Most of the households had participation in Kudumbashree and did work under the MGNREGS scheme. But most of the tribals were reluctant to the ICDS scheme deemed it as costly.

VI. Paniya Voices: A Participatory Poverty and Health Assessment among a marginalized South Indian tribal population

Katia Mohindra(2010) BMC Public health

This study was conducted to learn about the health and poverty of the paniya tribal community using a participatory method. The paniya's were enslaved by the upper-class society for a long period of time and had been deprived the peripheral needs of living and have been excluded from the common society. This community lives in clusters and their settlements usually have poor transportation and other peripheral services linkages.

From the analysis of the data's collected it was clear that most of the Paniya community members found their vicious cycle of difficulties and drawbacks as something they cannot get out of. Major drawback faced by this community was found out to be sickness. Sickness had direct effects and indirect effects as well. Poor health conditions affected their capability to work, which in turn affected their financial stability. Other problems such as landlessness, poverty, exposure to harsh environments

etc. also affects their lives. They are constantly faced with poverty and when a illness happens they are forced to borrow money and later these borrowed money becomes debts they are unable to repay. This is the vicious cycle or traps that was found out in this study that the paniya's are not able to escape.

Even after the findings of this study which was done using participatory method the paniya's are not ready to take advocacy and take the findings of the study forward and try to improve their lifestyle. The study suggests that further researches and studies must be some using this method to improve advocacy of the Paniya community.

VII. Indigenous Knowledge in Education: A Study among Paniya Tribes in Kerala

Manojan K. P *Journal of Social Work Education and Practice* 3(1) 43-55

The study is an attempt to formulate an analytical framework for the educational system with a view to address shortfalls in knowledge distribution using mixed methodology. The study was conducted in Wayanad district of Kerala among the Paniya tribe. Universally it is debated that the denigration of indigenous knowledge is a product of a dominant power exercised over the knowledge regime which has serious implication over the tribal children. When concerns the domain of Indian tribal education it can be seen that, along with the negligence of their traditional knowledge and culture the schools itself as a platform caters a wide range of constraints against an effective learning process.

The opinion collected from the students establishes the fact that majority of the students are facing difficulties in understanding subjects taught in the class. It is quite surprising that the major difficult subject is Hindi, which signifies the role of language in the learning process. The perception as such negotiates for the inclusion of indigenous language for their learning process. The traditional art forms like folksongs and group games emblematically represent the tribal culture and the very part of indigenous knowledge. However, the new generations of school going children are weak in acquiring these folkways. A majority of the students are not aware of any of the traditional art forms of their community and no encouragement is given for those who interested to perform in the schools. The majority of the students have a good interest in their traditional occupation like farming and agriculture. The opinion collected from the students establishes the fact that majority of the students are facing difficulties in understanding subjects taught in the class. It is quite surprising that the major difficult

subject is Hindi, which signifies the role of language in the learning process. The perception as such negotiates for the inclusion of indigenous language for their learning process. The traditional art forms like folksongs and group games emblematically represent the tribal culture and the very part of indigenous knowledge. However, the new generations of school going children are weak in acquiring these folkways. A majority of the students are not aware of any of the traditional art forms of their community and no encouragement is given for those who interested to perform in the schools. Majority of the students have a good interest in their traditional occupation like farming and agriculture.

CONCLUSION

The review of literature has broadened the researcher's knowledge regarding the topic. Researcher has gained several aspects of Social exclusion and its Impact on Paniya Tribal community. The Paniya Tribal Community is the single largest tribal community in India. They lag behind in several aspects of social, educational, cultural, political and geographical aspects of importance in leading a socially sound lifestyle. The paniyas are one of the most underprivileged tribal communities in India. They have been deprived of several day to day life essentials even though there are several welfare programs and development schemes aimed for their upliftment.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research is defined as a “systematized effort to gain new knowledge”. Research methodology refers to the systematic methods consisting of enunciating the problem, collecting of facts and researching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions towards the concerned problems or in central generalization for some theoretical formulations. Methodology as a system of methods used scientifically for solving research problem. It is applied in the initial stage of research process. It helps to provide detailed plan for researchers on track and also make the process smooth, effective and manageable.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 Social Exclusion

“Exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges, typically as a result of poverty or the fact of belonging to a minority social group.” (OXFORD)

3.2.1.2 Impact

“A marked effect or influence” (OXFORD)

3.2.1.3 TRIBAL COMMUNITY

“A unit of socio-political organization consisting of a number of families, clans, or other groups who share a common ancestry and culture and among whom leadership is typically neither formalized nor permanent.”(Dictionary).

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 Social Exclusion

Social exclusion is a phenomenon by which a certain community or group is not included in the various social activities, facilities or services enjoyed by the majority of the society due to various geographical, economical, service, socio-cultural and political aspects.

3.2.2.2 Impact

Impact can be defined as the effects of the social exclusions faced by the paniya community on their social life.

3.2.2.3 Tribal Community

A Tribal Community is a group of people living together in a specific geographical area and has similar cultural and religious beliefs.

The Paniya community is the single largest tribal community in terms of population. According to 2011 census there are around 117,000 paniya's in India. Among which 69,000 are settled in the district of Wayanad in Kerala. Apart from their superiority in population the paniya community lag behind in several aspects of basic needs of social life. They face setbacks in the field of education, health care and face several exclusions from the society.

3.3 VARIABLES

A variable is an object, event, idea, feeling, time period, or any other type of category you are trying to measure. There are two types of variables – independent variable and dependent variable.

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change, and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable.

Social exclusion faced by the Paniya community is the independent variable of this study.

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment, and is dependent on the independent variable.

Impact of the social exclusion faced by the Paniya community is the dependent variable of this study.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. This study focuses on the social exclusion faced by the Paniya Tribal Community and its impact. The study was conducted among the paniya tribal community in Wayanad district.

Using Cluster Sampling method, thirty samples were taken from a single Paniya colony in Wayanad district. The researcher collected data through self-made described the impact of social exclusions faced by paniya community.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted a pilot study at NoolpuzhaPaniya Tribal colony in Wayanad, ten samples and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is the Paniya Tribal Community in Wayanad district. The unit selected for the research is a Paniya Tribal household in Wayanad district.

3.7 SAMPLING

Cluster Sampling method is used in this research. A Paniya Tribal colony is randomly selected from Wayanad district and data is collected from 30 households.

3.8 SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher used the both primary and secondary source.

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected from the article, journals, books, and website.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher is using self-made questionnaire for the research. The questionnaire prepared on the basis of objective.

3.10 PRETEST

Pretest is the trial test before the research. Through the pre-test we can understand the relevance and reliability of the questions we have prepared. Research can be made more effective through pretest.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire method. The questions were asked to 30 paniya households in Wayanad district and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher is using micro soft excel for an accurate data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

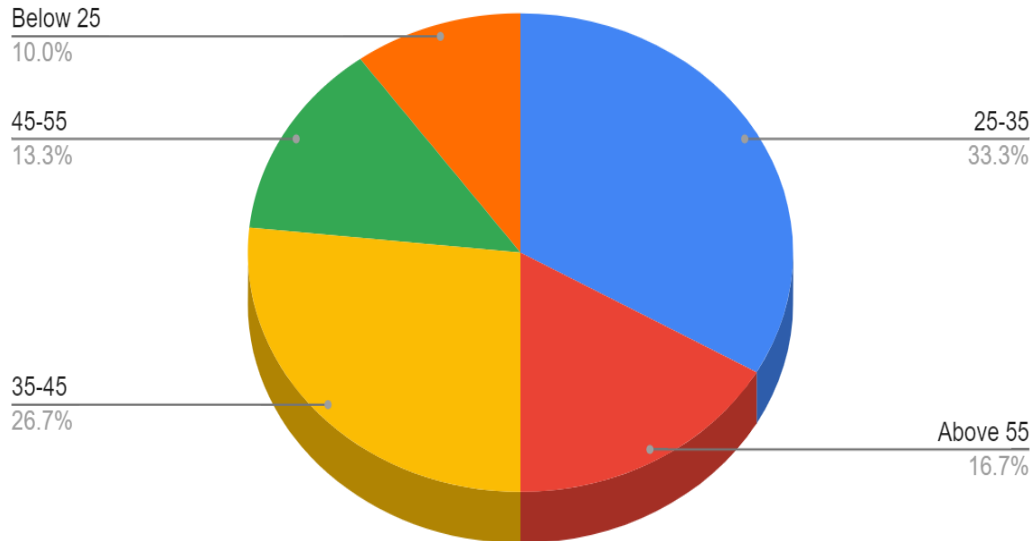
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 is considered as analysis and interpretation of data that the researcher has collected from the respondent in a quantitative manner for the study 'Social Exclusion and its Impact on Paniya Tribal Community in Wayanad. The researcher has collected data from 30 respondents of the paniya tribal community from Noolpuzha, Wayanad. The data analysis is done through Microsoft Excel. The analysis is the ordering of collected data for easy interpretation. Interpretations make inferences and draw conclusions of the particular study and it helps the researcher to consolidate the data to understand the main findings. The outline of this chapter is based on the general and specific objectives of the study.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 Age

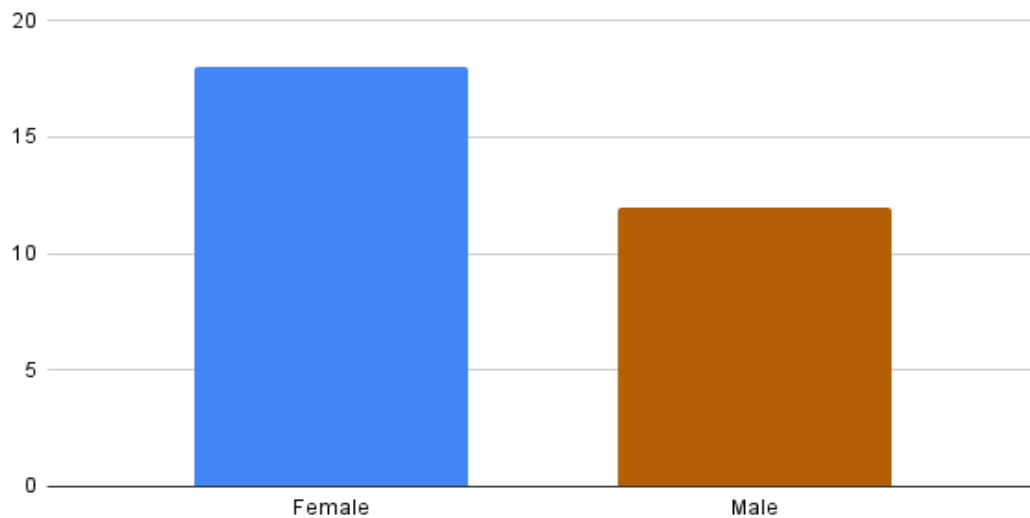
fig.no. 1



The above figure shows the age category of the respondents of the research study. As compared to the younger generation the older generation of paniya's have had more cultural and institutional exclusion. About 56.7% of the respondents were above the age of 35, among these respondents those above the age of 55 were found to have experienced more cultural, educational and other social exclusion from the society. 10.0% of the respondents are below 25 years of age. 33.3% from the 25-35 category and 26.7% of the 36-45 age category and the rest 16.7% of the respondents were above the age of 55. This gave the researcher a first-hand idea about the various cultural, educational and public exclusions that the Paniya tribal community had been facing throughout their history.

4.2.2 Gender

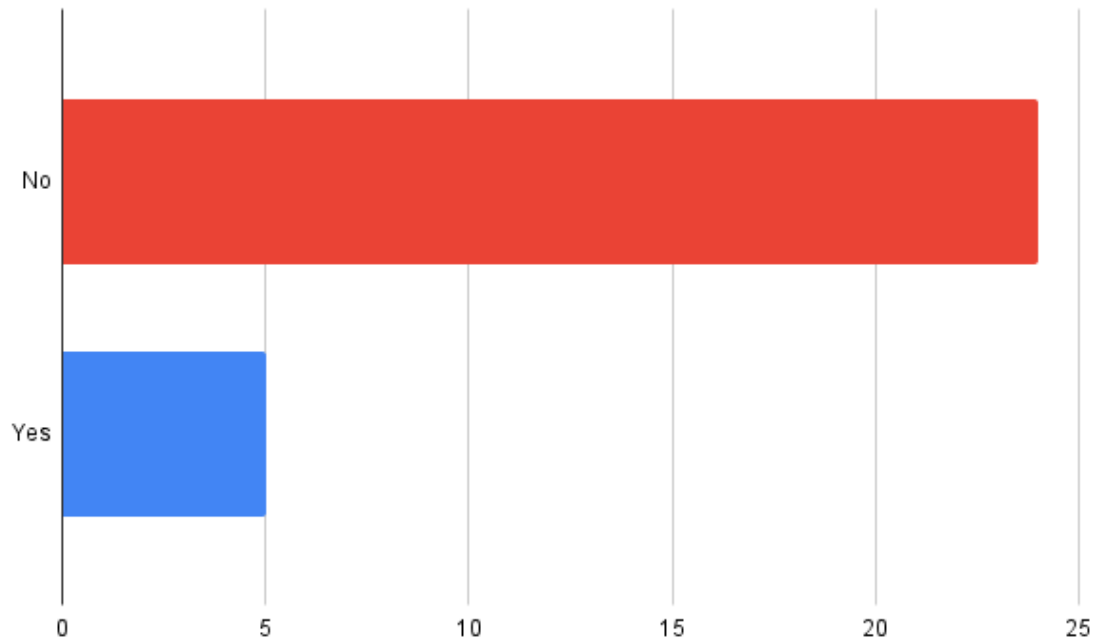
Fig.no.2



The fig.2 depicted above shows the gender of the respondents of the study. As shown in the figure the majority of the respondents are women. This is understandable since most of the males are day-to-day workers and will not be home most of the time. 60.0% of the respondents are women and the rest 40.0% are men. Since women are more present in the household than men they will have a better idea about the conditions inside the household, education of the children etc. Men will have experienced differential treatments at work and have more opportunities to interact with non-tribal people than women. So, the inclusion of both male and female respondents have helped the study.

4.2.3 Discrimination from the society

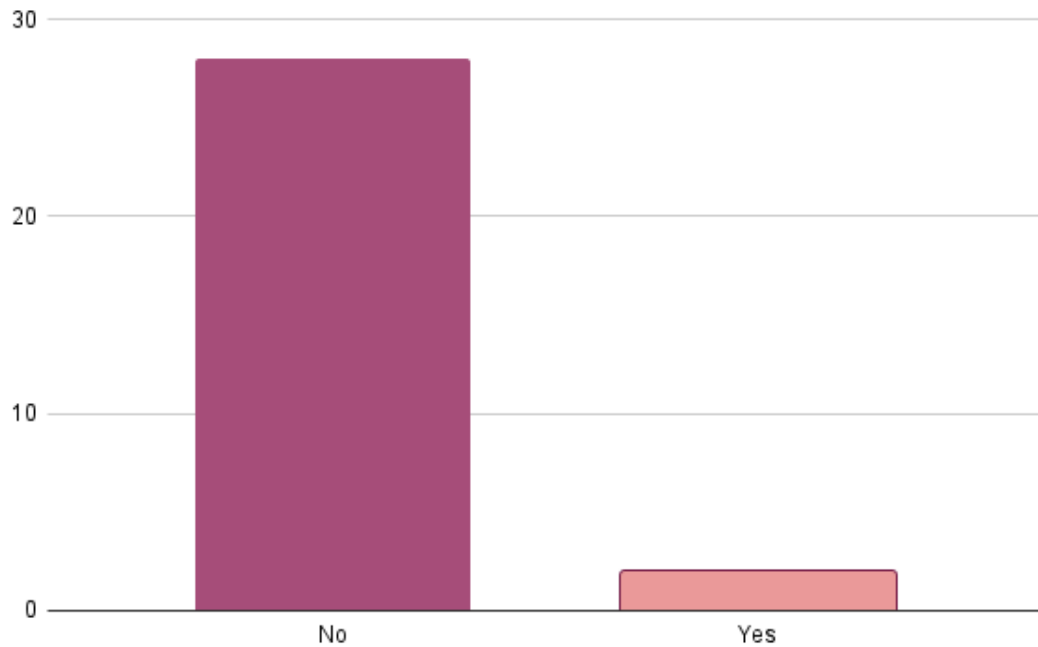
fig. no. 3



The above fig. no. 3 shows the response of the respondents to whether they have faced discrimination anywhere since they are a tribe. 83.3% of the respondents said they have not faced any discrimination in such forms. But the rest 16.7% of the respondents had faced discrimination from the society because of the fact that they are tribe. It is noticeable that most of the respondents who had experienced this were of the age category above 55. They have been denied entry to public places , faced mistreatment at government Offices and from officers. They have also faced differential treatments in elections. These responses give an idea about the different exclusions that the tribals have been facing from the outside community.

4.2.4 Denial of entry in public places

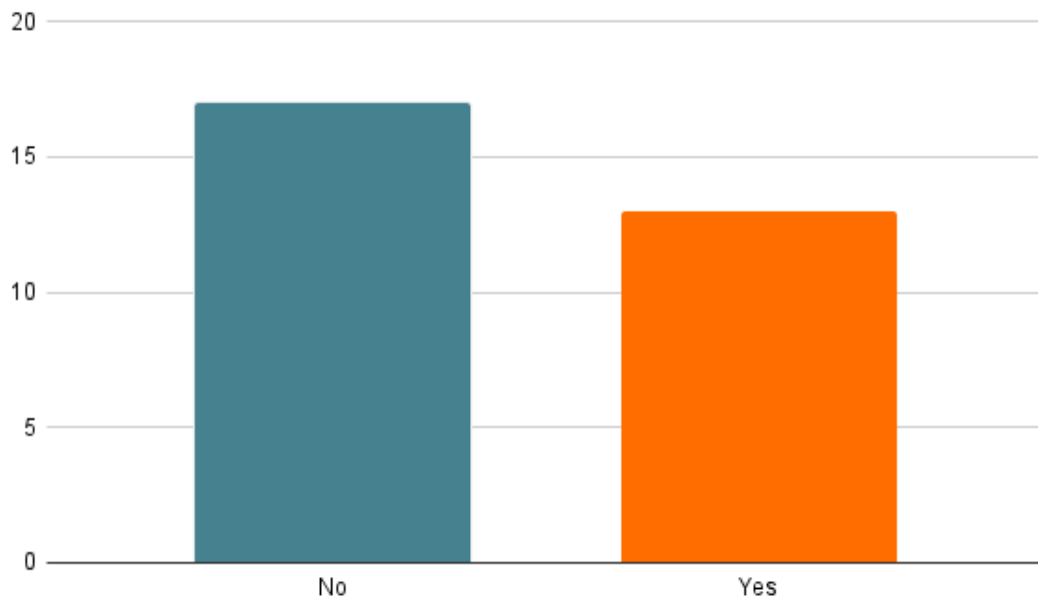
fig. no.4



The fig. no. 4 shown above projects the response of the respondents about whether they have been denied entry to any public place. Majority of the respondents have not faced such discrimination as shown on the pie chart. 93.3% of the respondents responded that they have not been denied entry to any public place and 6.7% of the population said that they have in fact faced this discrimination in the past. In the olden days tribal and other lower caste members were denied entry to any public places, but the response of the respondents in this study shows an improvement in this aspect and shows positive signs in the process of social and cultural inclusion of the Paniya tribal community.

4.2.5 Discrimination from government officers

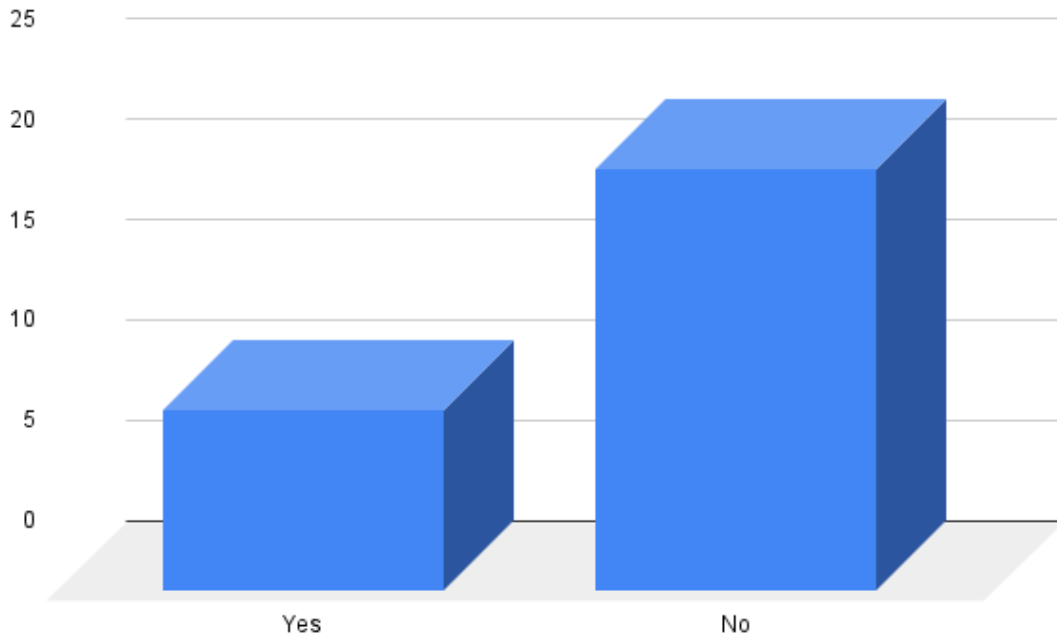
fig. no. 5



The above shown fig. No. 5 projects the response to whether the respondent had faced any ill-treatment from any government officers. 43.3% of the selected population have faced discrimination or ill-treatment from government officials. In a democratic country like India this response is quite staggering and concerning. Considering the number of welfare schemes and projects from the government for the upliftment and social inclusion of tribal people, the amount of people who have faced any mistreatment from officials who are in charge of providing the tribal community opportunities and ways to improve them. Since this response shows the attitude of several officials to tribal people on a personal level, it does not show the experience tribal people have had in the government offices, which is shown in the next figure.

4.2.6 Mistreatment at government offices

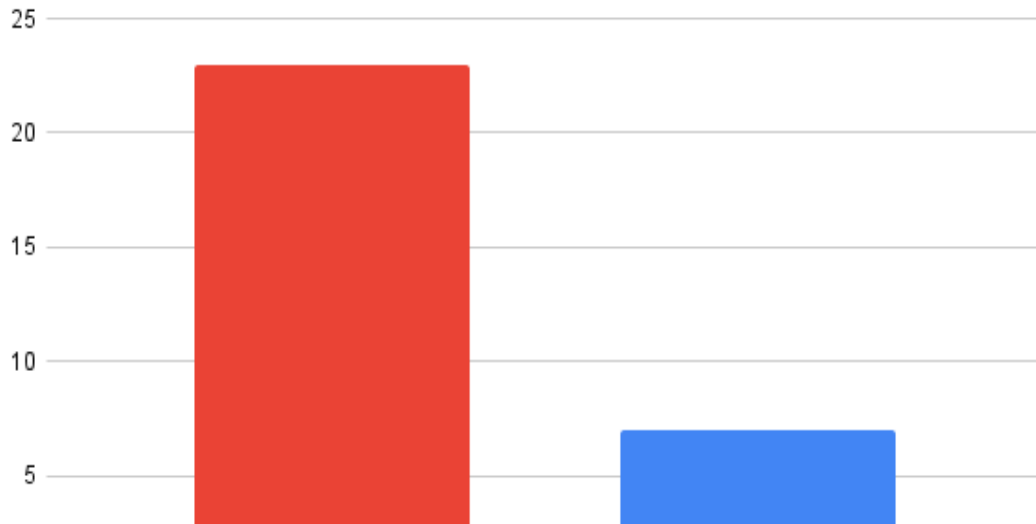
fig. no. 6



This fig. No. 6 shows the response of paniya community members about the mistreatment faced at government offices. 30% of the respondents have faced mistreatment at government offices. These mistreatments include making them wait for abnormally long periods of time, deny any information available to them, commit malpractices to deny privileges and services which are given to the Paniya tribal community by the government etc. Even Though the number of paniya community members who have experienced such mistreatments is only 30% it is still a factor for the benefits of government policies and schemes not reaching the Paniya tribal community.

4.2.7 Housing

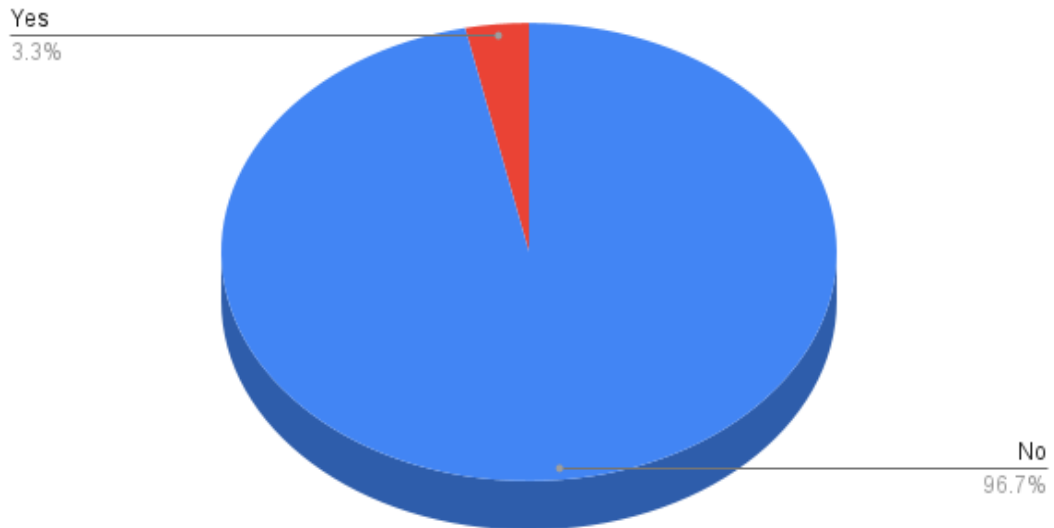
fig. no. 7



Owning a house is a huge step towards social security. Thanks to the ATSP 2014-15 project that focused on providing safe and better housing facilities for the tribal communities in Noolpuzha Panchayath most of the households had their own houses. 76.7% of the respondents owned the house they are residing in. The rest, 23.3% of the respondents did not have their own house and were either poorly housed or stayed at rented houses.

4.2.8 Owns agricultural land

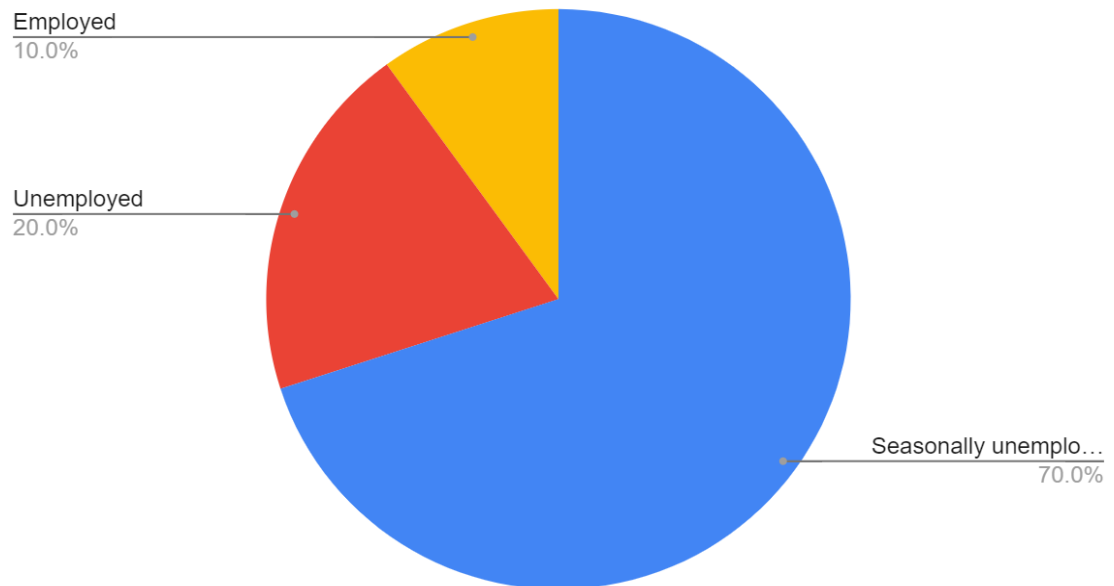
fig. no. 8



The above fig.no.8 shows the ownership of agricultural land of the respondents. The vast majority of the respondents did not own any kind of land, either for cultivation nor with any income generating assets. 96.7% of the respondents did not own any agricultural land and were solely dependent on the daily wages earned to meet their livelihood expenses. The remaining 3.3% of the respondents had agricultural land that generated income. The fact that there is very low ownership of agricultural land among the paniya tribal community means that they are solely dependent on the daily wage jobs. The worst part is that these daily wage jobs are not permanent and depend on seasons and as a result the paniya households face financial difficulties through most part of the year. This shows the reason for the financial exclusion faced by the Paniya households. Due to the dependency of a entire household on the small wages of a person there is an incapability to save and have a better living standard and social security.

4.2.9 Occupational Status

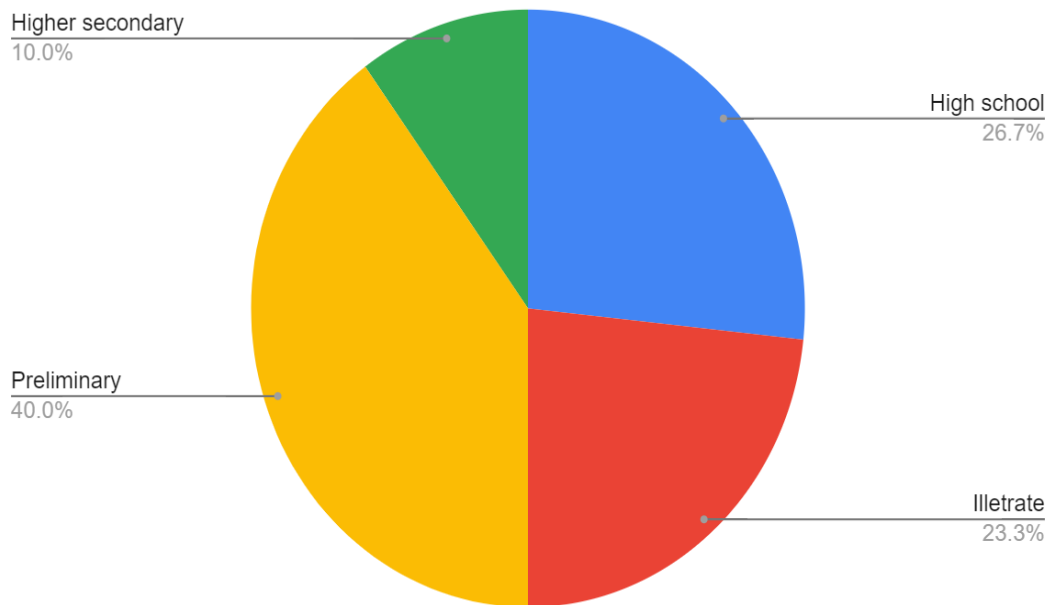
fig. no. 9



The above shown pie chart fig.no.9 shows the employment status of the Paniya tribal community members. A vast majority of respondents were seasonally unemployed agricultural laborers. 20.0% of the respondents were unemployed and only 10% of the respondents were employed and had a fixed income. This shows that most of the respondents are dependent on daily wage jobs for their income. These daily wage jobs in the agricultural field are seasonal in nature and the income of these households also vary through various seasons. This job insecurity has had a great effect on the social exclusions faced by the Paniya tribal community. Job insecurity at this rate causes financial insecurity and affects the overall development of the household. They will not be able to manage the expenses of education for their ward too.

4.2.10 Educational factor

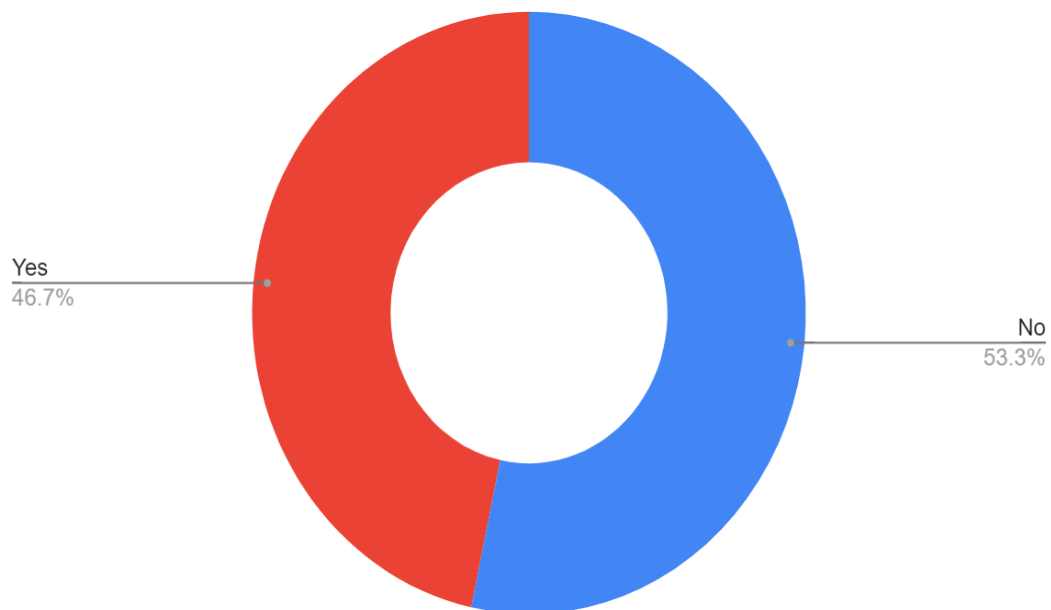
fig. no. 10



The pie chart in fig.no.10 shows the educational qualification of the respondents. 23.3% of the respondents are illiterate and haven't even got elementary education. 40% of the respondents have had only a preliminary level of education. 26.7% have high school level education and only 10.0% of the respondents have had higher secondary and higher level of education. The number of school dropouts in the Paniya tribal community is very high; most of the community members do not even complete school level education. Since the education level is considerably low compared to that of the non-tribal people the tribal community members find it difficult to compete against other individuals for high level jobs and positions or even government jobs have been hard for the Paniya community members to achieve.

4.2.11 Skill development training programs

fig. no. 11



In communities such as the Paniya tribal community where school dropout rate and the number of non-school goers is high, skill development training programs plays a huge role in providing these people with a means to generate income and have better financial stability and improve their living standard and provide their children with better facilities for education and maturing. There are several skill development programs for tribes welfare by the government and several NGOs such as the Pradhan Manthri Kaushal VikasYojna (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan(JSS) scheme, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme(NAPS). These schemes and projects are aimed for the betterment of tribal communities in the area. 46.7% of the respondents have benefited from these skill development programs. While there is also a majority of 53.3% of the respondents who have not benefited from these schemes. The reasons behind this is the lack of knowledge about the schemes and projects, not having intention to have extra income etc. This also shows the careless nature of this community in these schemes and benefits they are eligible to receive.

4.2.12 Health facilities

fig. no. 12

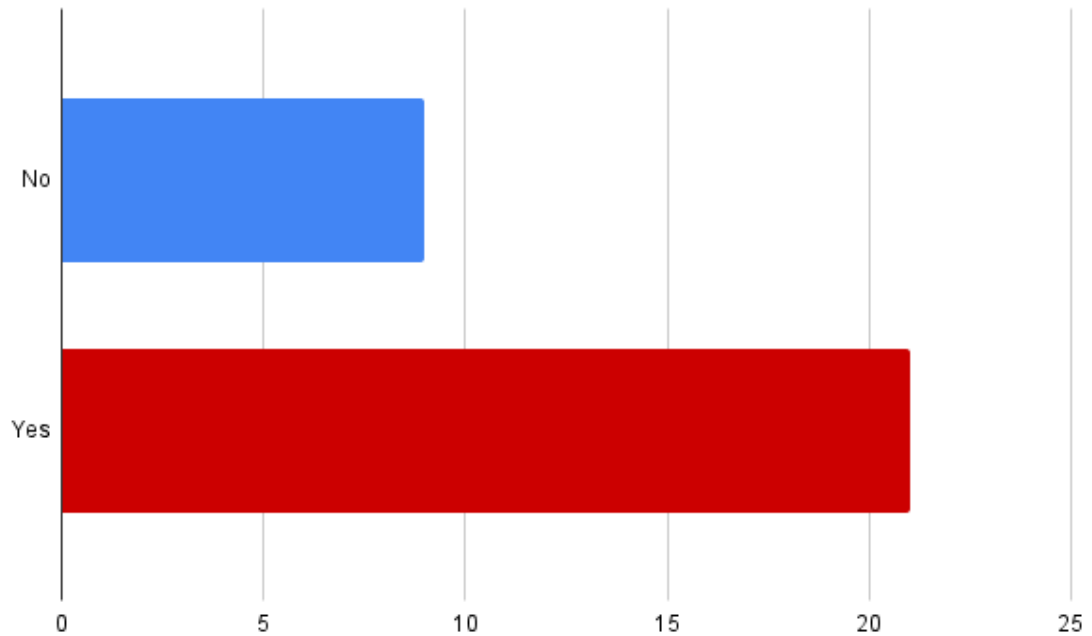


Fig.no.12 shows the response of the respondents to whether they had access to emergency medical facilities. Majority of the respondents felt that they had good coverage for their medical needs about 70.0% and the rest 30.0% felt that the health facilities were not satisfactory. Noolpuzha panchayath, Wayanad where the researcher conducted the study has received national recognition in the healthcare field. That is the reason why the response to this question was positive.

4.2.13 Visits from health officials

fig. no.13

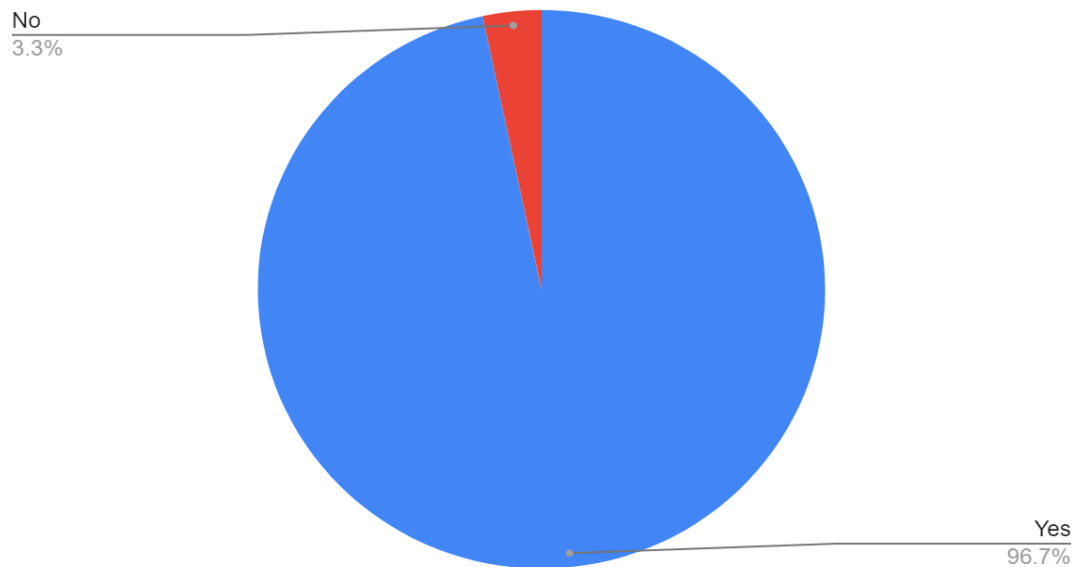


Figure no. 13 shows the response to whether there were visits from health officials to inspect the health needs of the community. 96.7% of the respondents agreed that they got visits from health officials regularly. 3.3% of the population said that they did not get regular visits from health officials. Regular visits from health officials are done to ensure health of the community members, cleanliness of the surroundings, and detecting any communicable diseases especially during the rainy season. Frequent visits from health officials is important for the healthy environment, especially in congested settlements like that of the Paniya tribal community.

4.2.14 Political exclusion

fig. no. 14

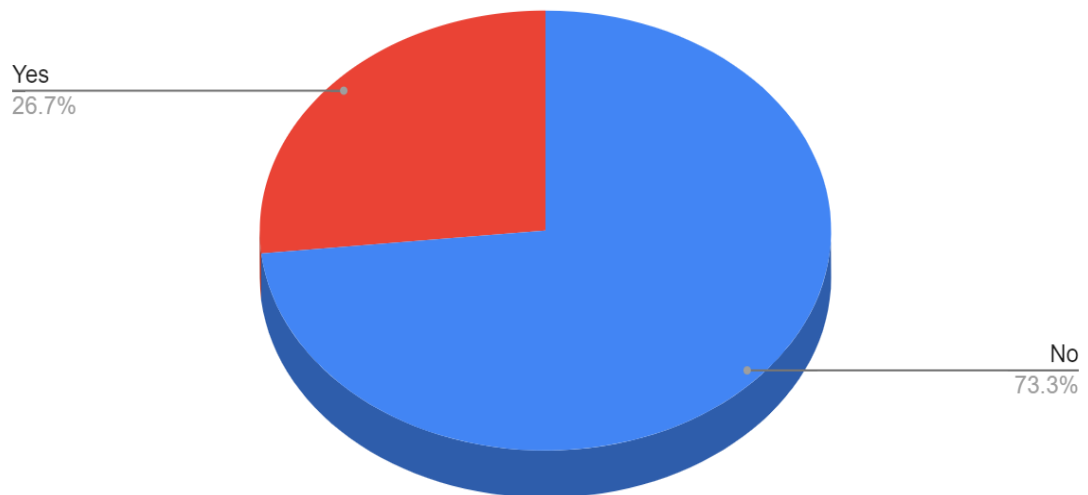
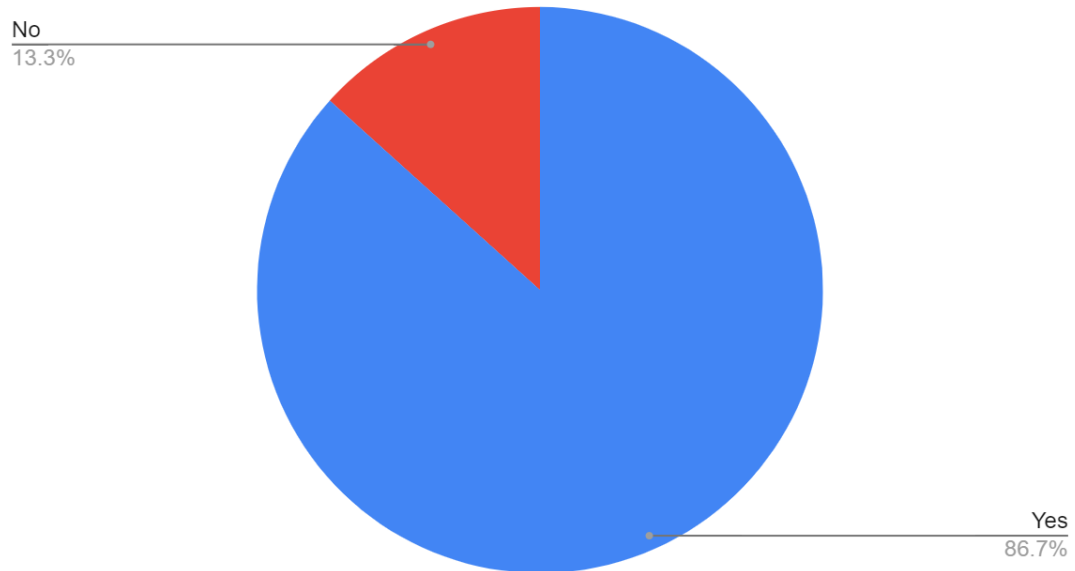


Fig.no.14 shows the response to whether the respondent had faced any differential treatment during elections.73.3% of the respondents said they had not faced any exclusions in elections most of the community participate in elections. 26.7% of the respondents had faced exclusions during elections and either did not have an electoral ID or did not participate in elections. Participation in elections is an important part of living in a democratic society. There are still members of the Paniya tribal community who do not participate in the elections and this is also a reason for the political exclusion of the Paniya tribal community.

4.2.15 Economic exclusion

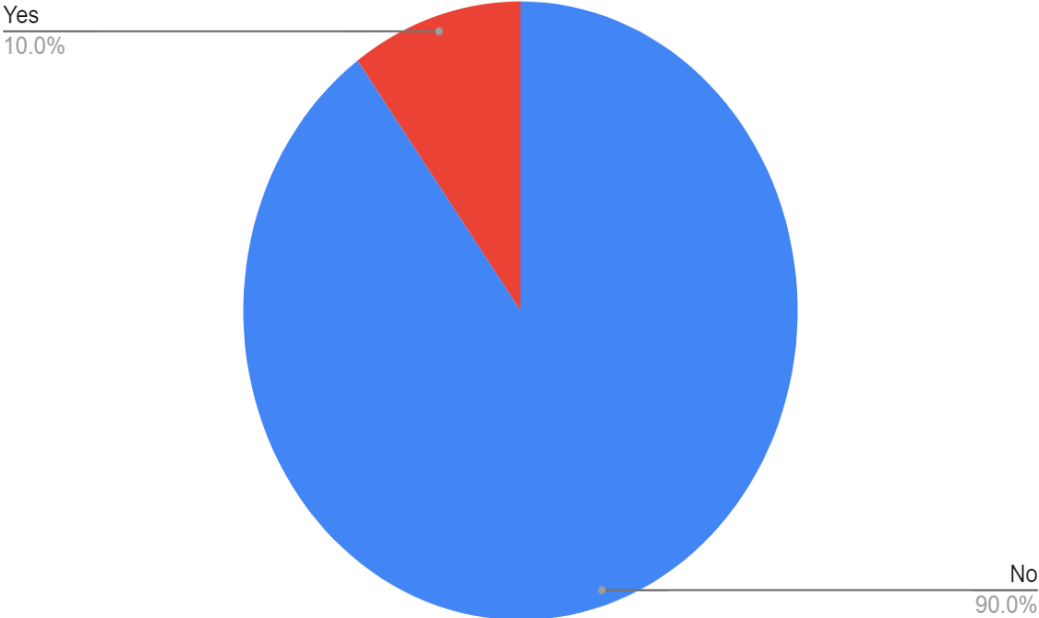
fig. no. 15



The fig.no.15 shows the response to whether the responders receive equal wages at work as the non-tribal people. The response shows that the wage gap among tribal people and others are very evident. 86.7% of the respondents said there are wage gaps at work. The majority of the people are seasonally unemployed agricultural workers where the payroll is not set and the wages are what the employer gives them. But even there is a minimum amount that an agricultural laborer gets but the Paniya community people are receiving even lower than that. Considering the fact that these people are unemployed during a considerable amount of time of the year the low wages also affects their economical inclusion in the society. From the figure 13.3% of the respondents said that there was no wage gap where they worked.

4.2.16 Representation in government posts.

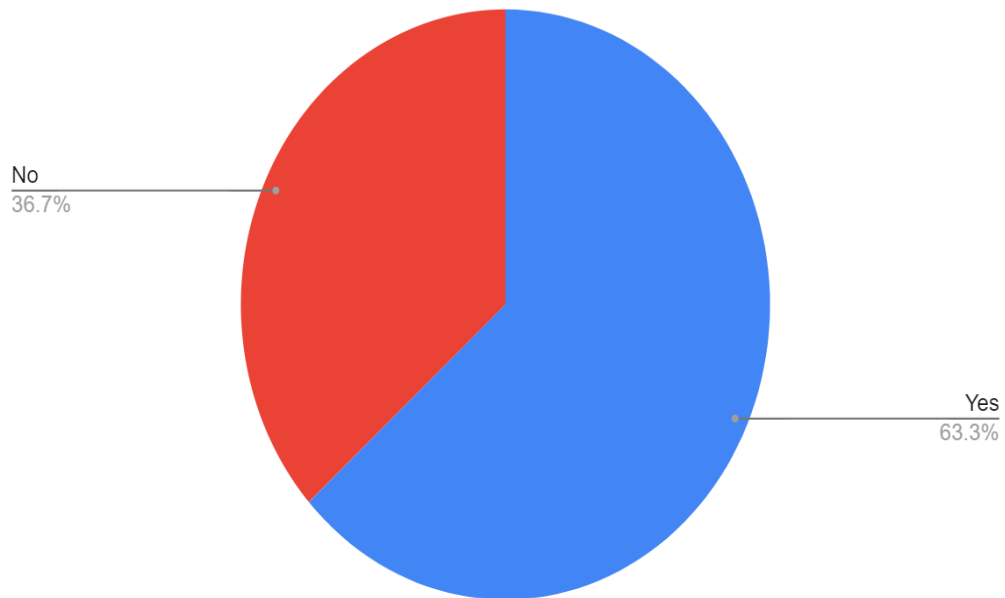
fig. no. 16



The above figure shows the response to whether there is enough representation for the Paniya tribal community in government posts. 90.0% of the respondents felt that there is not enough representation for the Paniya tribal community in governmental posts. The representation of a community in government posts plays a crucial role in the recognition of the needs and problems of the community by the government. The representation of the Paniya tribal community in local governing bodies is less. The first Panchayath president from the Paniya community is Mr. Manoharan.P in Chaliyar panchayath in Malappuram district. Considering The fact that the Paniya tribal community is the single largest tribal community in Kerala, the representation of this community must be larger than it is now.

4.2.17 Benefits from SHGs

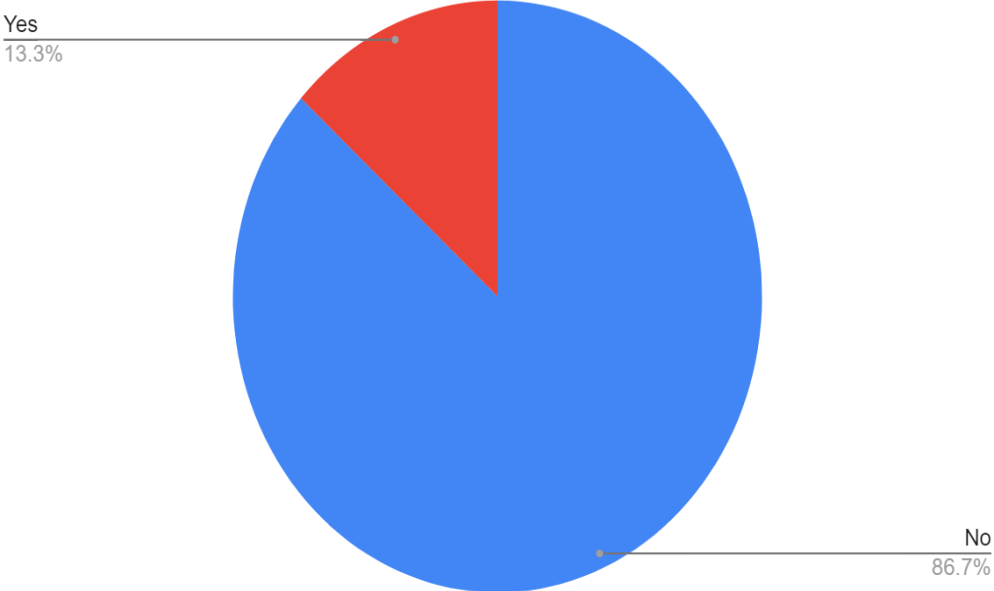
fig. no. 17



The above figure shows the membership of the respondents in SHGs such as the kudumbashree. A majority of the respondents and most of the women are part of the kudumbashree project. SHGs such as the kudumbashree are helpful in economically backward areas where people can receive several benefits, loans for small scale startups, pool resources and get paid work. 63.3% of the respondents were part of the kudumbashree and 36.7% were not.

4.2.18 Received loans from kudumbashree

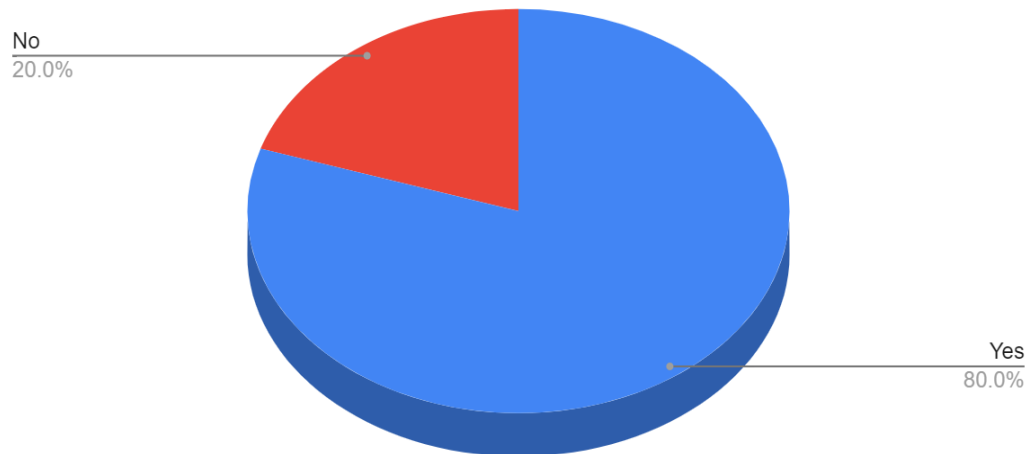
fig. no. 18



The fig.no.18 shows whether the members of the kudumbashree receive financial support for any startups or any income generating activities. 86.7% of the population said that there was no such financial help from the SHGs. 13.3% of the respondents received loans from kudumbashree.

4.2.19 MGNREGA

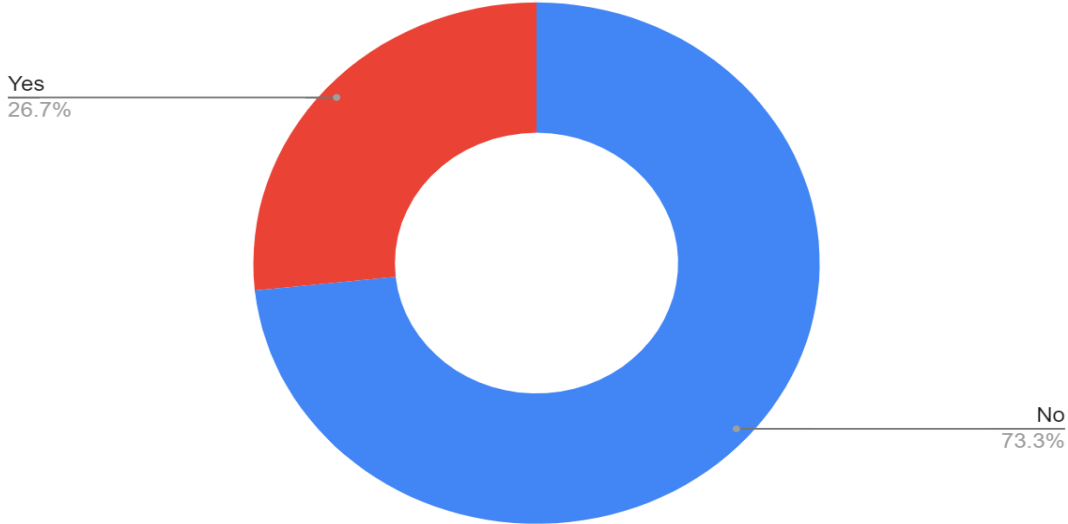
fig. no. 19



The MGNREGA scheme plays a huge part in providing the people in the area paid work for most part of the year. 80.0% of the respondents have received work under the MGNREGA scheme 20% have not received work under MGNREGA. This shows that this scheme is very popular among the Paniya tribal community. This shows the importance of such schemes and programs that provide the Paniya community people guaranteed work.

4.2.20 Welfare pensions

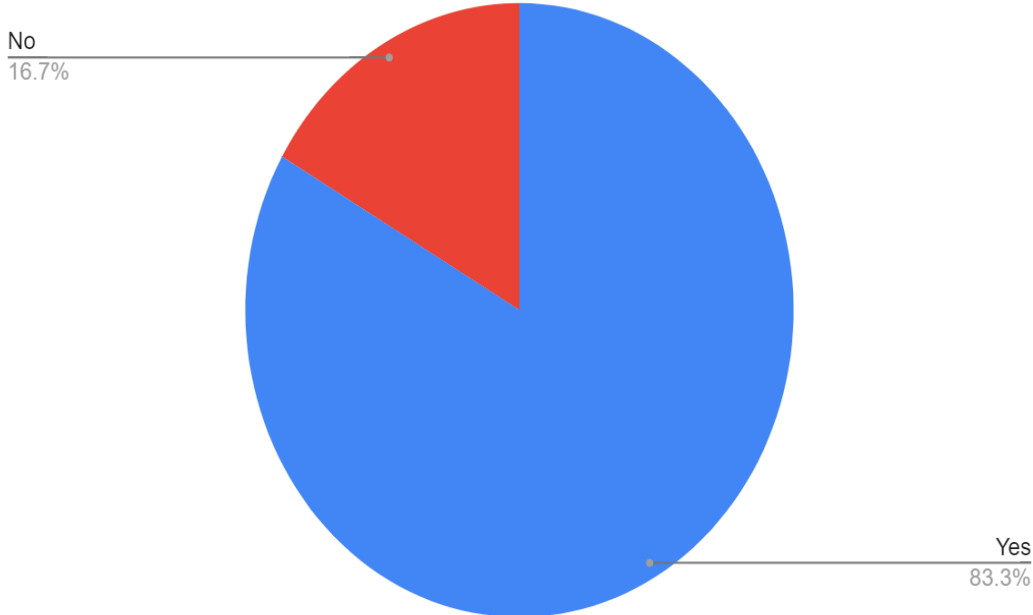
fig. no. 20



The above figure shows the amount of people that are receiving welfare pensions from the government. 26.7% of the respondents have received welfare pensions and 73.3% have not received any welfare pensions. Welfare pensions are provided by the government for those individuals who have difficulty or are no longer capable of earning. There are households where people who are eligible to receive these benefits are not receiving it.

4.2.21 Housing loans

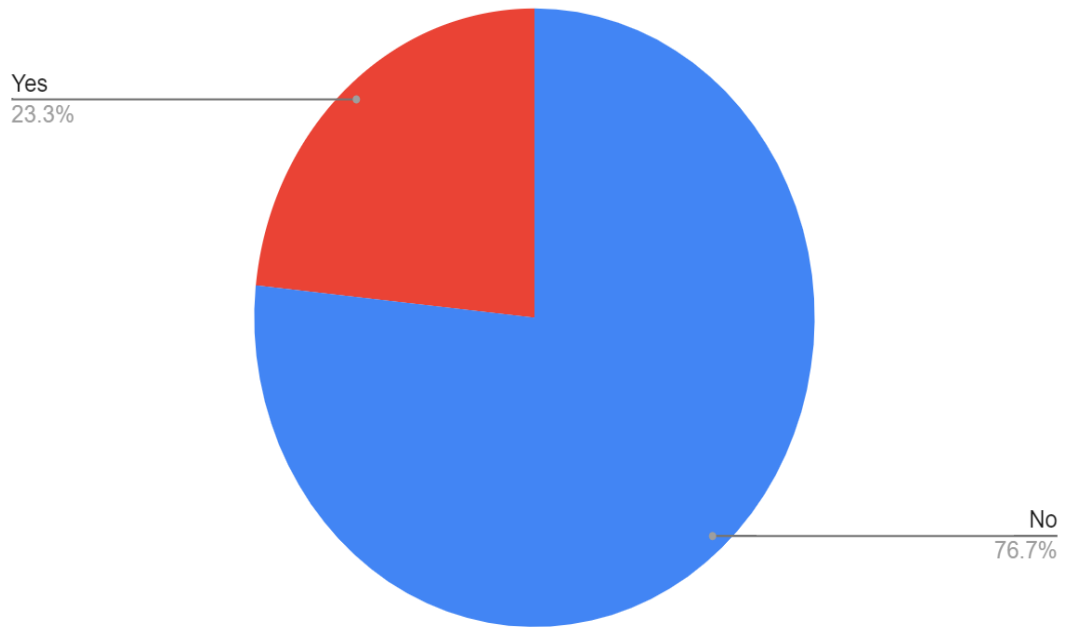
fig. no. 21



The figure no.20 shows the number of respondents who have received housing loans from the government. Under the ATSP 2014-15 act most of the tribal communities received housing loans as a result 83.3% of the respondents have received housing loans and the rest, 16.7% of the respondents has not received housing loans from the government.

4.2.22 House repair loans

fig. no. 22



This figure shows the number of respondents who have received house repair loans from the government. 76.7% of the respondents have not received any house repair loans. 23.3% have received repair funds. Most of the houses were constructed a number of years ago and need repairing but the lack of repair funds from the government is resulting in a poor housing situation for the respondents.

4.2.23 Financial support for education

fig. no. 23

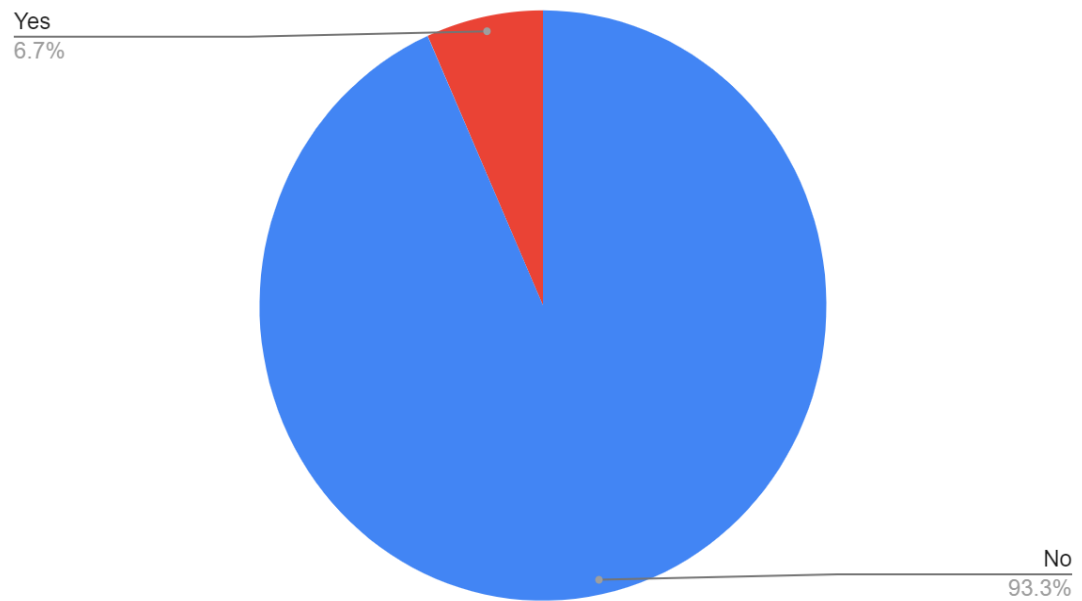
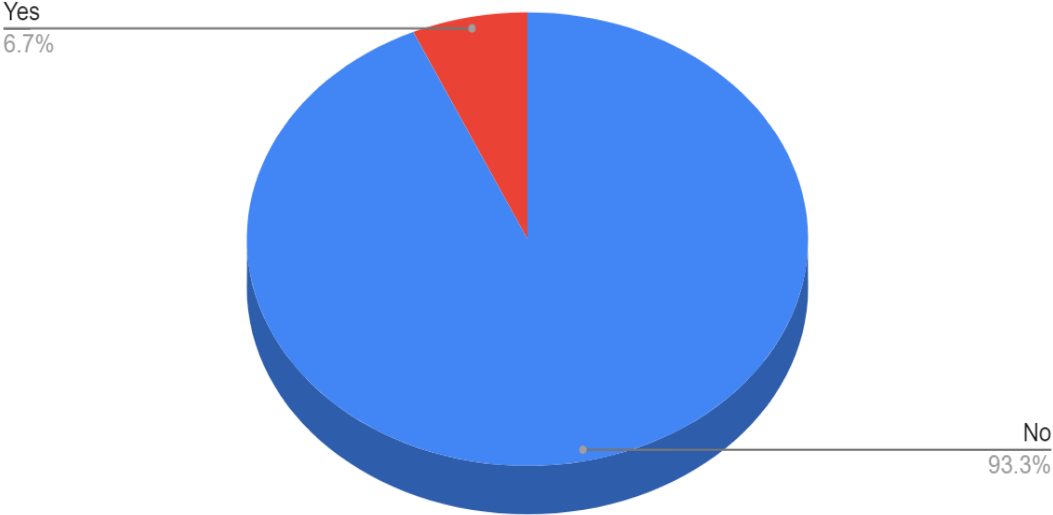


Fig.no.23 shows the number of respondents who have received financial support for education. As the figure suggests a vast majority of 93.3% have not received any educational support. There are several pre-matric and post matric scholarship programs for the promotion of education among scheduled tribe members but the response from the above figure suggests that the vast majority of the tribes are not getting these benefits. It is mainly due to their lack of knowledge about these welfare schemes and programs. Most of the respondents did not have much knowledge about these welfare schemes and as a result have not got any of the benefits.

4.2.24 Skill training programs for women and children

fig. no. 24



The above shown figure shows the number of respondents who have any women or children from their household that have received any type of skill training courses. 93.3% of the households did not receive any skill training courses for women and children. 6.7% have received skill training courses. There are apprenticeship training for the educated unemployed youth and several other schemes for improving the income generating activities of the tribal community.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The finding and suggestions are very important component in every research. The findings would mean the result of the study. It is arrived at by analysing the data collected by the researcher. The suggestions are made in the light of the findings. They deal with the requirements and measures to be taken to tackle or handle effectively the problem under discussion. This chapter constitutes of the findings of the study Social exclusion and its impact on paniya tribal community. Also, gives suggestions to improve the social inclusion of the Paniya Tribal community. The chapter analyses the data collected from Paniya Tribal community members in Wayanad and arrives at conclusions and identify the findings of the study.

5.2 FINDINGS

- The study shows that the senior Paniya community members above the age of 55 were found to have experienced more cultural, educational, political exclusions than the younger generation of Paniya's.
- It is clear from the study that women leaves the household only for work and does not have frequent contact with the outside community.
- The study indicates that the cultural inclusion of the Paniya community is improving recently. Most of the younger generation have not faced any ill-treatment from the outer society since they are a paniya community member.
- Results of the study suggests that the paniya tribal community does not face any denial from entering any public places or while using public transport. Even though some of the senior members of the community have faced such differential ill treatment years ago.
- The study shows that the paniya community members still face ill-treatment from government officers in person. Quite a few of the respondents had faced ill-treatment from government officers. These happened mostly from officials who visited their settlement.
- The response of the respondents shows that most of the Paniya community members have not faced any mistreatment in government offices. Even though

there are some of respondents who have faced mistreatments such as making them wait for abnormally long period of time, denial of information, doing malpractices to deny benefits provided to the paniya community by the government

- The study indicates that the TSP 2014-15 project has been successful in providing the Paniya community members their own houses. As a result, most of the respondents have their own houses.
- But most of the houses were built years ago and needs repairing. But most of the households have not received any aid for house repairing and has affected the proper housing of the paniya tribal community members.
- It is clear from the study that most of the Paniya community members are day to day agricultural laborer's they do not own any agricultural land to increase their income.
- Vast majority of the Paniya tribal community members are either unemployed or seasonally unemployed. This lack in job security has a huge role in the financial exclusion faced by the community. Most of the households are dependent on seasonal agricultural jobs that pay poorly.
- The study underlines that the educational qualification of the paniya community members is still undermining. There are still a considerable part of the population who are illiterate. Most of the respondents have only preliminary education. People with degrees higher levels of education are extremely rare in this community.
- The lack of education of the community plays a huge role in the community not being able to compete for white collar jobs and earn a stable income like the outside community members.
- Several schemes such as the PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojana (PMKVY), Jan ShikshanSansthan(JSS) scheme,National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme(NAPS)are devised by the government to provide skill development training for the members of the Paniya community. But vast majority of the Paniya community members does not have knowledge about these schemes and have not received any training courses.
- Most of the respondents were unaware of the several schemes that could benefit them and there were also some respondents who were reluctant to go for skill

development training programs and by doing so they are losing a chance to improve their income generation.

- The health care facilities were found satisfactory by most of the community members through the study. There is access to emergency medical services for the community.
- There is also frequent visits from health officials to the settlement to inspect the healthiness of the environment and the individuals. They also give information's and guidelines to prevent diseases and also for a healthy lifestyle.
- The study suggests that the political inclusion of the Paniya community has improved over the past decade Now most of the respondents have Voters ID and participated in elections.
- The study indicates that Financial exclusion is something that the Paniya community is constantly faced with presently. Majority of the respondents have faced wage differences at work. They are being paid less than the outside community. Given the fact that most of the Paniyas are unemployed for most time of the year this difference in wage affects their financial stability adversely.
- Political representation plays a huge role in ensuring the social inclusion of a community. From the study it was found out that there was not enough representation of the paniya tribal community in government posts and offices.
- The study suggests that SHGs such as Kudumbashree is popular among the paniya tribal community. Most of the women are members in Kudumbashree. But because of their financial instability they are not taking any loans that are provided by the Kudumbashree for small scale startups and for agriculture.
- This study also underlines the importance of the MGNREGA scheme which provides work for the paniya community members and helps in providing guaranteed work for some days of the year.
- Benefits such as welfare pensions are being received by the community. Even though there are some households where eligible individuals are not receiving pensions.
- The Paniya community is not receiving any benefits foreducation of their children. Several pre-metrics and Post metric scholarships are being provided

by the government for the education of ST children, but these people are not receiving it. It is mostly because of their poor awareness about these benefits.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Government must make sure the government officials' treatment towards the tribal people is respectful and must ensure penalties for any ill-treatments.
- Another area which requires intervention is appropriate education and skill developments. The Government has to see that all tribal children study at least up to Plus 2 levels without any dropouts. Specific interest of the teachers is a pre-requisite for such an endeavor. For achieving this, additional incentives including accommodation to teachers are to be provided in the school premises itself. Along with this the Government has to start skill development training Centre's suiting to each tribal locality for solving the unemployment problems of the tribes.
- Government must ensure the several welfare schemes for the paniya community is being received by them by giving them awareness about these benefits and also taking necessary actions with officials in the area.
- It is of utmost necessity that the tribal funds are utilized fully in a financial year itself for the purposes it is meant for. To ensure this, it is necessary that appropriate directions are to be given to each of the tribal office (TDO) and LSG's using the tribal related funds in a phased manner.
- Steps to distribute the available revenue land for tribals can be a huge way to tackle their problem of landlessness.
- There must be sufficient means to ensure equal pay for paniya community members in the unorganized sector as most of them work as seasonal agricultural workers.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Limited experience in doing a research.
- Language barrier with the respondents.
- Some respondents were reluctant to give information

5.5 CONCLUSION

The tribal population of India has been lagging behind in the social factors that ensure a community's inclusion in the larger community. Even though there has been several attempts and welfare schemes to promote and support tribal population in the country most of the communities still lag behind in several social aspects such as education, economics, politics and culture. These communities are isolated from the outside community and find difficulty in being socially included to the larger community. The single largest tribal community in India is the Paniya tribal community. They are one of the most underprivileged tribal community in the country. There have been several welfare schemes by the government for their upliftment, but they still lag behind in financial, educational, political and cultural aspects. Even though the attitudes and beliefs of these communities play a role in their condition there must be more effort from the government and other NGOs to improve the living standard of the original inhabitants of our country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- C. Awasthi, S. Darsana and Bhagya Vijayan (2018), Social Exclusion of Agricultural Labourers: A Case Study of Adiya Tribal community in Wayanad District. Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346934865_Social_Exclusion_of_Tribal_Agricultural_Labourers_The_Case_of_Adiva_Tribal_Community_of_Wayanad_District. .
- Monisha.MPh. D(2021). The Paniya Tribe of Nilgris: Caught in the conflict between socio-economic aspirations and traditions, Research Scholar, Department of Communication and Medical. [https://www.worldwidejournals.com/.](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/)
- R.B Bhagath (2013), Conditions of SC/ST Households: A Story of Unequal Improvement Economic and Political Weekly. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23528440>.
- Dr. Bijith George Abraham, Dr. Rajeev B, Ms. Sunitha A. S(2017) Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT). <https://spb.kerala.gov.in>.
- DamoradanRajasenana (2014), Tribal Population in Kerala's development process: An impact evaluation of policies and schemes, Cochin University of Science and Technology, India. <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/364/36465118005/html/>.
- Katia Mohindra (2010). Paniya Voices: A Participatory Poverty and Health Assessment among a marginalized South Indian tribal population, BMC Public health. <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-10-149>.
- Manojan K. P(2018), Indigenous Knowledge in Education: A Study among Paniya Tribes in Kerala Journal of Social Work Education and Practice, (43-55), <https://scholar.google.co.in/>.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

(The information given by the respondents will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purposes only.)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND ITS IMPACT ON PANIYA TRIBAL COMMUNITY

1. Name of the respondent:
2. Age :
3. Gender :
4. Ward:
5. Marital Status:
6. Have you faced any discrimination since you are a tribe.
A) Yes B) No
7. Have you been denied entry to any public space.
A) Yes B) No
8. Have you faced differential treatment from any government officers.
A) Yes B)No
9. Have you faced any mistreatment in any govt. offices.
A) Yes B)No
10. Do you own the house that you are residing now.
A) Yes B) No
11. Do you own agricultural land.
A) Yes B) No
12. Occupational status.
A) Unemployed B) Seasonally unemployed C) Employed
13. Educational status.
A) Preliminary B) High School C) Higher secondary D) Other
14. Have you received any skill development training.
A) Yes B) No

15. Do you have access to emergency medical services.
A) Yes B) No
16. Do you get visits from health officials.
A) Yes B) No
17. Does your family members face discrimination in public schools.
A) Yes B) No
18. Did you face any differential treatments in elections.
A) Yes B) No
19. Do you face denial from accessing common water bodies.
A) Yes B) No
20. Do you get fewer wages at work than non-tribal folks.
A) Yes B) No
21. Have you been denied entrance to a non-tribal's home.
A) Yes B) No
22. Do you feel your community is well represented in the govt. posts.
A) Yes B) No
23. Are you a member of 'Kudumbashree'?
A) Yes B) No
24. Have you received work from MGNREGA scheme.
A) Yes B) No
25. Do you receive welfare pensions.
A) Yes B) No
26. Do you receive loans from 'Kudumbashree'
A) Yes B) No

27. Have you received housing loans from the govt.

A) Yes B) No

28. Have you received financial support for education of your spouse.

A) Yes B) No

29. Have you received house repair loans.

A) Yes B) No

30. Have you received skill-training classes for women and children.

A) Yes B) No

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS
OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN**



APARNA EMMANUEL

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS OF
INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

APARNA EMMANUEL

Register Number: DB20BSWR003

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU,
IRITTY, KANNUR-670706**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIALWORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALY DISABLED CHILDREN** is bonafide record of work done by **APARNA EMMANUEL** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANACHIKKAL SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN** submitted by **APARNA EMMANUEL** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science Collage, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **APARANA EMMANUEL**, the under signed, here by declare that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S** Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Art And Science College .Angadikadavu .This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

APARANA EMMANUEL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr.Dr.Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College) .Fr.Sojan Pananchikkal (Head of the Department of Social Work) ,and Mrs. Ayana Swaminadhan. S my faculty supervisor. Whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work success.

APARANA EMMANUEL

ABSTRACT

The intellectual disability is a term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life. Intellectual disability (ID) is characterized by below average intelligence or a lack of skill necessary for day to day living. Children with intellectual disabilities can learn new skills, but they learn them more slowly. There are varying degrees of intellectual disability from mild to profound. A social stigma is an attribute, behaviour, or reputation which is socially discrediting in a particular way.

The present study focused on social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children. The study aims to provide an in- depth understanding of parents of intellectually disabled children difficulties through descriptive research design. The researcher selected samples from parents of intellectually disabled children in Asha Bhavan at Karuvanchal and Vikasbhavan at Edoor in Kannur district through simple random sampling method. The researcher used a self- made questionnaire method as the tool of the study. The result of the study shows that the parents of intellectually disabled children take good care of their children and they are happy to be their parents. Society supports them without marginalizing them.

CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	I
CERTIFICATES	II,III
DECLARATION	IV
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	V
ABSTRACT	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	IX,X
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	1
1.5 CHAPTERISATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	2
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	3
2.2 REVIEWS	3-6
2.3 CONCLUSION	6
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	7
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	7
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	7-8
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	8
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
3.4 PILOT STUDY	8
3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	8-9

3.6 SAMPLING	9
3.7 SOURCE OF DATA	9
3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	9
3.9 PRETEST	9
3.10 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	9
3.11 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	10
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	11
4.2 ANALYSIS	12-36
4.3 CONCLUSION	37
CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 FINDINGS	38-39
5.2 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	39-40
5.3 SUGGESTIONS	40
5.4 CONCLUSION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41-42
APPENDIX	43-46

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLE OF FIGURE	PAGE NO
1	GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS	12
2	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS	13
3	OCCUPATION	14
4	FIRST SYMPTOM IN CHILD	15
5	EDUCATION STARED	16
6	PROVIDED TREATMENT	17
7	TYPE OF DISABILITY	18
8	PARENTSRESPONDSTO THE DISABILITY	19
9	PARENTS OVERCOME THE STRESS	20
10	PARENTS FACED PROBLEMS	21
11	COPING EMOTIONAL FEELINGS	22
12	CLASSIFICATION BASEDON FAMILY SUPPORT	23
13	CONCESSION FROM GOVERNMENT	24
14	FINANCIAL BURDEN	25
15	COMMITMENT TO TAKECARE OFTHE CHILDREN	26
16	THE SPENDING TIME WITH CHILD	27
17	SHY OR GUILTY TO FACE SOCIETY	28
18	PROBLEM RELATED TO CHILD SIBLINGS	29
19	CHILD PROBLEM AFFECTS NORMAL LIFE	30
20	IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION	31
21	RESPONSE REGARDING FURTHER EDUCATION	32

22	TENSION ABOUT FUTURE OF CHILD	33
23	RESPONSE REGARDING DIFFICULTY IN BALANCING DIFFERENT RESPONSIBILITIES	34
24	ADJUSTMENT WITH CHILD BEHAVIOUR	35
25	SATISFACTION AS A PARENT	36

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study examines the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children. Parents of intellectually disabled children faced a lot of difficulties and problems. This study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of their difficulties. The goal is to enable them to overcome the problems. The object of this systematic review is to examine the stigma status of intellectually disabled children and their parents.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

A study on the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 General Objective

To study the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- To study about difficulties faced by parents of disabled children.
- To study the participation of intellectually disabled children in society.
- To study the psychological problems faced by parents.
- To study about the social support system for the parents of intellectually disabled children.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the researchers knowledge about the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children. The study will help to overcome the issue faced by the parent. These all are the social stigma they faced and how they can overcome and what all are the strategies to overcome. To understand the major issue and to understand about disability. It will help to diagnose the issue of while being a social worker while approaching some issue we could easily diagnose the mental disabilities of the student and give proper treatment.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter 1 introduction includes the title of the study that is “ A study on the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study and chapterization.

The second chapter includes the review of literature, consisting of the review of all available studies related to social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children.

The third chapter research methodology includes theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts, dependent and independent variables, research design ,universe and unit of the study , source of data etc.

Chapter four deals with data presentation and interpretation of data. The final fifth chapter consists of major findings, implication of the study , limitations of the study , suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The study is to understand major issues faced by parents as well as intellectually disabled children. And to understand social stigma towards the parents of intellectually disabled children. In this study aims to an in-depth understanding of their difficulties. And the goal is to enable them to overcome their problems. The study will help how to overcome the issue and faced by to make aware the parent.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. In writing the literature review, the purpose is to convey what knowledge and ideas have been established on a topic, and what their strengths and weaknesses are. As a piece of writing, the literature review is defined by a guiding concept. It is not just a descriptive list of the material available, or a set of summaries. A literature review is more than the search for information, and goes beyond being a descriptive annotated bibliography. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help to determine the nature of the research. Works, which are irrelevant, should be discarded and those, which are peripheral, should be looked at critically.

2.2. REVIEWS

2.2.1. Farideh Malekshahi, Jafar Rezaian, Mohammad Almasian (2020) studied on “Intellectually Disabled Children and Their Parents Problems: Preliminary Evaluation and the Suggestion of Effective Strategies”. Apart from the functional problems that disability creates for the disabled, it has negative effects on parents as well. Thus, identifying these problems plays a decisive role in the health of the family. In this regard, the present study aimed to determine the psychosocial problems of the parents of intellectually disabled children (IDC) receiving services from the Iranian State Welfare Organization in Khorramabad. Materials and Methods: Participants consisted of the parents of IDC receiving services from the State Welfare Organization from Iran, in Khorramabad during 2015. The data collection instrument was a questionnaire including demographic items and items related to psychological and social problems. The parents of 144 IDC participated in the study and completed the questionnaire via interviews, at 34 homes. Results: All parents suffered from psychosocial difficulties although, on average, mothers had more problems due to their different roles in families. Finally, a significant relationship was found between parents’ education and the gender of the IDC. Conclusion: The impact of disability on parents depends on the severity of the disability and parents’ coping skills, abilities, and capabilities.

2.2.2. Sanjay Kumar Chourasiya, Anil Baghel, Kale, Arpit Verma (2018). “A cross-sectional study on stress perceived by families of mentally challenged children enrolled in special schools of a city of central India”. It was noticed that 47.97% of fathers and 68% of mothers

are in the age group of 30-40 years. The severity of retardation was mild in 36 children, moderate in 46 children while 20 had severe retardation, 32% of mothers feel mild stress of which 59.3% have education level up to degree college. 61% of mothers show moderate stress of which 68.8% have education level up to degree college.

2.2.3. Galloway, Brieanne A(2015) "Acceptance Experience of Parents of Children with Mental Illness". It was noticed that, there were not many distinctions among experiences of parents of children with 'socially acceptable' and 'non socially acceptable' diagnosis. Experiences appeared to be quite varied and individual for all parents. Both parent's support and time since a child's diagnosis did emerge as factors that could impact a parent's experience and acceptance of their child.

2.2.4. Mohammad Shamiml, Ahmed Abdella Mohammad Osman (2015) studied on "Parental Attitudes Towards Children with Mental Retardation: Cross Sectional Study from NGOs in Northern India." The three main variables of the study (severity of mental retardation, sex and age) when interact with each other do not affected significantly on the parental attitudes towards children with mental retardation. Conclusion: There is a parental negative attitude towards children with mental retardation which is highly on home management and lowest on acceptance.

2.2.5. Awat Feizi, Badroddin Najmi, Aseih Salesi, Maryam Chorami, and Rezvan Hoveidafar (2014) studied "Parenting stress among mothers of children with different physical, mental, and psychological problems". Mothers of children with sensory-motor mental and chronic physical problems experience more stress than mothers of children 35 with psychological disorders. The stress score of mothers of children with psychological disorders was lower than the other two groups. Also there was a significant difference between the score of mothers of children with chronic physical problems and mothers of children with psychological disorders regarding parent-child dysfunctional interaction. A significant difference was observed in terms of stress among mothers of children with sensory-motor mental problems with different numbers of children; also mothers of children with chronic physical problems in different levels of education have experienced different levels of parenting stress.

2.2.6. Mubarak S. Aldosari and Lisa A. Pufpaff, (2014) studied "Sources of Stress among Parents of Children with Intellectual Disabilities: A Preliminary Investigation in Saudi Arabia". It was noticed that higher perceived stress levels in Saudi mothers compared to fathers regarding the overall parent-child relationship, the child's individual characteristics, and the parent's characteristics. Implications provide research based data for stakeholders in the development of appropriate and effective programs for parents of children with intellectual disabilities, especially for mothers. Arusa Lakshni, Irma Gavino, Aisha yousafzai (2013)

reviewed “The impact of caring for children with mental retardation on families as perceived by mothers in Karachi, Pakistan. Mothers reported positive contribution to family life as a result of caring for a child with mental retardation. There was an acceptance of the situation and a trend towards upward favourable comparison with other families.

2.2.7. Islam MZ, Shanaz R, Farjana S (2013) studied on “Stress among Parents of Children with Mental Retardation”. It was noticed that the parents of children with mental retardation shared significantly greater stress scores than the parents of children with no mental retardation. Mental stress score was significantly higher among PCMR than the PCNR while physical stress score was insignificantly higher among PCMR than the PCNR. Majority of the parents with mentally challenged children had higher mental stress than physical stress. Mothers had significantly higher mental stress scores than the fathers of mentally challenged children.

2.2.8. Lohith Shetty & Severine Menezes (2013). “A Study On The Problems Faced By The Parents In Handling The Mentally Challenged Children In Mangalore Districts' '. The attitude of the people has taken a positive turn towards mentally challenged or the 36 challenged the new modern technical word ‘Special Children’ due to increased knowledge, awareness due to higher education and societal initiatives. People with such disabilities are often not seen as full citizens of society. Person-centered planning and approaches are seen as methods of addressing the continued labelling and exclusion of socially devalued people, such as people with disabilities, encouraging a focus on the person as someone with capacities and gifts as well as support needs. The researchers aim at assessing the knowledge of the parents regarding the mental retardation and the psycho-social, economic problems they face.

2.2.9. Cameron L. Neece, Shulamite A. Green, and Bruce L. Baker (2012) studied on ‘Parenting Stress and Child Behaviour Problems: A Transactional Relationship Across Time’. It was noticed that Behaviour problems and parenting stress co-varied significantly across time for both groups of children. Cross-lagged panel analyses generally supported a bidirectional relationship between parenting stress and child behaviour problems for mothers and fathers. Narmada Hidangmayum and Pushpa B. Khadi (2012). “Parenting stress of normal and mentally challenged children.” The results revealed that higher per cent of parents of mentally challenged had clinically significant parenting stress (73.4%) than parents of the normal children (21.7%).

In their study of family quality of life for Australian families with a child with an intellectual disability, Rillotta (2012) examined the issue of financial well-being affecting family member’s perceptions of quality of life. According to authors, Australian families regard the issue of financial well-being as one of the more important impact domains compared, for example, to practical and emotional support from others.

It is interesting to note that the result from Rillotta (2012) this study showed that most families reported that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with financial well-being. Moreover most family members were of the view that financial well-being was likely to “stay about the same or even decline or improve in the near future”.

2.2.10. Mothers and fathers may also differ in what contributes to their stress. Keller and Honig (2004) found that for fathers, acceptance of the child with the disability and family harmony reduced stress. While mothers were also affected by family harmony, lower socioeconomic status and greater care demands predicted stress. These differences may represent important differences in the way practitioners should intervene with mothers versus fathers. Further research is needed to better understand what contributes to maternal and paternal stress.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The present chapter reviews a framework for the research. The chapter helps the researcher to know about the previous studies related to the topic and also methodology used for analysis and interpretation of data. This gives us an overall idea about the topic and offers us vast understanding.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the path through which researchers need to conduct their research. It shows the way through which these researchers formulate their problems. A methodology can help make the research process efficient and reliable by guiding researcher's on which method to employ at each step. A methodology is any research includes a suitable research design, appropriate selection of population, sampling design, tool and procedures for data collection and analyzing the collected data.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1. THEORETICAL DEFINITION

❖ Social stigma:-

According to Goff man's theory "Social stigma is an attribute, behaviour, or reputation which is socially discrediting in a particular way".

❖ Parents:-

According to Wikipedia "A parent is a caregiver of the offspring in their own specier".

❖ Intellectually disabled children:-

According to Centres for Disease Control (CDC) " It is a term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life".

3.2.2. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

❖ Social stigma:-

Social stigma is the attitude or behaviour of society towards the parents of intellectually disabled children.

❖ Parents:-

Father or mother of intellectually disabled children in Asha Bhavan and Vikasbhavan special school in Kannur district.

❖ Intellectually disabled children:-

Children with psychological disability

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research emphasizes accurate description of a situation or an association disabled children in Kannur district. This study is conducted to understand the community's attitude towards the parents of intellectually disabled children aged 15 to 25 years in Karuvanchal and Edoor of Kannur district.

3.4 PILOT STUDY

Pilot study conducted before the main study. The main aim of pilot study is to test the feasibility and variability of the study. The researcher conducted a pilot study before collecting the data and gave an idea about the research problem.

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.5.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

Parents of intellectually disabled children in Kannur district .

3.5.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

A parent of intellectually disabled children in Kannur district.

3.6 SAMPLING

Research design is a logical and systematic plan for directing a research. The sampling method used for the study is simple random sampling. In this research the population of parents of intellectually disabled children to select lottery methods.

3.7 SOURCE OF DATA

Researchers used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.7.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents through questionnaires.

3.7.2 SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data was collected from books, articles, and topics for getting related information.

The researcher used a self-prepared questionnaire as the tool for collecting the primary data.

3.8 TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used self-prepared questionnaire as the tool for collecting the primary data.

3.9 PRE-TEST

The researcher met two respondents and collected the data to identify whether it was effective and understandable to them.

3.10 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used a questioning method for data collection.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher made use of Microsoft Excel to do the statistical application. It can be helpful at all stages of a research project. The data is presented on a graph sheet.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

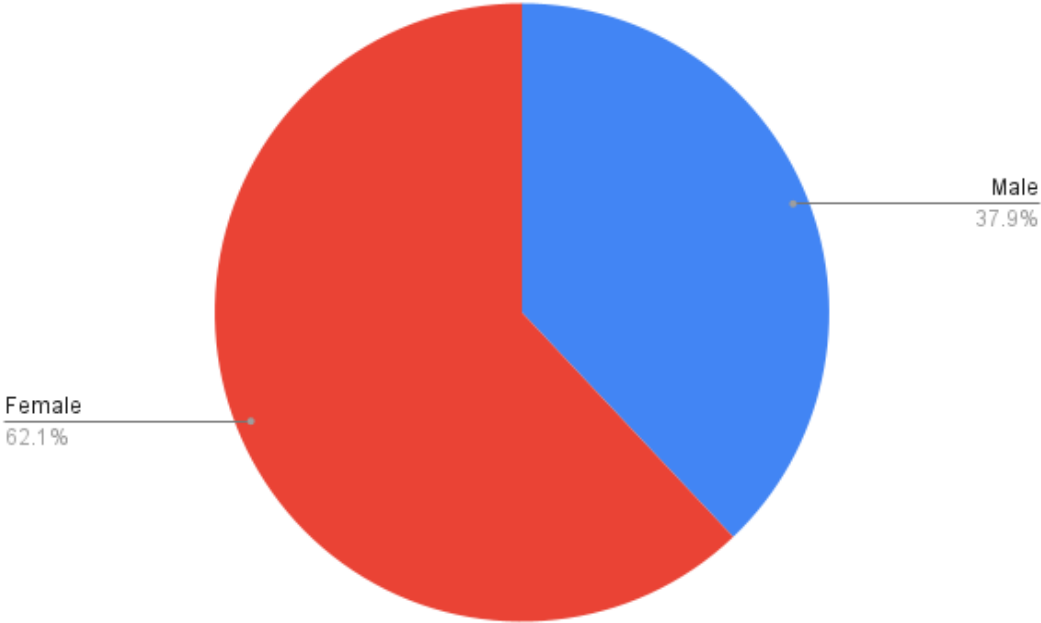
4.1.INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in the research process. It is the area of critical examination of the assembled and grouped data for studying the characteristics of the object under study and for determining the pattern of relationship among the variables relating to it. Data analysis is described as the process of bringing order, structure, and meaning to the collected data. The data analysis aims to unearth patterns or regularities by observing, exploring,organizing, transforming and modeling the collected data. Data interpretation is the process of using diverse analytical methods to review data and arrive at relevant conclusions. The interpretation data helps researchers to categorize, manipulate, and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

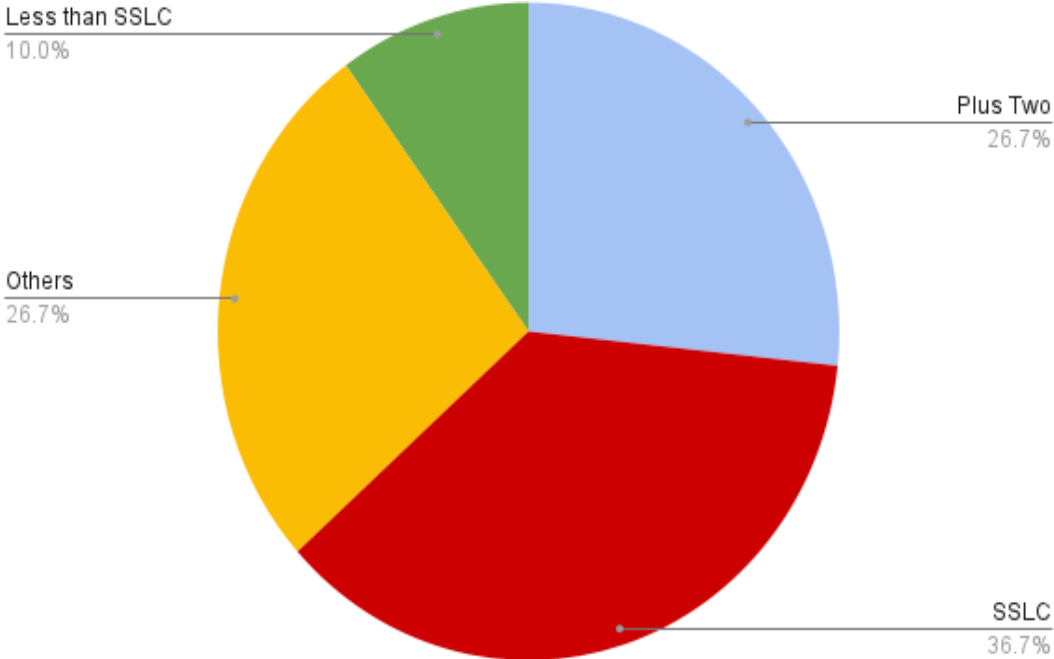
Figure No.01



The above figure 01 shows the gender of the participants. Here 62% of parents are females and other 38% are males. This means the majority of parents responded are female, because mothers are taking care of the children.

4.2.2 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

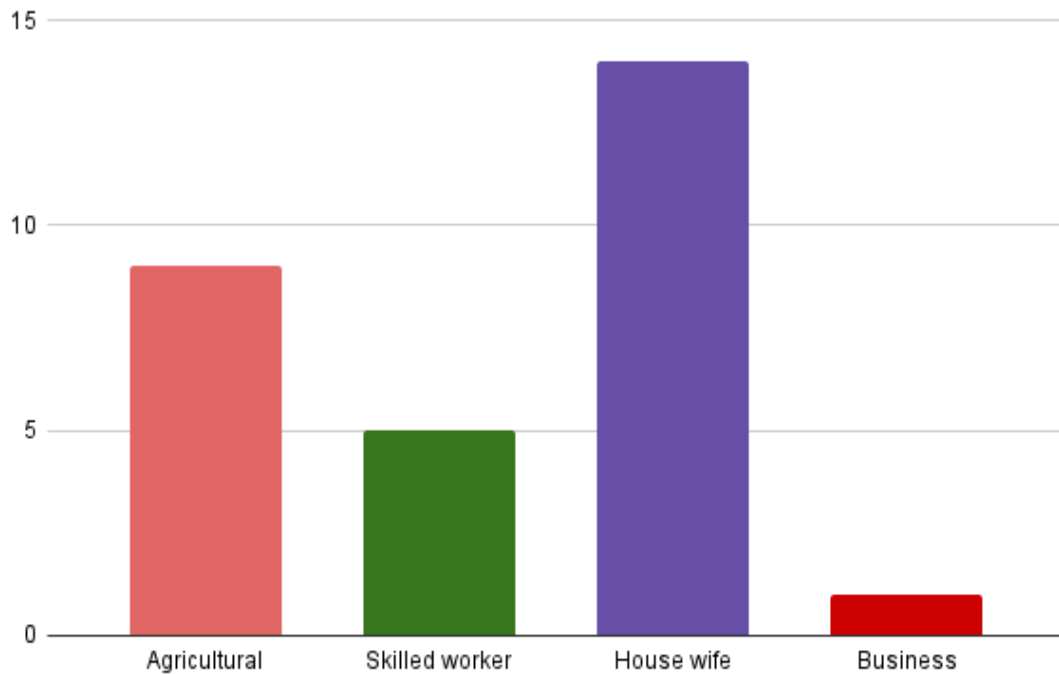
Figure No. 02



The above figure 02 shows the educational qualification of respondents. 3 (10%) of the respondents are less than SSLC, 11 (36.7%) are SSLC , 8 (10%) are studying plus two level education and 8 (10%) of the respondents are studying other higher education. From the above chart it is clear that the majority of the respondents studied SSLC.

4.2.3 OCCUPATION

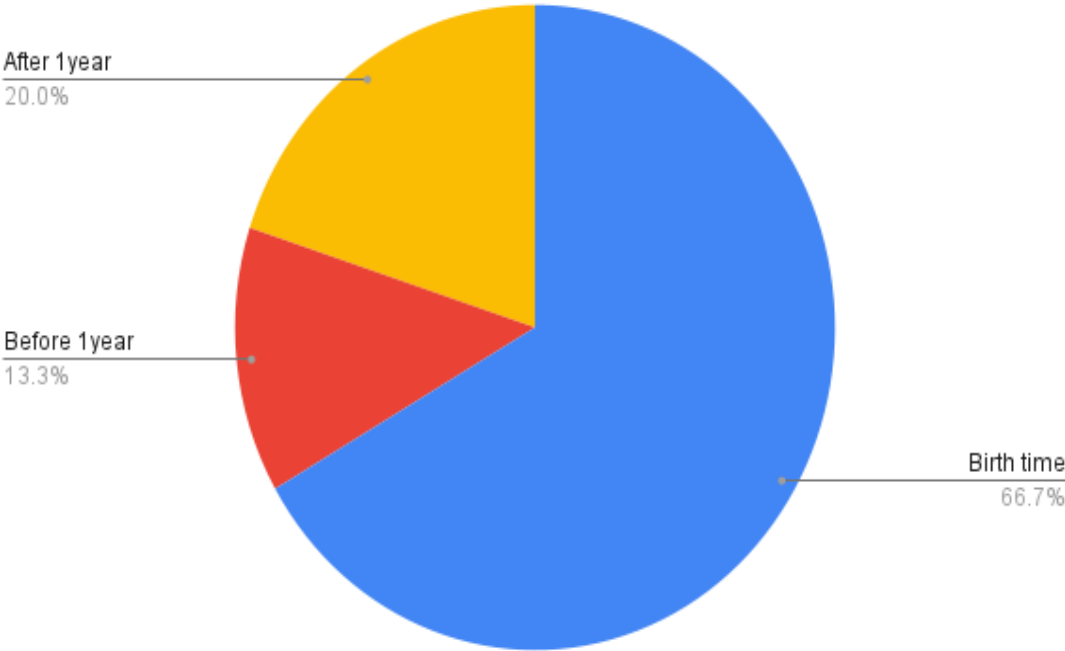
Figure No 03



The above chart shows that 31% of the respondents are from agricultural background and 17.2% are going for skilled worker and 48.3% of house wife and 3.4 % are from business background. From the above chart it is clear that the majority of the respondents are house wife because they are less educated and the other majority of the respondents are agricultural work because the respondents residing in rural area where main source of income is agriculture.

4.2.4 FIRST SYMPTOM IN CHILD

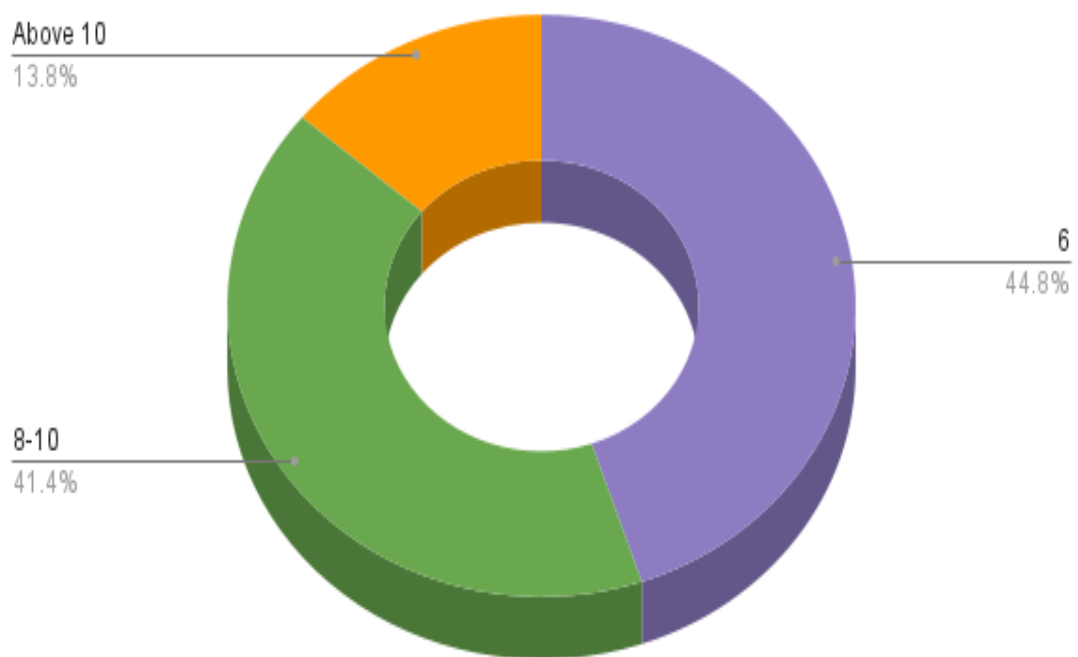
Figure No 04



The above figure 04 shows that 66.7% of the respondents are found first symptom of disability in their child at the time of birth, 20% of the respondents found first symptoms of disability in their child after 1 year and the 13.3% of the respondents found first symptoms of disability in their child before 1 year. The majority of the children's are started to show the first symptoms birth time. Because during infancy stage babies start to show growth rate in different stages.

4.2.5 EDUCATION STARED

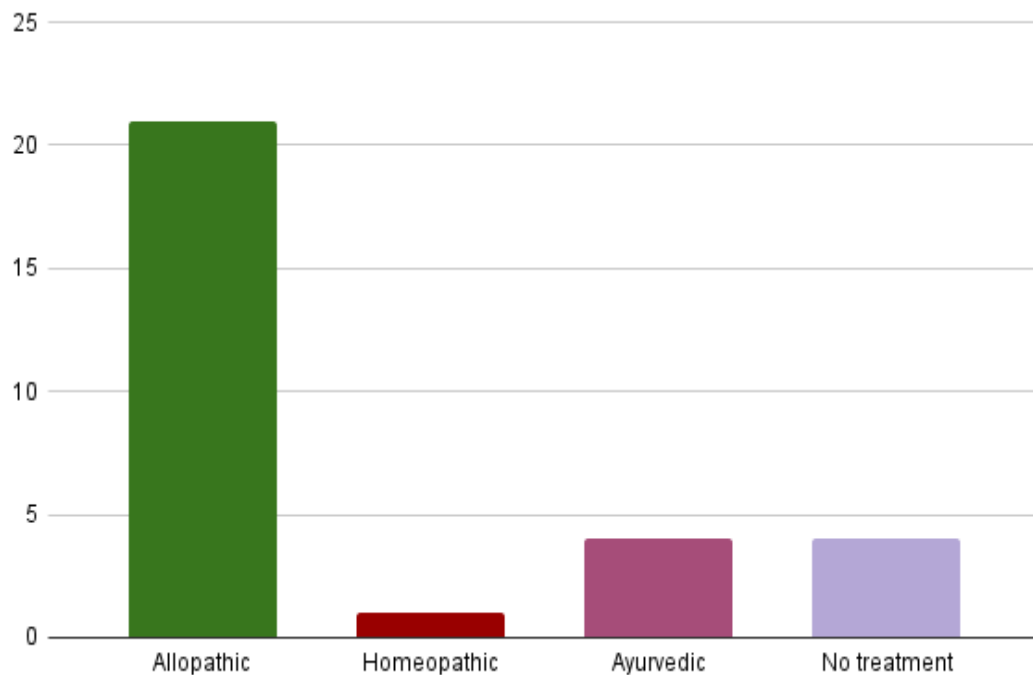
Figure No 05



The above figure 04 shows that education started in children's. 44.8% of the children are educated in the age of 6. 41.4% of the children are educated in the age of 8-10 and the 13.8% of children are educated in the age of above 10.

4.2.6 PROVIDED TREATMENT

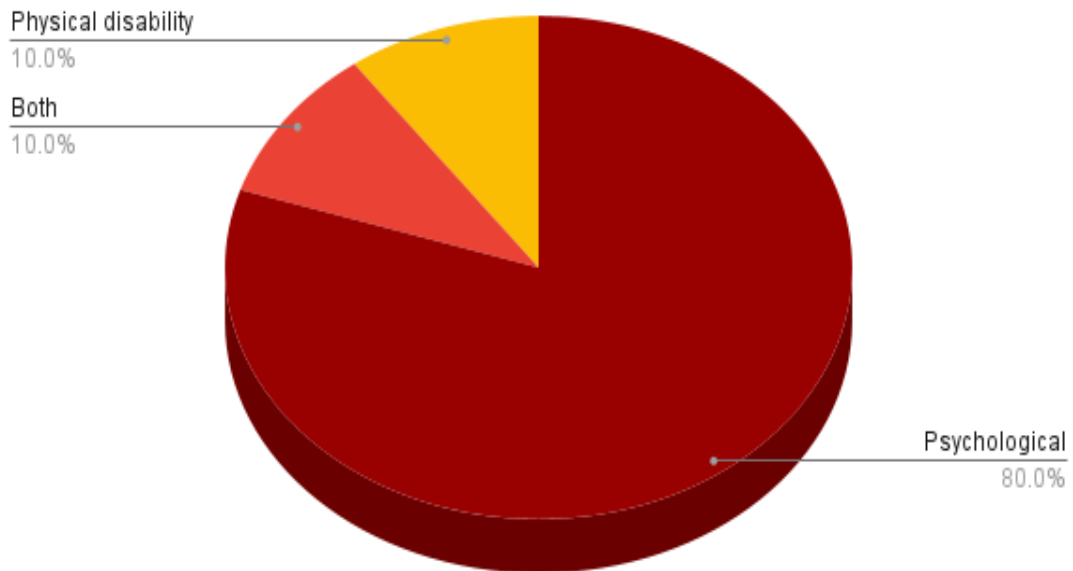
Figure No 06



The above graph shows that 70% of the children are taking allopathic treatment, 3.3% of the children are taking homeopathic treatment, 13.3% of the children are ayurvedic treatment and 13.3% of the children are not taking any medicine. From the above chart it is clear that the majority of the respondents agreed that they are giving allopathic treatment for their children because they think it is more effective treatment. Availability of allopathic hospitals is more in their place and according to them allopathic treatment have no side effects.

4.4.7 TYPE OF DISABILITY

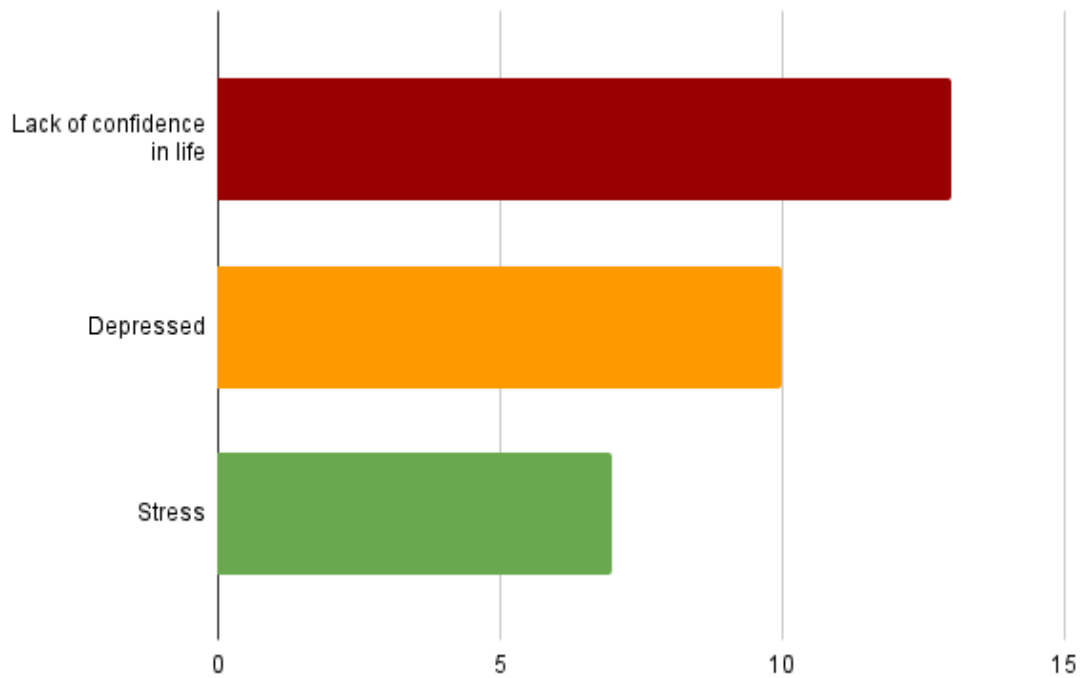
Figure No 07



The above figure 07 shows that 80% of the children are facing psychological disability, 10% of the children are facing physical disability and 10% of the children are facing both psychological and physical disability. The majority of the children are facing psychological disability because the Ashabhavan and Vikasbhavan schools are mainly focused on psychological disabled children. Physical retard children it is difficult to come regular to the school.

4.2.8 PARENTS RESPONDS TO THE DISABILITY

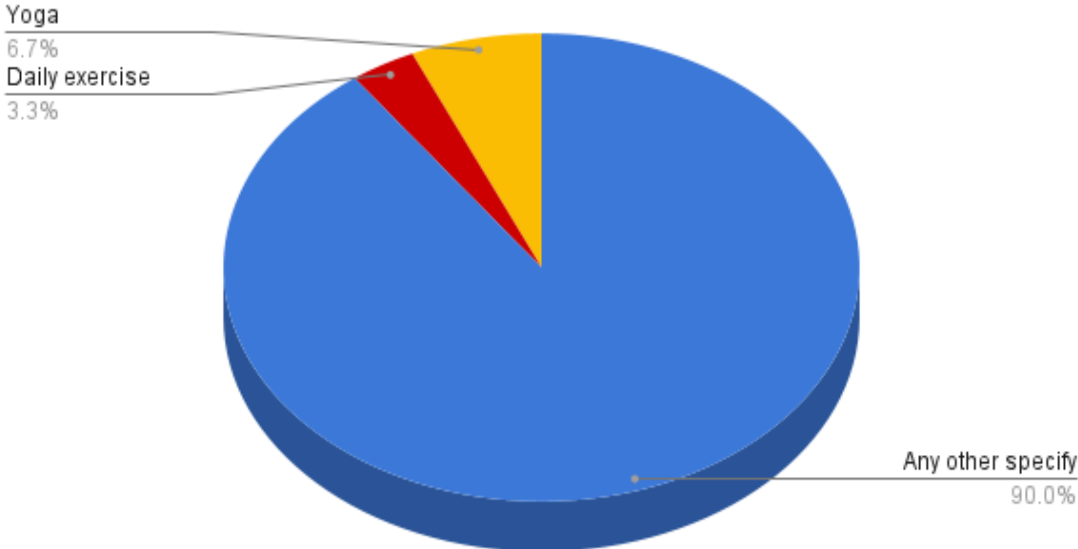
Figure No 08



The above table shows that 45 of the parents got stress after knowing about the illness of their child, 65 of the parents got depression after knowing about the illness of their child, 34 of the parents lost confidence in life after knowing about the illness of their child. From the above chart clear that majority of the parents lost confidence the life after knowing about the illness of their child because suddenly they are unable to adjust with the situation and most of the respondents are shocked by knowing about the illness and they have tension about their child future life.

4.2.9 PARENTS OVERCOME THE STRESS

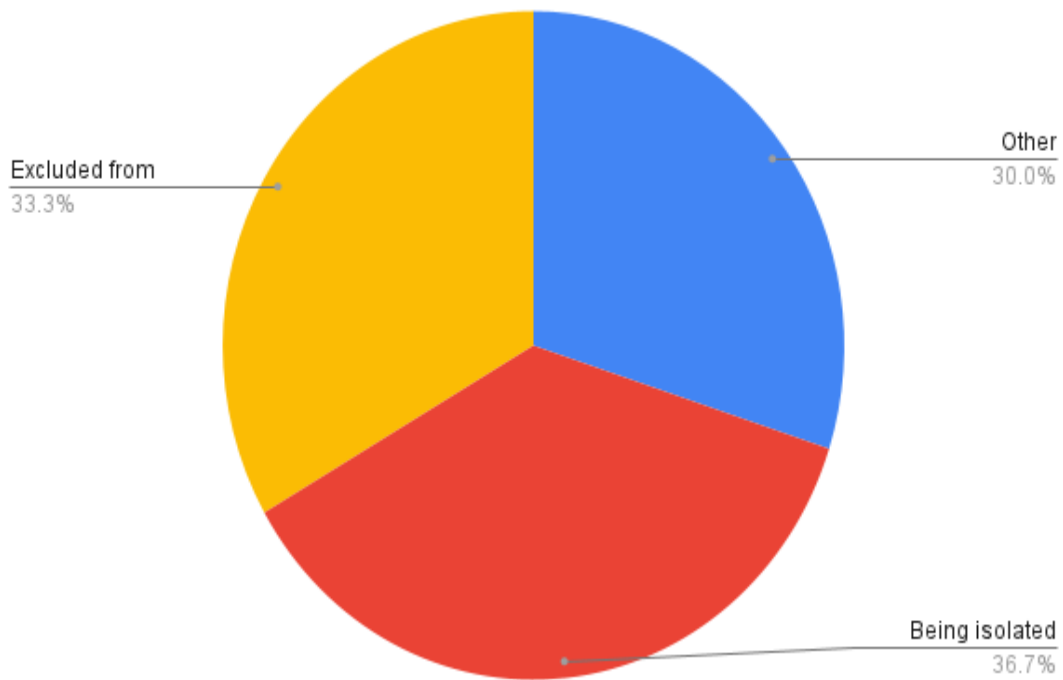
FigureNo.09



From the above chart 27 (90%) of respondents are overcoming other ways like healthy lifestyle,prayer and all. 2 (6.7%) of the respondents are doing yoga as a coping strategy to overcome stress and 1(3.3%) of the respondent are doing daily exercise to overcome stress. The above table shows that majority of the respondents are overcome other ways like healthy life style,prayer because it is providing energy and healty mind to them.

4.2.10 PARENTS FACED PROBLEMS

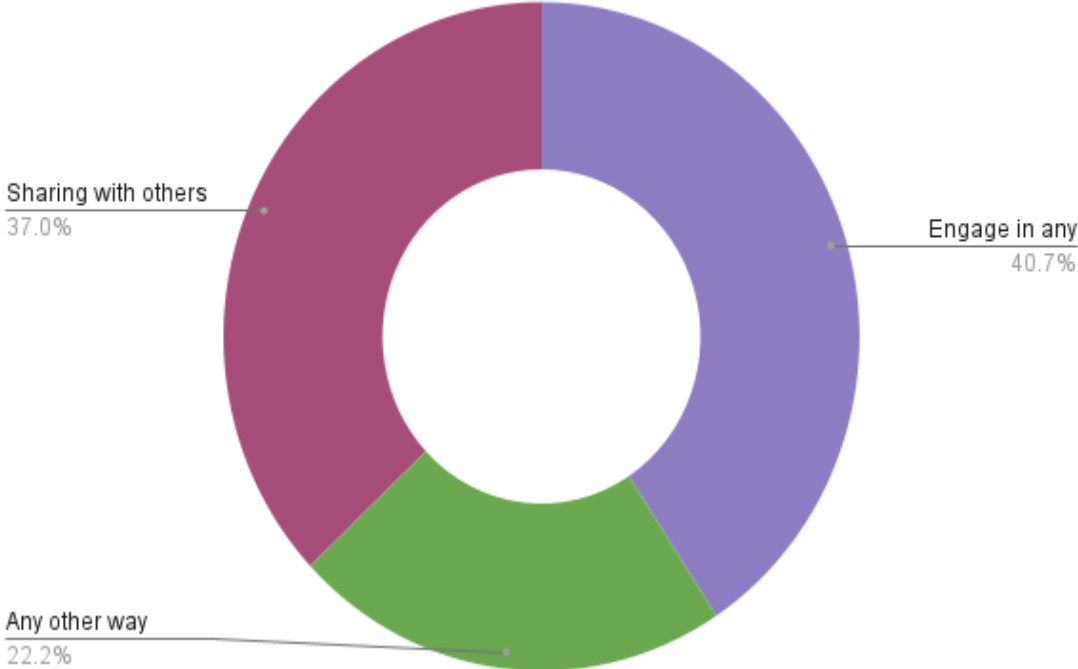
Figure No.10



The above figure 10 shows that 11 (36.7%) Of the the respondents are telling that they being isolated after knowing about the illness of their child, 10 (33.3%) of the respondents are excluded the family after knowing about the illness of their child and 9(30%) of the respondents are telling that they faced other problems after knowing about the illness.From the above chart it is clear that majority of the respondents are telling that they being isolated after knowing about the illness because everyone included family members, relatives,friends are may not be ready to accept a special child's behaviour.

4.2.11 COPING EMOTIONAL FEELINGS

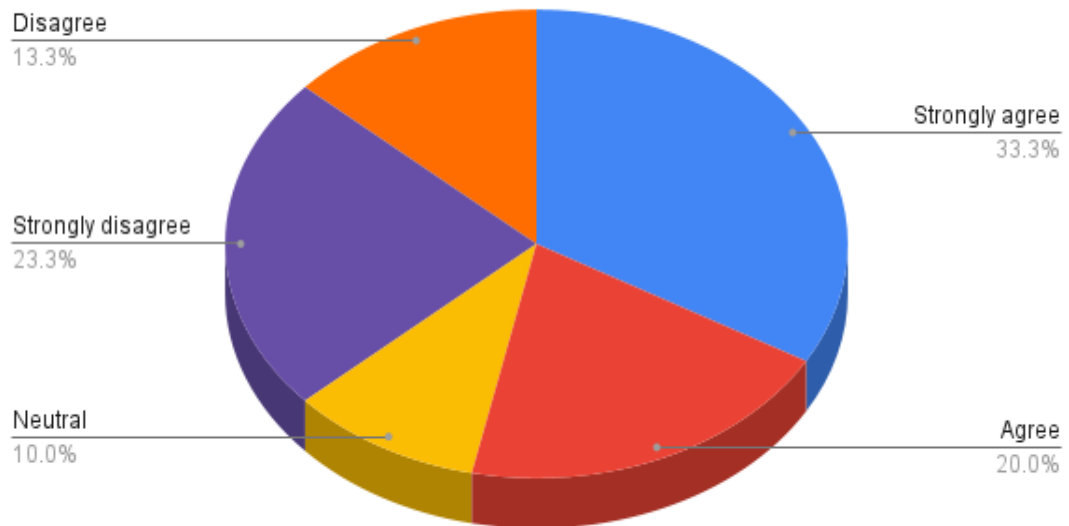
Figure No.11



The above chart shows that 11 (40.7%) of the respondents are engaged in any other activities for coping their emotional feelings, 10 (37%) of the respondents are sharing their problem with others to cope their emotional feelings and 6 (22.2%) used any other way like prayer and all for control their emotional feelings. Majority of the respondents are engaged in any other activities for coping with their emotional feelings because troubles are forgotten when engaged in other activities.

4.2.12 CLASSIFICATION BASED ON FAMILY SUPPORT

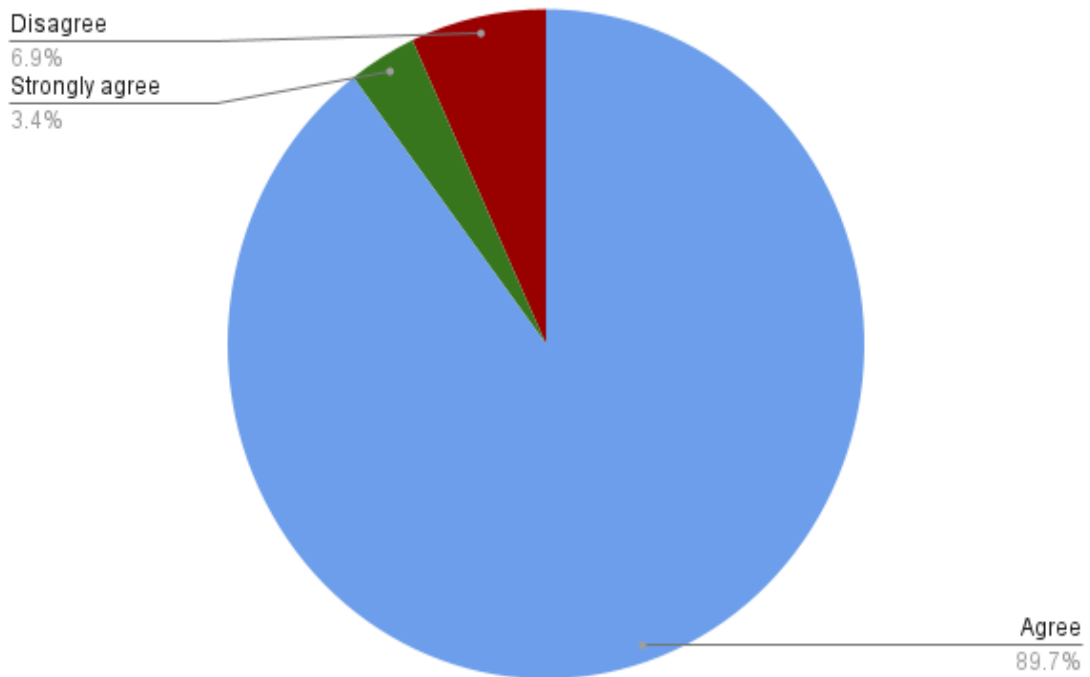
Figure No.12



The above chart shows that 10 (33.3%) of the parents are getting strongly support from family members, 6 (20%) Of the parents are getting support from family members, 7 (23.3%) Of the parents are strongly not supported from family members, 4 (13.3%) of the parents are not getting support from family members. The majority of the parents are getting full support from the family members because family members are educated and they are aware about the situation. And most respondents are facing financial difficulty, so family members support these special children's parents regarding every matter.

4.2.13 CONCESSION FROM GOVERNMENT

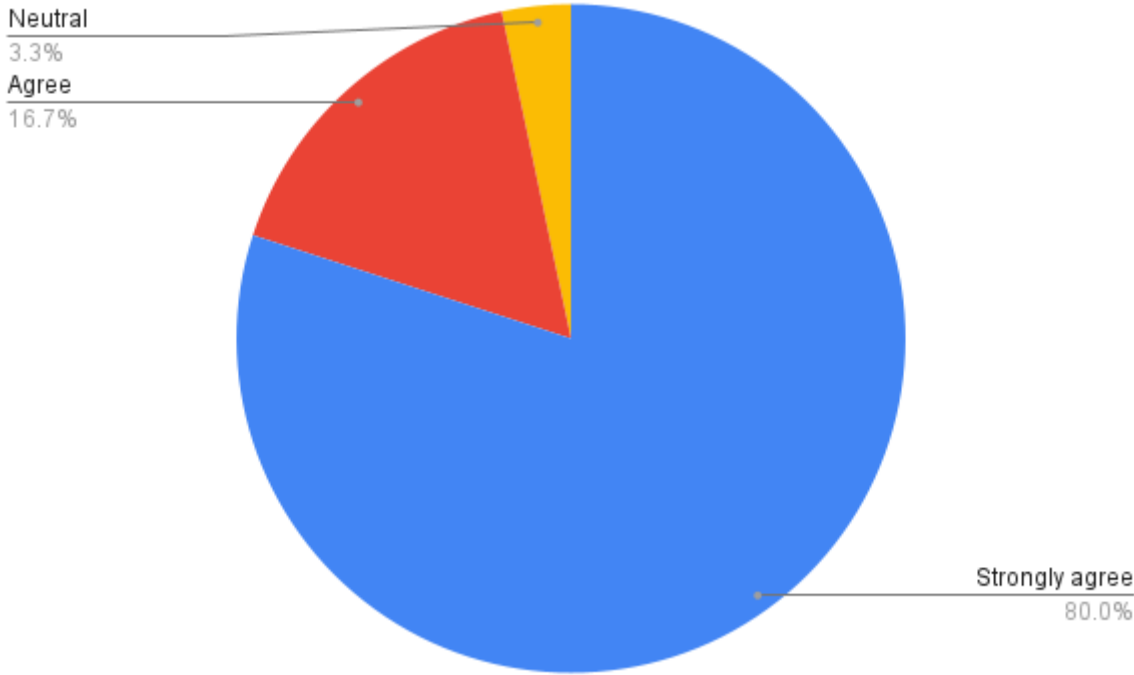
Figure No.13



The above table shows that 27(89.7%) of the respondents agree that their children's are getting concession from government side, 1 (3.4%) of the respondent strongly agree that their child are getting concession from government side, and 2 (6.9%) of the special children's are not getting from any support from government. From the above table it is clear that the majority of the special children are getting concessions from the government.

4.2.14 FINANCIAL BURDEN

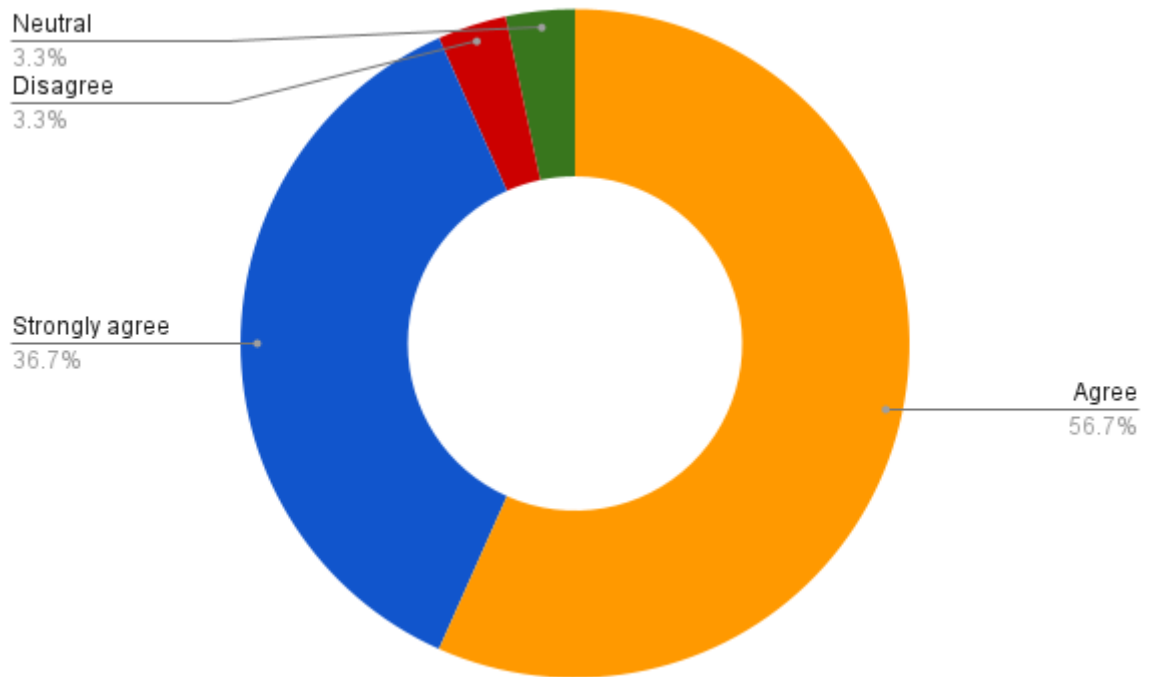
Figure No.14



The above table shows that 24 (80%) of the parents are strongly facing financial burden due to the children’s illness and 5 (16.7%) of the parents are facing financial burden due to the children’s illness, and the 1(3.3%) of the parents is not facing financial burden. The majority of the parents are facing financial difficulty due to their children’s illness, because treatment for the special children is costly and they are not getting support from the government in child birth time. Most of them are from agriculture background, so there is difficulty in managing family and treatment costs of special children.

4.2.15 COMMITMENT TO TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN

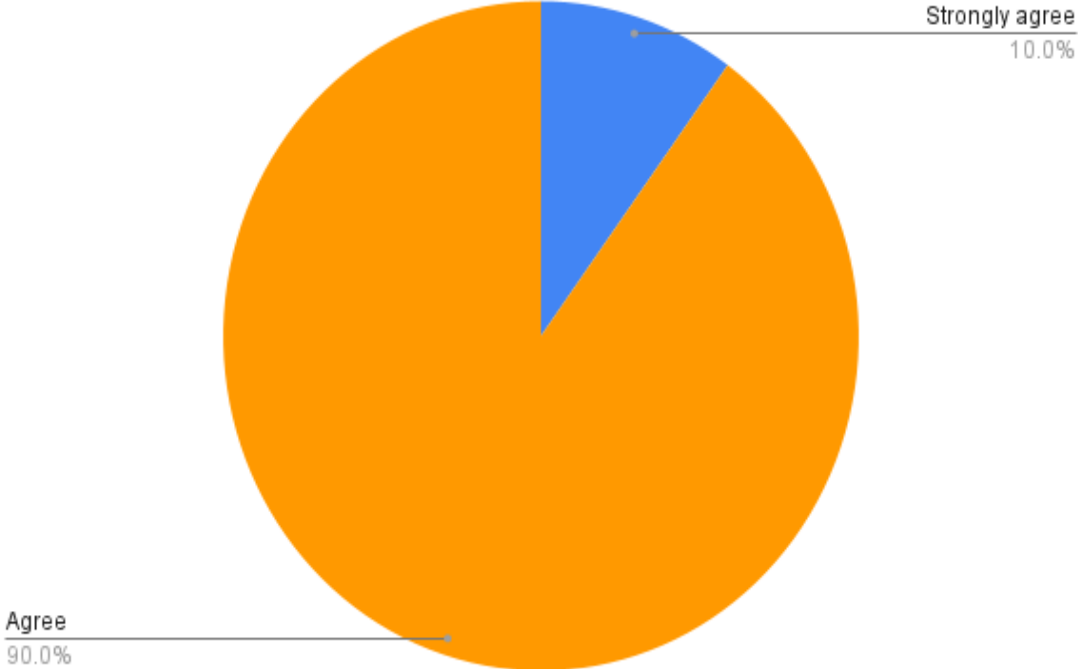
Figure No. 15



The above table shows that 11 (36.7%) of the parents strongly agree that caring for their child is taking more energy and time than they expect. 17 (56.7%) of the parents are agreeing that caring for their child is taking more time and energy. 1 (3.3%) of the parents disagree that caring for their child does not need more energy and time. From the above table it is clear that the majority of the parents are agreeing that caring for their child is taking more energy and time because the children are not able to follow the instructions and they are not able to do the daily activities themselves. They want full support from parents for every work.

4.2.16 THE SPENDING TIME WITH CHILD

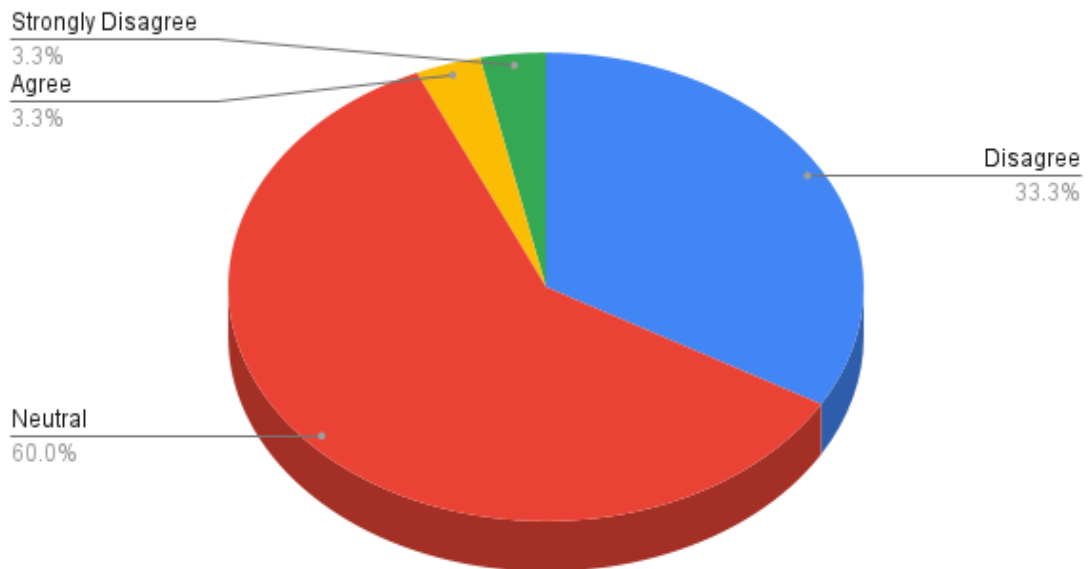
Figure No.16



The above figure 16 shows that 3 (10%) of the parents strongly agree that they are enjoying spending time with children, 27 (90%) of the parents are agreeing that they enjoy spending time with children. From the above figure it is clear that the majority of the respondents agree that they are enjoying spending time with children because for them their child is not a burden. And they are enjoying taking care of them.

4.2.17 SHY OR GUILTY TO FACE SOCIETY

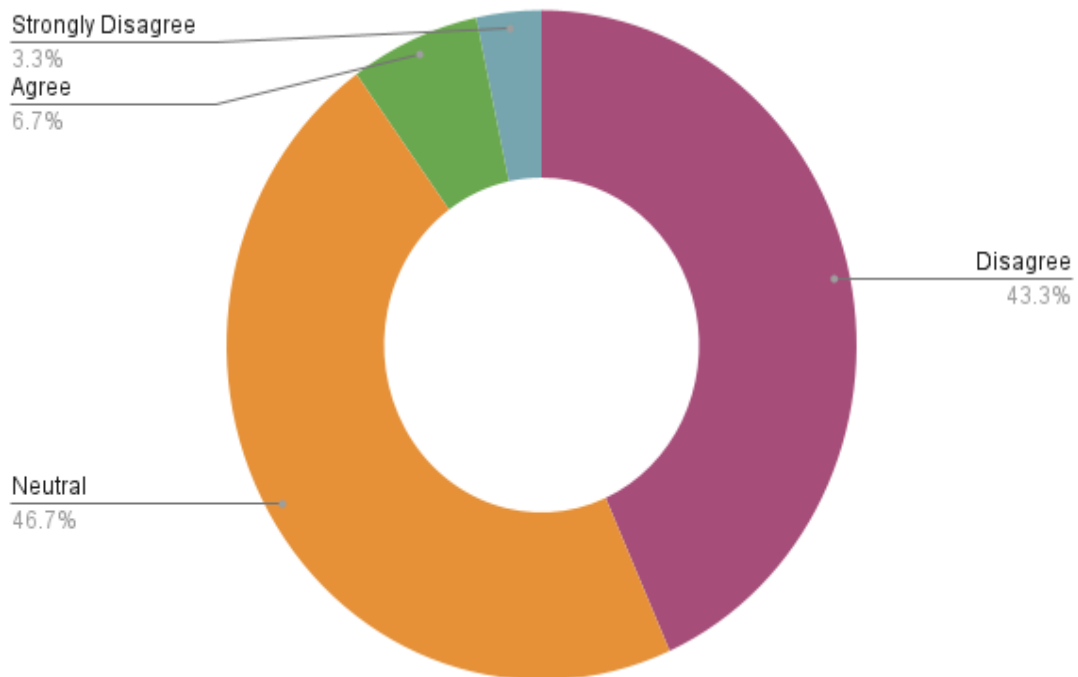
Figure No.17



The above chart shows that 60% of the respondents are strongly disagree feel any shy or guilty to face society after knowing about the illness, 3.3% of the respondents sometimes felt shy and guilty to face the society and 33.3% of the respondents are disagree feel any shy or guilty to face society after knowing about the illness. From the above table it is clear that the majority of the respondents are never shy or guilty to face the society after knowing about the illness because they are more confident and they have the courage to face the problems. Most of the parents are ready to face the problem and they take it as a challenge.

4.2.18 PROBLEM RELATED TO CHILD SIBLINGS

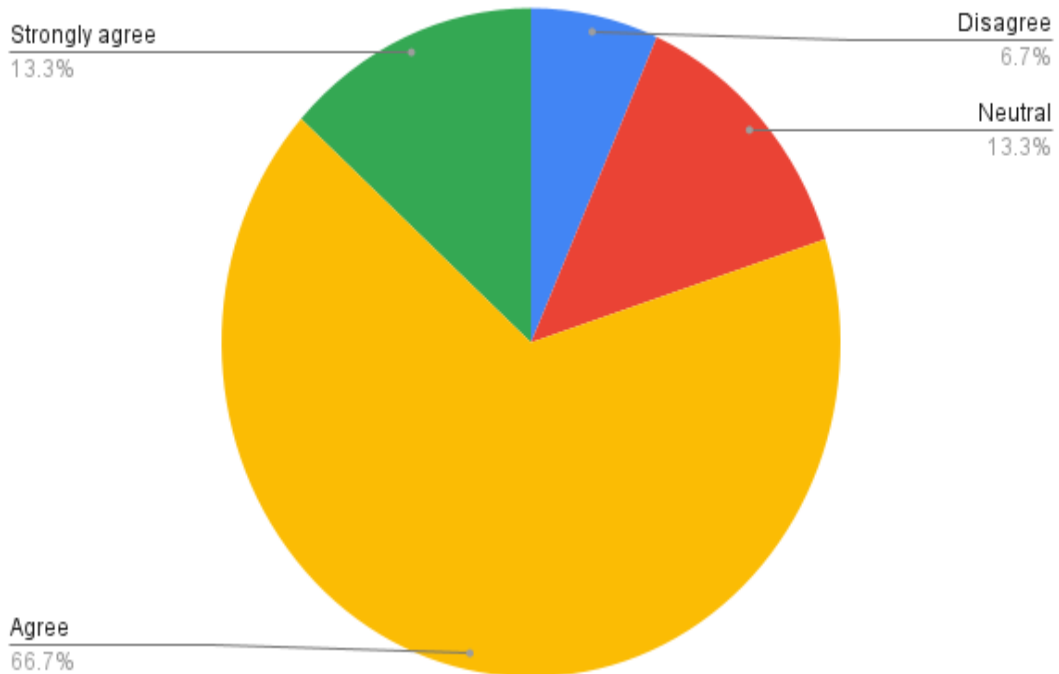
Figure No 18



The above table shows that 46% of the respondents are telling that child siblings are not facing problems because of the special child and also 43.3% of the respondents are telling that child siblings disagree facing problems. 3.3% of the respondents strongly disagree and 6.7% of the child siblings are facing problems because of the special child. From the above table it is clear that the majority of the respondents are telling that the child siblings are not facing any because of the special child. Because siblings are aware about the special child and they are coping with the situation. Siblings are educated and they are ready to accept the situation. They are even helping their parents in managing special children.

4.2.19 CHILD PROBLEM AFFECTS NORMAL LIFE

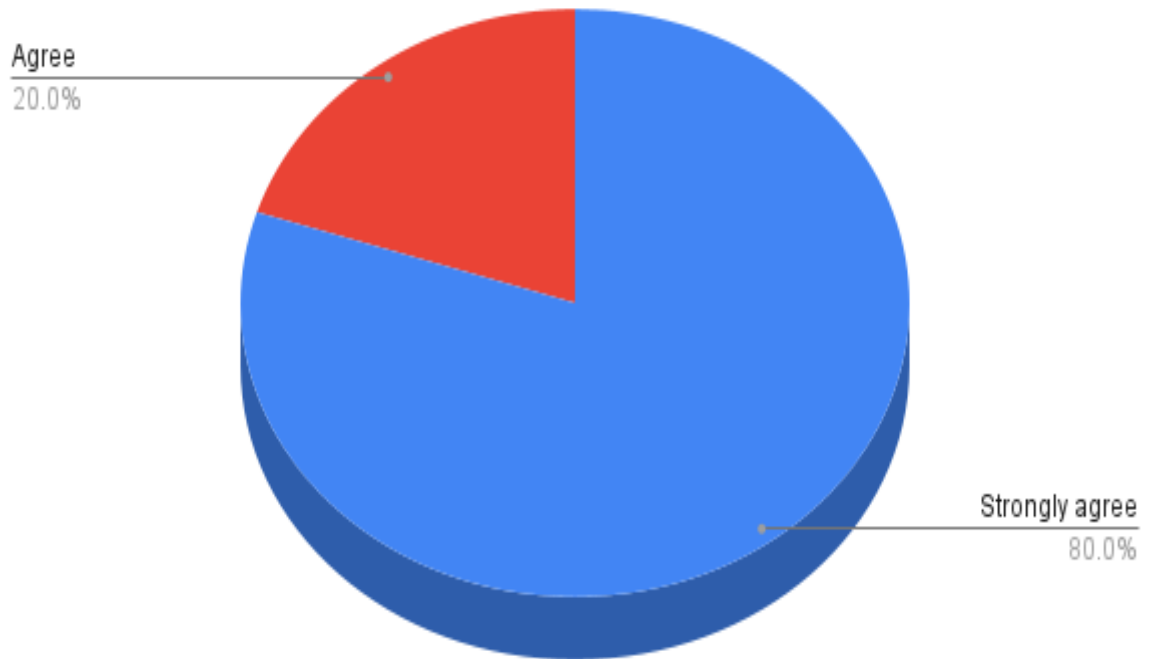
Figure No 19



The above chart shows that 13.3% of the respondents are strongly agree that child problems affected their normal life situation, 66.7% of the respondents are agree that child problems affected their normal life situation, 13.3% of the respondents are telling that their manage the situation and 6.7 % of the respondents are disagree that child problems affected their normal life situation. From the above chart the majority of the respondents agree that the child problem affects their normal life situation because caring for the child takes more time and cost so it will affect their normal life situation.

4.2.20 IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

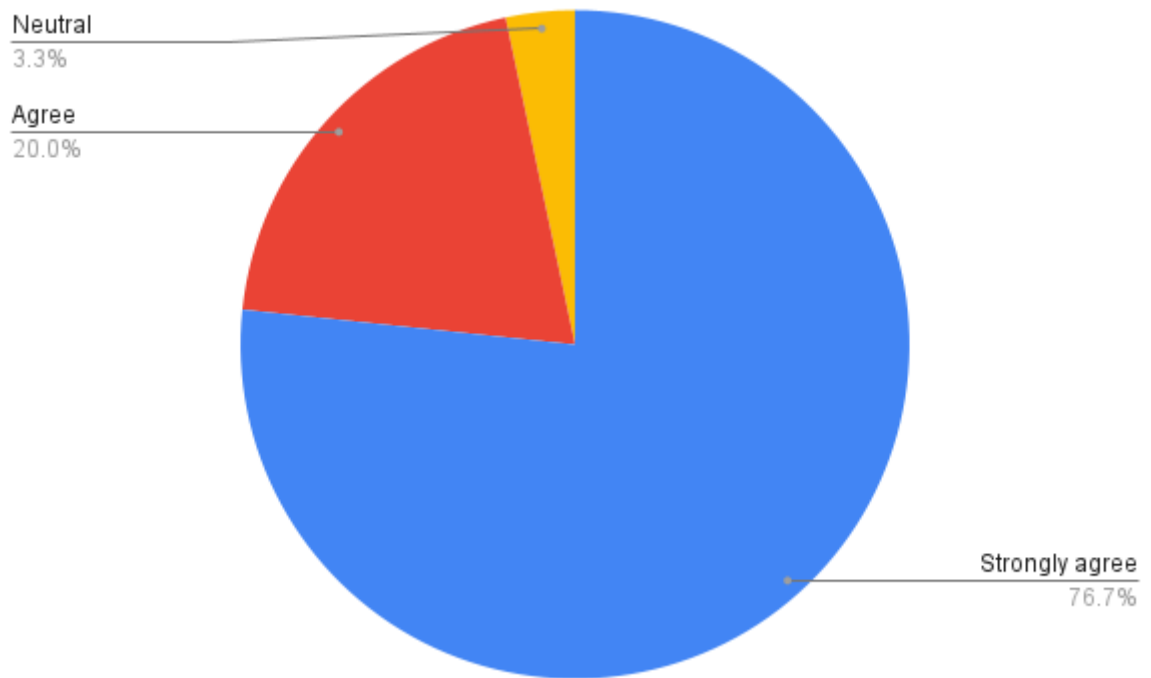
Figure No 20



The above chart shows that 80% of the respondents strongly agree that special education is given improvement in their children and 20% of the respondents agree that special education is given improvement in their children. From the above chart the majority of the respondents agree that special education is giving improvement in their children. Special education syllabus and activities are mainly focused on the child's intelligence and capacity so it is easy for the children. And special education teaches them how to manage themselves.

4.2.21 RESPONSE REGARDING FURTHER EDUCATION

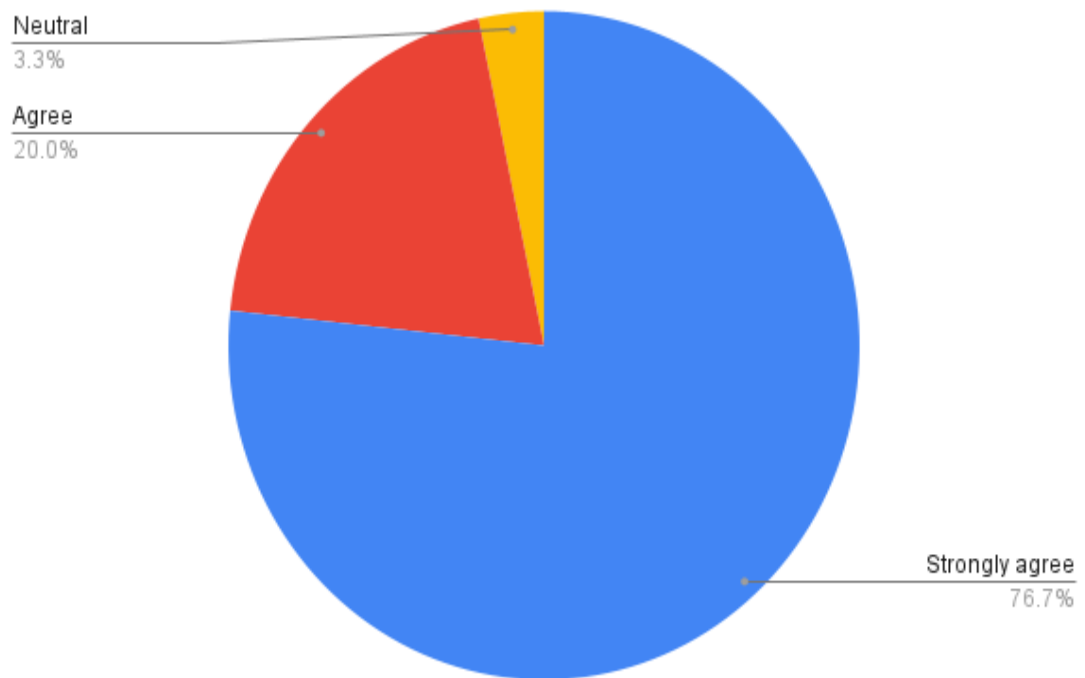
Figure No 21



The above chart shows that 76.7% of the respondents strongly agree to give further education for their children, 20 % of the respondents are ready to give further education for their child, and 3.3%of the respondent depend upon their child's behaviour. From the above chart it is clear that the majority of the respondents are ready to give further education for their children because they know the importance of education and special education will improve their mental ability. Education will help the child to gain more knowledge regarding social life.

4.2.22 TENSION ABOUT FUTURE OF CHILD

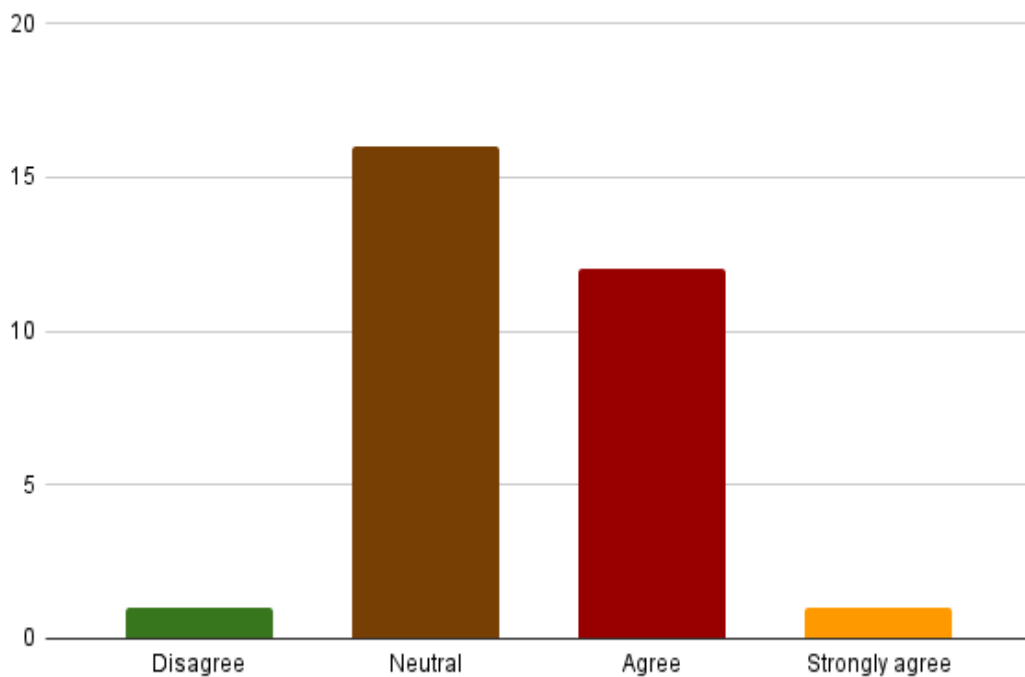
Figure No 22



The above figure shows that 76% of the respondents strongly agree, 20% of the respondents are concerned about the responsibility of their child after their life. From the above table it is clear that all parents are tense about the future of their children.

4.2.23 RESPONSE REGARDING DIFFICULTY IN BALANCING DIFFERENT RESPONSIBILITIES

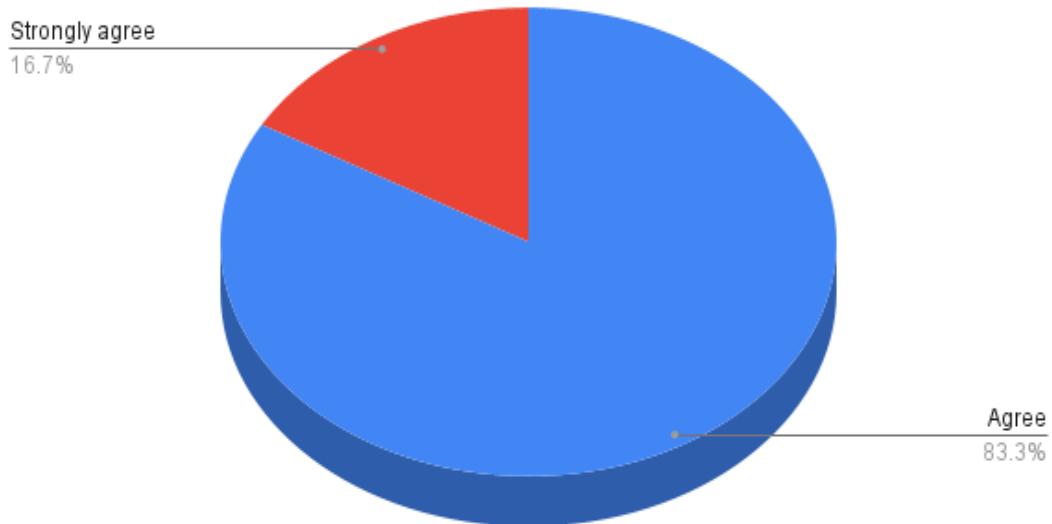
Figure No 23



The above graph shows that 1 of the respondent are disagreeing that they are not facing difficulty in balancing different responsibilities because of their special child, 16 of the respondents are telling that they manage the situation, 12 of the respondents are agreeing and 1 of the respondent are strongly agreeing that they have difficulty in balancing different responsibility because of their child. From the above table it is clear that the majority of the respondents are facing difficulty in balancing different responsibilities because of the special child. Special child is having problems with handling their day to day life activities. So parents have to give more attention to them. Hence they may face difficulty in balancing other responsibilities.

4.2.24 ADJUSTMENT WITH CHILD BEHAVIOUR

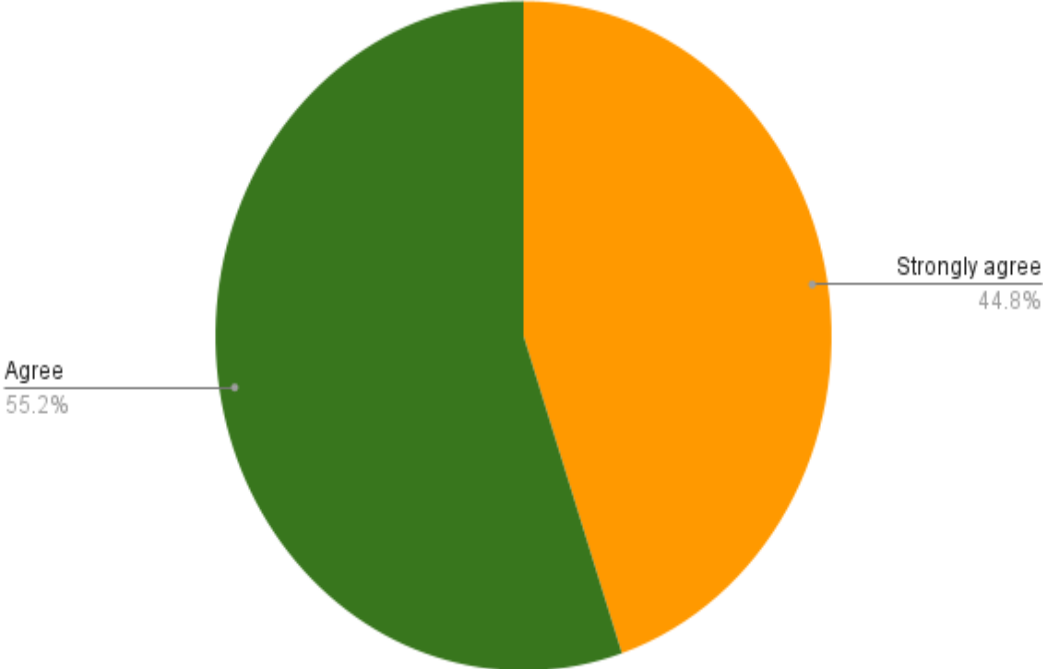
Figure NO 24



The above table shows that 16.7% of the respondents strongly agree that they can adjust with their child behaviour and 83.3% of the respondents agree that they can adjust with their child behaviour. From the above table it is clear that parents have difficulty in adjusting with child behaviour because the behaviour of a special child is different from a normal child. They can't follow things easily, so it is the responsibility of parents to understand their children.

4.2.25 SATISFACTION AS A PARENT

Figure No 25



The above figure shows that 44.8% of the respondents strongly agree and 55.2% of the respondents agree that they are satisfied as a parent. From the above figure it is clear that the majority of the respondents are satisfied as a parent because they are doing their responsibility and happy to take care of their children.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter four deals with the data analysis and interpretation. This is mainly focused on the social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children. The data collected from thirty samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of charts. Through the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher could discover relevant information, draw conclusions and support decision making to solve a research problem.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

- ❖ The majority of the children started to show the first symptom's birth time itself, because during infancy stage babies start to show growth rate in different leaves.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents started educating their child at the age group of 6, because it is difficult for the teachers to manage special children who are below 6 years of age.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents agreed that they are giving allopathic treatment for their children, because it is most effective for treatment.
- ❖ The majority of the children are facing psychological disability, because the Ashabhavan and Vikasbhavan schools are mainly focused on psychological disabled childrens.
- ❖ The majority of the parents face lack of confidence after knowing about the illness of their child, because suddenly they are unable to adjust with the situation.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents overcome stress in other ways like healthy lifestyle, prayer and all, because it is providing energy and a healthy mind to them.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are saying that they are isolated from the family after knowing about the child's illness, because every family member may not be ready to accept a special child's behaviour.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are engaging in other activities for coping with their emotional feelings, because troubles are forgotten when engaged in other activities.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are getting full support from the family members, because family members are educated and they are aware about the situation.

- ❖ The majority of the special childrens are getting concessions from the government side, because parents of those children may be aware about the government schemes regarding disability.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are facing financial difficulty due to their childrens, because treatment for the special children is costly.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are agreeing that caring for the child is taking more energy and time, because the children are not able to follow the instructions.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents agree that they enjoy spending time with children, because for them their child is not a burden.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are never shy or guilty to face the society after knowing about the illness, because they are more confident and they have the courage to face the problem.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are telling that the child siblings are not facing any problem because of the special child, because they are coping with the situation.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are telling that the child problem affects their normal life situation, because caring for the child takes more time and cost.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are strongly agreeing that special education is giving improvement in their children.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are ready to give further education for their children, because they know the importance of education.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are having tension about their child after life, because the special childrens are facing lots of problems.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents are sometimes facing difficulty in balancing different responsibilities. Special child is having problems with handling their day to day life activities.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are agreeing to adjust with child behaviour.
- ❖ The majority of the parents are satisfied as a parent, because they are doing their responsibility and happy to take care of their childrens.

5.2 Limitations of the study

- * Due to constraints of time the researcher was not able to perform the research effectively.
- * The study can be further expanded by including more parents so that more conclusions and influence can be drawn.
- * lack of experience in doing research.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Give more support and opportunity for the special childrens.
- Good parenting is very important in the case of special children. Take more time and energy to take care of your child.
- Use various coping strategies like healthy lifestyle, yoga medication to overcome your various problems and stress.
- Share your problem with others. It will help to make a proper decision on that and reduce your stress level.

5.4 CONCLUSION

Children with disabilities are among the most vulnerable in any society. They rely even more on the love and care of their parents, family and wider community. When children with a physical or mental disability or both are born into extreme poverty, deprivation or conflict, their chances of fulfilling their potential are drastically reduced. They are facing discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of with disabilities are more likely to miss out on school than other children. But there are global commitments to overcome the barriers and give inclusive education to all children.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Colin Hemming, (2018). “Mental Health in Intellectual Disabilities A complete introduction to assessment, intervention, care and support”. Pavilion publishing and media limited.
- James C. Harris M D (2010). “Intellectually Disability A Guide for Families and Professionals”. UAP publication USA.
- Andrew and Wilson Reached, (2016). “The life we never expected. Hopeful reflections on the challenges of parenting children with special needs”.
- Smith Mary James (2005). “Mental Retardation n Introduction to Intellectual Disabilities”. Person publication.

WEBSITE

- Valand, Pareshkumar B (2017) “Psychological well being life satisfaction and stress among parents of physically handicapped intellectually disabled and normal children”. Infilibnet Centre. Retrieved October 2017 from University of Gujarat.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/188438>.
- Nehru Palepu (2020). “Improving India’s Mental Healthcare: A case study of Kerala”. Journal of OFR research , Mumbai.
<http://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/improving-indias-mental-healthcare-a-case-study-of-kerala/>
- Sharma Mudra (2019) Disability as a social construct a study of parenting a disabled children”. University of Lucknow.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/45185>.
- Singh Annu (2020) “Enhancing Peer Interaction Among Children with Intellectual Disability”. Retrieved 2020 from Dayalbagh Educational Institute.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/323844>.
- S. Chavan, Abhijit R. (2019). “Intellectual disability in India: Charity to right based”. Indian Journal of Psychiatry.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4040055/>

- Anoubam Lakshmi Devi (2018) “A study on stigma discrimination and persons with disability in the meitel society”. Retrieved October 31, 2018 from University of Manipur.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/254688>.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

**SOCIAL STIGMA FACED BY PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY
DISABLED CHILDREN
APARNA EMMANUEL
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU**

Topic: - Social stigma faced by parents of intellectually disabled children.

1. Name:

2. Age:

3. Gender:

A) Male B) Female

4. Occupation:

A) Business B) Skilled worker C) Agriculture D) House wife

5. Education:

A) Less than SSLC B) SSLC C) PLUS TWO D) Others

6. Family Type

A) Joint Family B) Nuclear Family

7. Number of children

A) 1-2 B) 2-3 C) Above 3

8. Age of children:

9. When did the first symptoms of disablement in your child started?

A) Birth Time B) Before 1 year C) After 2 year

10. When did you start to educate your child?

A) At the age of 8 B) 6-10 C) Above 10

11. Which type of treatment do you prefer for your child?

A) Allopathic B) Homeopathic C) Ayurvedic D) No treatment

12. Which type of disability is your child facing?

A) Psychological disability B) Physical disability C) Both

13. How did you respond to the disability?

A) Stressed / Depressed B) Lack of confidence in life

C) Suicide thought

14. What are the coping mechanisms you are using to overcome from your stress?

A) Yoga / Meditation B) Daily exercise C) Healthy life style

D) any other specify

15. What are the various problems you have faced after knowing your child's disability?

A) Excluded from family B) Being isolated C) All of these

16. How are you coping with your emotional feelings?

A) Sharing with others B) Engage in any other activity

C) Any other way

17. You are getting full support from family members.

A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree

E) Strongly disagree

18. You are getting concessions from the government side.

A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree

E) Strongly disagree

19. You are facing financial burden because of this disability.

A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree

E) Strongly disagree

20. Caring your child takes more time and energy.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

21. You enjoy spending time with your child.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

22. You feel embarrassment while facing the society because of your child's disability.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

23. Your child's siblings face problems because of your special child.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

24. Your child's problems affect your normal life activities.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

25. Special education is helping your child improve.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

26. You are ready to give further education for your child.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

27. You have concern regarding the responsibility of your child after your life.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

28. You are facing difficulty in fulfilling different responsibilities because of the extra care for your child.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

29. You are able to adjust with your child's behavior.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

30. You are satisfied as a parent.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

31. Social interaction is the biggest constrain that your child is facing.

- A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree
E) Strongly disagree

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT
INFLUENCE BRAIN DRAIN AMONG SOCIAL WORK
STUDENTS**



AMAL THOMAS

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT
INFLUENCE BRAIN DRAIN AMONG SOCIAL WORK
STUDENTS**

**DISSERTATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

AMAL THOMAS

Register Number: DB20BSWR012

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY
KANNUR-670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN DRAIN AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS**, is bonafide record of work done by **AMAL THOMAS** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANACHIKKAL SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation is entitled. **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN AND AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS**, submitted by **AMAL THOMAS** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College ,Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **AMAL THOMAS**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN DRAIN AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. AYANA SWAMINADHAN. S** Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Art And Science College .Angadikadavu .This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU
30 NOVEMBER 2022

AMAL THOMAS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr.Dr.Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College) .Fr.Sojan Pananchikkal (Head of the Department of Social Work) ,and Mrs. Ayana Swaminadhan. S my faculty supervisor, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

AMAL THOMAS

ABSTRACT

The term brain drain means migration of workers and highly qualified individuals from one country to another. Brain drain is defined as the migration of health personnel in search of a better standard of living and quality of life, higher salaries, access to advanced technology and more stable political conditions in different places worldwide.

This study has been conducted to identify the socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students. Social work is a practice-based profession that promotes social change, development, cohesion and the empowerment of people and communities. The scope of social work fails on its employability index in India. The study mainly focused on identifying the social and economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students under Kannur University. The samples were collected through snowball sampling through which 30 samples were collected. This study is to be conducted on the students who are planning to go abroad after completing their Bachelor's degree in social work. Out of these 30 samples collected, 9 of them were male and 21 of them were females. A majority of individuals said that, most of the social and economic factors like, quality of education, job opportunities, health facilities, employee requirements, politics, family etc. had played an important role in their migration. Analysing the total data collected, a majority of students are planning to study abroad because of these social and economical factors.

CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATES	ii,iii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix,x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	1
1.5 CHAPTERISATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	2
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	3
2.1 INTRODUCTION	3
2.2 REVIEWS	3-8
2.3 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 INTRODUCTION	9
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	9
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	9
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	9-10
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	10
3.4 PILOT STUDY	10
3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	10

3.6 SAMPLING	10
3.7 SOURCE OF DATA	10
3.7.1 PRIMARY SOURCE OF DATA	10
3.7.2 SECONDARY SOURCE OF DATA	10
3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.9 PRETEST	11
3.10 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.11 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	11
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	12
4.1 INTRODUCTION	12
4.2 ANALYSIS	12-37
4.3 CONCLUSION	37
CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	38
5.1 FINDINGS	38-39
5.2 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY	40
5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	40
5.4 SUGGESTION	40
5.5 CONCLUSION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
APPENDIX	42-44

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLE OF FIGURE	PAGE NO
1	SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	12
2	TO DO MSW	13
3	DECISION TO STUDY ABROAD	14
4	PARENTS ENCOURAGED YOU TO STUDY ABROAD	15
5	FRIENDS INFLUENCED MIGRATION	16
6	AWARE ABOUT SCHOLARSHIPS	17
7	HIGH EXPENDITURE OR FEE FOR STUDYING ABROAD	18
8	TAKE LOAN FOR STUDYING ABROAD	19
9	QUALITY OF EDUCATION IS POOR IN KERALA	20
10	QUALITY OF EDUCATION IS HIGHER IN ABROAD	21
11	OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DOES NOT MEET OUR EXPECTATIONS	22
12	OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM PROVIDES A WIDE RANGE OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN DOING VARIOUS STREAMS IN SOCIAL WORK	23
13	OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SHOULD ADOPT FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	24
14	JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS ARE LOW IN KERALA	25
15	SOCIAL WORKERS ARE NOT GETTING MUCH RECOGNITION IN KERALA	26

16	HEALTH FACILITIES OF KERALA DO NOT HAVE HIGH STANDARD	27
17	RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE RATE ARE HIGH IN KERALA	28
18	RELIGION PLAYS ANY ROLES IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	29
19	RELIGION INFLUENCED YOUR MIGRATION	30
20	SOCIAL WORKERS ACHIEVE MORE RECOGNITION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAN IN THEIR OWN RESPECTIVE COUNTRY	31
21	EMPLOYEE RECRUITMENTS ARE MORE ABROAD	32
22	IN INDIA SOCIAL WORK IS CONSIDERED AS A SERVICE NOT A PROFESSION	33
23	STUDYING ABROAD INCREASE MENTAL STRESS	34
24	STAY ABROAD AFTER COMPLETING STUDIES	35
25	POLITICS INFLUENCE EDUCATION	36
26	POLITICS INFLUENCE MIGRATION	37

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The term brain drain means the migration of talented or qualified workers from a particular country. Brain drain occurs when people go out and settle abroad for their jobs and studies. Migration of students from India to other countries is high. India is a developing country, so the quality of life is poor and the lack of higher education and lower income rates. These are the main reasons for the migration of students.

This study examines the factors which influence brain drain among college students in Kannur district. Most of the students studying social work are migrating to other countries for higher education and jobs. This study is to identify the social and economical factors behind this migration of social work students.

1.2 TITLE

Socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students in Kannur University

1.3 OBJECTIVES

To study about the socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students in Kannur university

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To find out the social factors that influence the migration of social work students.

To identify the economic factors that influence the migration of social work students

To identify the misleading factors about social work among social work students.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As of 2018, nearly 7,53,000 Indian students were studying abroad. Several news reports suggest that more than half of the first rankers in Class 10 and Class 12 examinations during 1996-2015 had migrated and were studying or employed overseas, mostly in the US. The toppers are just the tip of an iceberg of student migration. There's this growing sense of dissatisfaction generally, among the students that the current Indian education system is inept at preparing them for the challenges of the increasingly globalised world. The lack of innovative courses is drawing a lot of young students to leave Indian shores for better education overseas.

Most of the social work students in Kerala are migrating to other countries in the past few years , due to the high job opportunities and better life. This study is conducted to identify these factors behind the migration of social work students in Kannur university.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with its contents and descriptions of each title. They are the following:

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter gives a brief introduction including, statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives, significance, chapterization, conclusion and all adequate information so as to introduce the present topic of research.

CHAPTER 2

The second chapter gives a brief review on the earlier studies. This chapter contains the importance and various aspects given by various authors and writers.

CHAPTER 3

The third chapter describes methodology of the study, description of the samples and sampling procedures, the tools used, the data collection procedures adopted and the statistical techniques used for the analysis of data.

CHAPTER 4

This chapter discusses the analysis and interpretation of results which stands as the report of the research study.

CHAPTER 5

The 5th provides the salient findings and the suggestions for future study will be discussed in this chapter. It concludes the research and is followed by reference and appendices which contain the tools used for the study.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The term brain drain means migration. The migration of students or workers from one country to another. The migration of students and workers from India is high, especially from Kerala. The migration of social work students is also at a high rate. This study is conducted to understand which are the socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students in Kannur university.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous research. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalogue of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research. The review of literature provides a foundation of knowledge on the topic. The evaluation of various previous studies help to find out gaps in research, conflicts in previous studies, limitations of the studies etc..

Brain drain means the emigration of talented or qualified workers from a particular country. Brain drain occurs when people go out and settle abroad for their jobs and studies. Migration of social work students is high when compared to other graduation courses. Most of the students, after completing their social work course, move to other states or countries for higher education. It's mainly because these countries offer good education facilities and job offers. Most of the students get good part time jobs while studying and after they complete their studies some countries offer permanent residency.

1. SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF BRAIN DRAIN AND REENTRY AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Paul Pedersen, 1990

This is a study about how migration affects the reentry of the students and the problems faced by them after entering other countries. This study was conducted on scientists and engineers who have returned to Taiwan after study abroad. Data from a joint project sponsored by the National Science Foundation in the United States and the National Science Council in Taiwan, R.O.C., surveyed returned students. Most of the students faced difficulties in adapting to the new culture, languages and system. The laws and cultures are different in every country. This study emphasised the importance of

counselling the student before leaving home. while studying abroad and after coming home. Counselling could reduce the impact of culture shock and improve job placement and job information accuracy while increasing the motivational level of returnees to stay. This study provides information about the problems faced by students after they return to their country.

2. Brain drain from developing countries: how can brain drain be converted into wisdom gain?

Sunita Dodani, Ronald E LaPorte 2005

This article discusses why talented people leave their countries and settle abroad. When a qualified professional works abroad it will affect the economy of his/her own country. This article seeks to raise questions, discover key problems and find solutions which would allow immigrant health professionals to share their knowledge, abilities and modern capacities and thereby improve the economic enhancement of their countries. Developing countries, especially South Asia, are now the main source of healthcare migration to developed countries. The migration of healthcare professionals is adversely affecting the healthcare system in developing countries and, hence, the health of the population. This study provides information about why qualified health care workers are migrating from developing countries to developed countries and how it affects developing countries.

3. Skilled migration: the perspective of developing countries

Frédéric Docquier and Hillel Rapoport 2007

This study discusses the effects of skilled migration on developing countries. How migration affects a developing country. They first present new evidence on the magnitude of migration of skilled workers at the international level and then discuss its direct and indirect effects on human capital formation in developing countries in a unified stylized model. Here the data is collected from OECD countries for 1990 and 2000 by Docquier and Marfouk (2006) (henceforth DM) and on the corrections for age of entry of Beine, Docquier and Rapoport (2007a). This study helps to understand how brain drain affects the economic growth of developing countries.

4. FROM BRAIN DRAIN TO BRAIN GAIN MIGRATION OF MEDICAL DOCTORS FROM KERALA

Aravind Lathika Rajendra kumar 2017

This study discusses the migration of doctors from Kerala. India's health care system is complex. Health services are delivered by both the public and private sectors. India is a significant source of doctors for other countries. The southern state of Kerala is the focus of this study. Kerala occupies a unique position in the Indian context, exhibiting development outcomes that are significantly higher than other states and comparable with developed country levels. This study is to estimate the size and trends in the internal and external migration of doctors from Kerala, as well as the presence of foreign-trained medical doctors in the state and provides a summary of available sources of data on production and migration of health workers in India, identifies gaps in and limitations of available data sources, and provides recommendations for improvements in information systems for human resources for health.

5. International Migration of Kerala Students for Medicine Course

Paul Thomas 2020

This study discusses the migration of Kerala students for medicine courses. This study relies on case studies of Kerala students studying in different countries (China, Ukraine, Philippines, Moldova and Saint Lucia), and those students who have completed the course abroad and returned. This study is to find out how the students make their decision to migrate and choose the host country and to understand the emigration processes and life after migration. The high competition for the limited number of government seats in Indian medical colleges is the main reason why students look for education options outside the country. This study helps to identify the reasons behind the migration of students for medical courses.

6. Analysis and assessment of the "Brain Drain" phenomenon and its effect on Caribbean countries.

Nadja Johnson 2008

This journal is an in-depth analysis of the "Brain Drain" as it relates to the Caribbean based on previous literature and conducted research on the topic. The purpose of this paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of the "Brain Drain" phenomenon and its implications for Caribbean countries. This paper is divided into sections. The first

section will present a thorough definition of the Brain Drain phenomenon and discuss reasons why it has become a popular topic of discussion among intellectuals and scholars around the globe. This paper explored the connection between the current globalisation paradigm and how it is contributing to this renewed interest in and revitalization of discussions about the “Brain Drain.” The Caribbean has most recently been one of the most significantly affected areas with regards to the loss of human capital. The paper presented some alarming statistics about the Caribbean including the fact that the highest percentage of educated persons entering the U.S. come from the Caribbean. This study gives an in-depth analysis of the “Brain Drain” phenomenon and its implications for Caribbean countries.

7. Factors influence for migration of Indian students

Dr. Vishal P. Deshmukh , Mrs. Sankpal S.V 2022

This study discusses the factors that influence migration of Indian students. The purpose of this study is to explore the elements affecting students’ decision on migration. The two main elements affecting migration are wages, and quality of education. It should be stressed that the countries with the highest-quality education are not necessarily those with high wages. Therefore there is a need to explore whether it is quality of higher education or wage levels that determine the direction of student flows. A study of the foreign experience of India shows that trends in educational migration, the outflow of talented youth are relevant issues for these countries. Only a competitive economy, financial and professional incentives can retain the best specialists in their country. This study gives an idea about the reasons behind the migration of students from India to foreign countries.

8.Migration of Students from India: An Overview

Dr. Amba Pande , 2016

This is an article by Dr. Amba Pande , discussing migration of students from india. The number of Indian students abroad has increased four times in the last 14 years. Students’ migration of such magnitude has become a major source of capital and brain drain for India while hugely benefitting the economies of the advanced countries. Ninety percent of student movement from India is concentrated in five countries of which the United States is by far the largest recipient, receiving more than half of the expatriate Indian students, followed by Australia and the United Kingdom. High

standard of living, good educational and health care facilities, more job opportunities are some of the major reasons for the migration of students. This article gives an idea about the reasons behind brain drain.

9.MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION OF STUDENTS IN KARNATAKA

Sr. Prafula , Dr. Rekha K. Jadhav , 2016

Today the students go in search of good educational Institutions which cater to their career excellence and students are pursuing education in other states of their choice. In the last 10 years, a total of 11 crore youth (aged 15-32 years) have migrated within the country for education, employment or after marriage. Students are moving to different states mainly with the governmental funds that are provided to the intellectual students for higher education. Karnataka is one of the educational hubs in India which attracts migrant students from other states and countries too. The present study is both descriptive and analytical in nature. The study found that the internal and international student migrant has both positive and negative impact on the place in which they have come i.e. the skill is not utilised in their own native but it's been benefited by the receiving states. The young and energetic students move into the metropolitan cities in order to improve their lifestyle and to achieve higher status and seek fulfilment in their lives. They are ready to face challenges and risk themselves to live outside their own home town, state or country. Students who migrate to different places for higher education are faced with social, financial, educational, psychological and cultural problems. They find it hard to adjust, and accommodate themselves with food, language, culture, and the environment of the locality. This study gives an idea about internal and international migration of students in Karnataka and the reasons behind their migration.

10.Student migration: An economic opportunity or a challenge?

Ambarish Datta , 2018

This study discusses the economic impacts of migration. Migration is not a problem, it's a process. migration of the youth triggers from the need for quality education or forced due to domestic political and social unrest. About 4.6 million students globally study away from their home countries, of which 53% are from Asia. India sends out 300,000 students annually, second to China (800,000). In a globalised world, university education in another country is a real option. Employers also look for people who have

global experience, cross-cultural competence and language skills. Among the reasons students go abroad, other than access to quality education, is the need for a better lifestyle and the belief that studying abroad is a passport to a good life. For Indians, one of the reasons is the abysmal quality of home universities-poor infrastructure, shortage of good teachers, jaded curriculum, industry disconnect. In 2016-17, Indians spent \$3.7 billion towards ‘maintenance of close relatives’ and ‘studies abroad’, with these two items accounting for 45% of all outward remittances. Worryingly, for a country that runs a perpetual trade deficit, these outflows have grown 13-fold since FY12, from \$279 million. This is a huge drain on our resources. The amount sent out is more than many of our mega federal social support programmes. This study helps to understand the economic impacts of brain drain.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The present chapter reviews a framework for the research. The chapter helps the researcher to know about the previous studies related to the topic and also methodology used for analysis and interpretation of data. This gives us an overall idea about the topic and offers us vast understanding.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

“Methodology is the philosophical framework within which the research is conducted or the foundation upon which the research is based.”(Brown,2006)

Research methodology is a chapter which gives a blueprint about how research is carried out. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. It provides a systematic plan of procedures for the research to follow. A systematic study requires the use of scientific methodology. This study examines the socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students in Kannur University

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

Social work

According to W.A. Friedlander “ Social work is a professional service based upon scientific knowledge and skill in human relations, which assists individuals alone or in groups to obtain social and personal satisfactions and independence.”

Brain Drain

According to Wikipedia “ the emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country.”

Student

According to the Oxford Dictionary “a person who is studying at a university or other place of higher education.”

Social Factors

According to globalizationpartners.com “social factors are the things that affect someone's lifestyle. This could include wealth,religion, buying habits, education level, family size and structure and population density.”

Economic factors

According to tutor2u “An economic factor is a factor that can affect and influence an individuals' financial status. They include education, employment status and income. ”

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Social Work – Helping people to help themselves.

Brain Drain – Brain Drain means migration. Migration of students or workers from specific countries to other countries.

Student – A person who is studying at a school, college, or university.

Social Factors – The factors which influence an individual's daily life. Such as, money, education, religion, family etc.

Economic factors– The economic factors such as income, education, employment can significantly make changes in our daily life.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher has used the descriptive research design in this research. Descriptive research design is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation. Descriptive methods are designed to depict the participants in an accurate way.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

Pilot study conducted before the main study. The main aim of pilot study is to test the feasibility and variability of the study. The researcher conducted a pilot study before collecting the data and gave an idea about the research problem.

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

UNIVERSE- social work students in Kannur University

UNIT- One social work student in kannur University

3.6 SAMPLING

The research is conducted by using snowball sampling. Snowball sampling is a sampling method used by researchers to generate a pool of participants for a research study through referrals made by individuals who share a particular characteristic of research interest with the target population.

3.7 SOURCES OF DATA

Researchers used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.7.1 PRIMARY SOURCE OF DATA

The primary data is collected from 30 respondents in Kannur University through a self-prepared questionnaire by the researcher.

3.7.2 SECONDARY SOURCE OF DATA

The secondary data is collected from articles, books, and the internet.

3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The process of data collection is the most important part of research. Researchers choose the questionnaire as the research tool. The questionnaire was prepared based on the objectives of the study.

3.9 PRE-TEST

The researcher met two respondents and collected the data to identify whether it was effective and understandable to them.

3.10 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected with the help of questionnaires from respondents. Data collection means gathering information to address those critical evaluation questions that the author has identified earlier in the evaluation process.

3.11 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis plays an important role in the research process as researchers get an understanding of the research in general. The data collected was subjected to coding, tabulation, analysis using various statistical methods, tables, graphs. Statistical packages for social science (SPSS) and MS EXCEL are used to make the analysis more simple of the process involved in data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

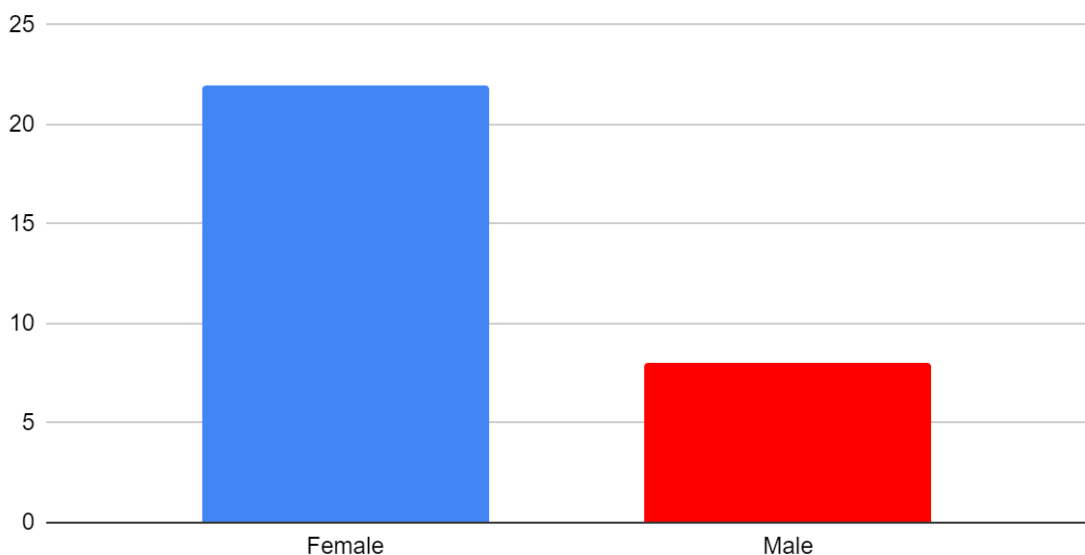
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Analysis of research findings is an essential component of ensuring data integrity is accurate and appropriate. It is the process of systematically applying statistical and / or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. Migration of students and workers are increasing. The descriptive study about the social and economical factors that influence brain drain among social work students. Each of these factors has a greater role as a source of information about the brain drain. Self-made questionnaire by the researcher has collected thirty samples and this chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

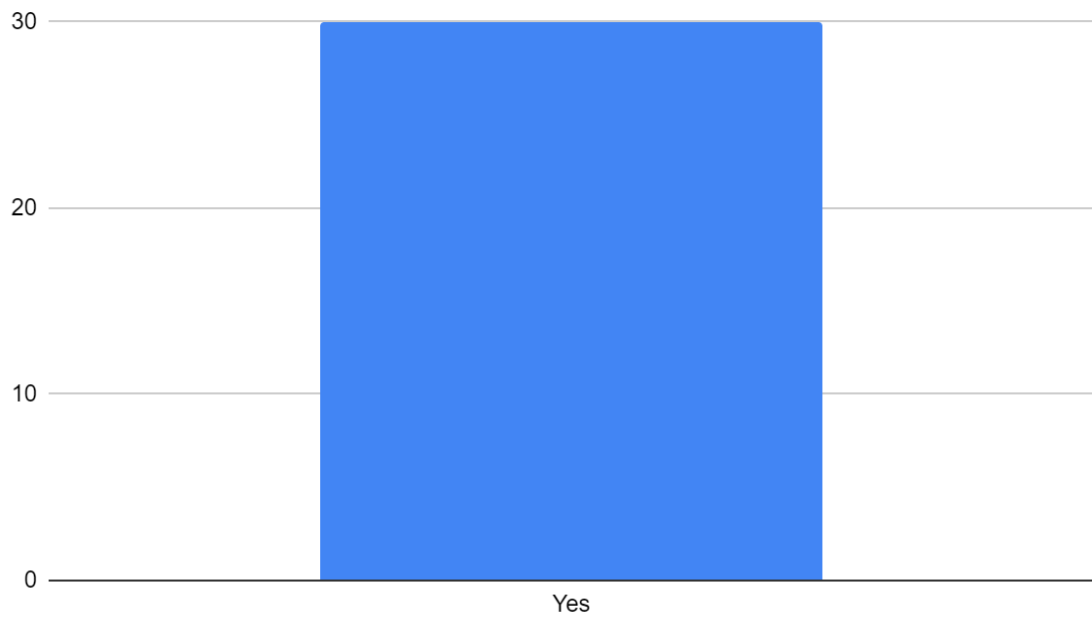
Figure No.01



Analysing the data collected through questionnaire, a total response of 30 samples was recorded 22 of them were female and 8 of them were male.

4.2.2 To do MSW

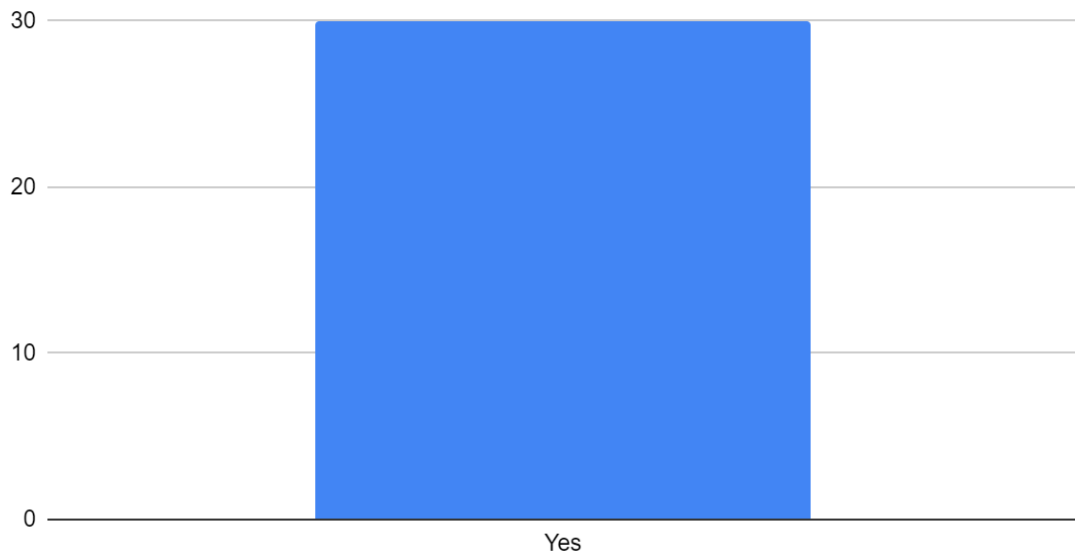
Figure No.02



Analysing the data collected through questionnaire, all the 30 participants are planning to do MSW after completing their Bachelor's degree in social work.

4.2.3 Decision to study abroad

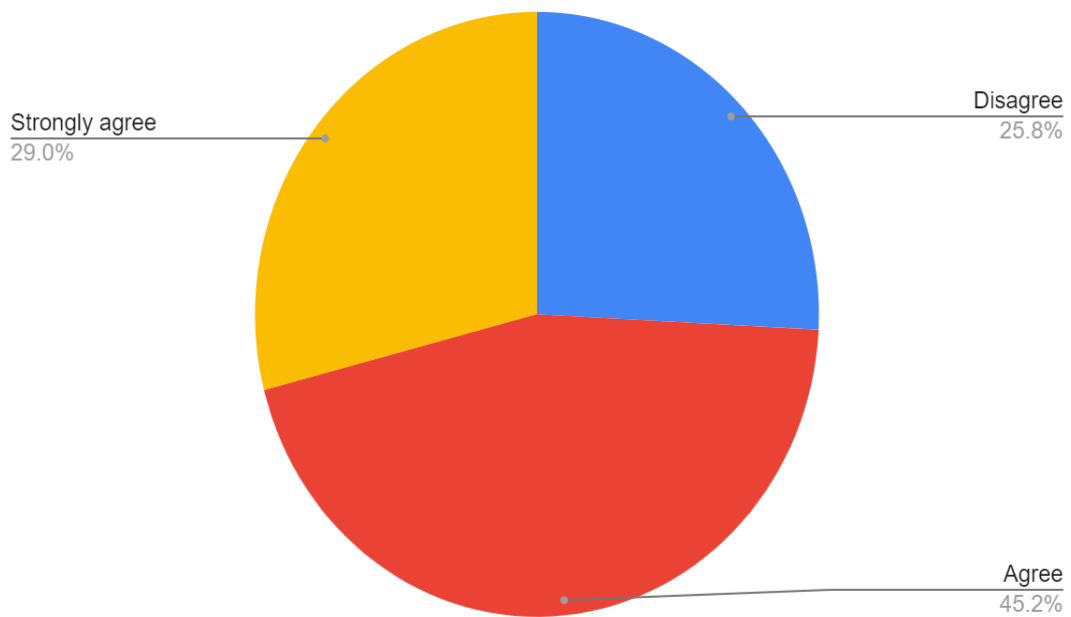
Figure No.03



From the total data collected, all the 30 participants agreed that it's their decision to study abroad.

4.2.4 Parents encouraged you to study abroad

Figure No.04

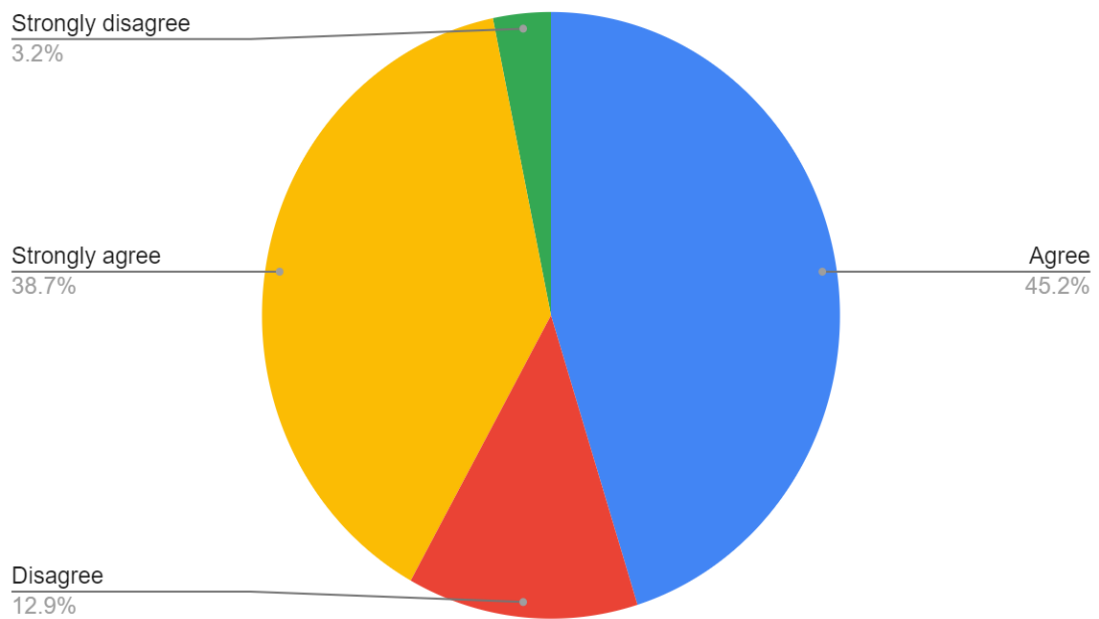


From the total data collected 45.2% agreed ,29% strongly agreed that their parents encouraged them to study abroad. Contradictory to the statement 25.8% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

For most of the students their family plays an important role in their education. They need to choose a course according to their parents' decision.

4.2.5 Friends influenced migration

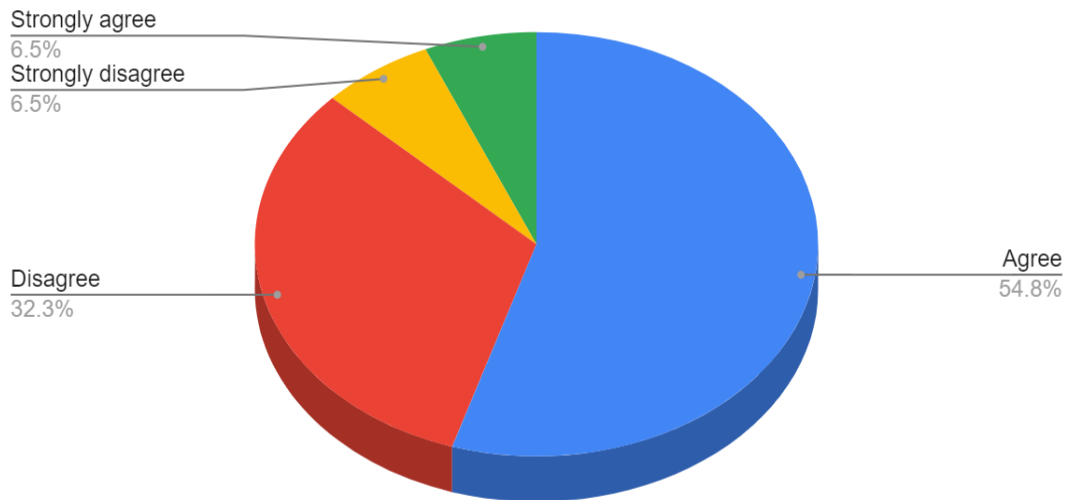
Figure No.05



From the total data collected, 38.7% strongly agreed and 45.2% of the individuals agreed that their friends had influence on their migration. Contradictory to the statement 12.9% disagreed and 3.2% strongly disagreed.

4.2.6 Aware about scholarships

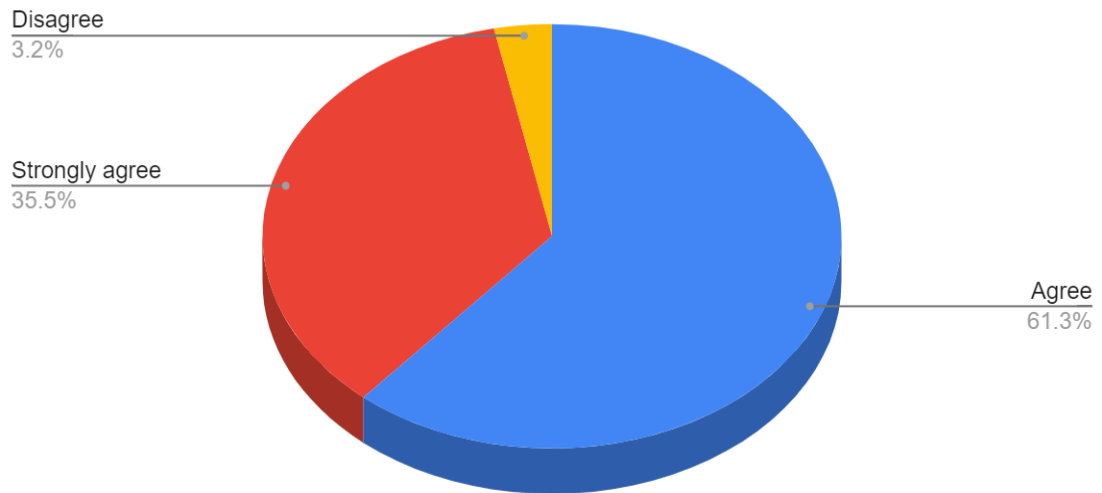
Figure No.06



From the total data collected 6.5% of the individuals strongly agreed and 54.8% of the individuals agreed that they are aware about various scholarships provided by the government to study abroad. Contradictory to the statement 32.3% disagreed and 6.5% of the individuals strongly disagreed to the statement.

4.2.7 High expenditure or fee for studying abroad

Figure No.07

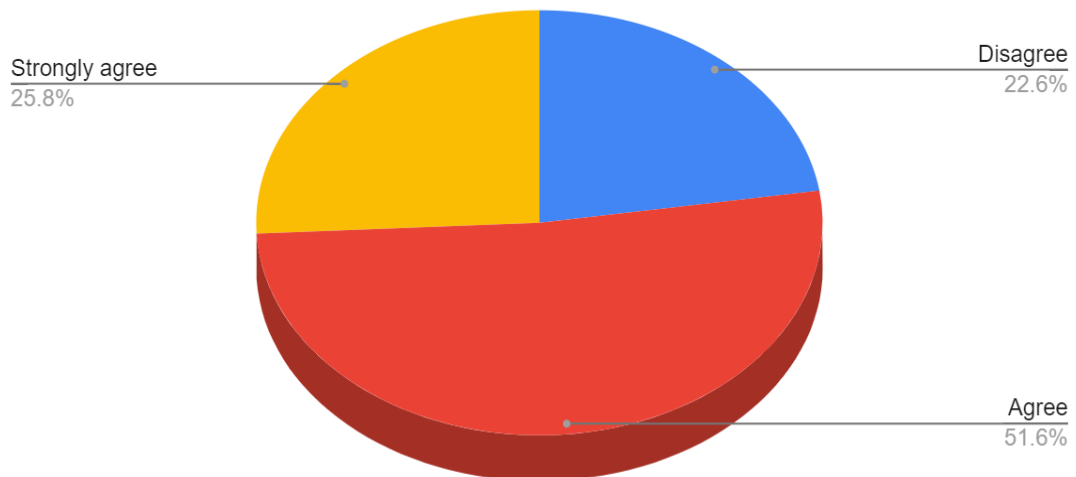


From the total data collected, 35.5% of the individuals strongly agreed and 61.3% agreed that they were aware about the high expenditure and fees for studying abroad. Contradictory to the statement, only 3.2 % of the individuals disagreed.

Only a few students are not aware about the high expenditure of studying abroad. When compared to our educational fees, a very huge amount is needed to study abroad.

4.2.8 Take loan for studying abroad

Figure No.08

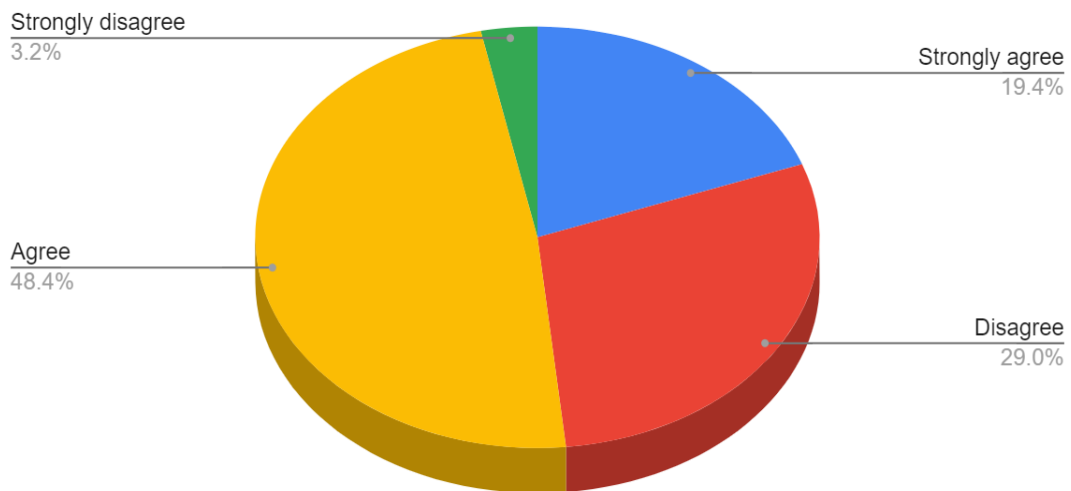


From the total data collected, 25.8% strongly agreed and 51.6% of the individuals agreed that they are going to take loans for studying abroad. Contradictory to the statement 22.6% of the students disagreed.

Due to the high expenditure of studying abroad, most of the students need to take an educational loan to fulfil their dreams.

4.2.9 Quality of education is poor in kerala

Figure No.09

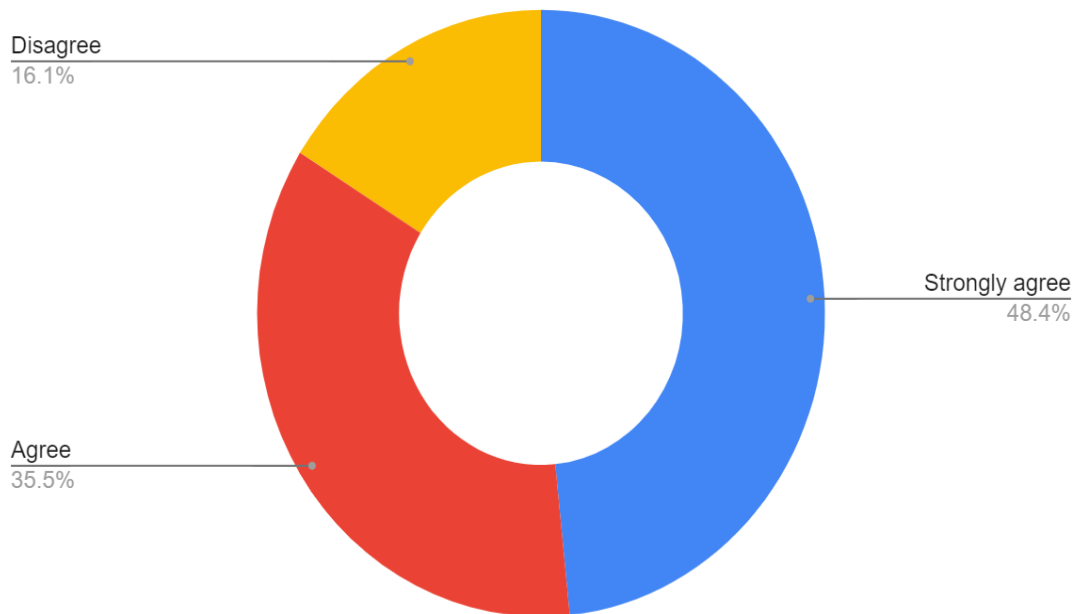


From the total data collected, 20% strongly agreed and 50% of the individuals agreed that the quality of education is poor in Kerala. Contradictory to the statement 30% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

From this chart we can understand that a majority of students are not satisfied with our educational system. The quality of the educational system is on the lower side.

4.2.10 Quality of education is higher in abroad

Figure No.10

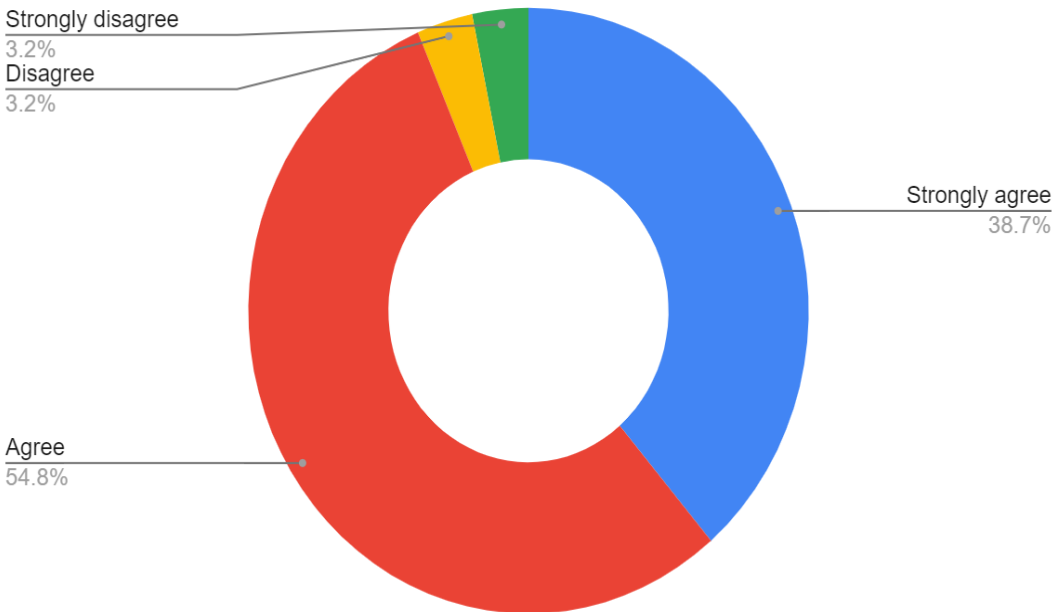


From the total data collected 50% strongly agreed and 33.3% of the individuals agreed that the quality of education is higher abroad. Contradictory to the statement 16.7% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

From this statement, it shows that the majority of the students are sure that the quality of education is higher abroad.

4.2.11 Our educational system doesn't meet our expectations

Figure No.11

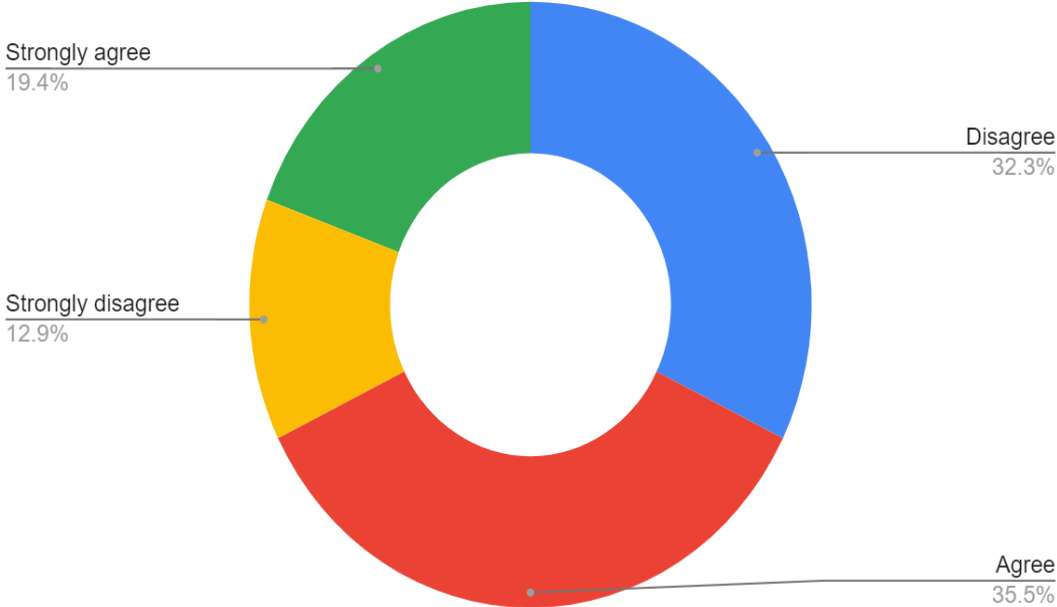


From the total data collected, 36.7% of the individuals strongly agreed and 56.7% of the individuals agreed that our educational system doesn't meet our expectations. Contradictory to this statement 3.3% disagreed and 3.3% of the individuals strongly disagreed with this statement.

For most of the students our educational system does not have high standards, it should improve.

4.2.12 Our educational system provides a wide range of scholarships in doing various streams in social work

Figure No.12

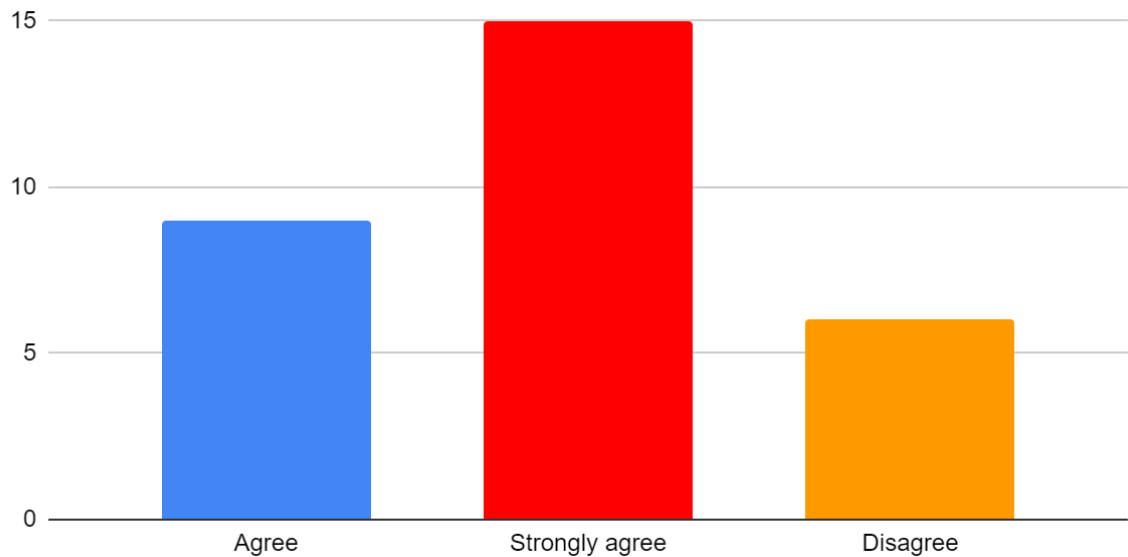


From the total data collected, 16.7% of the individuals strongly agreed and 36.7% of the individuals agreed that our educational system provides a wide range of scholarships for studying social work. Contradictory to the statement 33.3% disagreed and 16.7% of the individuals strongly disagreed with this statement.

It shows that 50% of the students are aware about the scholarships provided by the state government , but 50% of them are not aware about.

4.2.13 Our educational system should adopt foreign educational system.

Figure No.13

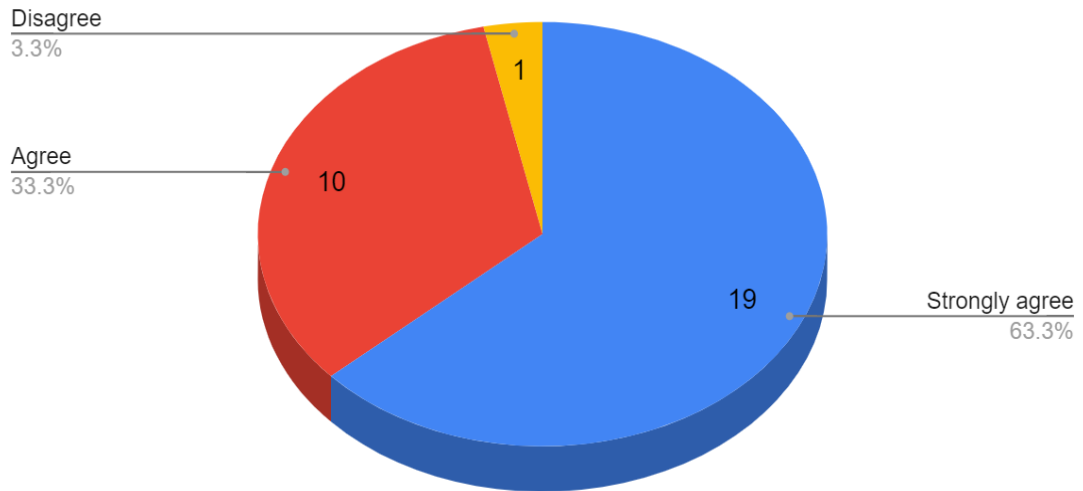


From the total data collected, 15 individuals strongly agreed and 9 of the individuals agreed that our educational system should adopt foreign educational system. contradictory to the statement 6 of the total data responses disagreed with this statement.

It shows that the majority of the students want to change the educational system we follow. it should adopt more foreign techniques to improve the skills of the students.

4.2.14 Job opportunities for social workers are low in Kerala.

Figure No.14

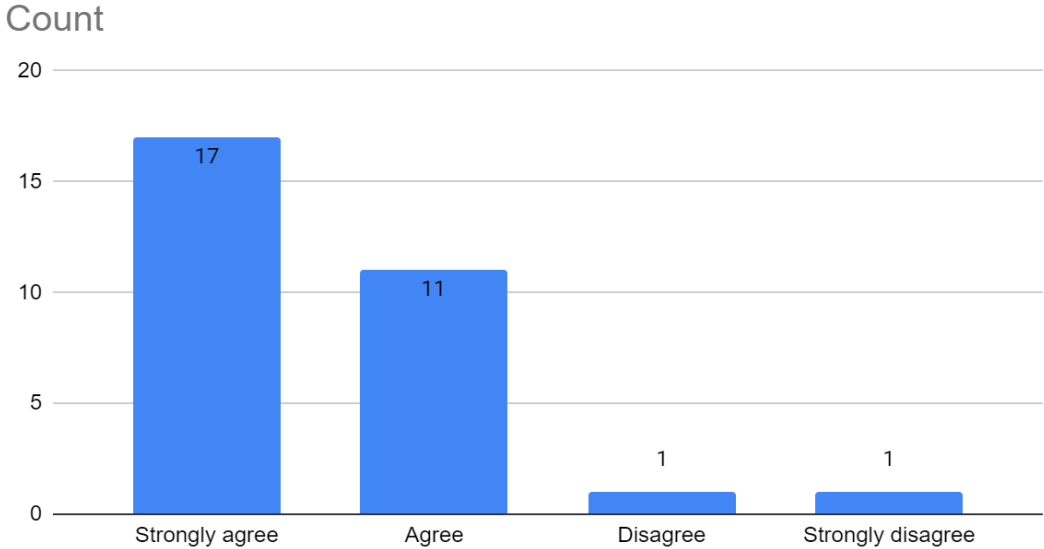


From the total data collected 19 individuals strongly agreed and 10 individuals agreed that the job opportunities for social workers are very low in Kerala. Contradictory to the statement 1 of the individual disagreed with this statement.

From this chart, it shows that 29 individuals from the total response agreed that the job opportunities for social workers are very low in Kerala. due to this factor most of the students are migrating and settle in another countries

4.2.15 Social workers are not getting much recognition in Kerala.

Figure No.15

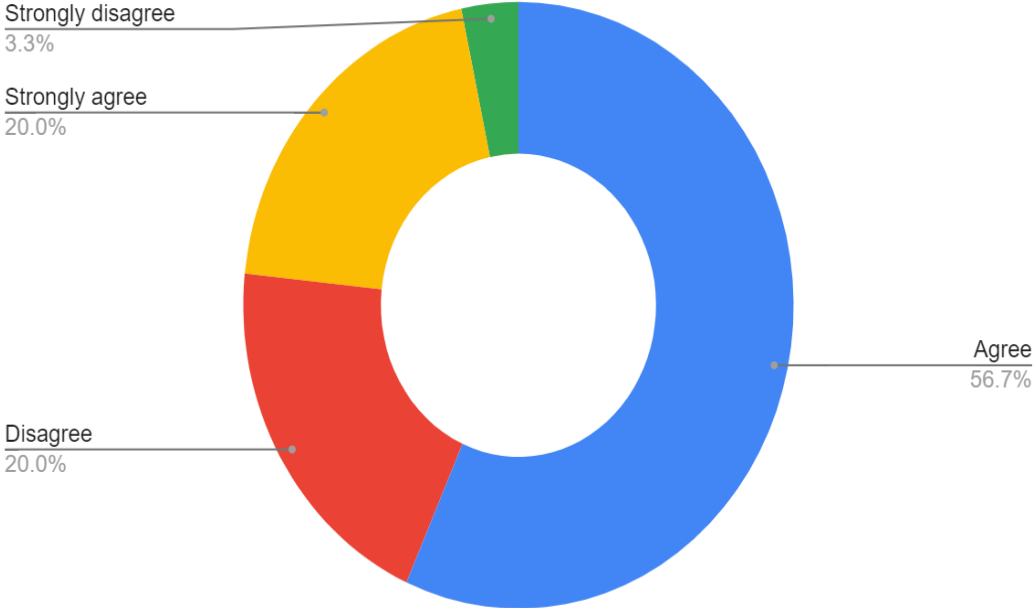


From the total data collected, 17 strongly agreed and 11 individuals agreed that social workers are not getting much recognition in Kerala. Contradictory to the statement 1 individual disagreed and 1 individual strongly disagreed with this statement.

It shows that 28 of the total respondents from the total data agreed that social workers are not getting much recognition in Kerala. because in India social work is not considered as a profession. people considered it as a service.

4.2.16 Health care facilities of Kerala do not have high standards.

Figure No.16

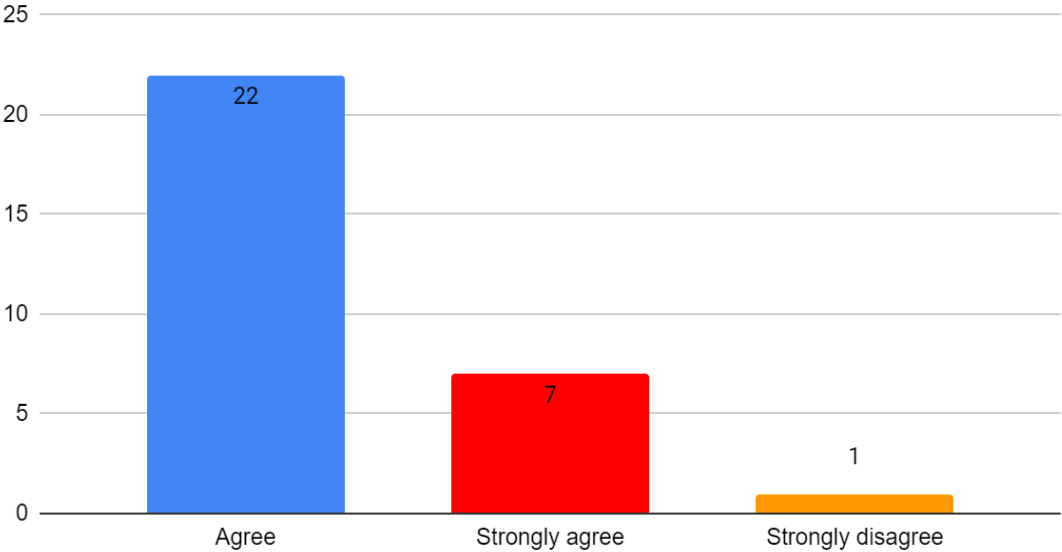


From the total data collected, 20% of the individuals strongly agreed and 56.7% of the individuals agreed that the health care facilities of Kerala don't have high standards. Contradictory to the statement 20% disagreed and 3.3% if the individuals strongly disagreed with this statement.

Health care facilities are also an important factor in migration. Because the health care facilities are not great when compared to foreign countries.

4.2.17 Religious tolerance rates are high in Kerala.

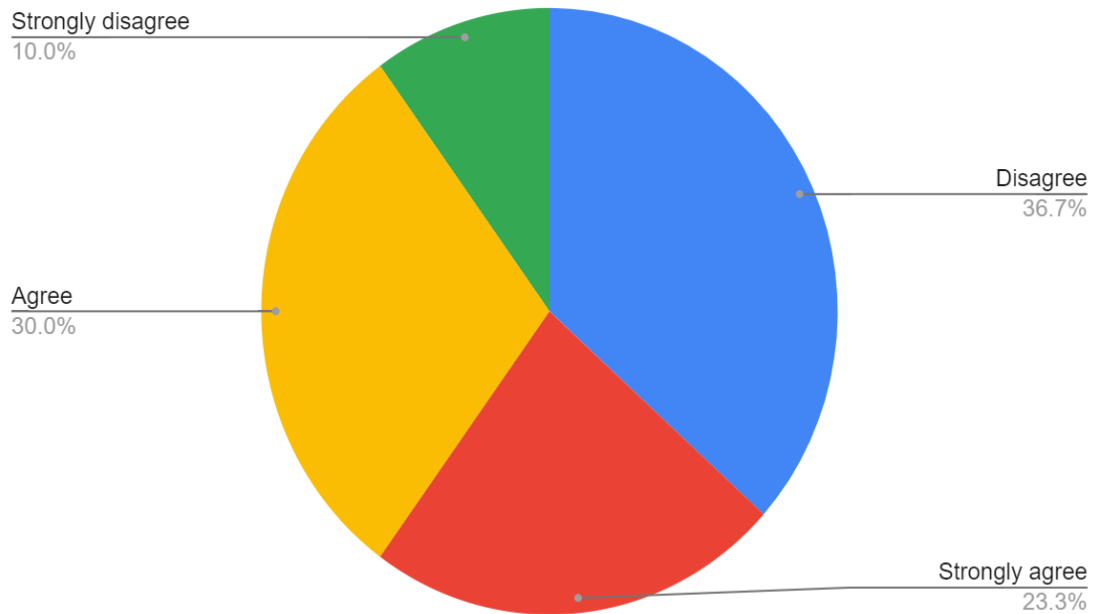
Figure No.17



From the total data collected, 7 individuals strongly agreed and 22 individuals agreed with this statement. Contradictory to the statement, only 1 individual strongly disagreed with this statement.

4.2.18 Religion plays any roles in our educational system.

Figure No.18

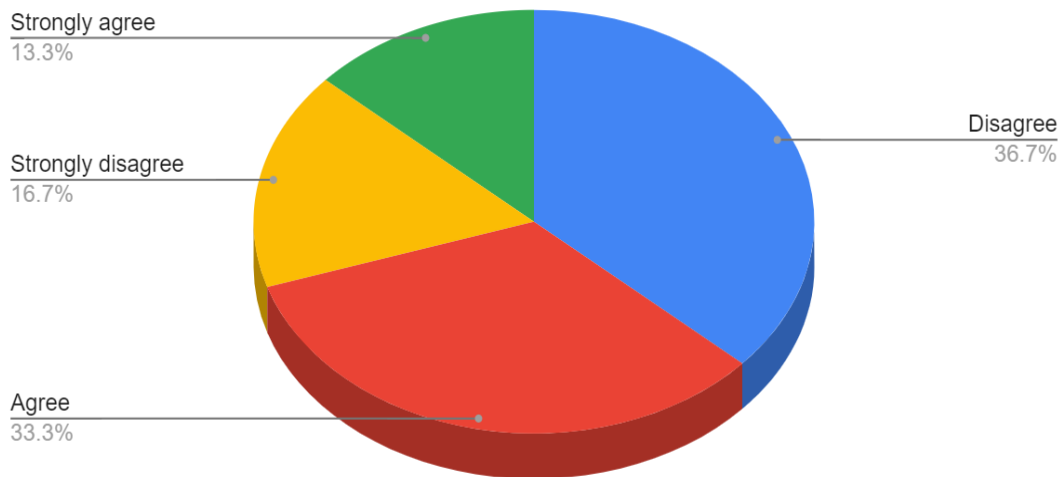


From the total data collected, 23.3% of the individuals strongly agreed and 30% of the individuals agreed that religion affects our educational system. Contradictory to the statement 36.7% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed with this statement.

Religion plays an important role in students' migration. India is a country of different religions and cultures. Most religions prefer not to give education to girls. In some religions girls need to get married when they turn 18.

4.2.19 Religion influenced your migration.

Figure No.19

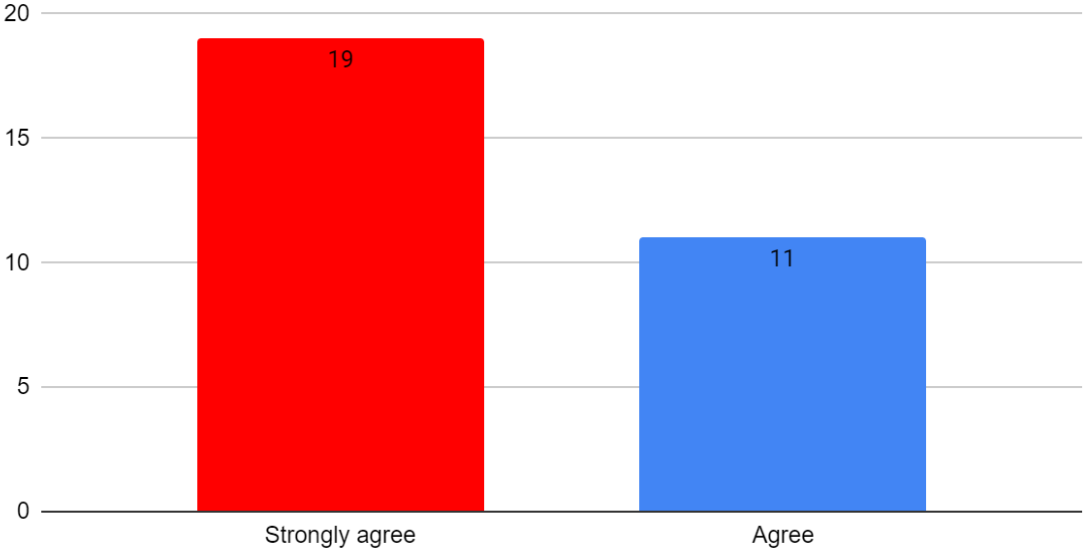


From the total data collected, 13.3% of the individuals strongly agreed and 33.3% of the individuals agreed that religion had influenced their migration. Contradictory to the statement, 36.7% disagreed and 16.7% of the individuals strongly disagreed with this statement.

Religion is an important factor in most of the countries, in India some minority groups are not getting their basic rights, most of the minority groups are not getting equal rights. People are divided into different castes and getting jobs and scholarships based on the caste system. It should be changed.

4.2.20 Social workers achieve more recognition in foreign countries than in their own respective countries.

Figure No.20

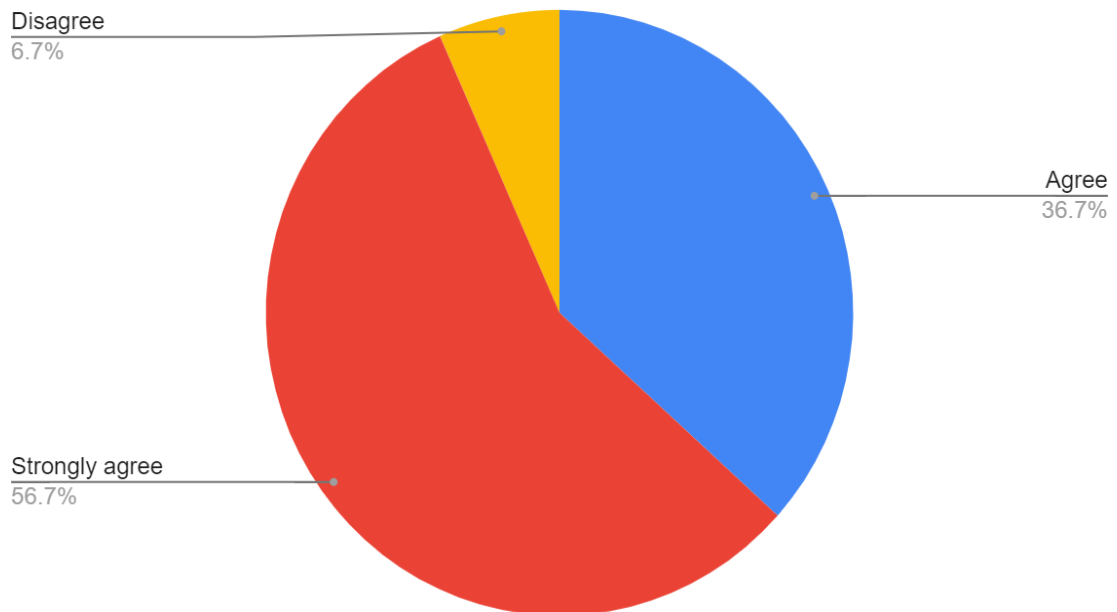


From the total data collected, 19 individuals strongly agreed and 11 individuals agreed that Social workers achieve more recognition in foreign countries than in their own respective countries.

From the perspective of the data collected, it shows that social workers are not getting much recognition in india. It is considered as a service and people are not giving much value to a social worker.

4.2.21 Employee requirements are more abroad.

Figure No.21

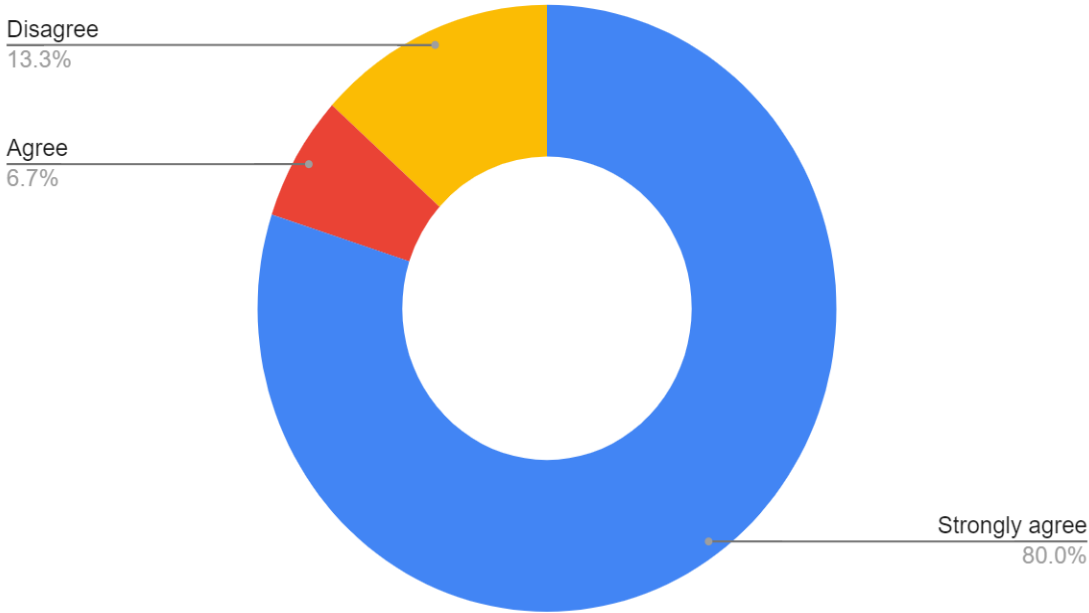


From the total data collected, 56.7% of the individuals strongly agreed and 36.7% of the individuals agreed that employee requirements are more in abroad when compared to india. Contradictory to the statement, 6.6% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

The job opportunities for social workers and other streams are very low in india. The unemployment rates in India are high. After graduating, most of the students are not getting jobs. But in foreign countries, the availability of job opportunities is high.

4.2.22 In India social work is considered as a service not a profession.

Figure No.22

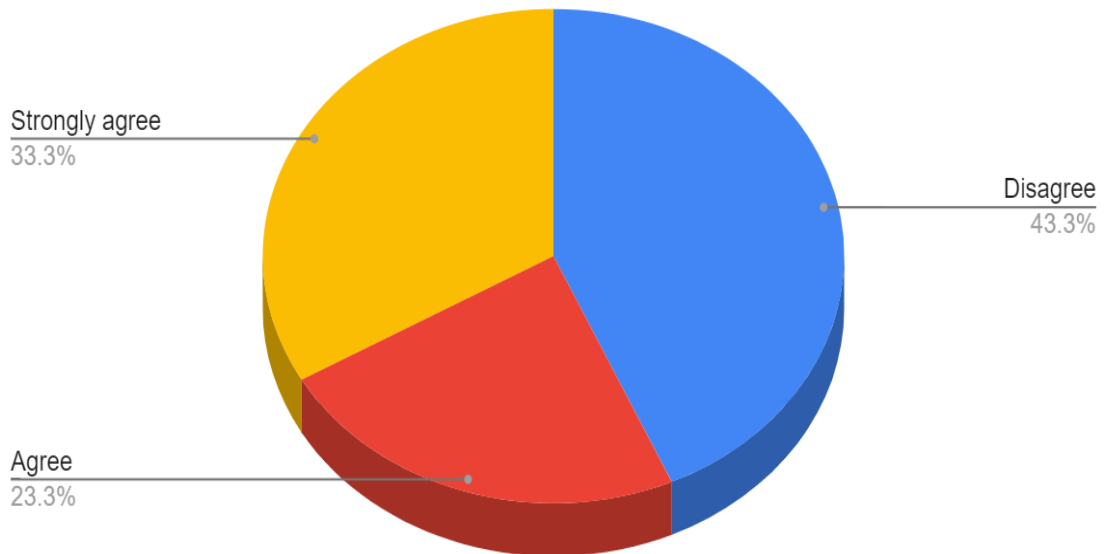


From the total data collected, 80% of the individuals strongly agreed and 6.7% of the individuals agreed that in India social work is considered as a service not a profession. Contradictory to the statement 13.3% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

Social work in India is considered as a service not a profession. One of the main reasons for this is because people are not aware about the work done by a social worker. Social services can be done by any individuals, but only a professional social worker can work in a variety of workplace setting

4.2.23 Studying abroad increases mental stress.

Figure No.23

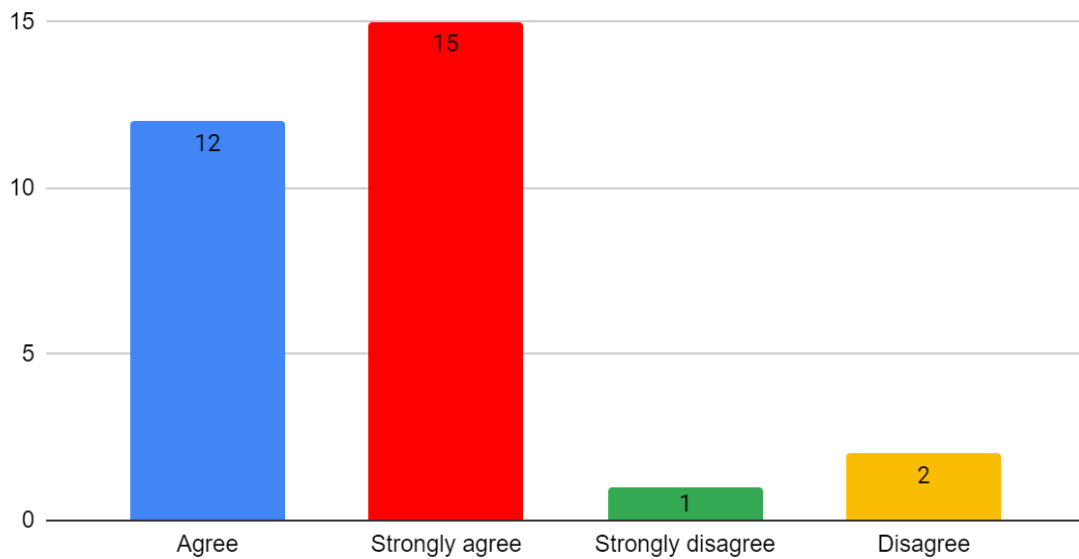


From the total data collected, 33.3% of the individuals strongly agreed and 23.3% agreed that studying abroad leads to increased mental stress. Contradictory to the statement 43.3% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

Studying abroad definitely leads to mental stress. Because most of the students are introduced to a new culture, a new system. It will definitely take some time to adapt with those new systems. Eventually they will get used to this.

4.2.24 Stay abroad after completing studies

Figure No.24

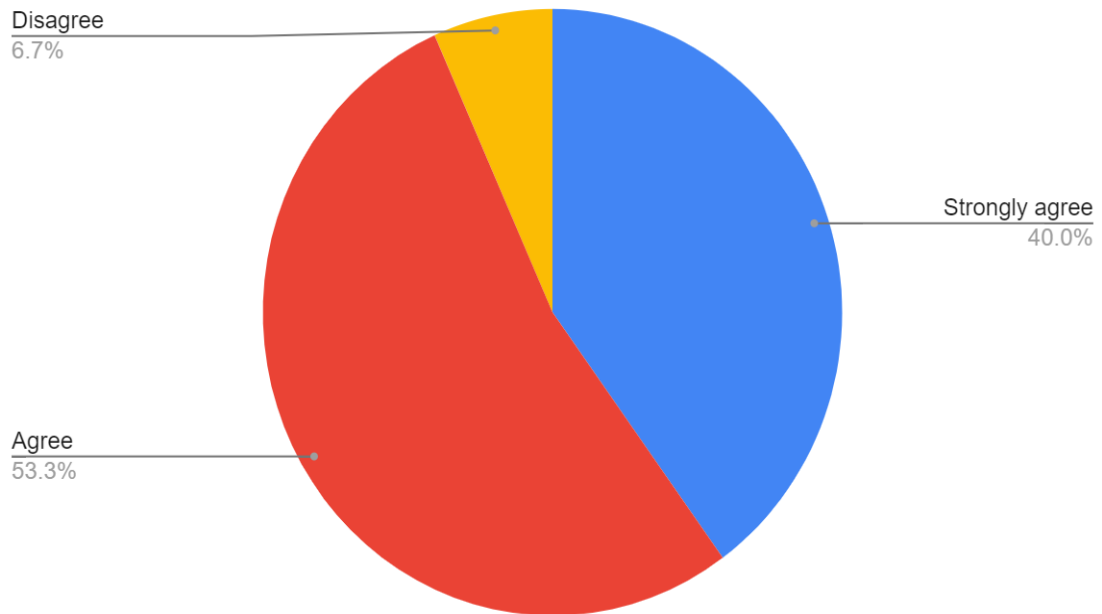


From the total data collected, 15 individuals strongly agreed and 12 agreed that they are planning to stay abroad after completing their studies. Contradictory to the statement, 2 individuals disagree and 1 individual strongly disagrees with this statement.

From the above data most of the students are planning to stay abroad after completing their studies. Because all the facilities, job opportunities, better life qualities are available abroad And they also get better wages. That's one of the main reasons for them to stay abroad.

4.2.25 politics influence education.

Figure No.25

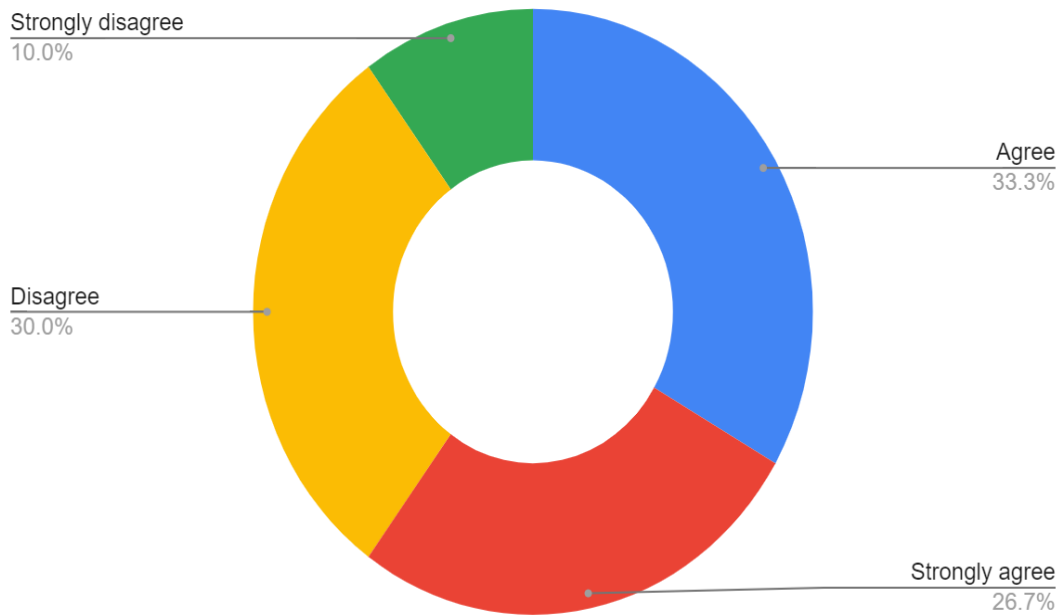


From the total data collected, 40% of the individuals strongly agreed and 53.3% of the individuals agreed that politics influence their education. Contradictory to the statement 6.7% of the individuals disagreed with this statement.

In most of the college campuses, politics are playing an important role. Political fights, deaths are also happening. It definitely affects students' education. The political parties need more individuals to be part of them. So they try to inject their party policies in students' minds. Politics are good, but when it exceeds a limit, it will definitely ruin an individual's life.

4.2.26 politics influence migration.

Figure No.26



From the total data collected, 26.7% of the individuals strongly agreed and 33.3% of the individuals agreed that politics influenced migration. Contradictory to the statement, 30% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed with this statement.

The political system in India is mostly corrupted, due to this bad politics most individuals are trying to migrate. In foreign countries the politics are better, the political parties don't try to spoil the young individual's life.

4.3 CONCLUSION

Chapter four deals with the data analysis and interpretation. This is mainly focused on the social and economic factors that lead to brain drain among social work students. The data collected from thirty samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of charts. Through the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher could discover relevant information, draw conclusions and support decision making to solve a research problem.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

- A majority of respondents who are studying social work agreed that after they complete their bachelors in social work they are planning to go abroad for higher studies.
- A good number of the respondents agreed that it's their decision to study abroad.
- A Large part of the respondents agreed that their parents and friends had an influence on their migration. For most of the respondents family plays an important role in their life.
- A majority of respondents are not aware about the various scholarships provided by the government.
- A large number of respondents are planning to take out loans to study abroad, because most of the students are from middle class families.
- A majority of individuals are aware about the high expenditure of studying abroad. When compared to Indian educational systems, the fees of most foreign countries are high.
- A large number of individuals agreed that the quality of education is poor in Kerala. The educational system doesn't have high standards and it should be improved. Kerala has a high literacy rate when compared to other states, but when compared to foreign countries, the quality of education is poor. Most of the individuals state that the quality of education is higher abroad and they have high educational standards and our educational system should adopt foreign educational systems.
- A large number of individuals agreed that the health care facilities in Kerala do not have high standards, and our health care systems are getting better every year. When compared to previous years, the health care facilities in Kerala have been improved a lot. Most of the foreign countries have high standards in health care. Most of the places in those countries have more multi-speciality hospitals and health care facilities.
- Most of the respondents agreed that the job opportunities for social workers are very less in Kerala. Most students plan to study abroad because of this reason.

In India, especially in Kerala the job opportunities for social workers are very low. But in foreign countries, they offer a wide variety of streams in social work and the employee requirements are high and social workers get much better wages.

- All the respondents agreed that social workers achieve more recognition in foreign countries than in their own respective countries. In India social workers are not getting much recognition, it's considered as a service not a profession. Social workers and social services are considered the same. Most people are not aware about the difference between social work and social service. Social work is a profession and social service can be done by anyone.
- A majority of respondents agreed that religion plays an important role in our educational system. Most of the female students, from some communities do not get the opportunity for higher studies. In India people give more importance to religion and its beliefs. That's one of the main reasons why the progression of our economy and standard of living are low. In foreign countries, those systems give more importance to human values.
- Most of the individuals agreed that politics has an influence on their migration. Most of the college and school campuses, the political influence is high. It affects their mind and studies. Politics are good, and important to build a better nation. But when it ruins a youth's life, it actually decreases economic growth. Because young and talented individuals can improve our economy.
- A larger number of students agreed that they are planning to study abroad after completing their studies. Because of the job opportunities, high standard of living, better educational facilities, high standards in health care etc. Are available in foreign countries. Almost 90% of students who participated in the studies agreed that they are planning to stay there. India is a developing country, so most of the students state that it is better to stay abroad, in a developed country for a better life.
- Half of the students agreed that studying abroad will lead to mental stress, but half of the students disagreed with this statement. But in reality, recent studies suggest that studying abroad leads to mental stress. Because if a student migrates to another country, he is introduced to a new environment, the climate is different, culture, food, system everything is different. So it will take some time to cope with the new environment. It will eventually lead to mental stress.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study on socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students has been conducted on the students in Kannur University who are planning to study abroad. This study proves that

Most of the socio-economic factors like, quality of education, health care facilities, religion, high standards of living, politics plays an important role in students migration. These findings could be implied in further studies to identify more efficient measures to reduce the migration of students and to take effective measures to improve the social and economic factors. Society should recognise social work as a profession. The government should improve the facilities for the students and provide better educational and health care facilities, and reduce the impact of politics and religion on education.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to national study tours of some colleges, it was difficult to collect the data through face to face interaction. If it was so done, more effective and valuable data could have been collected.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

- To improve the education system in India
- Social workers need to get more recognition in india
- To improve the job opportunities for social workers
- To improve the health care facilities.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Migration of students from India to foreign countries is increasing. Due to the less availability of streams in social work , most of the students are planning to take MSW from foreign countries. Due to the lack of educational facilities, healthcare, high standards of living, less job opportunities. So if the government improves those social and economic factors, the migration of students can be reduced. If students are getting all the facilities, they don't have to study abroad and work there. If the migration of students increases like this, it will decrease the economic growth and the development of our country..

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- CHARLES F. GLASSMAN MD (2010) Brain Drain - The Breakthrough That Will Change Your Life . RTS Publishing
- Junaimah Binti Jauhar,Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani, Rabiul Islam, (2016) Brain Drain: Propensity for Malaysian Professionals to Leave for Singapore. Springer Publishing.
- V.V Ramani (2007) Brain Drain - Challenges and Opportunities.Icfai University Press
- Angela Chimboza (2013) From Brain Drain to Brain Gain: Harnessing Zimbabweans in Diaspora. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing .
- Irudaya Rajan and P. Sivakumar (2010) YOUTH MIGRATION IN EMERGING INDIA
- Jaclyn Backhaus (2018) A New History of Immigration , Weidenfeld & Nicolson

WEBSITES

- Julie Young. (2001). Brain Drain: Definition, Causes, Effects, and Examples. June 01, 2001, from Investopedia website : https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/brain_drain.asp
- Jennifer Francis. (2021). What is Brain Drain in Economics? - Definition, Causes, Effects & Examples. September 23, 2021. From study.com website: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-brain-drain-in-economics-definition-causes-effects-examples.html>
- Shubhaangi Srivastava. (2020). Brain Drain vs Brain Gain. February 19, 2020. From aer.com website : <https://aer.eu/brain-drain/>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN DRAIN AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS

AMAL THOMAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU

Topic:- socio-economic factors that influence brain drain among social work students

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Year :
4. Sex :
Male Female
5. Mainstream in 12th
6. College name
7. Are you planning to do MSW?
Yes No
8. Which area do you like to specialise in MSW?
9. Is it your decision to study abroad?
Yes No
10. Your parents encouraged you to study abroad
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
11. Your friends had influenced you to go abroad
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
12. You are aware about various scholarships
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
13. You are aware about the high expenditure of fee for studying
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

14. You are planning to take loan for your studies
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
15. The quality of education is poor in Kerala
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
16. The quality of education is higher in abroad
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
17. The job opportunities for social workers are low in Kerala
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
18. The social workers are not getting much recognition in Kerala
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
19. The health care facilities of Kerala do not have high standard
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
20. The religious tolerance rate is high in Kerala
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
21. Religion plays any role in your educational system
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
22. Religion influence you to migration
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
23. Our educational system doesn't meet our expectations?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
24. Social workers achieves more recognition in foreign countries than in their own
respective countries
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
25. The employee requirement is more in abroad
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
26. Our educational system provides a wide range of scholarships in doing various
streams in social work
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

27. Our educational system should adopt foreign educational system
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
28. In India, social work is considered as a service not a profession
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
29. Studying in abroad leads to increase in mental stress
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
30. You are planning to stay abroad after completing your studies
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
31. Your countries political system influence your educational system
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
32. Politics had affect your education heavily
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
33. Politics have any influence on your migration
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SMALL
SCALE RETAILERS DUE TO THE ARRIVAL OF ONLINE
SHOPPING**



ANGEL MARY VS

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670705

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SMALL
SCALE RETAILERS DUE TO THE ARRIVAL OF ONLINE
SHOPPING**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

**BY
ANGEL MARY VS
Register No.DB20BSWR002**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
Ms.AKSHAYA P**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670706
NOVEMBER 2022**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SMALL SCALE RETAILERS DUE TO THE ARRIVAL OF ONLINE SHOPPING**, is a bonafide record of work done by **ANGEL MARY VS** under the guidance and supervision of **Ms.Akshaya P** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

HOD, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikadavu

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SMALL SCALE RETAILERS DUE TO THE ARRIVAL OF ONLINE SHOPPING**, submitted by **ANGEL MARY VS**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms. Akshaya P

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikadavu

DECLARATION

I, **Angel Mary VS**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A study on the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of Ms. Akshaya P, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ANGEL MARY VS

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and science college), Fr. Sojan pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and my faculty supervisor, Asst Prof. Akshaya P whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Asst Prof .Zaviarkutty Francis, Asst.Prof. Sree Parvathy Induchudan, Asst Prof. Ayana Swaminadhan, Asst.Prof. Aiswarya Thomas, Asst Prof. Delna Abraham, Asst Prof. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Angel Mary VS

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. The study mainly concentrates on the small scale retailers in Irritty town. The respondents of the study were thirty small scale retailers in Irritty town. The data was collected through questionnaire method. The study is needed in order to find and analyze various aspects of online shopping that brings negative impact on retailers and also to study the factors that create uncertainties in the lives of small scale retailers due to the growth of online shopping. Majority of people prefer shopping online due to the availability of large varieties of products and various discounts. It affects various small scale sectors like textiles, fancy, stationary, footwear, electronics etc... The study is important because the traditional shopping systems are not given importance nowadays and that creates negative impact on small scale retailers as they are meeting their livelihood through their fixed shops. From the study the researcher could understand, to what extent the small scale retailers are suffering from the growing trends of online shopping. From the analysis of the collected data, the researcher understood that small scale retailers have socio economic problems due to the arrival of online shopping.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	Page No
CERTIFICATE_____	ii
DECLARATION_____	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT _____	v
ABSTRACT _____	vi
CONTENTS_____	vii
LIST OF FIGURES_____	ix
CHAPTER 1 _____	
INTRODUCTION_____	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM_____	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY _____	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES-GENERAL AND SPECIFIC_____	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY_____	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION_____	2
1.6 CONCLUSION_____	3
CHAPTER 2 _____	
LITERATURE REVIEW _____	4
2.1 INTRODUCTION _____	5
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW _____	5
2.2.1 SMALL SCALE RETAILERS_____	5
2.2.2 ONLINE SHOPPING _____	7
2.2.3 PROBLEMS OF RETAILERS_____	9
2.2.4IMPACTS OF ONLINE SHOPPING ON RETAILERS_____	12
2.3CONCLUSION_____	16
CHAPTER 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY_____	17

3.1 INTRODUCTION	18
3.2 CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL	18
3.3 VARIABLE	20
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	20
3.5 PILOT STUDY	20
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	21
3.7 SAMPLING	21
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA (PRIMARY, SECONDARY)	21
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	22
3.10 PRETEST	22
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	22
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	22
CHAPTER 4	
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	23
4.1 INTRODUCTION	24
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	25
4.3 CONCLUSION	54
CHAPTER 5	
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	55
5.1 INTRODUCTION	56
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	56
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	58
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	58
5.5 SUGGESTIONS	58
5.6 CONCLUSION	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	64

LIST OF FIGURES

SL NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE NO
1	1	AGE	25
2	2	GENDER	26
3	3	TYPE OF BUSINESS	27
4	4	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	28
5	5	ONLINE SHOPPING HAS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON RETAILERS	29
6	6	DECREASE IN AVERAGE TURNOVER	30
7	7	OPINION ABOUT STARTING HOME DELIVERY SERVICES	31
8	8	INCREASE IN DISCOUNT RATES	32
9	9	PRICE REDUCTION	33
10	10	INCREASED COMPETITION	34
11	11	CONFIDENCE TO CONTINUE RETAIL BUSINESS	35
12	12	CHANGES IN PRICING PATTERN	36
13	13	REDUCED STAFF	37
14	14	HIGHER OPERATIONAL COST	38
15	15	STARTED KEEPING MORE VARIETY OF STOCK	39
16	16	IMPROVED ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES	40

17	17	INCREASED WINDOW SHOPPING	41
18	18	ADOPTED NEW CUSTOMER RETENTION METHODS	42
19	19	INABILITY TO ATTRACT CUSTOMERS	43
20	20	CAPABILITY IN MAKING IMMEDIATE CHANGES IN PRODUCTS	44
21	21	CONVERT TO ONLINE STORE IN FUTURE	45
22	22	DISCOUNT DEMANDS OF CUSTOMERS	46
23	23	AFTER SALE SERVICES	47
24	24	CUSTOMER ENQUIRY FOR PRODUCTS SIMILAR TO ONLINE PRODUCTS	48
25	25	CUSTOMERS RETURN WITHOUT BUYING PRODUCTS	49
26	26	COMPARING PRICE WITH ONLINE PRODUCTS	50
27	27	RETAILERS ARE LOSING VALUE IN THE SOCIETY	51
28	28	CUSTOMERS COMPARE THE PRODUCT PRICES	52
29	29	SHARED CONCERN OF RETAILERS	53

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study examines the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. The study is needed in order to find and analyze various aspects of online shopping that brings negative impact on retailers and also to study the factors that create uncertainties in the lives of small scale retailers due to the growth of online shopping. Majority of people prefer shopping online due to the availability of large varieties of products and various discounts. It affects various small scale sectors like textiles, fancy, stationary, footwear, electronics etc... The study is important because the traditional shopping systems are not given importance nowadays and that creates negative impact on small scale retailers as they are meeting their livelihood through their fixed shops. The study will be conducted with the objectives to study the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping and to analyze the impact of online shopping on retailers and to examine the relevance of online shopping on retailers. There is a large population, those who depends upon the benefits from their fixed shops like, the shop owners, the staff, their families and other dependencies. Their conditions are deteriorating and their challenges need to be studied, which lead to the premise of the present study. The study may help the retailers to adopt new and effective strategies in order to compete with the spontaneous growth of online shopping.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

A study on the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To understand the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To understand the social problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping.
- To understand the economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping.
- To analyze the changes in the purchasing pattern of people after the arrival of online shopping.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the researcher's knowledge about the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. There is a tremendous change in the purchasing concept of people due to the advent of online shopping, which had an adverse effect on small scale retailers. The traditional shopping systems are not given much importance nowadays and that creates negative impact on small scale retailers as they are meeting their livelihood through their fixed shops. Small scale industries play a major role in the development of economy, mainly in developing countries like India. Small scale industries possess a wide scope in India. Almost 10% of population in India consists of people depending on retail business in order to meet their livelihood. As a social worker, the researcher finds it important to understand the life of the small scale retailers and the challenges they face due to the increasing trends of online shopping. This not only affects the retailers, but their dependencies also, which constitutes a large number of people. It is evident from the previous researches that, the present shopping scenario is extremely different. So it is the need of the hour to find out and analyze the various aspects of online shopping that creates impacts on small scale retailers. This study may help the retailers to adopt new and effective strategies in order to compete with the spontaneous growth of online shopping. So a research has to be conducted in local areas also in order to clarify these facts.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter one, introduction includes the title of the study that is "socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping" and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study and chapterization. The second chapter includes the review of

literature, consists of the reviews of all available studies related to small scale retailers, online shopping and impacts of online shopping on retailers. The third chapter, research methodology includes, theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts, dependant and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, source of data, tools and methods of data collection, method of analyzing data etc...Chapter four deals with data presentation and interpretation of data. The final fifth chapter consists of major findings, implications of the study, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Due to increased trends of online shopping, small scale retailers face many socio economic problems. The retail industry has been significantly impacted by the increased trends of online shopping. Small scale retailers are fixed shop retailers, who meet their livelihood through the income received from these shops. The traditional shopping system has changed and social and economic problems of small scale retailers also increased.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous researches. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. As this paper studies the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the increased trends of online shopping, some of the available studies on the problems of small scale retailers by different authors are reviewed. Also some of the articles and journals related to small scale retailers, their advantages, disadvantages, online shopping, its influence on people etc... are reviewed in this chapter. The review of literature provides foundation of knowledge on the topic. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 SMALL SCALE RETAILERS

“The advantages of a small retailer”, a journal by Neil Kokemuller (2019), depicts the importance of small scale retailers. In this journal, the journalist focused to discuss about the advantages of small scale retailers. One of the advantages is the customer services provided by retailers. The journalist mentions a statement by Nicole Leinbach Royle in her “Baby Shop” article, that is small retailers do it best when it comes to making customers happy. Small retailers are able to build a better relationship with the customers. Small businesses have more personal touch with their market place. Another advantage is specialization. Small retailers basically deal with small number of products, so that they will be having greater expertise and knowledge regarding those products. This automatically contributes to helping customers to fill their particular needs. Another benefit is the control possessed by the retailers. Small scale retailers operated their small business and they will be having the whole control over their business management and decisions. They also have local advantages the small scale retailers often receive support from their communities. Small business offer more personal services to the people. Customers prioritize small business to support their

communities and to receive more personalized services. The small scale retailers have better employee contact. Some small businesses do not have employees while others have. These employees will be having close contact and interaction with the key decision makers.

An article by Legal Rasta (October 13, 2016), discuss about the “importance of small businesses for India”. Small businesses play a major role in the economic growth of the nation. The biggest advantage of small business is generation of employment. Unemployment is one of the main social problems in India. Through small retail businesses, unemployed people are getting opportunity to work. This helps to change India’s image from job-seeking nation to job-creating nation. In countries like India, capital formation is low. Small business requires less capital than larger business sectors. Due to small size, these businesses can easily adopt to changes. So that there will not be much losses as compared to large businesses. Small businesses have personal contact with consumers so they can understand the needs more easily. Small scale businesses provide a mean to the life of local people by providing them secure income.

An article by Mr.Rohan Agarwal, “Retailing in India: An Overview” discuss about organized and unorganized retailing sectors in India. India is known as the ‘nation of shops’. After agriculture, retailing is the second largest employer in India. Approximately over 12 million shops exist in various parts of the country. Most of them are unorganized and independent. The Indian retail industry is broadly divided into organized and unorganized retailing. Organized retailers are mainly found in urban areas. The traditional forms of independent owned small business lost their earlier charm as new and new malls are coming up in the urban parts of the country. The growth of Indian organized retail sector is mainly because of shift in consumer behavior due to changes in lifestyle, expansion of globalization, emergence of new business sectors etc... The unorganized retailing sectors or small scale sectors are the traditional retailing system of India. They contribute over 95% of total retail revenues. Traditionally, retailers buy merchandise from wholesalers in bulk and sell in small quantities to the customers. From the statistical study it is evident that the gap between organized and unorganized retailing is very large. Organized retailing in India holds only 3% share in the total retail business.

“The Disadvantages of Small-Scaled Businesses”, a journal by Mr.Nicole LaMarco(2019) point out many disadvantages of small scale businesses. While there are many merits for small business, there are also certain demerits. Small businesses have less brand recognition. Small companies won’t have the brand recognition it required to easily gain more customers. Small businesses experience higher costs, because they have less bargaining power. A large company won’t face this problem. So that large business holders can produce goods in bulk. Small businesses have smaller budgets. They cannot afford high levels of marketing and technologies and can’t afford high employee expenditures.

Mr.Vinish Parith (2019), in his article, “Advantages and Disadvantages of Retailers”, discuss about various advantages and disadvantages of retailers. Retailers are the link between producers and consumers. Small retails often have fixed margins and low sale of operations. They have profit margins for their business depending upon the product. They cannot expand their business as they want due to low scale operations. Another problem of retail shops is good location. In order to access good buildings, they have to spend huge amount of money. If the shops are not owned by them, they have to pay high rent. Retail shops always need constant supervision and control. In case of retail shops, one has to wait for customer to come to the shop and hence one needs to be always present in the shop which makes it a limitation of retail business.

2.2.2 ONLINE SHOPPING

“Online Shopping Advantages over the Offline Alternative”, an article by Dr.Joshua Chang points out the advantages of online shopping. The use of internet for shopping various advantages in terms of, convenience and time saving, powerful research instrument, lower search costs and better product selection, and better price information and lower prices. Online shopping offers convenience and time saving benefits to the customers as compared to physical stores. Results of the MasterCard Survey ‘Internet Shopping’ (1996) revealed that consumers viewed the internet as an “Instrument of Convenience”. Customers are able to use internet as a research instrument in purchasing process. Various reviews are available which influence purchasing decisions. In web sites like Amazon, customers can browse through large selections of products and can view different reviews by other customers. Online shopping posses only lower search cost and better product selection. Customers can shop from anywhere

at any time, and need not to travel to physical stores. Online shopping is thus considered as most convenient way of shopping. While shopping online it is easier to get better price information and lower prices. Customers can easily compare the prices while shopping online and can obtain lower price products. Due to the increased trends of online stores, the number of steps towards physical stores had been decreased.

Rohit Bansal (2013), Vaish College of Engineering, conducted a study on “Online Shopping: A Shining Future”. The internet has become an essential part of our daily life. The emergence and spontaneous growth of internet and e-commerce lead to many changes in the life of people all over the world. Online shopping acquires most scope in the markets. Retail success is no longer all about physical stores. Online stores create new opportunities in many fields and it is a growing area of technology. The customers find online shopping more convenient than purchasing from physical stores. Purchasing online requires only less time. Customers can access services from anywhere at any time. Moreover, online shop contains huge variety of products and goods and also contains various attractive discounts and incentives that attract people towards it. The study was conducted with the objectives, to explain the concept of online shopping and outline the present trend of online shopping in India, to find out advantages and disadvantages of online shopping, to examine the future of online shopping in India. With the growing mobile internet user base in India, mobile phones are becoming a key contributor to the surge in online shopping. Online shopping has numerous advantages and benefits so that most of the people prefer online shopping over conventional shopping method. While shopping online, comparison is possible. Customers can compare the prices, models, and options easily. It helps the customers to avoid traveling from one shop to another in search of products. Another advantage of online shopping is that better pricing of products, as the products come from seller to the consumer without middlemen involvement. Also it offers many discounts and incentives to attract the customers. Online shopping is more convenient because it is available day and night. So that customers are able to purchase the products from anywhere else at any time. Online shopping make sending gifts to relatives and friends easy, no matter where ever they stay. Online shopping provides a huge variety of choices. Another advantage is that it helps to avoid crowds when we are shopping especially during festival seasons. As there are several advantages for online shopping, there are several disadvantages also. Online shopping does not allow physical examination of the

products before buying. Online shopping does not give opportunity to negotiate the price with human. Online shopping might have high delivery cost and several unknown extras like, delivery insurance. Online shopping has risk when shopping from unknown suppliers and fraudulent sites. Returns of faulty or damaged goods and exchanges can sometimes be difficult and expensive. These are some of the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping. Online shopping offer better price, time saving and convenience. The benefits of shopping online also come with potential risks and dangers that consumers must be aware of. In the future we can expect online stores to improve their technology, allowing easier and realistic shopping experience.

2.2.3 PROBLEMS OF RETAILERS

Ms.Sangitha G. Patil & Dr.P.T. Chaudhari (2014), of North Maharashtra University, Jalgon, has studied the “Problems of small scale industries in India”. Small scale industries play important role in the development of economy, mainly in developing countries like India. Almost 10% of population in India consists of people depending on their retail businesses in order to meet their livelihood. Small scale industries possess a wide scope in India. If small scale industries are developed, other problems persisting in the economy get solved automatically. But there are many problems which resistance in the development of small scale industries. The study was conducted with the objectives, to examine the growth and performance of small scale industries, to analyze the problems of small scale industries. The data for the research study was collected only from secondary sources. For the data collection, the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, the government of India and other published materials are referred. There are certain limitations of the study, as the study was completed with the help of available secondary data only and study was completed with the limit of time. The researcher has pointed out certain problems of small scale industries like, non-availability of skilled manpower in rural sector poses problem to small scale industries, non-availability of sufficient quantity of raw materials, lack of appropriate technology and equipments, competition from large scale industries and online shopping sectors etc...The researcher suggests the small scale industries to make optimum utilization of both human and economic resources to achieve success.

Mr.Sivapalan Selvadurai (2013), studied about the “Small scale retailers in an island town” in Malaysia. The study was carried out in commercial area of Labuan Town in Labuan Island of East Malaysia. The paper was published by Canadian center of science and education. The study examines the competition faced by small scale general store and textile retailers in Labuan town. The impact of large stores on smaller stores can be clearly seen among the general stores and somewhat less prominently in the textile trade. The attractive features of supermarket in terms of pricing, product choice-variety and ambiance have drawn away the customers from small scale retailers. It was a qualitative study. The primary data was collected through, direct in-depth interviews. Total 12 samples were collected, 6 from general stores and another 6 from textile retailers. Even though some of the smaller general stores have adapted to the changing retail formats, there are others who are pessimistic about their future. Some of the traditional general stores have closed down and some are on the brink of closure. The findings of the study reveals that competition was intense for town centered small scale retailers in rural areas. They face competition from large retailers. The impact of large retailers not only affects small retailers but also customers in terms of shopping habits, resulting in changes in perceptions and behavior amongst them. The small scale retailers are not only facing competition from large scale retailers but from small scale retailers themselves. They are competing within the island economy, but are also subjected to competition from different places within the region. The researcher suggests the need for creative response of local authorities in the place making balanced development of both small and large scale retailers. The local authority should control the spontaneous development of large scale retailers so as to ensure fair competition and sustainability of local and regional stores.

Ms.Elsa George (2019), Asst.Prof.Rajagiri College, Kakkanad, has conducted, “A study on the problems faced by small scale retailers in India”. Retail industries contribute to around 10% of the nations GDP. Due to the arrival of organized retailers and foreign competitors, the small retailers are facing lots of issues. A major share in Indian retail industry lies with the unorganized retailers, who run their own small or medium level shops in their locality to earn their livelihood. Through this study the researcher is trying to analyze the importance of small scale retailers in India and their problems and possible solutions. Retailers are the backbone of every industry as they help in development of economy by bringing balanced regional development,

upholding traditional values etc... therefore it is important to protect small unorganized retailers. The study was conducted with the objectives to identify the problems faced by small retailers in India and to suggest few solutions for the development of small scale retailers in India. It was a qualitative research. The secondary data was collected from websites, journals, articles etc... Through this study the researcher has tried to point out the importance of promoting small retailers. Promoting small scale retailers helps to reduce the monopoly of large retailers in Indian markets. It reduces unemployment by providing better opportunities to new enterprises, through which many people get job opportunities. Promoting small retailers leads to the development of the locality as the money circulates within the locality itself and also helps small and local manufactures who produces certain native products. Later the researcher points out various problems faced by small retailers in India. One of the main problems is the increasing trends of online shopping. Another problem is with the high cost involved in the maintenance of the shops like, electricity, building rent etc... Then the competition from big retail chains like shopping malls. As there is only limited markets the chances for expansion is limited to the small retailers. Retailers are usually unwilling to take risks as majority start their business with small turnover and maintain the same in order to meet livelihood. They are unwilling to take risks and do not take steps to expand. Another problem is that they lack knowledge about available opportunities and chances to expand. The researcher also put forward certain suggestions to improve the small retailers in India. The most important one is government support. The government should take steps to ensure healthy competition among small and large retailers in Indian markets. The researcher suggests the formation of various retailers associations for the smooth flow functioning of small scale retails. Providing education regarding the new technologies and strategies and providing awareness regarding favorable government policies could help the retailers to develop. Also the researcher suggests the retailers to adopt technologies like delivery apps and shopping sites in order maintain their position in the economy.

Ms.Deepa Choudhari (2019), Asst.Prof Govindrao Wanjari College of Engineering and Technology, Nagpur, has conducted, "A study on the impact of GST on small scale retailers with reference to Nagpur city". Through this study the researcher tries to understand the impact of GST faced by small scale retailers and their effects to get acquainted with this new tax system. The study was conducted with the objectives to

study the effect of GST on small retailers, to study the impact of GST on small scale retailers, to study the limitations faced by retailers. The research was conducted with a sample size of 50 small scale retailers of Nagpur city. The data was collected using structured questionnaire and the sampling method used was simple random sampling. Secondary data was collected from government reports, articles etc... The study was limited to Nagpur city. The findings of the study reveals that though GST is considered as fair tax system but it require more clarity and simplification in its procedures. Majority of respondent are in opinion that the indirect tax would be reduced and GST lowers the logistic overheads.

2.2.4 IMPACTS OF ONLINE SHOPPING ON RETAILERS

Mr.Amith Saha (2015), of St. Xavious University, Kolkata, has conducted a study on “The impact of online shopping upon retail trade business”. He highlighted the impact of increasing trend of online shopping over the various fixed shop retailers. The study was conducted in Guwahati city. The study was to find the impact of online shopping on fixed shop retailers. The study looks into various aspects about how retail business is being affected and also the various recovery mechanisms they are coming up with, in the race of survival. The internet is full of online retailers offering hundred times more variety products than an average retailer can possibly dream of. The study was conducted with the objectives, to study the effect on the profitability of retail stores due to the advent of online shopping, to analyze the effect upon pricing pattern of retail stores in recent times, to analyze the change in business pattern to achieve customer satisfaction. It was a quantitative research. The universe of the study was all retailers in Guwahati city. 50 samples were collected for the research. Convenient sampling was used for suitability for the availability of information. The primary data for the research study was collected through personal interviews of the shop owners. The data was collected, tabulated and represented through chart and bar diagram. There are certain limitations for the study. The study was limited to Guwahati city. Data for the study has been collected for a period of only 3 years. The study was conducted in very short span of time. The findings of the study reveal that consumers are becoming more comfortable with online stores as they possess a wide range of available products. The researcher suggests the retailers to change their attitudes towards market. Retailers are not able to stock huge varieties of goods, so that they have to find new and variety

strategies to compete with the developing world. The researcher suggests the retailers to concentrate on better quality and variety products and to provide additional services in order to build upon loyalty to ensure stable sales.

Ms.Vaishali Nikalje (2018), of Tilak Maharashtra Vidhyadeep, Pune, has conducted a study to determine “The impact of emerging online shopping sites on conventional model of buying and selling with reference to Pune city”. Retailers involve large segment of the population. The entrance of online shops with various discounts and incentives and wide ranging varieties of products had created huge impact on retailers. The study was to find the attitude of people towards online and conventional stores. Through this study different aspects of conventional retail business are studied and also different recovery mechanisms carried out by retailers to compete with online stores are assessed. The study was conducted with the objectives, to identify the preference of customers in purchase, to study the reasoning of why customers prefer buying online and in physical stores, to identify problems that customers face while purchasing in both online shops and physical stores. This study helps to understand the reasons for the dominance of online stores. It was a quantitative research study. The universe of the study was small scale retailers in Pune city. The sample design used was simple random sampling. 50 samples were collected from the retailers in Pune city. The primary data for the research was collected through questionnaires. The study reveals the problems faced while purchasing from online stores and physical stores. Most of the people prefer online shopping due to less time consumption and availability of huge discounts and a large variety of goods and products. The research was limited to Pune city only .The researcher suggest the brick motor model shop keepers to set up their own online shopping sites and delivery services because as lives and schedules are getting busier , people only choose online shopping , which provides a wide variety of goods and services within little time on their door steps.

Ms.Menal Dahiya(2017), has conducted “A study on e-commerce and it’s impacts on market and retailers in India”. The study discuss about different markets. There are different types of markets like physical markets, non-physical markets/virtual markets, auction markets, knowledge markets, financial markets etc...the study also discuss about different types of retail stores like, department store, supermarkets, ware house retailers, specialty retail store, convenience retailers, discount retailers etc... Although

there are many advantages of e-commerce, it creates many impacts on the markets and retailers in India. The advent of online shopping creates high turnover rates in retailers. The retailers face difficulties in the generation of profit margins. They are suffering from pricing as they have to set low prices for the products in order to survive in the market but that covers only their operational costs. Retailers cannot store as many products as online stores, which create leftovers and lead to huge loss. But still online shops are having many positives that attract people into it. The findings of the study reveals that e-commerce is good for us , as they provide us wide varieties of products and services with lots of attractive incentives , discounts and in affordable prices at our door steps.

Mr.Umesh Maiya (2020), has conducted a study on the “Impact of online shopping on retail business: A study with reference to Uduppi district”. Through the study he found out that there is great decrease in the number of steps towards retailers as online shopping trends increased. The researcher studied the impact of online shopping on retail business with reference to Uduppi district. Retailers make up the majority of the population and most of the people depend upon the retailers. The emergence of online shopping with attractive products, discounts and incentives had created adverse affects on the small scale retailers. The purpose of the study was to determine how this affected retailers as number of e-stores increased. The researcher conducted the study with the objectives to highlight the merits and demerits of online shopping, to throw light on the difficulties faced by retailers due to the advent of online stores, to analyze the impact of online shopping on retail business. For the study a sample of 75 retailers of Uduppi city has been selected. The universe of the study is small scale retailers in Uduppi district. The sample design used was convenient sampling method. The primary data was collected through direct personal interviews of the shop owners. The study findings reveal that there is great decrease in the number of steps towards retailers as online shopping trends increased. There is a great decrease in the sale and profitability of retailers after the introduction of online shopping. So, the researcher suggests the retailers to build stable relationships with the manufactures and customers to improve their business and to facilitate economic growth.

Ms.Jyoti Meshram (2016), of TEAM University Tashkent, has conducted a “Study on the impact of online shopping on conventional shopping methods by today’s youth with respect to clothing and accessories”. In this era virtual shopping has achieved tremendous prominence in the whole world. Web shopping is considered as most favorable way of shopping nowadays. Main online stores that lead the online markets are, Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Myntra and so on. Through this study the researcher studied the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping. The study was conducted with the objectives, to study the preference of online shopping over conventional shopping methods, to study the shopping frequency of generation with respect to fashion and clothing. The researcher has pointed out various advantages of online shopping like, convenience as it allows shopping at any time and from anywhere. Online stores provide a wide variety of choices for each product with attractive discounts and incentives. As there are advantages of online shopping there are disadvantages also. There is a risk of misrepresentation and also various security concerns as the customers cannot examine the stock before the buy. There are chances of exploitation. The data for the study have been collected from primary sources. The primary data was collected through direct personal interviews. The universe of the study is all the youth of 15-60 years of age in Pune city. 158 samples were collected for the study using simple random sampling method. The collected data is classified, tabulated and represented through charts and bar diagrams. This study helps to bring out the real scenario and also the impact online shopping is creating over the conventional stores of clothing and accessories. The findings of the study reveal that 73% of the respondents shops cloths and accessories online. Also 85% of the respondents believe that online shopping for clothing and accessories are creating positive impact on consumers. It was found out that the youth prefer visiting malls to spend their free time and they shop in the mall itself when they are out there. The researcher suggests the retailers to come up with new and effective strategies.

Dr.Khushboo Sharma (2020), Shridhar University, Rajasthan, studied the “Impact of online shopping on retailers with reference to Jaipur city”. The advent of virtual shopping brought drastic change in the purchasing concept of people. The study is undertaken to study the problems of local retailers in Jaipur city. The study also focuses on finding out certain remedies to face the situation. The traditional shopping systems are not given much importance as earlier, which created uncertainty in the lives of a

large population and their dependencies. The retailers are facing cut-throat competition in the market because people are influenced by online stores due to their attractive discounts and variety of product availabilities. The study was conducted with the objectives to examine the impact of online shopping on retail business, to analyze the remedies taken by the retailers, to analyze the future aspect of retailers of business. The study was conducted with 50 samples. The universe of the study was small scale retailers in Jaipur city. The sampling method used was convenient sampling. Data for the research was collected from primary sources. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire. The findings of the study reveal that there is decrease in sales and profit of retailers due to online store. Most of the customers come to visit stores for window shopping purpose and they buy the same products through online because of more attractive discounts and wide choices. This is pathetic situation of the retailer who depends upon their fixed shops to meet their livelihood. The researcher suggests the retailers to cope up with this situation by changing their traditional policies. They have to provide value added services, fast and quick home delivery in order to survive in the market.

2.3 CONCLUSION

As per the knowledge acquired by the review of various previous researches, it is found out that the current shopping scenario is entirely different after 1991, after the arrival of online shopping sites. About ten researches are reviewed in this literature review and all the researches are conveying the truth that, the arrival of online shopping has created huge impact on the small scale retailers and consumer behavior and traditional market system are influenced by the increasing trends of online stores, in different states of India, but there is no such study found in Kerala. So there is a research gap between the previous researches and the present study. This study therefore studies the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a set of systematic techniques and plans used in research to resolve a research problem. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted. It describes and analyzes how a researcher intends to carry out their research. This chapter includes the definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre test, method of data collection and analysis.

For the purpose of research, researcher used thirty samples from the selected population and used stratified sampling method to find out the samples.

This chapter is dealing with methodology which the researcher made use for the study about *the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping*.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 SOCIAL PROBLEMS

“A situation confronting a group or a section of society which inflicts injurious consequences that can be handled only collectively” (Reinhardt).

3.2.1.2 ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

A theory that scarcity exists in the sense that only finite and insufficient resources are available to satisfy the needs and desires of all human beings. The fundamental economic problem faced by human society and business operators is how to allocate goods and services within the economy (Economic Dictionary).

3.2.1.3 SMAL SCALE RETAILERS

“Small scale retailers refer to those retailers who run their own small and medium level shops in their locality to earn a livelihood.” (Elsa George, Asst.Prof.Rajagiri College Kakkanad)

3.2.1.4 ONLINE SHOPPING

Online shopping is defined as purchasing items from internet retailers as opposed to a shop or store or the act of purchasing products or services over the internet. (Prof.Pritam P.Kothari, Prof.Shivaganga S Maindargi)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Social problems are any problem that affect a group or community and creates maladjustments in the social lives of people in the society. A social problem is any condition that has negative consequences and needs to be addressed. It is an undesirable condition that people believe should be corrected.

3.2.2.2 ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

These are problems that arise when the needs are unable to satisfy using the available resources, due to the instability in the income. It is essential to have economic resources for satisfying human needs. If there is scarcity in the economic resources, human life will become difficult and people will suffer to overcome that.

3.2.2.3 SMALL SCALE RETAILERS

Small scale retailers are those people who own their fixed shops that deal with miscellaneous products of daily use. They are the link between wholesalers and consumers.

3.2.2.4 ONLINE SHOPPING

It is the process of buying and selling goods and services using internet.

3.3 VARIABLES

A variable is an object, event, idea, feeling, time period, or any other type of category you are trying to measure. There are two types of variables – independent variable and dependent variable.

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change, and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable.

Online shopping is the independent variable in this study.

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment, and is dependent on the independent variable.

Socio-economic problems are the dependent variable in this study.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. This study aims at the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. The study was conducted among the small scale retailers in Iritty town. Using stratified sampling method, the retailers were divided into different strata based on the type of their business. The researcher collected data from thirty small scale retailers using self made questionnaire and describes the findings regarding the problems of retailers due to the advent of online shopping.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted a pilot study with ten small scale retailers in Iritty town and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The study looks at the socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. The universe selected for the study is the small scale retailers in Iritty town. Iritty is a Municipality and a Taluk of Kannur district. The town

is the main market place for various retailers. People from the surrounding regions and towns largely depend on these markets for goods and services since the older days. It is important to study whether the arrival of online shopping had made any changes in the markets and lives of retailers in Irritty town. The unit of the study is one small scale retailer in Irritty town.

3.7 SAMPLING

A sample is a small proportion of a population. Sampling refers to the strategies which enable us to pick a subgroup from a larger population and then use the subgroup as a basis for making inferences about the larger group. The sample of the study was small scale retailers in Irritty town. The samples were collected using stratified sampling method. This method is used as there are different types of retailers based on the products or goods they sell. The researcher concentrates on retailers who sell durable goods, as those types of goods and products are sold through internet mostly. The retailers were divided into different strata based on the type of their business (textile retailers, fancy, stationary and footwear retailers, electronics retailers etc...) and samples are drawn from each strata. Thirty samples were collected from the small scale retailers in Irritty town.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected through the review of literatures. The researcher referred journals, books, websites and other published previous researches related to this topic for getting related information pertaining to this particular topic.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected data from thirty small scale retailers in Irritty town. Researcher had used self-made questionnaires as the tool for collecting the primary data. The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information regarding the problems of retailers due to the arrival of online shopping. Questionnaire with closed ended questions are efficient in gathering information which makes the research more reliable and data analysis easier.

3.10 PRETEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the target population, to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution. The tool selected by the researcher was found effective and capable of meeting the objectives of the study.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected data from the small scale retailers using questioning method through self-made questionnaire. The questions which were prepared and pretested were asked to thirty retailers directly and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomena derived from the data. Through analysis of the data the researcher could find the relation between the independent and dependent variables. In this study the researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the study of “socio-economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping”. It describes the nature of sample and analysis of collected data. For the analysis of the data Microsoft Excel has used. Analysis is the ordering of collected data for easy interpretation. Interpretations make inferences and draw conclusions of the particular study and it helps the researcher to consolidate the data to understand the main findings. The outline of this chapter is based on the general and specific objectives of the study.

4.2. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 AGE

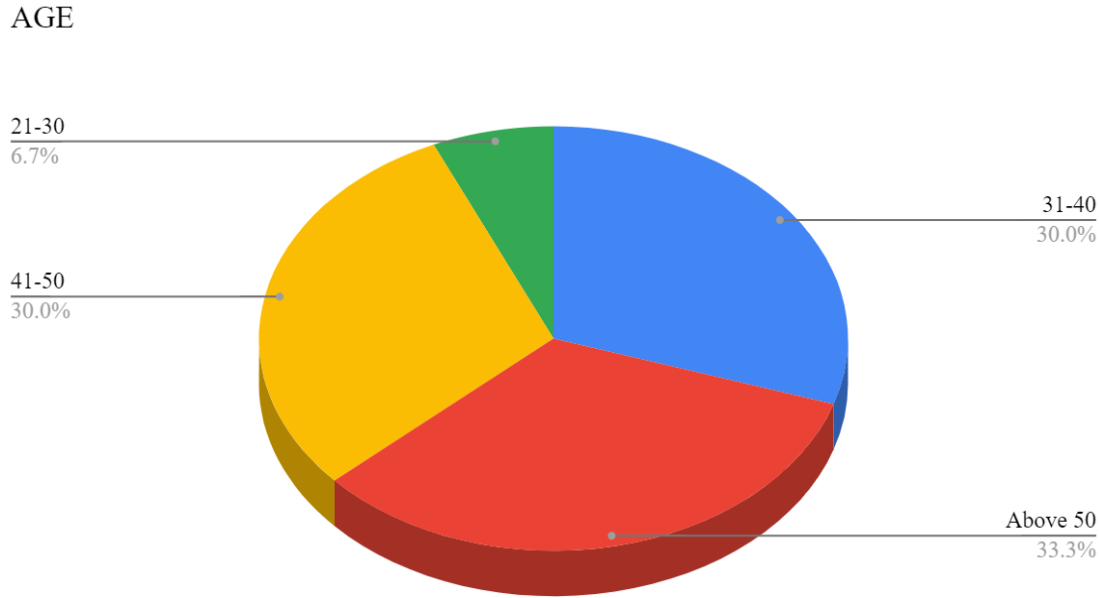


Figure 1

From the above diagram it is clear that most of the respondents belong to the age category of above fifty (33.3%) and 30% of the respondents belongs to the age category of 41-50 and another 30% of the respondents belongs to the age category of 31-40. This indicates that majority of the retailers in Irrity belong to the age group of above 50 and also belonging to 30-50 years.

4.2.2 GENDER

GENDER

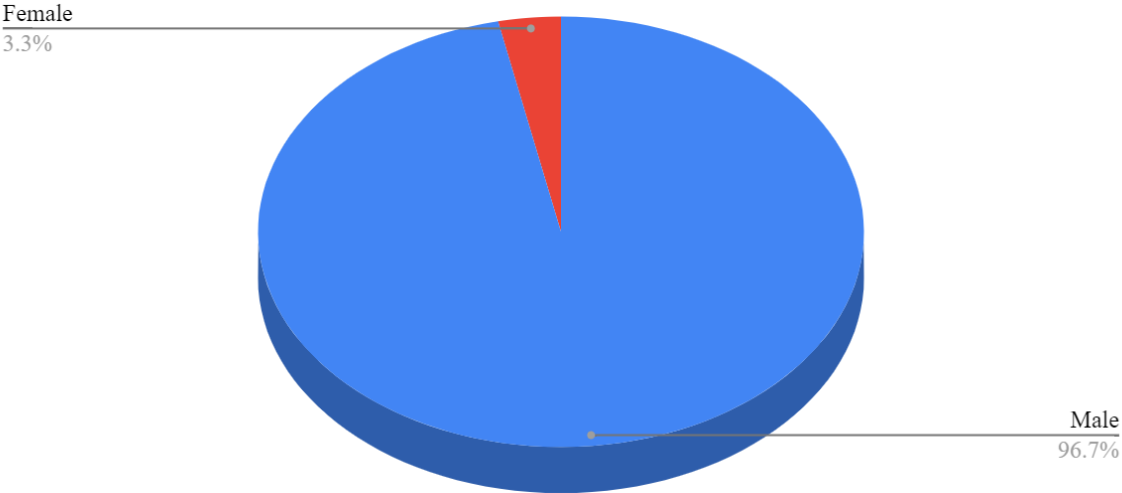


Figure 2

The above figure shows that 96.7% of the retailers in Iritty are men and 3.3% of the retailer female. From the above diagram it is evident that a giant percent of the retailers are men. There are only a very few women retailers in Iritty town.

4.2.3 TYPE OF BUSINESS

TYPE OF BUSINESS

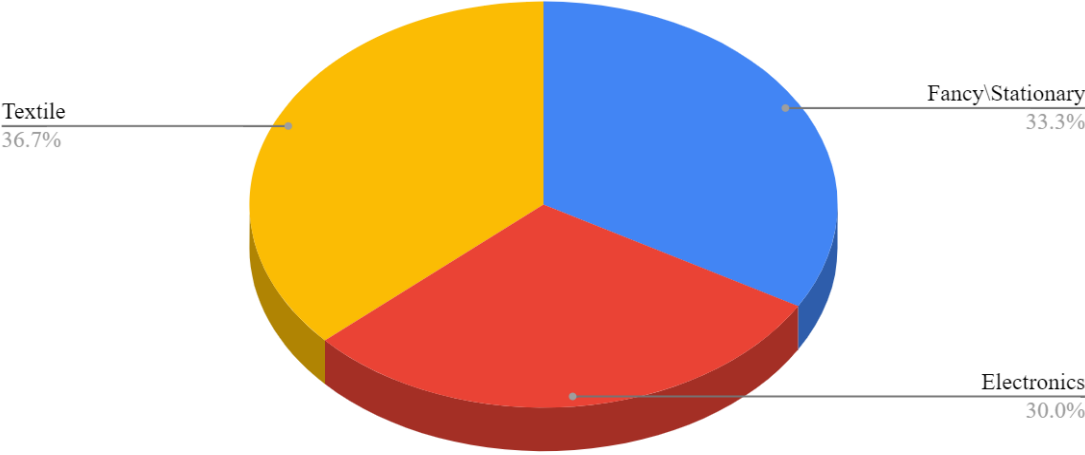


Figure 3

The above figure indicates that comparatively most of the respondents (36.7%) are belonging to textile business. 33.3% of respondents are belonging to fancy/stationary business and the remaining 30% of respondents are belonging to electronic retail business. In this study, the researcher is mainly focusing on textile, fancy/stationary and electronics retailers

4.2.4 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

YEAR OF EXPERIENCE

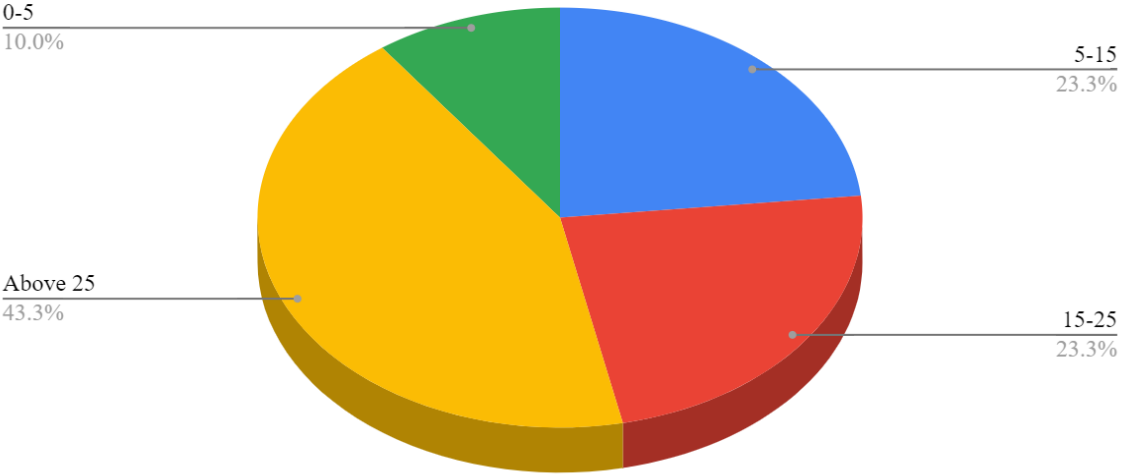


Figure 4

The above figure indicates that most of the respondents (43.3%) are having more than twenty five years of experience in their respective fields, that is retail business and 23.3% of respondents are having 15-25 years of experience and another 23.3% of respondents are having 5-15 years of experience. The remaining 10% of respondents are having 0-5 years of experience. From this it is evident that the respondents are experienced enough to analyze the changes that happened in their business after the introduction of online shopping.

4.2.5 ONLINE SHOPPING HAS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON RETAILERS

ONLINE SHOPPING HAS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON RETAILERS

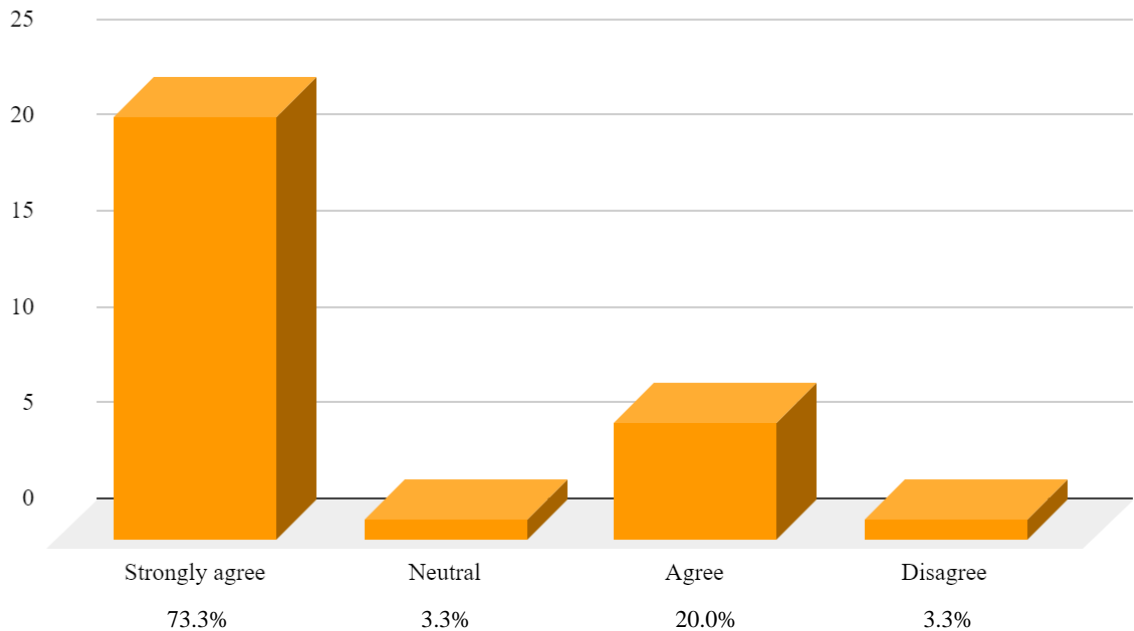


Figure 5

The above shown figure is a clear indication of the effects of online shopping on traditional retailers. From the total 30 respondents, 73.3% strongly agree that online shopping has created negative impact on them. Also, 20% of the respondents agree that online shopping has created a negative impact on them and 3.3% of the respondents disagree that online shopping has created negative impact on them and 3.3% responded neutrally. Most of the retailers largely got affected by the growth of online shopping. The 20% of the respondents says that they are affected by online shopping but moreover there are other certain challenges they had to face along with the challenges implied by online shopping.

4.2.6 DECREASE IN AVERAGE TURNOVER

DECREASE IN AVERAGE TURNOVER

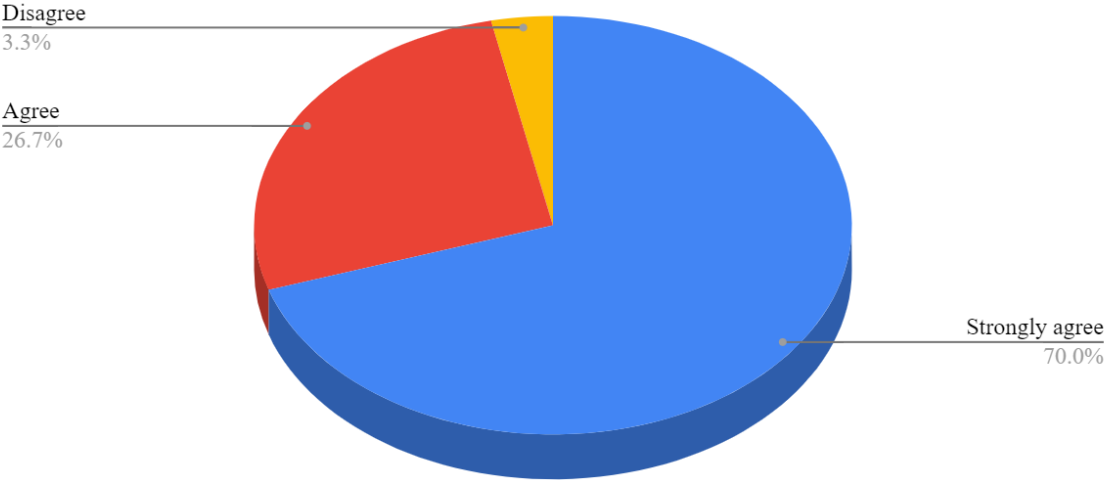


Figure 6

From the above diagram it is evident that retailers are facing a decline in their average turnover. 70% of the respondents strongly agree that there is decline in their average turnover in past three years. 26.7% of the respondents agree that there is decline in their average turnover and 3.3% of the respondents disagree that there is decline in their average turnover. This shows that after the growth of online shopping there is a decline in the buying and selling process of goods and services in retail stores.

4.2.7 OPINION ABOUT STARTING HOME DELIVERY SERVICES

OPINION ABOUT STARTING HOME DELIVERY SERVICES

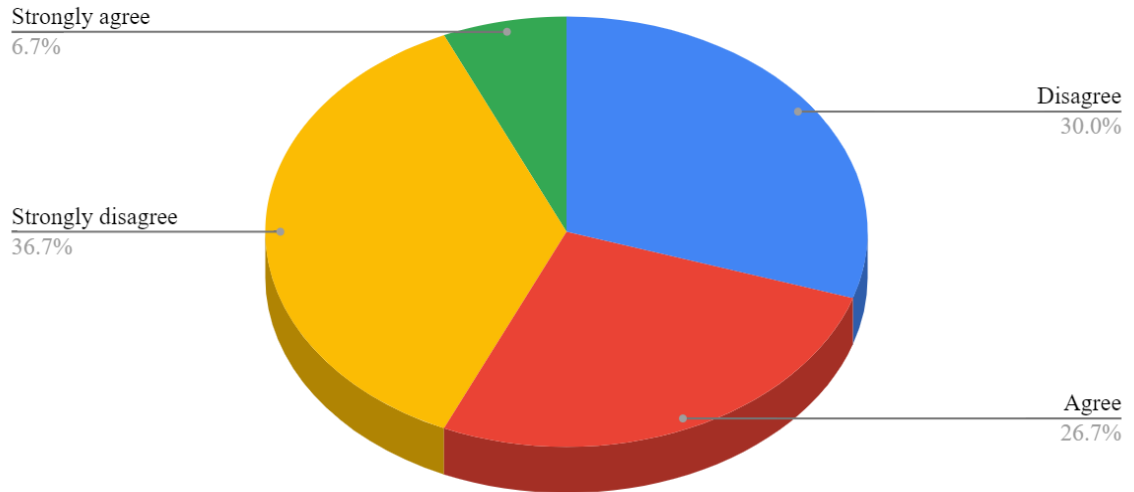


Figure 7

The above shown figure indicates the percentage of retailers who have started or thought about starting home delivery services. 36.7% of the retailers strongly disagreed that they had thought about starting home delivery services. 30% of the respondents disagreed that they had thought about starting home delivery services. 26.7% of the respondents agreed that they started or thought about starting home delivery and 6.7% strongly agreed that they had thought about starting home delivery. This shows that most of the respondents are not agreeing to adopt new methods of sales and .The main reason is that the majority of respondents are above 40 years and having a retail business experience above 25 years. These retailers are used to the traditional method of retailing and they are showing reluctance in adopting new techniques even if they are having serious decline in their turnovers. The respondents who agreed that they had thought about the scope of home delivery services may be retailers who are in their 30s or below 30s, as they are much more familiar with the scopes of new marketing techniques.

4.2.8 INCREASE IN DISCOUNT RATES

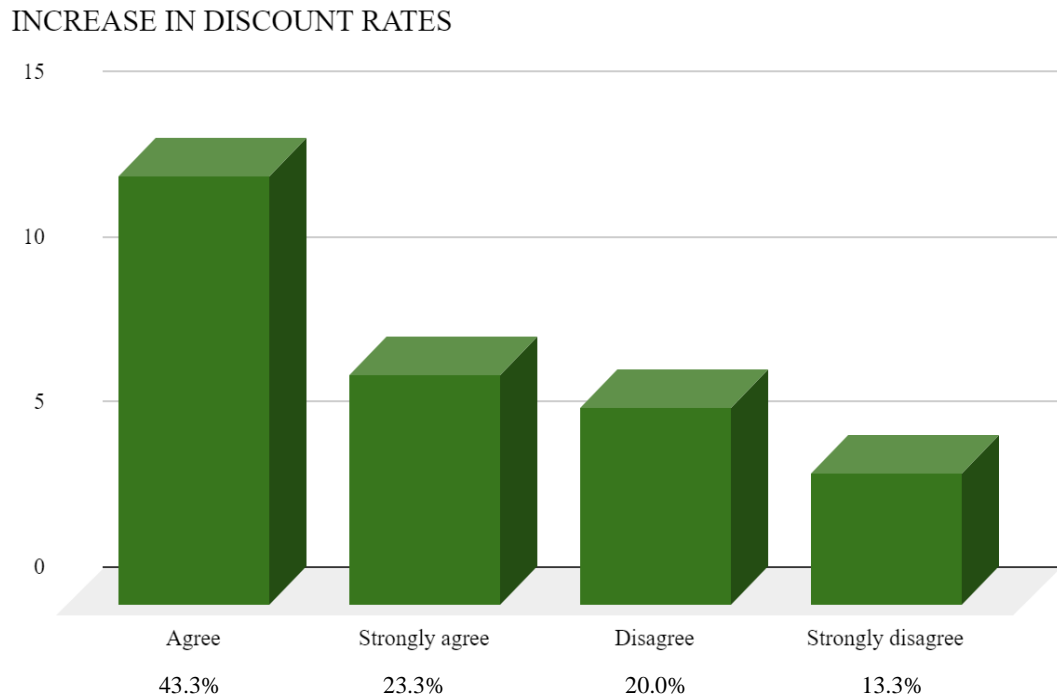


Figure 8

The above figure indicates that 43.3% of the respondents agreed that they made an increase in the discounts offered to the customers and 23.3% of the respondents has strongly agreed that they made an increase in the discount rates offered to customers after the growth of online trends and 20% of the respondents disagreed that they made an increase in the discount rates and 13.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they made an increase in the discount rates offered to the customers after the arrival of online shopping. From this it is evident that, most of the retailers had to increase the discount rate than the discount they provided before in order to compete with the growing online trends. Some retailers had not changed from the discount rates they were giving earlier. Because, if they increase the discount rate again their meager income will again decreased.

4.2.9 PRICE REDUCTION

PRICE REDUCTION

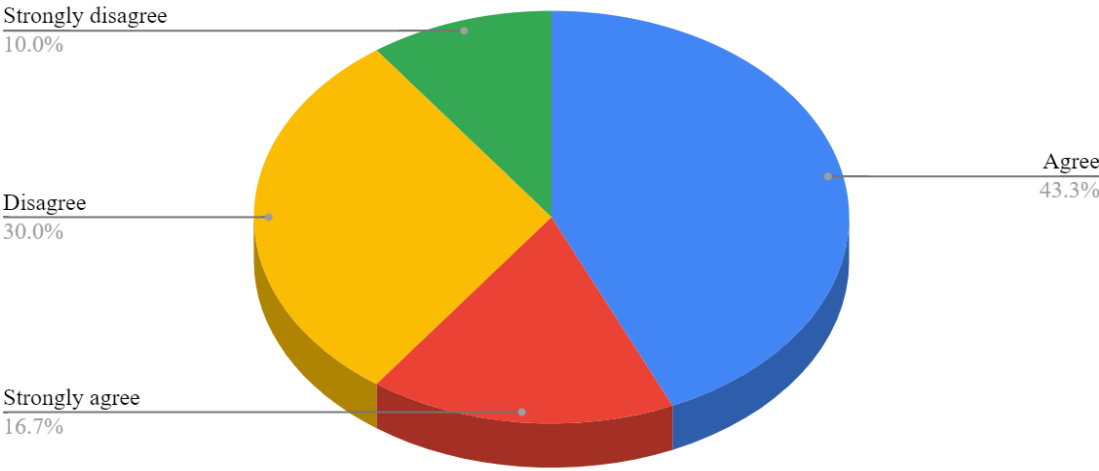


Figure 9

From the above diagram shows that 43.3% of the respondents agreed that they are making price reductions in their products nowadays, 30% of the respondents disagreed that they are making price reductions and 16.7 % of the respondents strongly agree that they are making price reduction and 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they making price reductions. From this it is clear that most of the retailers are selling the products in lesser price than before, in order to retain their customers. Some retailers are not making any reduction in the product prices even if they are struggling, as they give importance to their income than customer retention.

4.2.10 INCREASED COMPETITION

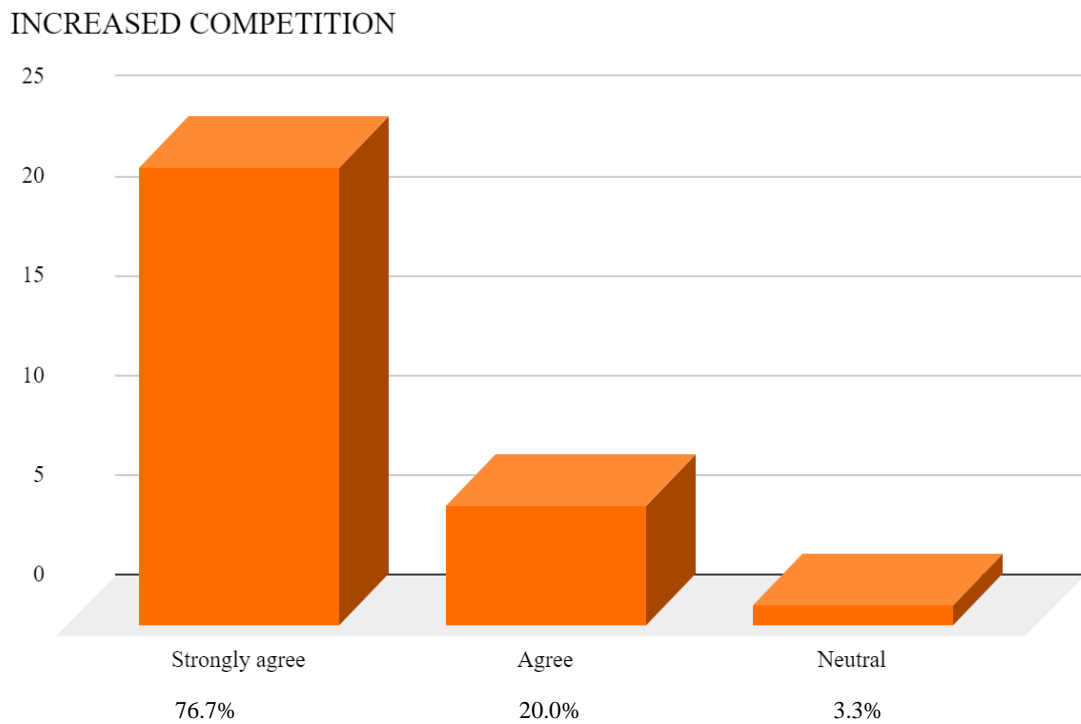


Figure 10

The above diagram shows that 76.7% of the respondents strongly agree that after the arrival of online shopping there is an increase in competition and 20% of the respondents agreed that there is an increase in competition nowadays. The remaining 3.3% of the respondents responded neutrally. From this we can understand that the retailers are struggling in order to compete with the hype of online shopping and to sustain in their respective fields.

4.2.11 CONFIDENCE TO CONTINUE RETAIL BUSINESS

CONFIDENCE TO CONTINUE RETAIL BUSINESS

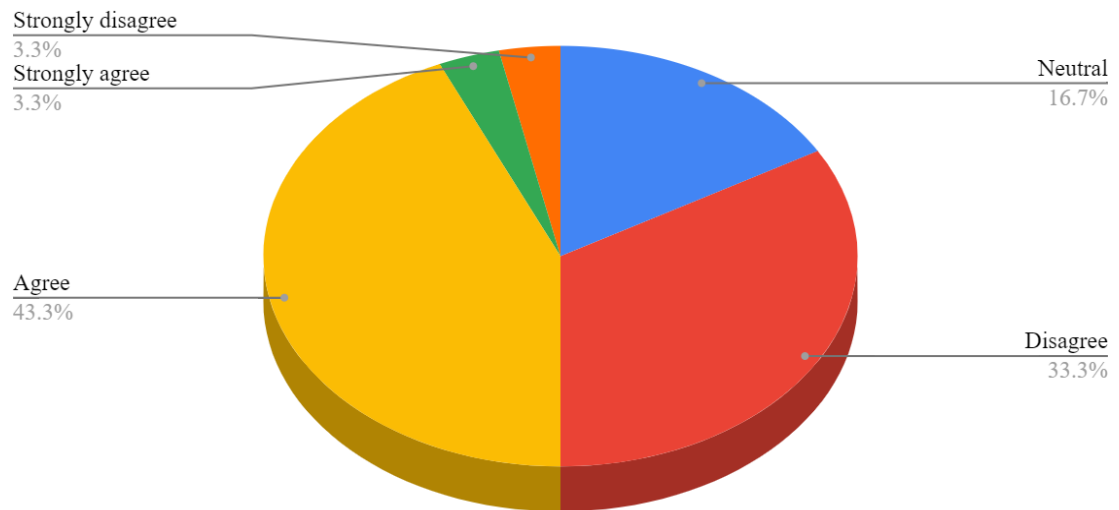


Figure 11

The above figure shows that, 43.3% of the respondents agreed that they are confident enough to continue the traditional method retail business. 33.3% of the respondents disagreed that they are confident enough to continue the traditional method of retail business and 16.7% respondents responded neutrally. 3.3% strongly agreed and another 3.3% strongly disagreed that they are confident enough to continue the traditional retail business. Most of the retailers are confident enough to continue the current retail business method and the main reason for this is that they believe that their regular customers will always come to them for purchasing. The other retailers who disagreed are feeling uncertainty about their future.

4.2.12 CHANGES IN PRICING PATTERN

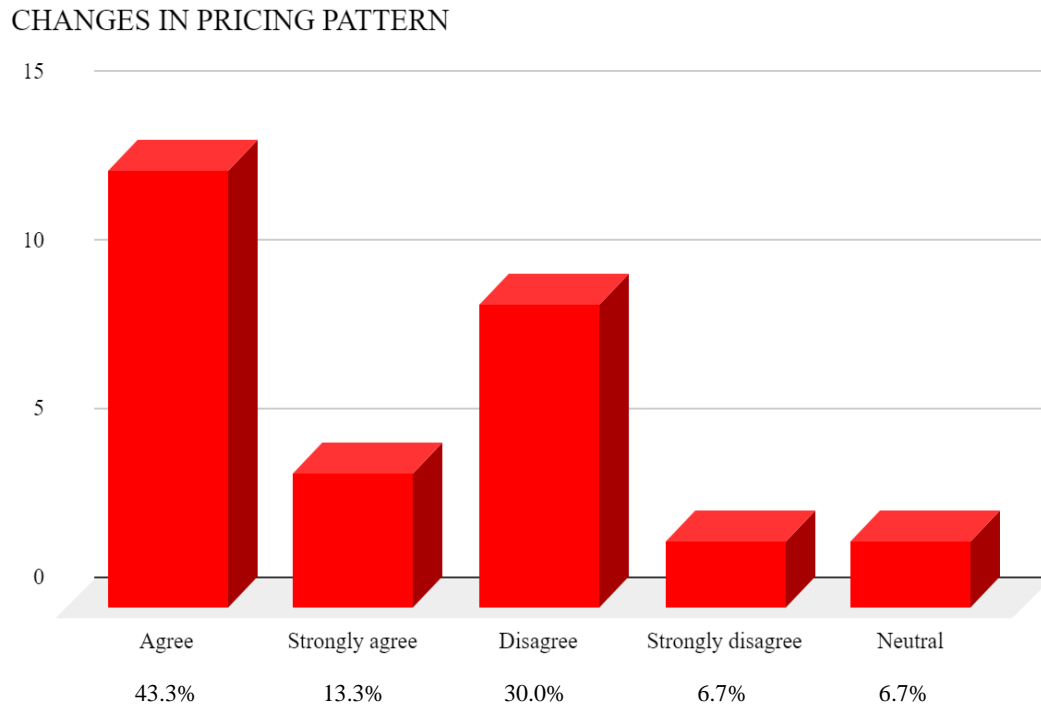


Figure 12

The above figure shows that 43.3% of the respondents agree that they have made changes in their pricing pattern after the growth of online shopping. 30% of the respondents disagree that they have made changes in their pricing patterns and 13.3% of the respondents strongly agree that they have made changes in their pricing pattern in order to compete with online trend and 6.7% strongly disagree that they have made changes in pricing pattern and another 6.7% responded neutrally. From this it is evident that, most of the retailers have adopted changes in their pricing patterns. They started to consider various factors like, competition, their operational costs, nature of customers, psychology of customers, nature of products etc...while pricing their products. There are retailers who haven't adopted any changes in pricing pattern as they believe that their current pricing pattern is enough.

4.2.13 REDUCED STAFF

REDUCED STAFF

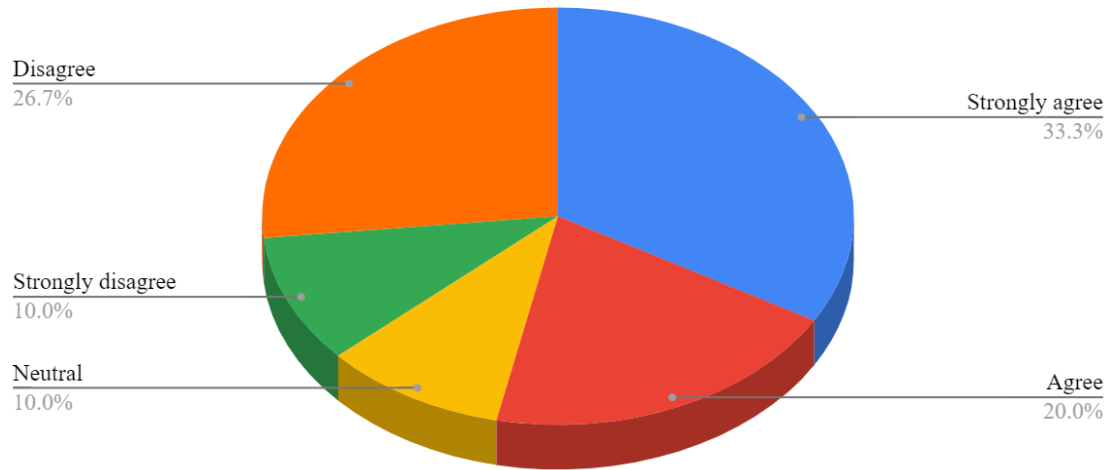


Figure 13

The above figure shows that 33.3% of the respondents strongly agree that they had reduced the number of staff working in their shops. 26.7% of the respondents disagreed that they had reduced the number of staff. 20% of the respondents agreed that they had reduced the number of staff working in their shops and 10% of the respondents strongly disagree that they had reduced the number of staff and 10% responded neutrally. This indicates that a majority of the retailers in Irritty had to reduce their staff as their business is dull and unable to pay all the staff from the meager income. This is a serious problem as many families are losing their livelihood as a result of losing the job of the breadwinner. There are retailers who haven't reduced the number of staff. These include shops with one or two staff. There are also shops run by the owner itself without staff.

4.2.14 HIGHER OPERATIONAL COST

HIGHER OPERATIONAL COST

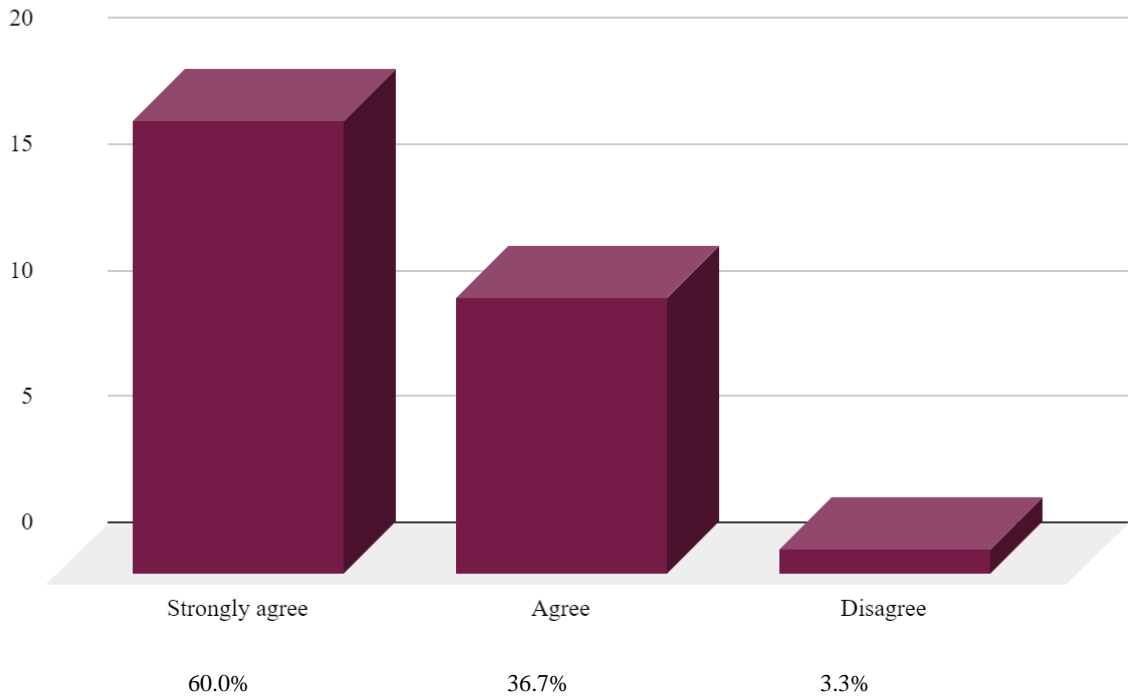


Figure 14

The above diagram shows that 60% of the respondents strongly agree that the operational cost of their shop is higher than the profit they are getting. 36.7% of the respondents agree that the operational cost is higher than their profit. The remaining 3.3% of the respondents disagree that operational cost is higher than their profit. It is clear that majority of the retailers are not getting a reasonable profit according to their operational costs. Only a retailers are able to manage their operational costs and profit.

4.2.15 STARTED KEEPING MORE VARIETY OF STOCK

STARTED KEEPING MORE VARIETY OF STOCK

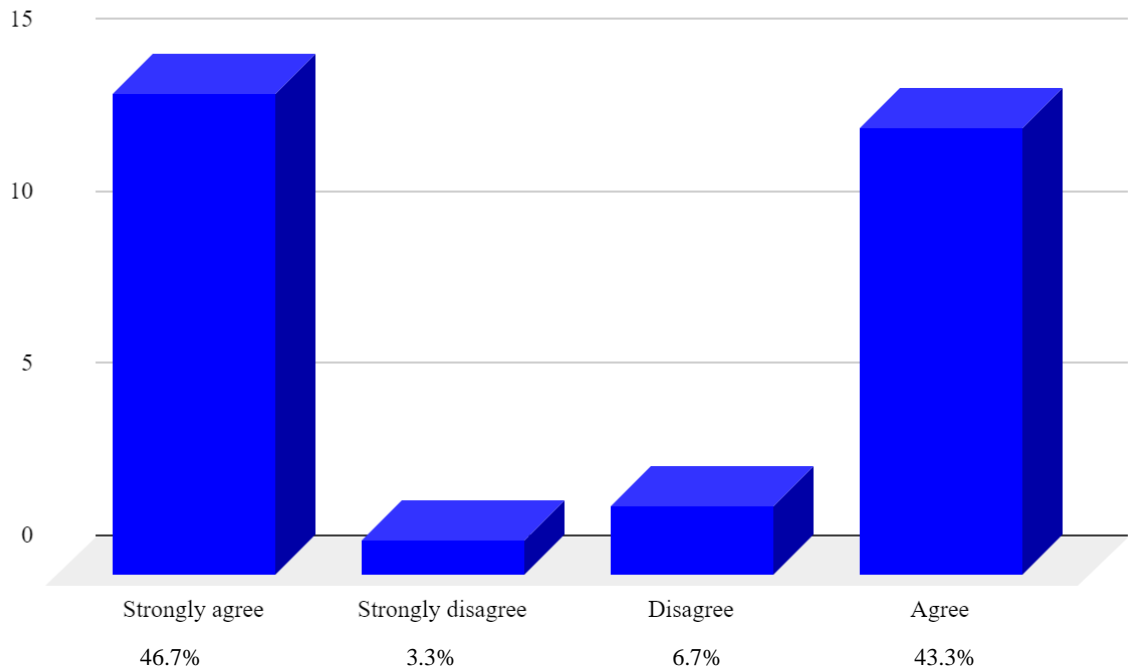


Figure 15

This figure shows that 46.7% of the respondents strongly agree that they have started to keep more variety of stocks in their shops after the arrival of online shopping and 43.3% of the retailers agree that they have started to keep more variety of stocks in their shops. 3.3% of the respondents disagree and 6.7% of the retailers strongly disagree that they have started keeping more variety of stocks. From this figure it is clear that the retailers have started keeping more stock varieties than before in order to compete with the online shopping sites.

4.2.16 IMPROVED ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES

IMPROVED ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES

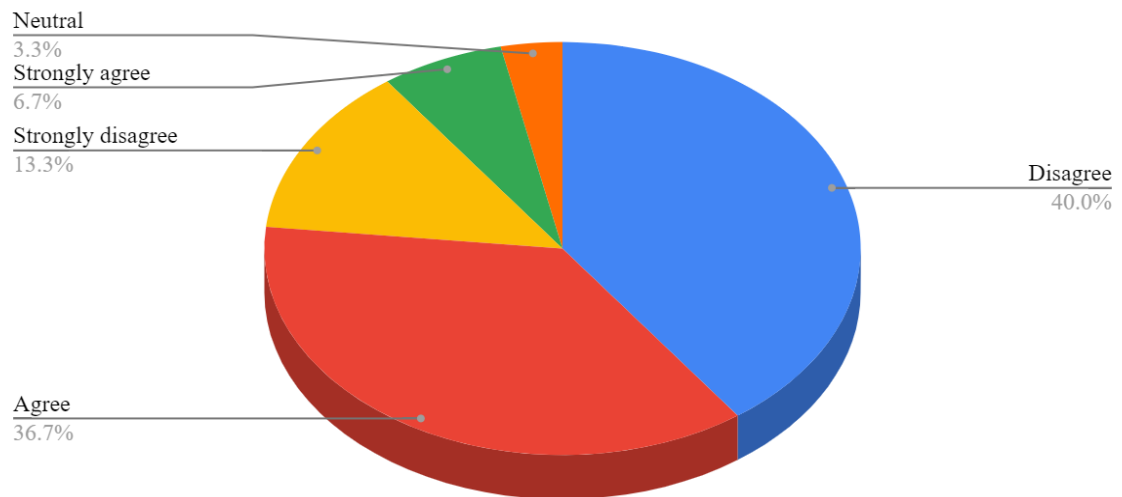


Figure 16

This figure shows that 40% of the respondents disagree that they have improved their advertising techniques and 36.7% of the respondents agreed that they have improved their advertising techniques. 13.3% of the respondents strongly disagree that they have improved the advertising techniques and 6.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that they have improved their advertising techniques 3.3% responded neutrally. From this it is clear that majority of the retailers have not made any improvement in their advertisements. It may be because of their inability to afford an expensive advertisement. Some of them are still using the old techniques and a very few have made improvements in the advertising techniques.

4.2.17 INCREASED WINDOW SHOPPING

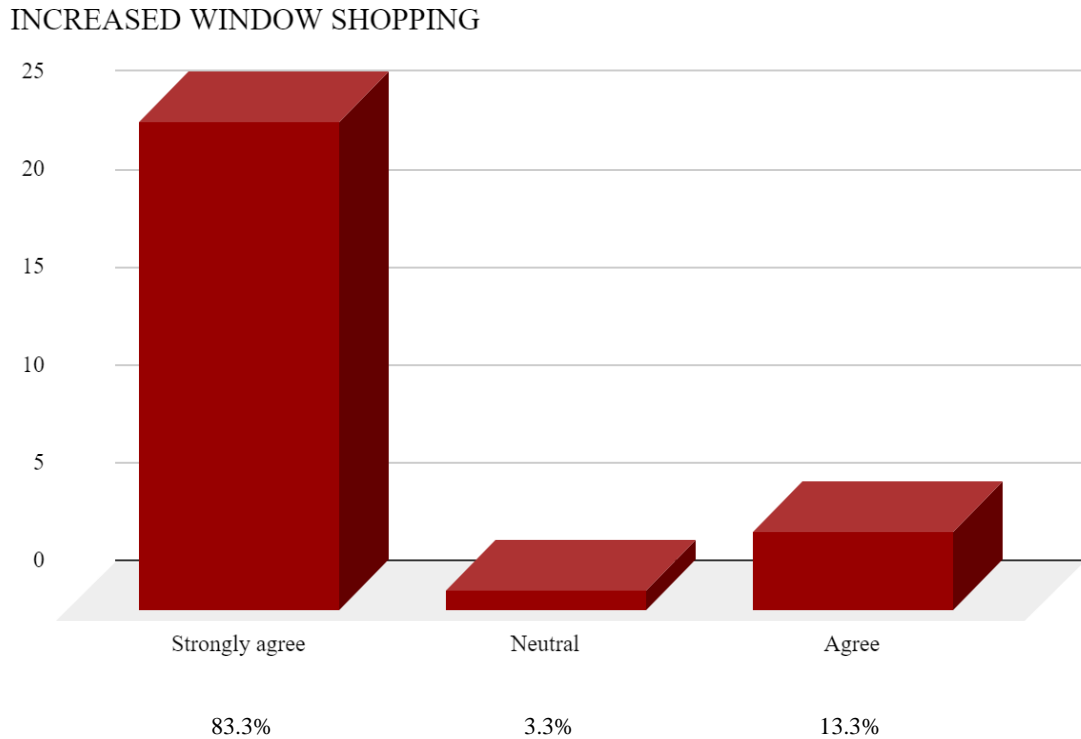


Figure 17

This diagram shows that 83.3% of the respondents strongly agree that there is an increase in window shopping and 13.3% of the respondents agree that there is an increase in window shopping. 3.4% of the respondents responded neutrally. It is clear that there is an increase in window shopping by the customers according to the majority opinion. Customers come into shops without an intention of buying products but to just take a look and order them in online to get some discounts.

4.2.18 ADOPTED NEW CUSTOMER RETENTION METHODS

ADOPTED NEW CUSTOMER RETENTION METHODS

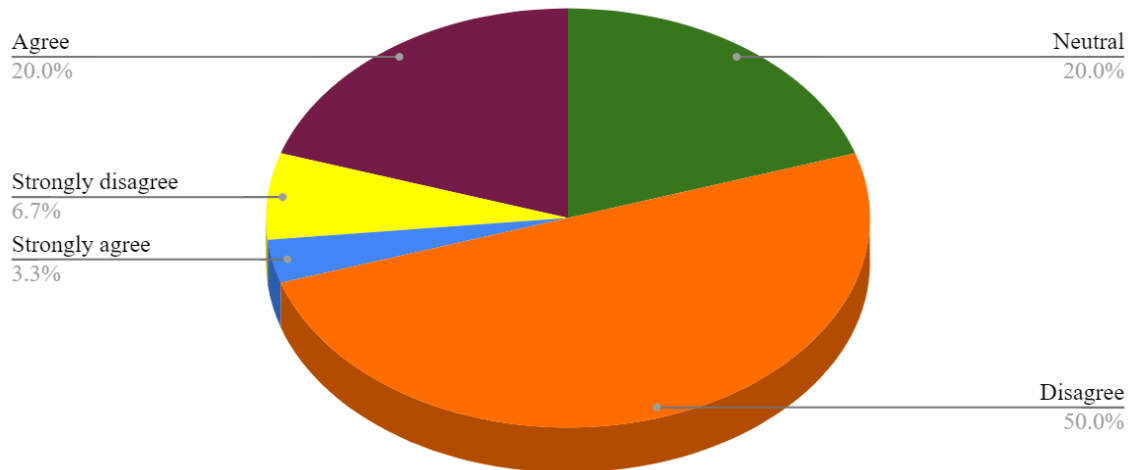


Figure 18

This figure shows that half of the respondents (50%) disagree that they have adopted new customer retention methods and 20% of the respondents agreed that they have adopted new customer retention methods and another 20% of the respondents, responded neutrally. 6.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 3.3% strongly agreed that they have started new customer retention methods. From the figure it is clear that majority of the retailers have not adopted any new methods of customer retention yet, because they are already practicing the ordinary methods of giving discounts, making relationships, creating trust, after sale services etc...and are facing inability to choose new methods may be because they lack needed resources and knowledge. A very few percentage of the retailers have adopted latest methods like customization or personalization of products, giveaways, predicting customer expectations and introducing trending products as soon as possible.

4.2.19 INABILITY TO ATTRACT CUSTOMERS

INABILITY TO ATTRACT CUSTOMERS

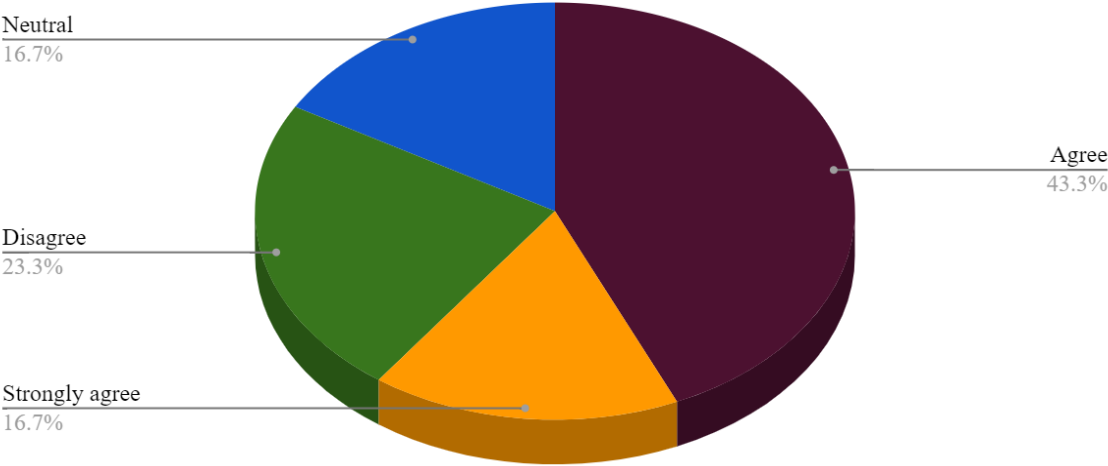


Figure 19

This figure shows that 43.3% of the respondents agree that they are feeling unable to attract customers to their shops like before. 23.3% of the respondents disagree that they are feeling unable to attract customers like before. 16.7% of the respondents strongly agree that they feeling inability in attracting customers to their shops like before and another 16.7% of the respondents have responded neutrally. This indicates that retailers are feeling that they are unable to attract customers to their shops like they used to, after the increased trend of online shopping.

4.2.20 CAPABILITY IN MAKING IMMEDIATE CHANGES IN PRODUCTS

CAPABLE TO MAKE IMMEDIATE CHANGES IN PRODUCTS

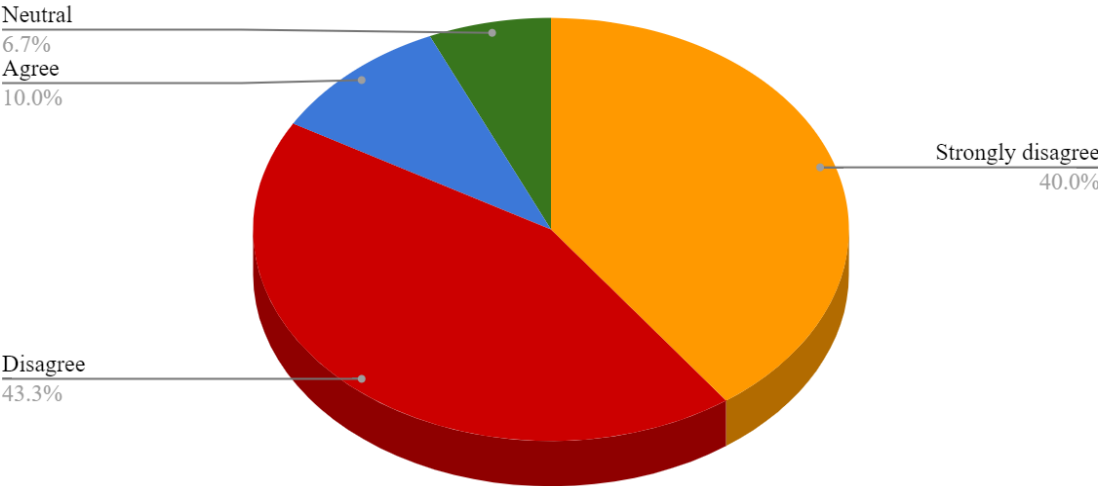


Figure 20

The above figure shows that 43.3% of the respondents disagree that they are capable of making immediate changes in the product varieties as per the varying customer needs and 40% of the respondents disagree that they are capable of making immediate changes. 10% of the respondents agreed that they are capable of making immediate changes according to varying customer needs. 6.7% of the respondents have responded neutrally. From this it is evident that majority of the retailers are not always able to make immediate changes in the product varieties as per the changing trends and customer needs, like online shopping sites. And also they have limitations in stocking huge variety of goods in their brick and mortar shops.

4.2.21 CONVERT TO ONLINE STORE IN FUTURE

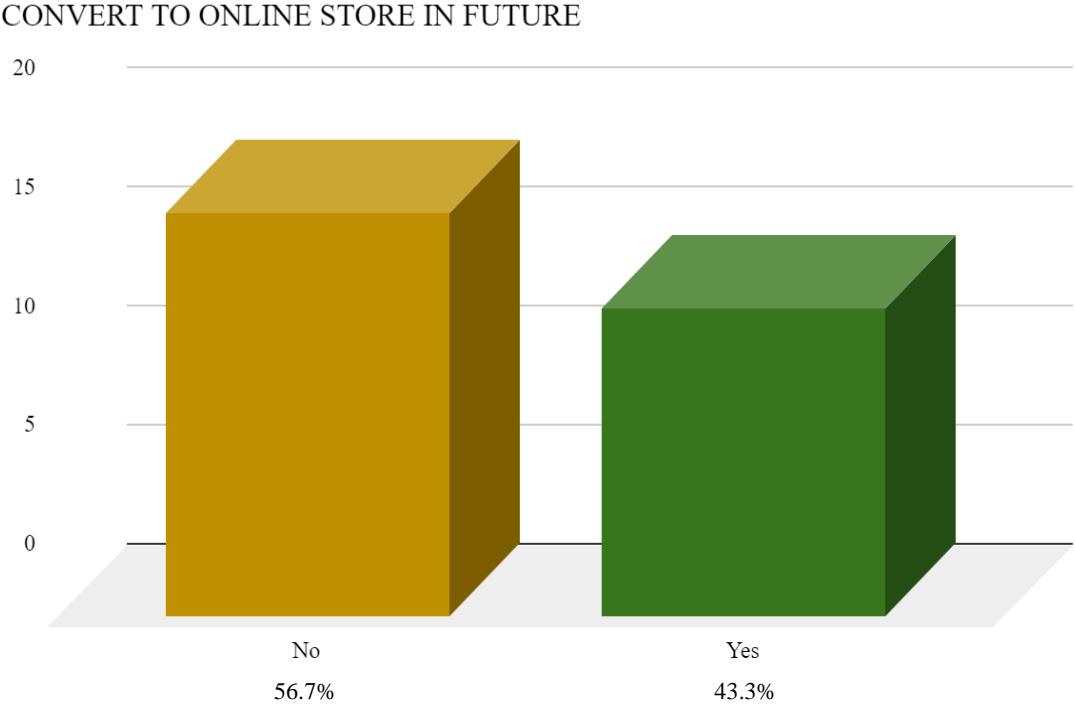


Figure 21

The above diagram shows that 56.7% of the respondents do not prefer converting their retail business into online store in the future and 43.3% of the respondents prefer converting their retail business into online store in the future. This indicates that majority of the retailers don't prefer converting their business into online mode. This may be because the traditional retailers are used to their brick and mortar business since early times and are unable to accept an immediate shift to virtual business platform and are unfamiliar to latest technologies

4.2.22 DISCOUNT DEMANDS OF CUSTOMERS

DISCOUNT DEMANDS OF CUSTOMERS

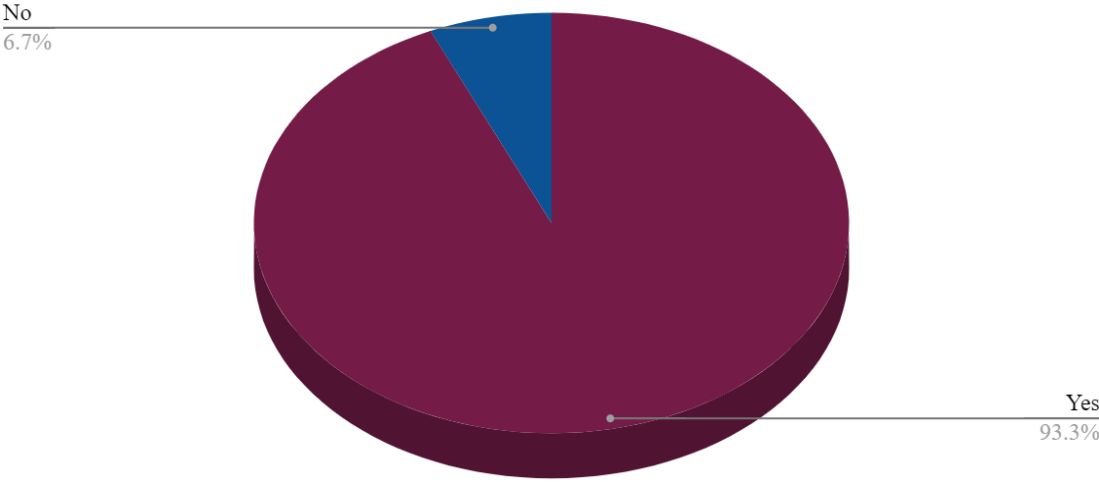


Figure 22

It is clear from the figure that 93.3% of the respondents say that customers ask for discount while purchasing and 6.7% of the respondents say that the customers don't ask for discounts before purchasing. This indicates that majority of the retailers are being asked for discounts by the customers while purchasing.

4.2.23 AFTER SALE SERVICES

AFTER SALE SERVICES

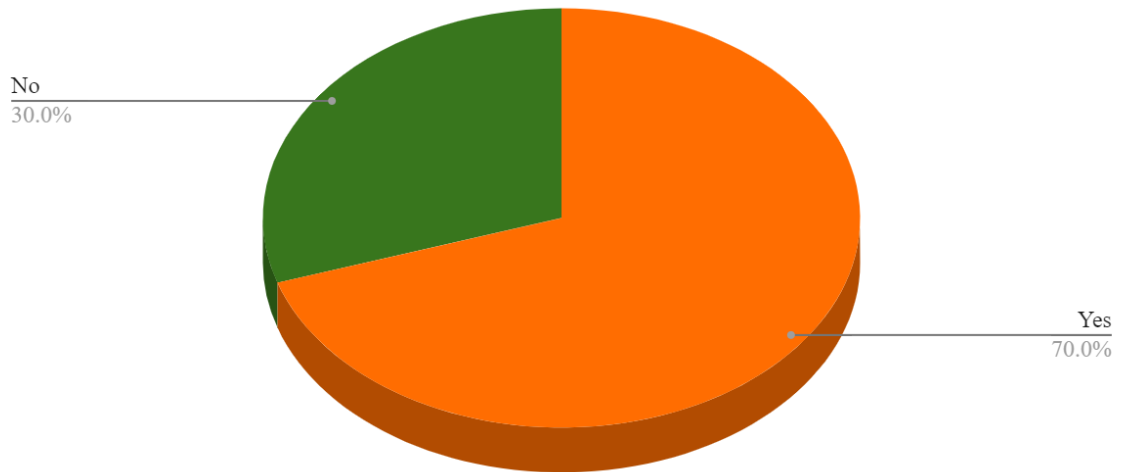


Figure 23

From this figure it is clear that 70% of the respondents are providing after sale services to their customers and 30% of the respondents are not providing after sale services to their customers. This indicates majority of the retailers are providing after sale services to their customers. This also depends on the type of business they are running. Mainly after sale services like warranty, product upgrades, repair and service etc... are provided for electronic goods and also some textile retailers allow exchange or returning based on the product they sold.

4.2.24 CUSTOMER ENQUIRY FOR PRODUCTS SIMILAR TO ONLINE PRODUCTS

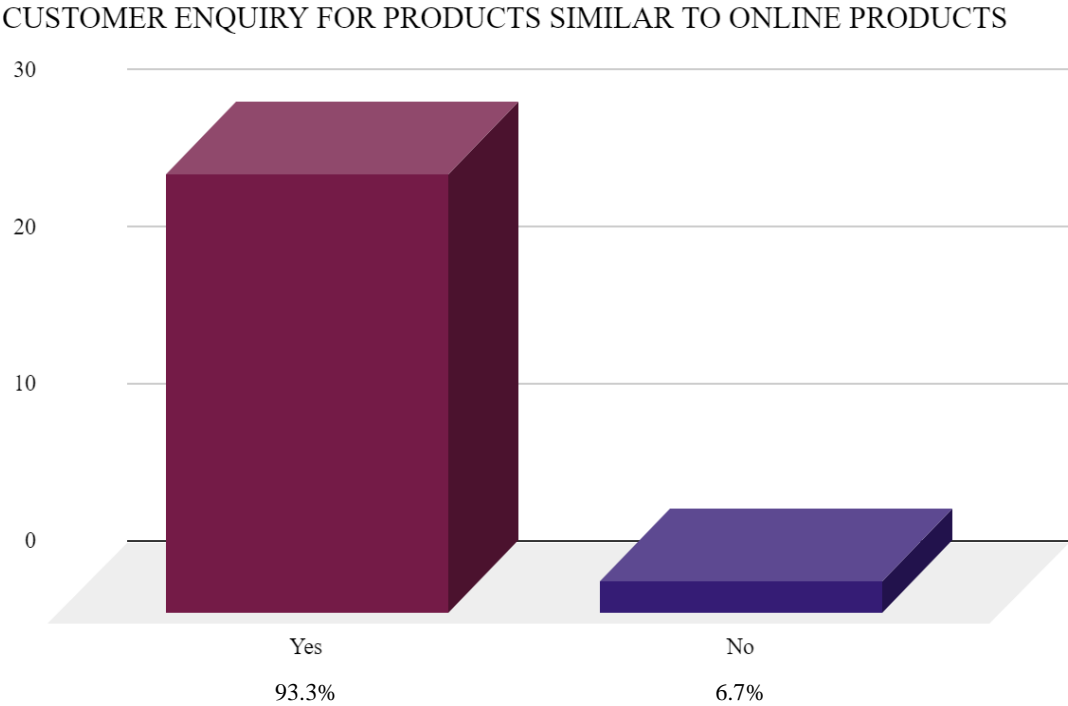


Figure 24

In this figure we can see that 93.3% of the respondents say that customers ask for similar kind of products that they had found in online shopping sites and 6.7% of the respondents says that customers don't ask for a similar product that they found in online shopping sites. It is clear that majority of the retailers are being asked for products similar to online products by the customers.

4.2.25 CUSTOMERS RETURN WITHOUT BUYING PRODUCTS

CUSTOMERS RETURN WITHOUT BUYING PRODUCTS

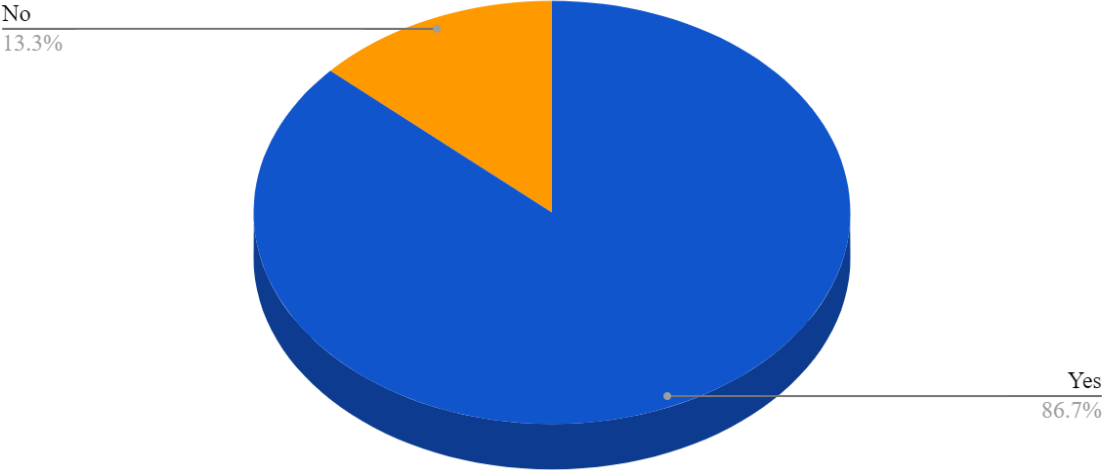


Figure 25

In this figure we can see that 86.7% of the respondents say that customers return from the shops without buying by saying that similar products are available online in a lower price and 13.3% of the respondents say that customers don't return from the shops like that. From this figure it is evident that majority of the retailers are facing this situation as the customers are highly influenced by online stores and online products.

4.2.26 COMPARING PRICE WITH ONLINE PRODUCTS



Figure 26

This figure shows the percentage of respondents who compare with the prices of online products before pricing their retail products. 50% of the respondents compare the prices with online products while 50% of the respondents don't compare. From this it is evident that half of the retailers are considering the prices of online products while pricing their retail products in order to retain their customers while another half doesn't do that.

4.2.27 RETAILERS ARE LOSING VALUE IN THE SOCIETY

RETAILERS ARE LOSING VALUE IN THE SOCIETY

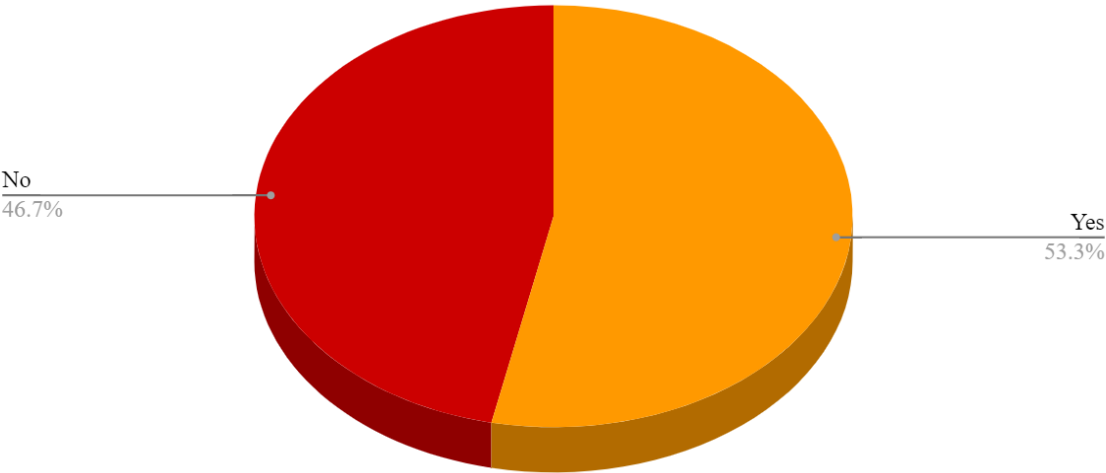


Figure 27

This figure shows that 53.3% of the respondents are saying that retailers are losing their value in the society and 46.7% of the respondents are saying that they don't feel like they are losing value in the society nowadays. From this it is evident that majority of the retailers are feeling that nowadays they are not getting enough value like they had before.

4.2.28 CUSTOMERS COMPARE THE PRODUCT PRICES

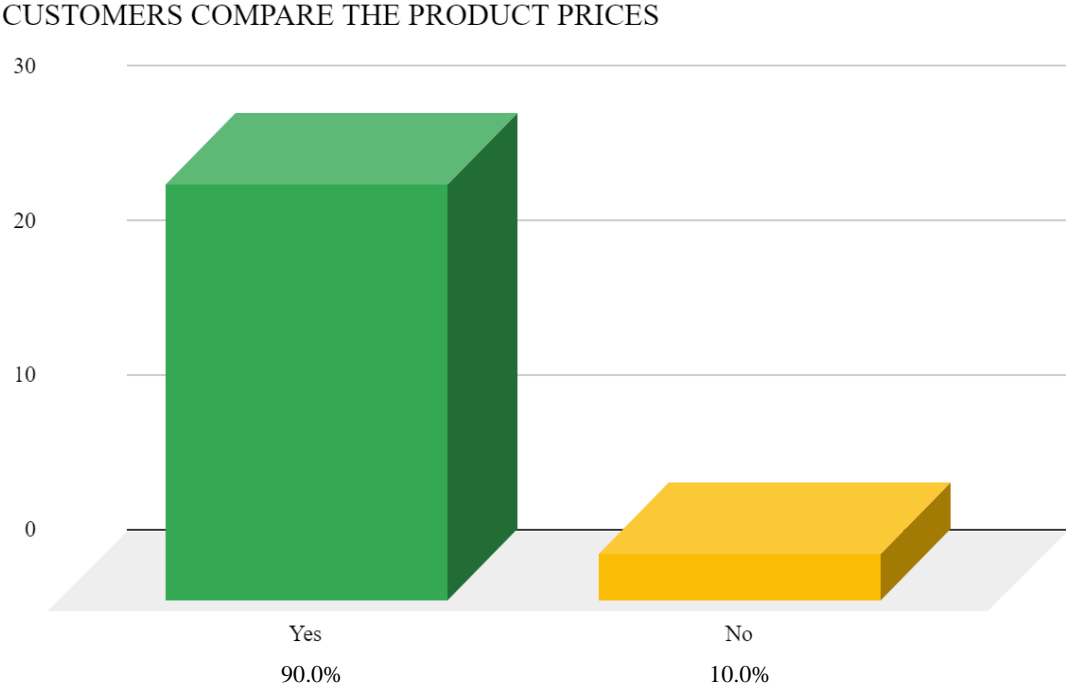


Figure 28

This figure shows that 90% of the respondents are in opinion that customers compare the price of the products with online product prices and 10% of the respondents are in opinion that customers don't consider the price of online products while purchasing. From this it is evident that majority of the retailers are in the opinion that customers often compare the retail product price with price of online products.

4.2.29 SHARED CONCERN OF RETAILERS

SHARED CONCERN OF RETAILERS

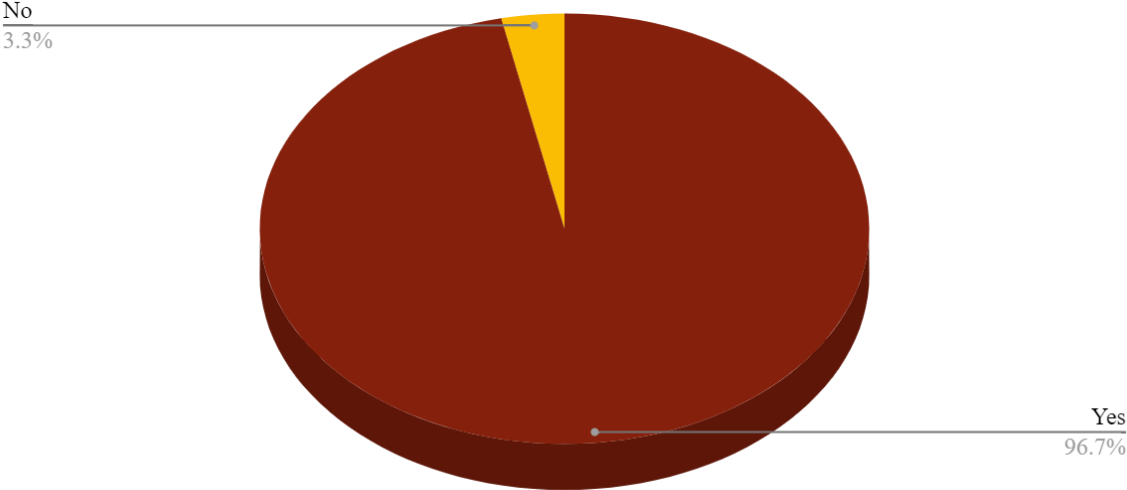


Figure 29

In the above figure it is shown that 96.7% of the respondents say that they have heard other retailers sharing their concern regarding the decline of their profit after the arrival of online shopping 3.3% of the respondents said that they hadn't heard other retailers sharing their concern. From this it is evident that a majority of the retailers are in the opinion that they had heard other retailers sharing their concern regarding the decline in their profit after the growth of online shopping.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of collected data, which is one of the important parts of research study. The data collected from 30 samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of tables and figures. Through the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher could discover relevant information, draw conclusions and support decision making to solve a research problem.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusion. In every research the researcher gives findings, suggestions and conclusions. This is the backbone of every research. This finding provides what the researcher had found out as the problems and analysis in the study area. The researcher gives suggestions for the findings and the conclusion of the thesis.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Majority of the respondents belongs to the age group above 50.
2. From the study it is clear that most of the retailers in Irritty town are males.
3. Most of the respondents have above 25 years of experience in their respective business field .
4. From the study it is clear that after the growth of online shopping there is a decline in the buying and selling process of goods and services in retail stores and that created a decrease in the average turnover of the retailers.
5. From the opinion of the respondents, it is clear that majority of the retailers are not interested to start a home delivery services as they are used to the traditional method of retailing since older times.
6. From the study it is clear that after the arrival of online shopping the retailers had to make an increase in the discount rate offered to the customers than the discount they provided earlier, in order to compete with the growing online trends.
7. After the increased trend of online shopping most of the retailers are selling their products in a lesser price than before. In order to retain their customers, they have made price reduction for most of the products.
8. From the study it is clear that the retailers are struggling in order to compete with the online shopping sites as well as other retailers to survive in the field.
9. From the study it is clear that most of the retailers have adopted changes in their pricing pattern after the growth of online shopping.

10. After the growth of online shopping, most of retailers have reduced the number of staff working in their shops as their business is dull and are unable to pay all the staff from the meager income.
11. As many people are losing their jobs, there is an increase in the rate of unemployment and families and dependents of these people are also getting affected.
12. Most of the retailers are not getting a reasonable profit from their business according to their operational cost. Their operational costs are higher than their profit.
13. In order to compete with the growing trends of online shopping, retailers have started to keep more variety of stocks in their shops.
14. Only few retailers have adopted new advertising techniques in order to attract customers and others are still using the old techniques because they are unable to afford an expensive advertisement.
15. From the study it is clear that window shopping has acquired a greater hype as the customers come into shops without an intension of buying products but to just take a look.
16. Only a few retailers have adopted new customer retention methods.
17. The study indicates that the retailers are facing greater difficulty in attracting customers to their shops like they used to do before.
18. The retailers not always able to make immediate changes in the product varieties as per the day to day changing trends and customer needs.
19. The probability of a customer buying a product from a retail shop depends upon the amount of discount provided by the retailer.
20. Nowadays most of the customers ask for similar kind of products that they find in online shopping sites.
21. The number of customers returning from the store without buying the product, by saying that they can get the product online at a lower price has increased.
22. From the study it is clear that most of the retailers have to consider the price of online product while pricing their retail products.
23. From the opinion of majority of retailers it is clear that retailers are losing value in the society.
24. From the whole study it is clear that online shopping has created negative impact on retailers.

25. From the opinion of the retailers it is clear that Covid 19 is the main reason for the drastic change in the purchasing habits of people.
26. Small scale retailers are the main agents of money circulation in the Indian economy. Due to the growth of online shopping there is a decline in this circulation and that is gradually affecting the Indian economy seriously.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to increased trends of online shopping, small scale retailers face many socio economic problems. The retail industry has been significantly impacted by the increased trends of online shopping. Small scale retailers are fixed shop retailers, who meet their livelihood through the income received from those shops. The traditional shopping system has changed and, social and economic problems of small scale retailers also increased.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The data was collected from retailers directly through questioning method using self made questionnaire. As the respondents, the retailers were busy in their shops, dealing with customers, some of them showed reluctance to cooperate with the researcher.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS

- In order to sustain in the retail business field, the retailers should experiment and invent new customer retention methods.
- The traditional retailers have to be technically upgraded and try new methods of advertisements like propagating their business through social media. (Example: creating a page in Facebook or Instagram to advertise their products.)
- Retailers have to be considered by the government and should develop policies to provide them certain assistance and incentives.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The fifth chapter deals with findings of the entire research study. The findings are derived from the response received from the thirty samples. In every task of work there must be certain procedures and systems which have to be followed to complete. Social work research is one of the important research, where certain procedures and steps, guidelines, direction and various requirements have to be fulfilled. The researcher has to undergo a systematic procedure. According to the requirements of the university, the researcher has followed prescribed procedures and order.

The research report entitled “a study on the socio economic problems of small scale retailers due to the arrival of online shopping” will be useful to understand the problems of an important group in the society, that are the small scale retailers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

Books

- Stephens Doug (2013), The Retail Revival, Reimagining Business For The New Age Of Consumers, Canada, John Wiley & Sons Canada,Ltd.
- Gilbert David (2003), Retail Marketing Management, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersly(India) Pvt, Ltd, Licenses of Pesron Education in South Asia.

Journal

- Amit Saha(2015),the impact of online shopping on retail trade business , IOSR journal of business and management , 2:74-78
- Pranitha V Shetty , Soujanya , Dr.Umesh maya(2020),impact of online shopping on retail business:A study with reference to Uduppi dst, Asia pacific journal of research , vol 1.
- Srinivasan, R. Online social media and networks: Impact on marketing practice. The AMA Journal Reader, 2014.
- Soyeon Lotz, Mary Ann Eastlick, Assessing the impact of internet shoppers and internet users, Journal of Shopping Center Research, pp7-43.
- Suvarna,Kavya(2017), A conceptual study on the impact of online shopping towards retailers and consumers , International Journal of advanced trends in engineering and technology,1:25-2

Article

- Amoghsiddhi CU(August 2016), impact of e commerce on consumer buying: A review of existing literature, 5:90-51
- Hiwarkar T(2013). E-commerce impact on Indian Market: a survey on Social impact, IJARCET,2(3).
- Liang, T.P. and J.S Huang, “An Empirical Study on Customer Acceptance of Products in Electronic Markets: A Transaction Cost Model”, Decision Support System, Vol. 24:29-43, 1998.
- Menal Dahiya,study on e commerce and its impact on market and retailers in India, Advances in Computational Sciences and Technology, 2017.

- Thabang excellent motoking|Albert.W.K Tan(2020),The impact of online shopping attributes on customer satisfaction and loyalty : moderating effects of e-commerce experience , coget business and management 8:1,Dol:10.1080

Online document

- Essays,UK.(November2018).The Impact Of Electronic Commerce On The Retail Industry. Retrieved from <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/marketing/the/impact-of-electronic-commerce-on-the-retail-industry-marketing-essay.php?vref=1>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SMALL SCALE RETAILERS DUE TO THE ARRIVAL OF ONLINE SHOPPING

DECLARATION

I, Angel Mary VS, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College Angadikadavu , hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1. Age :

- a).Below 20
- b).20-30
- c).31-40
- d). 41-50
- e).Above 51

2. Gender :

- a).Female
- b).Male
- c).Other

3. What kind of business do you own?

- a).Textile
- b).Fancy/footwear/stationary
- c).Electronics
- d).Other

4. How much years you have been in this business?

- a).0-5
- b).5-15
- c).15-25
- d).Above 25

5. There has been a decrease in the average turnover in the past three years.

- a).Strongly agree
- b).Agree
- c).Disagree
- d).Strongly disagree
- e).No comment

6. Your business got affected after the advent of online shopping.
 - a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
7. You have started or thought about starting home delivery services.
 - a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
8. You have made an increase in the discount rates offered to customers in recent times.
 - a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
- 9.You have made price reduction for the products in recent times.
 - a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
10. There is an increase in competition nowadays.
 - a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
11. Do you prefer converting your business into online store in future.
 - a).Yes
 - b).No

12. You feel confident enough to continue the traditional method of retail business.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
13. There are changes in your pricing patterns after the growth of online shopping.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
14. There are changes in the business pattern in order to achieve customer satisfaction.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
15. There is decrease in the profit margin.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
16. Do the customers ask for discounts before purchasing.
- a).Yes
 - b).No
17. You have started keeping more variety of stock in your store nowadays.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment

18. Do you provide after sale services to your customers?
- a).Yes
 - b).No
19. You have improved the advertising techniques nowadays in order to compete with online stores.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
20. There is an increase in window shopping in recent times.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
21. You have adopted new customer retention methods.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
22. Do customers ask for similar kinds of products that they found in online shopping sites?
- a). Yes
 - b).No
23. Do customers return by saying that same product is available online in a lower price?
- a).Yes
 - b).No
24. Do you compare with the price of online products before pricing your stock?
- a).Yes
 - b).No

25. You feel that you are unable to attract customers to the shops like before.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment
26. Do you ever felt that now retailers are not having value in the society as before.
- a).Yes
 - b).No
27. Do customers compare the prices of retail products with the prices of online products while purchasing.
- a).Yes
 - b).No
28. Have you ever heard any other retailer sharing their concern regarding the decline of their profit after the strengthening of online shopping?
- a).Yes
 - b).No
29. You are capable of making immediate changes in the product varieties as per the varying customer needs.
- a).Strongly agree
 - b).Agree
 - c).Disagree
 - d).Strongly disagree
 - e).No comment

**ALCOHOL NON AVAILABILITY AMONG USERS:
A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE**



ALBIN JOSHY

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR

2020-2023

ALCOHOL NON AVAILABILITY AMONG USERS:

A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF DEGRRE BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ALBIN JOSHY

Register Number: DB20BSWRO11

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY

KANNUR-670706

NOVEMBER 2022

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **ALCOHOL NON AVAILABILITY AMONGUSERS: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE** is a bona fide record of work done by **ALBIN JOSHY** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR.SOJAN PANACHICKAL

Head, Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **ALCOHOL NON AVAILABILITY AMONGUSERS: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE** submitted by **ALBIN JOSHY** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOROF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDHUCHUDAN

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DECLARATION

I, Albin Joshy the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **ALCOHOL NONAVAILABILITY AMONG USERS: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ALBIN JOSHY

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to **Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat** (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), **Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal** (Head, Department of Social Work), and **Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchudan** my faculty supervisor. Whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Albin Joshy

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the condition of alcoholics when alcohol is not available when they were in de addiction centre. The sample was consisted of thirty respondents. This study is to know the perspective of the social workers who are working in de addiction centres about the condition of alcoholics when alcohol is not available. This study mainly concentrates on physical, mental and behavioral changes of alcoholics when alcohol is not available. The data was collected through questionnaire method. This study is important because through this we can understand the condition of alcoholics when alcohol is not available. As per the analysis of data we can understand that alcoholics have behavioral, mental and physical changes when alcohol is not available.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.4 OBJECTIVES	1
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	1
1.6 CONCLUSION	2
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	3
2.2 REVIEWS	3
2.3 CONCLUSION	7
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	8
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	8
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	8
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	9
3.3 VARIABLES	9
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	9
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	9
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	9
3.5 PILOT STUDY	10
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	10
3.7.1 UNIVERSE	10
3.7.2 UNIT	10

3.8 SAMPLING	10
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA	10
3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	10
3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	10
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	10
3.11 PRE-TEST	10
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	11
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	12
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION.....	12
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	37
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS.....	37
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	38
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	39
5.5 CONCLUSION.....	39
BIBLIOGRAPHY	40
APPENDIX	41

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	GENDER	12
2	ALCOHOLICS FEEL DEPRESSION WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE	13
3	ALCOHOLICS FEEL HALLUCINATIONS AND NAUSEA WHEN THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL	14
4	ALCOHOLICS TEND TO EXPERIENCE ANXIETY WHEN THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL	15
5	WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY OFTEN SEE NIGHTMARES WHEN THEY ARE SLEEPING	16
6	CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WHEN DEPRIVED FROM DRINKING HABITS EXHIBIT DILUTIONS.	17
7	WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY FEEL SUICIDAL INCLINATION.	18
8	ALCOHOLICS ARE SUFFERING FROM DELIRIUM WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	19
9	ALCOHOLICS BECOME CONFUSE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	20
10	ALCOHOLICS FEEL RESTLESSNESS WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	21
11	ALCOHOLICS BECOME ANGRY WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	22
12	ALCOHOLICS BECOME VIOLENT WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	23
13	ALCOHOLICS MOOD WILL CHANGE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	24
14	THE HANDS OF ALCOHOLICS WILL START TO SHIVER	25

	WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	
15	ALCOHOLICS FEEL FATIGUE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	26
16	ALCOHOLICS SUFFER FROM INSOMNIA WHEN THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL.	27
17	ALCOHOLICS FEEL PAIN AND ACHES WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	28
18	WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY FEEL CHEST PAIN.	29
19	ALCOHOLICS SWEAT EXCESSIVELY WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	30
20	ALCOHOLICS SUFFER WITH EYE AND MUSCLE MOVEMENT PROBLEMS WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	31
21	ALCOHOLICS WILL HAVE FEVER WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	32
22	ALCOHOLICS FEEL STOMACH PAIN WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	33
23	THE HEART RATE / BREATHING RATE WILL INCREASE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	34
24	STARTLE REFLEX OF ALCOHOLICS WILL INCREASE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.	35
25	WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY EXPERIENCE LOSS OF APPETITE	36

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study examines the condition of alcohol addicts when it was not available when they were in de addiction centre. And also to study the socio economic background of the people those who are addicted.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study on alcohol non availability among users: A social work perspective

1.3 OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

- To study about the condition of alcoholics when it was not available when they were in de addiction centre.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study the socio demographic profile.
- To study the mental condition and behavioural changes of alcoholics when it is not available.
- To study the physical condition of alcoholics when it is not available.

1.4RELEVANCEOF THE STUDY

The relevance of the study is to find out the changes that happened to alcoholics when alcohol is not available. And also to study weather the addiction increased or decreased when it is not available.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with its contents and descriptions of each title. They are the following:

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter gives a brief introduction including, statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives, significance, chapterization, conclusion and all adequate information so as to introduce the present topic of research.

CHAPTER 2

The second chapter gives a brief review on the earlier studies. This chapter contains the importance and various aspects given by various authors and writers.

CHAPTER 3

The third chapter describes methodology of the study, description of the samples and sampling procedures, the tools used, the data collection procedures adopted and the statistical techniques used for the analysis of data.

CHAPTER 4

This chapter discusses the analysis and interpretation of results which stands as the report of the research study.

CHAPTER 5

The 5th provides the salient findings and the suggestions for future study will be discussed in this chapter. It concludes the research and is followed by reference and appendices which contain the tools used for the study.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This study is about the condition of alcoholics when it is not available when they were in de addiction centre. This study is to know the mental and behavioural changes that happened to alcoholics when it is not available..

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Alcohol addiction is a condition in which a person has a desire or physical need to consume alcohol, even though it has a negative impact on their life. The causes of being alcoholic are your culture, religion, family and work influence many of your behaviors including drinking. Family plays the biggest role in a person's likelihood of developing alcoholism. Children who are exposed to alcohol abuse from an early age are more at risk of falling into a dangerous drinking pattern.

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **The effects of alcoholism in society: a case study of alcohol consumption patterns in Majengosub location of Nyeri County.**

This study in alcohol consumption in Majengo sub location in Nyeri County came in a time of public and government concern over increasing use of alcohol in central province. The main objective of this study was to examine the factors that lead to proliferation of alcohol consumption and its effects on the individual, the family and the society. This study was conducted because the age of drinkers has declined and the number of drinkers increased. This has resulted in increased irresponsibility of the drinkers this perpetuating poverty in the area and also increasing cases of this threatening the family unit. The study found out that alcohol consumption has increased with 94% of the household reporting to have one or more individuals taking alcohol and age decreasing with 40% of them taking their first drink when below the age of 18 years. This study found the following factors as predisposing individuals to excessive consumption of alcohol; availability, idleness, peer pressure, stress reducer and as a source of leisure. Its effects are increasing poverty level, divorce, loss of job etc.

- **Roger T Mulder , Australian & New Zealand Journal of psychiatry, 2002.**

This study is about alcoholism and personality. The for an alcoholic personality has been pursued with varying enthusiasm throughout the 20th century . This paper reviews the methodological issues, research designs and current theories relating alcoholism and personality. Cross sectional studies have suggested that two broad bands of personality, impulsivity seeking and negative emotionality, are associated with alcoholism. Although high-risk studies have repeatedly shown that sons of male alcoholics are increased risk of alcoholism , whether this risk is related to personality variables is unclear. Negative emotionality seems to be less important and may largely be a consequence of the alcoholism itself . Genetic epidemiological studies suggest that personality measures play a significant role in genetic influence of alcoholism. The strongest relationships are with conduct disorder and antisocial behavior. The postulated alcoholic subtypes (A/B) based on age of onset and personality style have been challenged by recent research. The most vulnerable to alcoholism may be those with both high novelty seeking and high negative emotionality.

- **Thulasi ,G, 2018, A study to evaluate the effectiveness of group therapy on depression among alcoholics at a selected de-addiction centre in Madurai. Masters thesis, Jainee College of Nursing, Dindigul.**

This is a study to evaluate the effectiveness of group therapy on depression among alcoholics at a selected de-addiction centre in Madurai. The objectives of the are to assess the level of depression comparing between the control and experimental before intervention. And also to assess the level of depression comparing between control and experimental after intervention. And also to assess the effectiveness between the control and experimental group and finally to assess the effectiveness between the demographical variable and level of depression. The group therapy improved the level of depression among alcoholics, there was a significant significant association between post test level of depression and adult age educational status, monthly income, amount of alcohol taken per day, occupational.

- **Marlatt, G.A, Demming, B., & Reid, J.B. (1973). Loss of control drinking in alcoholics: An experimental analogue. Journal of Abnormal Psychology.**

Presented 2 groups of 32 male 23-65 yr old non abstinent alcoholics and social drinkers with an ad-lib supply of either alcoholic or non alcoholic beverages in a

taste rating task .Ss were assigned to 1 to 2 instrumental set conditions in which they were led to expect that the beverage to be rated contained alcohol or consisted only of tonic. Result shows that instructional set is a significant determinant of the amount of beverage consumed and post task estimates of the alcoholic content of the drinks .The actual beverage administered did not significantly affect the drinking rates of either alcoholics or social drinkers . Loss-of-control drinking, in the form of increased consumption by alcoholics who were administered alcohol, did not occur during the drinking task. Results are discussed in terms of implications for treatment and for the conception of alcoholism as a disease.

- **V.Vijay Ramanan, Suresh Kumar Singh, A study on alcohol use and its related health and social problems in rural Puducherry, India.**

This article give as an idea about the prevalence of alcohol consumption, pattern of drinking and its effect on people's health and social consequences. They use certain methods to study this topic ie, they conducted cross sectional in 850 households selected from 19 villages of two primary health centers. A total of 30 clusters were selected and from each cluster ,28 houses were surveyed by random walkmethod .The overall prevalence of alcohol use among greater than or equal to 18 years of age was 9.7% and exclusively among males was 17.1% .The highest prevalence was among 46-55 yrs age groups and the residents of joint families 37 % .The prevalence of alcohol use in ,Puducherry was low and restricted males only .The prevalence was high among low uneducated farmers and labors One third of users had alcohol dependence problems and one fifth had health problems .

- **David C. Hodgins , Implications of Depression on Outcome from Alcohol Dependence: A 3-year Prospective Follow-up.**

The prognostic implications of comorbid depression for outcome from alcohol dependence are unclear. It has been suggested that drinking may represent self- medication of depressive disorders and, alternatively, that the pharmacological properties of alcohol induce episodes of depression. In the present study, these questions were investigated by following 84 alcohol- dependent individuals seeking treatment (34% women) for 3 years in a naturalistic, prospective design. During the follow- up period, depressive and drinking .

- **MuniyandiS (2011) Effectiveness of Pranayama on Anxiety among Alcoholics in a selected De Addiction Centre at Chennai .Masters thesis ,AnnaiMeenakshi College of Nursing, Coimbatore.**

The reduction of level of anxiety among alcoholics in de-addiction center has an important role to play in enabling effectiveness of pranayama intervention as an independent nursing intervention. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of pranayama on reduction of anxiety level among alcoholics. The research design adopted was quasi-experimental pre-test, post-test design. The conceptual framework for this study was based on modified Irvin Rosenstock's health belief and personal health behavioral model 1966 .

- **K,Shreekanth S,K Ramulamma,Yacob,Dhanya , Khongwet, Rosalynda M , Faria , Clena , P.J Shiji , Stress of the Family members of Alcoholics admitted in De addiction centrein Mangalore, Indian Journal of Public Health Research &Development. June 2020, Vol.11 Issue 6, p922-926,5p.**

Stress is the emotional and physical strain caused by the response to pressure from the outside world. The problem of stress among the family members of alcoholics is currently a major concern in the health policy. Family burden due to alcoholism might be social, financial, emotional and physical but it disrupts the life of a whole family. Objective: To assess the stress of the family members of alcoholics. Materials and Method: Descriptive research design was adopted in the study.

- **DeepaShaji Thomas, Children of Alcoholic Fathers: An explorative survey, GSTF International Journal on Bioformatics&Biotechnology.**

Children of alcoholic families are at greater risk for poor psychosocial adjustments like guilt, embarrassment, confusion, anger, depression, poor peer relationship, school problems and health problems. The study aimed to find out the problems faced by the children of alcoholic fathers attending selected de-addiction centers in Mangalore, India. An explorative survey approach was adopted for the study. In the present study, the sample consisted of 60 children of alcoholic fathers. The data collection tool included rating scale to assess the problems faced by the children of alcoholic fathers, observation checklist to assess the physical health status of children and baseline performa. Among 60

samples 16.6% had severe, 61.7%, moderate and 21.7% of them experienced mild degree of problems due to their father's alcoholism. The focus of health practitioners is directed towards primary prevention. The study concluded that nursing personnel, who comes in etoser contact with the children of alcoholic fathers, can identify the problems of these children and help them to cope successfully with emotionally hazardous experience.

- **R Shwetha, S Usha Rani, J Ashok, Study of Profile of Alcoholics Attending Deaddiction Center: A Cross-Sectional Study, Annals of Community Health 9 (1), 303-307, 2021.**

Alcohol abuse has been identified as one of the important public health concerns in India. The population groups at great risk because of cultural and social-economic changes. Alcohol has a marked effect on the central nervous system. Alcohol produces psychological dependence of varying degree from mild to strong and physical dependence develops slowly. The objective of the study was as follows: (1) To determine the sociodemographic profile of alcoholics and (2) to assess the drinking pattern among the alcoholics. Average age of the participants was 36.40 ± 8.87 years. Majority of the participants in the study were from rural area, that is, 76% and only 24% were from urban area. Average age at initiation of alcohol was 22.36 ± 7.476 years. Average years of usage of alcohol were 14.05 ± 8.25 years. Alcohol initiation was observed in younger age group and most of them were in economically productive age group which resulted in burden on the family. Awareness programs need to be conducted in the community to address alcohol addiction specifically targeting teenagers.

2.3 CONCLUSION

As per the knowledge acquired by the review of various previous researches, it is found out that many of people have changes by mentaly, physically when alcohol is not available. Through this reviews we can understand that people were facing many physical and mental issues by drinking alcohol

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the way through which the researcher wants to conduct their research. A methodology in any research includes a suitable research design, sampling design, and appropriate selection of population, tools and procedures for data collection. It also includes the statistical techniques which are used for analysing the collected data.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

Alcohol – Oxford Dictionary: drinks such as beer, wine etc. that can make people drink.

Alcohol Addiction–“Alcohol addiction, also known as alcoholism, is a disease that affects people of all walks of life. Experts have tried to pinpoint factors like genetics, sex, race, or socioeconomics that may predispose someone to alcohol addiction. But it has no single cause. Psychological, genetic, and behavioural factors can all contribute to having the disease.”

- Timothy J Legg, PhD, PsyD

Condition –The state of somebody’s health or how fit they are. –Oxford dictionary.

Alcoholics –Alcoholics means people those who were alcohol dependent and their bodies were physically unable to stop drinking.

- Pine Lands Recovery center of Medford.

Social work-Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work.

-Oxford dictionary

Perception- the capacity to view things in their true relations or relative importance.

-Oxford dictionary

Person-A human being regarded as an individual

-Oxford dictionary

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Alcohol –A thing that can change the behaviour of a person and will make the person weaker.

Alcohol Addiction –It is a condition that a person can't live without alcohol.

Condition – Condition means it is a situation or a stage that a person is going through. Addiction is the best example for condition.

Alcoholics - People those who were addicted to alcohol and they can't live without alcohol not even a single day.

Social work-Is a profession in which trained professionals are devoted to help in vulnerable people and communities work through challenges they face in everyday life.

Perception-A particular way of considering some thing

Person-A human being, whether an adult or child

3.3 VARIABLE - Independent and dependent

Independent- Alcohol non availability

Dependent – Social work perspective

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

Researcher applied descriptive research design. Researcher collected data on September 5 .Data were collected from social workers who were working in Pratheeksha De addiction centre , Thalassery and Max minds Rehab centre, Perinthatta. And collected the perception of eight social workers from both de addiction centres using perception scale .

3.5 PILOT STUDY

Pilot study is conducted before the main study .It is for understanding the feasibility of the study and to check whether the study is reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF STUDY

3.6.1 Universe of the study

Social workers in de addiction centres.

3.6.2 Unit of the study

A social worker in a de addiction centre.

3.7 SAMPLING

The sampling method used for the study is snow ball sampling. Because the population is unknown.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

3.8.1 Primary data

Primary data is the data collected directly from the people through survey method.

3.8.2 Secondary data

Secondary data was collected through the review of literatures. The researcher referred journals, books, websites and other published previous researches related to this topic for getting related information pertaining to this particular topic.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-made questionnaire is used for data collection

3.10 PRE TEST

The researcher conducted a pre-test to check whether the tools of data collection are effective.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher collected data through survey method. The researcher collected data from social work who are work in de addition centres through self-made questionnaires. The

researcher collected data directly from fifteen social workers and collected data in directly from fifteen social workers by sending them Google form.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Researcher used Microsoft excel software for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

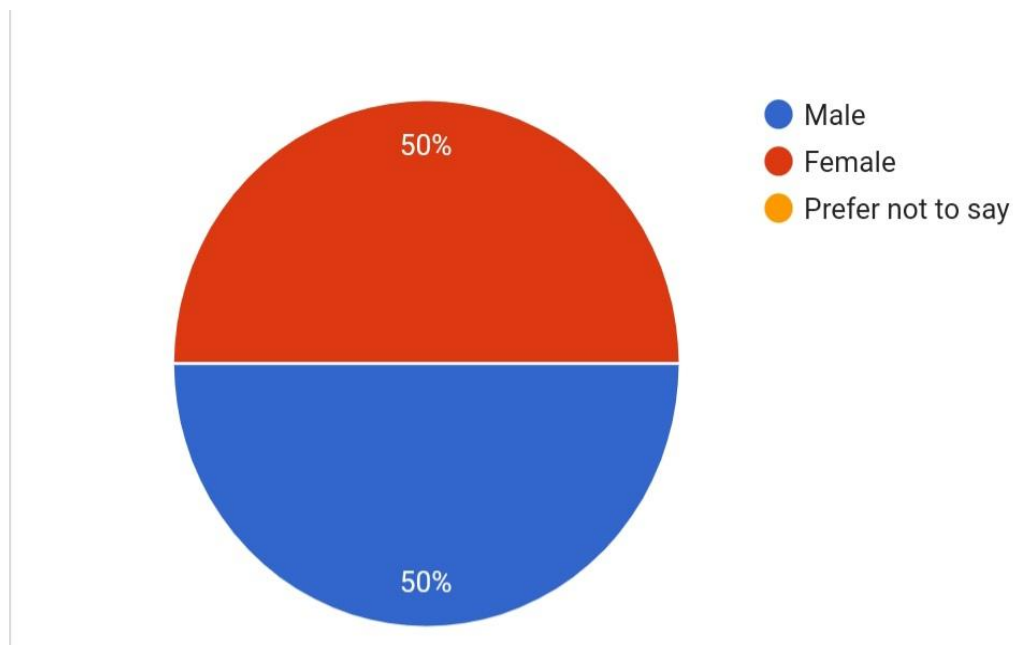
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collection done by the researcher. The researcher collected the data from the allowed population. The data that is collected by the researcher were from the 30 social workers who were working in de addiction centers of Kannur and Wayanad. Data analysis and interpretation of data is the process of analyzing the data collected from the respondents. This is the study about alcohol non availability among users: A social work perspective. This study is to know the condition of alcoholics when it is not available.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

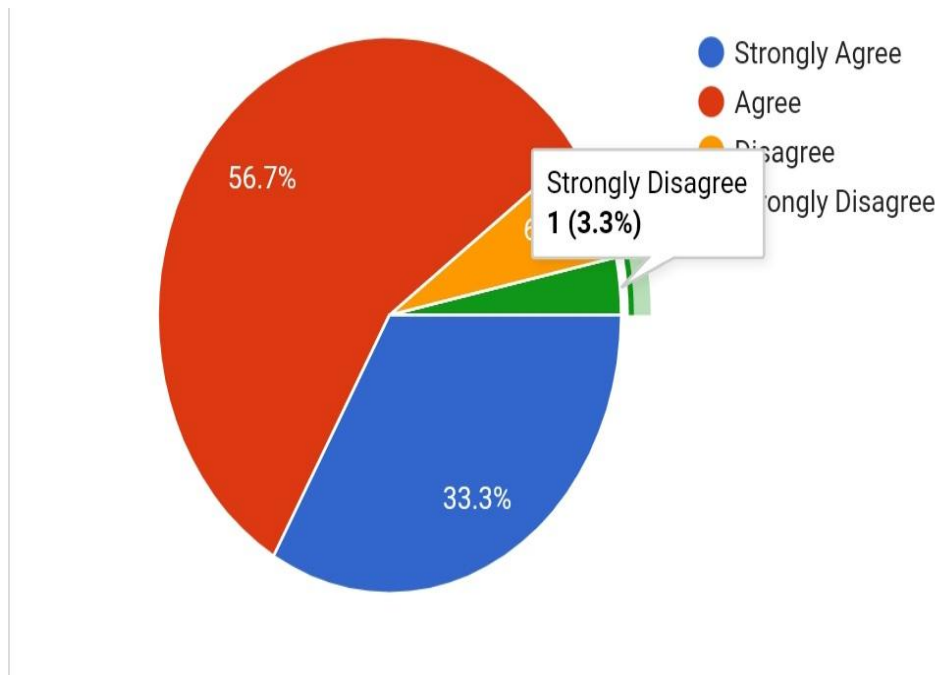
Fig : 1



According to the data collected by the researcher from the 30 samples 50% of the population were males and 50 % were females.

4.2.2 ALCOHOLICS FEEL DEPRESSION WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

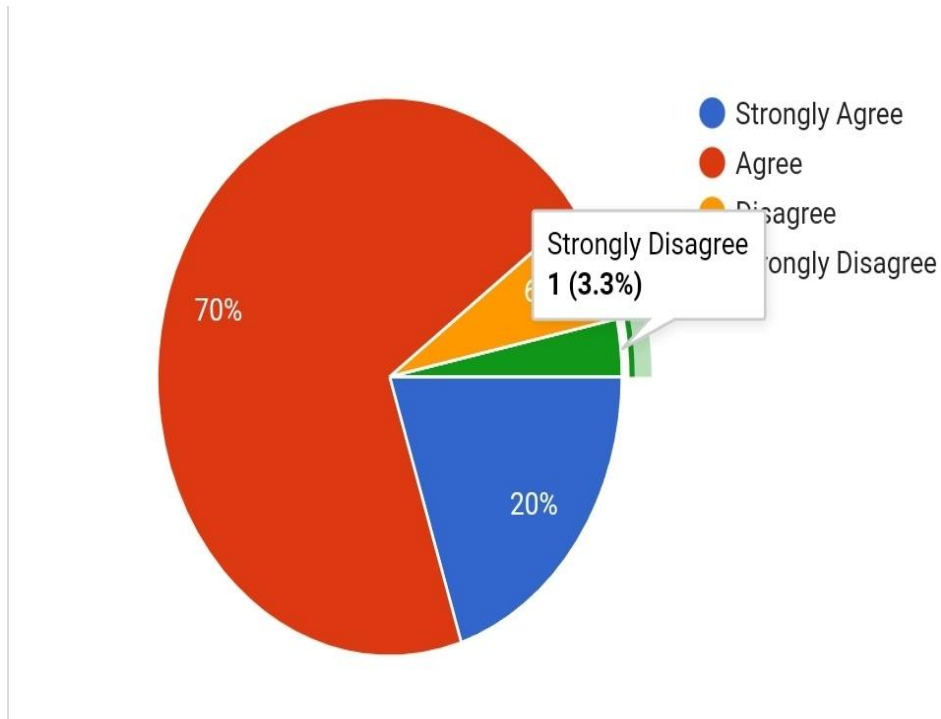
Fig : 2



The above figure shows that only 33.3 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel depression and 56.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel depression and 6.7 % respondents were disagreed that the alcoholics feel depression and 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that the alcoholics feel depression.

4.2.3 ALCOHOLICS FEEL HALLUCINATIONS AND NAUSEA IF THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL

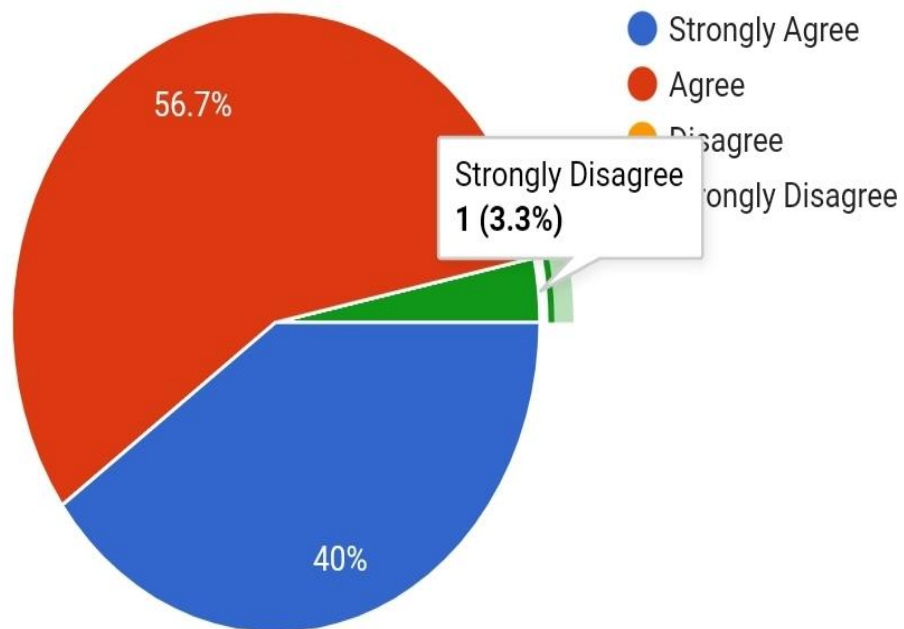
Fig : 3



The above figure shows that only 20% respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel Hallucinations and Nausea if they are deprived of alcohol and 70 % of respondents were agreed that the alcoholics feel hallucinations and nausea and 6.7 % respondents were disagreed that the alcoholics feel hallucinations and nausea and only 3.3 % respondents were Strongly disagreed that the alcoholics feel hallucinations

4.2.4 ALCOHOLICS TEND TO EXPERIENCE ANXIETY WHEN THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL

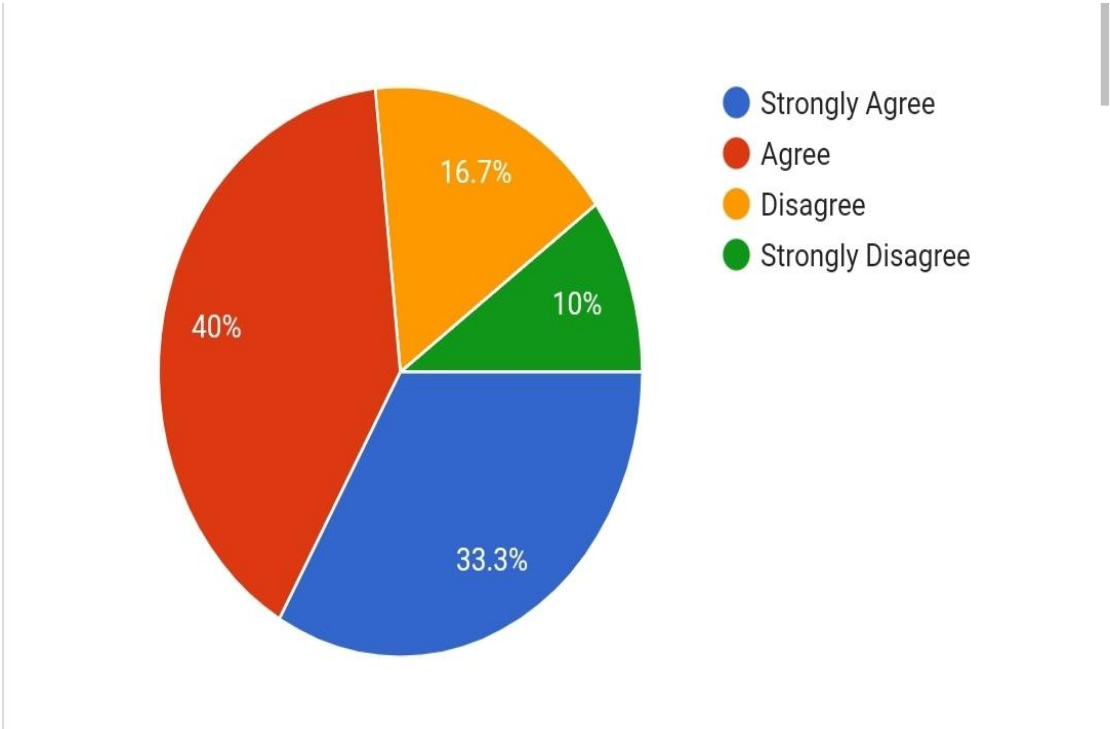
Fig : 4



The above figure shows that only 40 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics tend to experience anxiety and 56.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics tend to experience anxiety and only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics tend to experience anxiety .

4.2.5 WHEN ALCOHOLS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL, THEY OFTEN SEE NIGHTMARES WHEN THEY ARE SLEEPING.

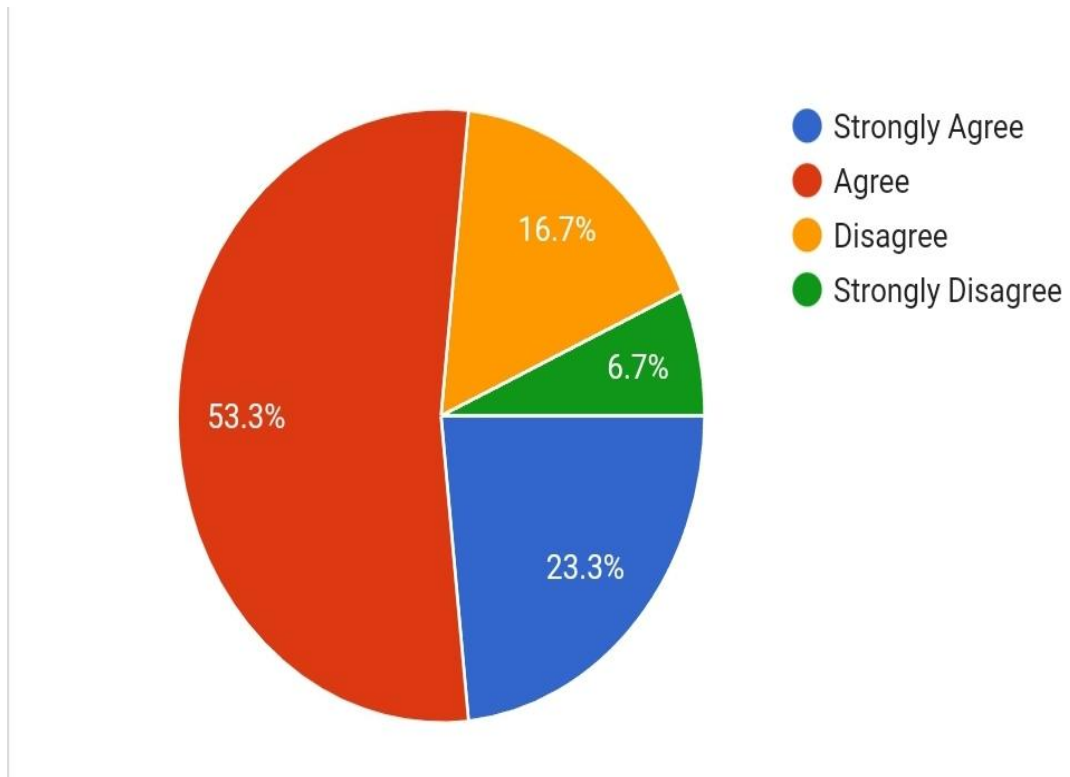
Fig : 5



The above figure shows that only 33.3% respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics often see nightmares when they are sleeping and 40% respondents were agreed that alcoholics often see nightmares when they are sleeping and 16.7% respondents were disagreed that alcoholics often see nightmares when they are sleeping and 10% respondents were strongly disagreed that the alcoholics often see nightmares when they are sleeping.

4.2.6 CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WHEN DEPRIVED FROM DRINKING HABITS EXHIBIT DILUTIONS.

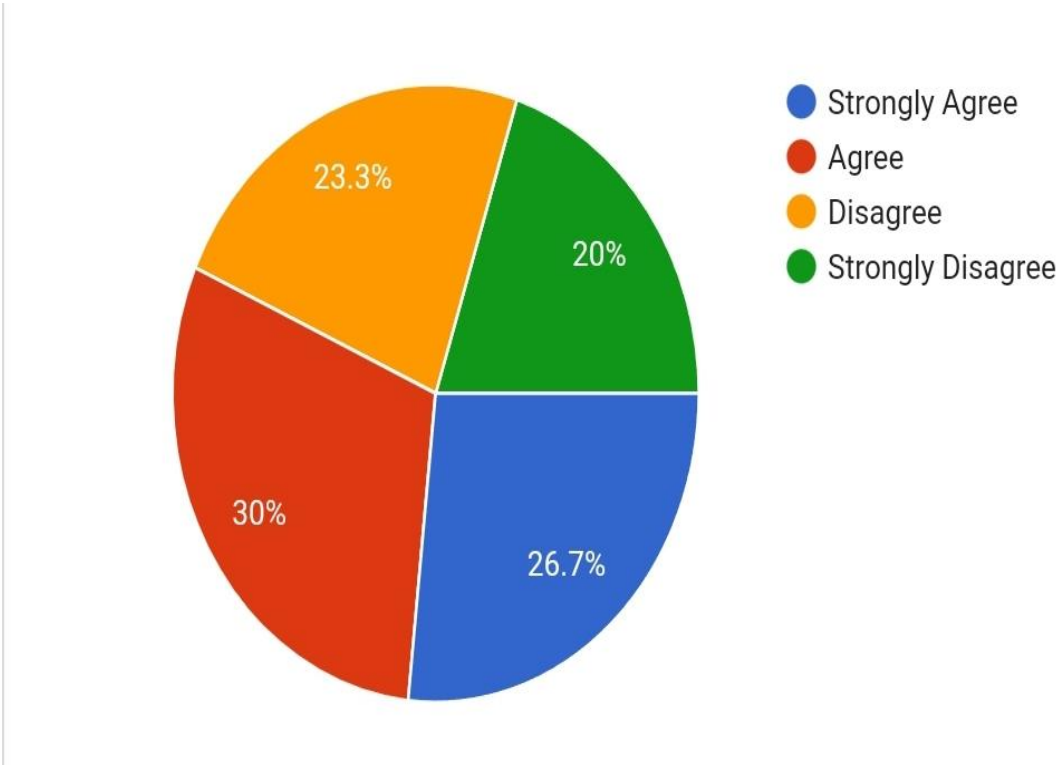
Fig : 6



The above figure shows that only 23.3% respondents were Strongly agreed that chronic alcoholics exhibit dilutions and 53.3 % respondents were agreed that chronic alcoholics exhibit dilution .And 16.7 % respondents were disagreed that chronic alcoholics exhibit dilution when they are deprived of alcohol. And only 6.7 % respondents strongly disagreed that chronic alcoholics exhibit dilution when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.7 WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY FEEL SUICIDAL INCLINATION.

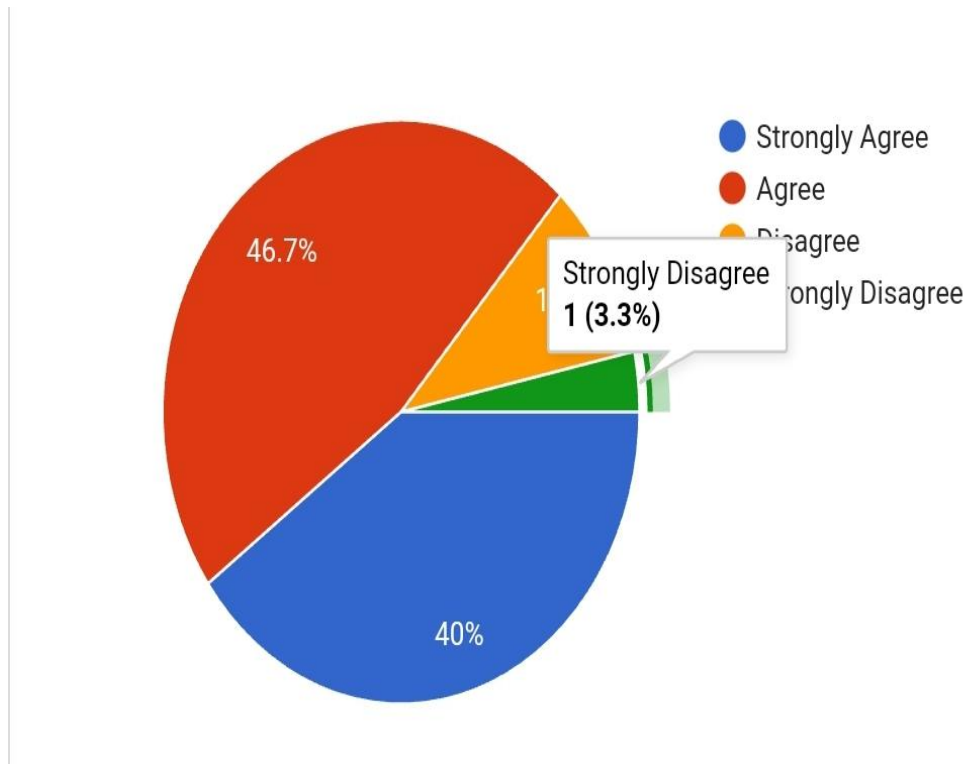
Fig : 7



The above figure shows that only 26.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel suicidal inclination when they are deprived of alcohol. And 30 % of respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel suicidal inclination when they are deprived of alcohol. And 23.3 % of respondents disagreed that alcoholics feel suicidal inclination when they are deprived of alcohol. And 20 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel suicidal inclination when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.8 ALCOHOLICS ARE SUFFERING FROM DELIRIUM WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

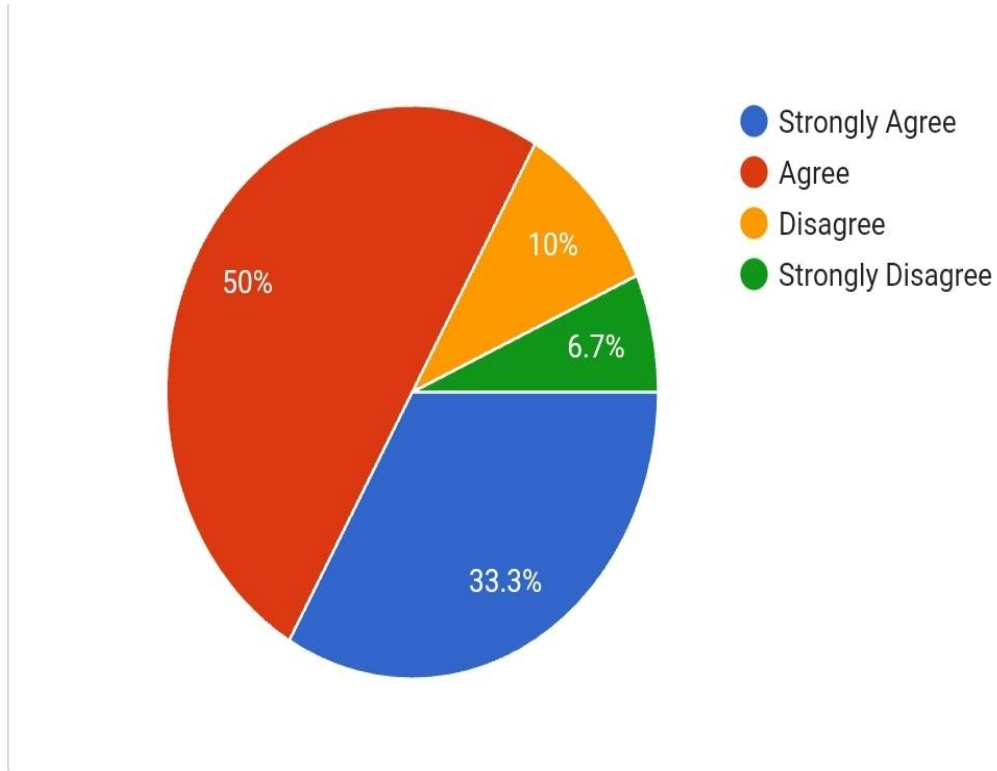
Fig : 8



The above figure shows that 40% respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available. And 46.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available. And 10 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available. And only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available.

4.2.9 ALCOHOLICS BECOME CONFUSE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

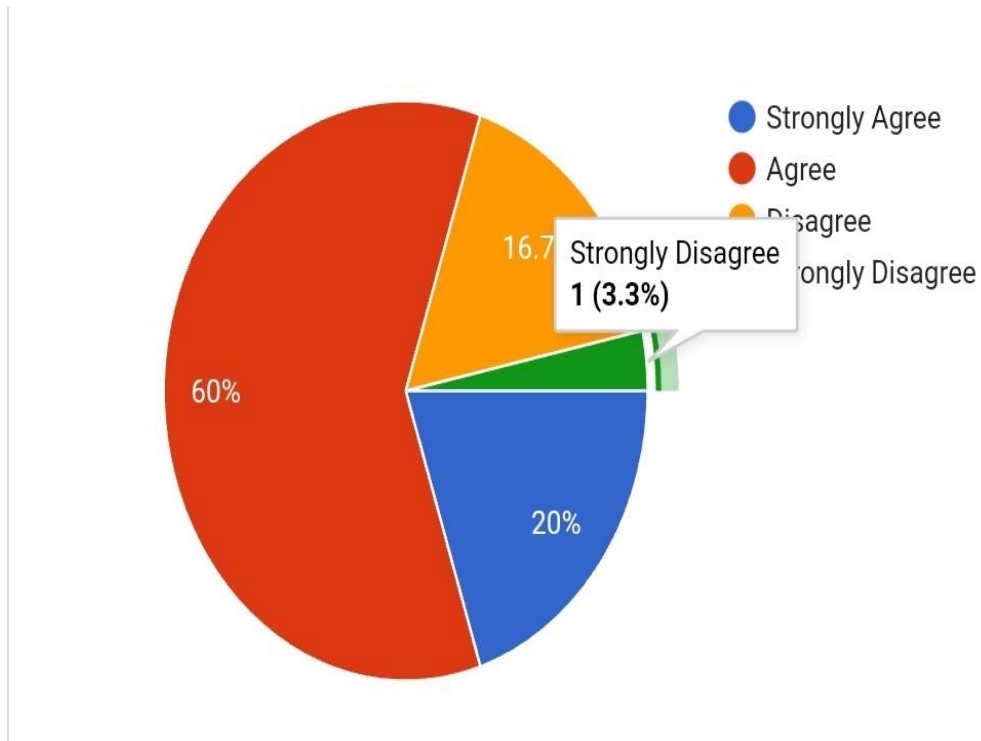
Fig : 9



The above figure shows that 33.3% respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available. And 50% respondents were agreed that alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available. And 10 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available. And only 10% respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available.

4.2.10 ALCOHOLICS FEEL RESTLESSNESS WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

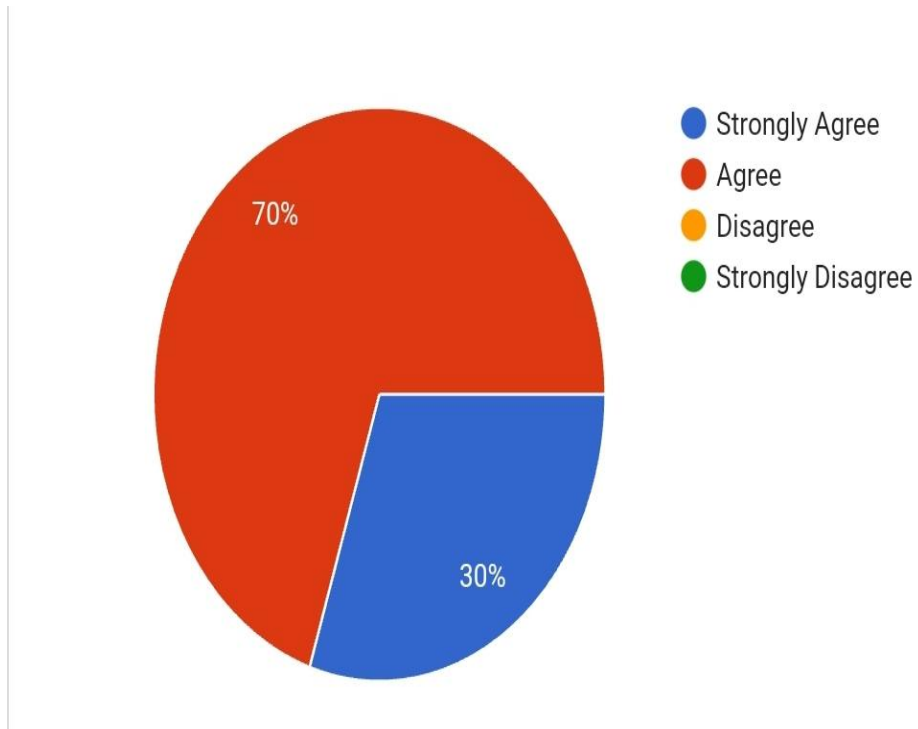
Fig : 10



The above figure shows that only 20 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available. And 60 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available. And 16.7 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available. And only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available.

4.2.11 ALCOHOLICS BECOME ANGRY WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

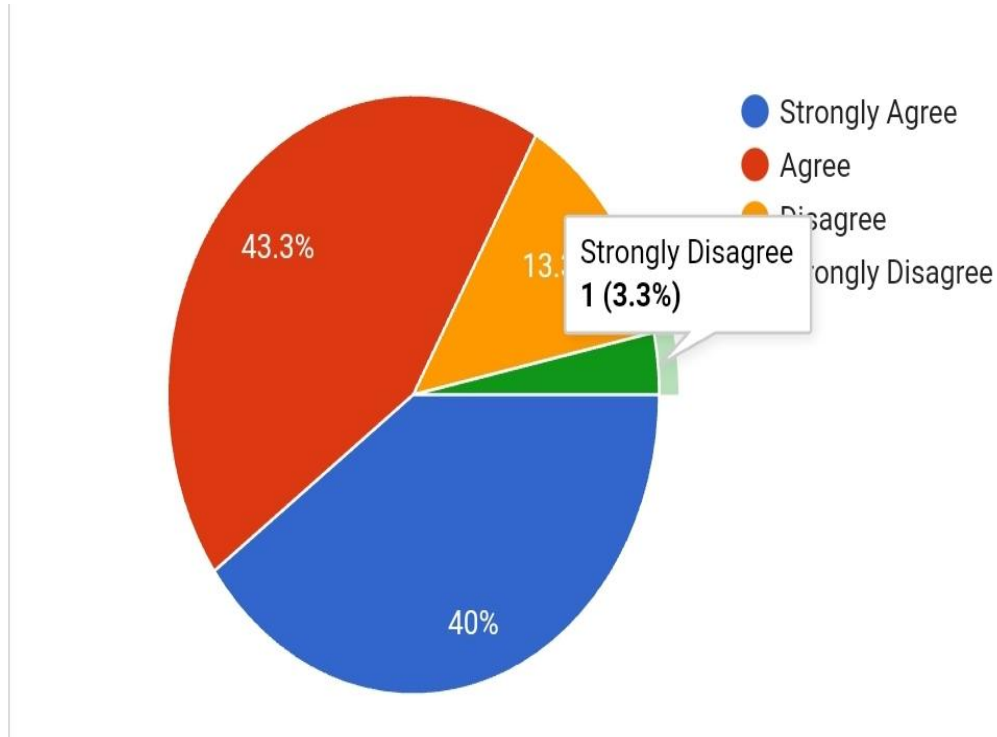
Fig : 11



The above figure shows that 30 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics become angry when alcohol is not available And 70 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics become angry when alcohol is not available. There is no percentage for disagree and strongly disagree .

4.2.12 ALCOHOLICS BECOME VIOLENT WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

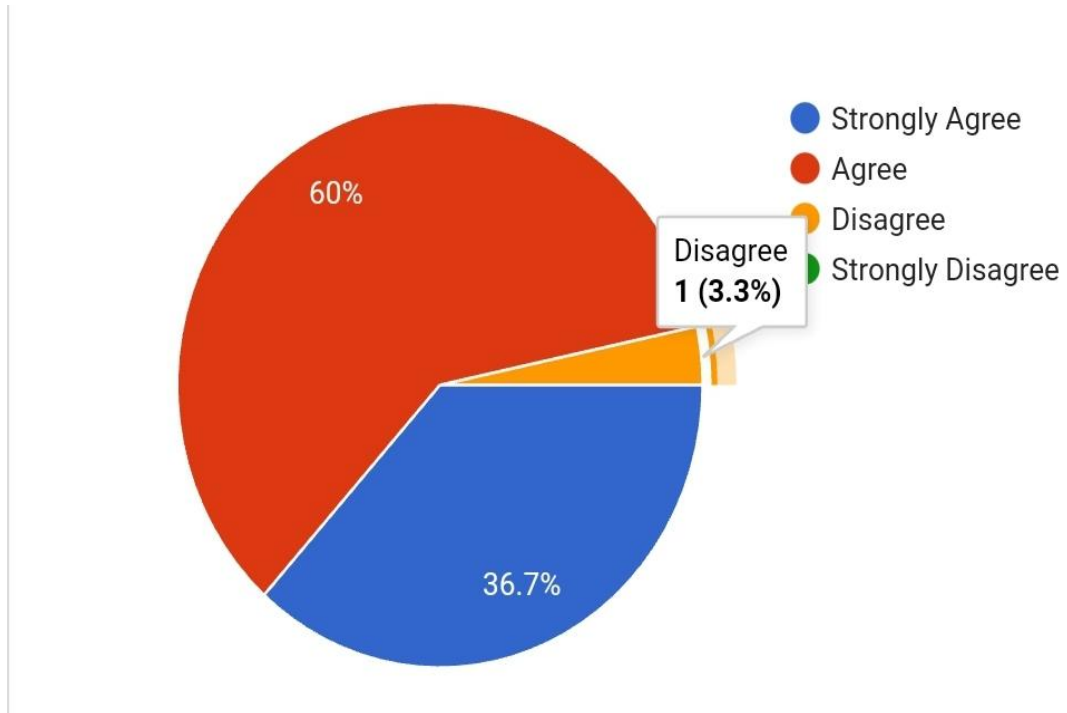
Fig : 12



The above figure shows that 40 % of respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available. And 43.3 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available. And 13.3 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available. And 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available.

4.2.13 ALCOHOLICS MOOD WILL CHANGE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

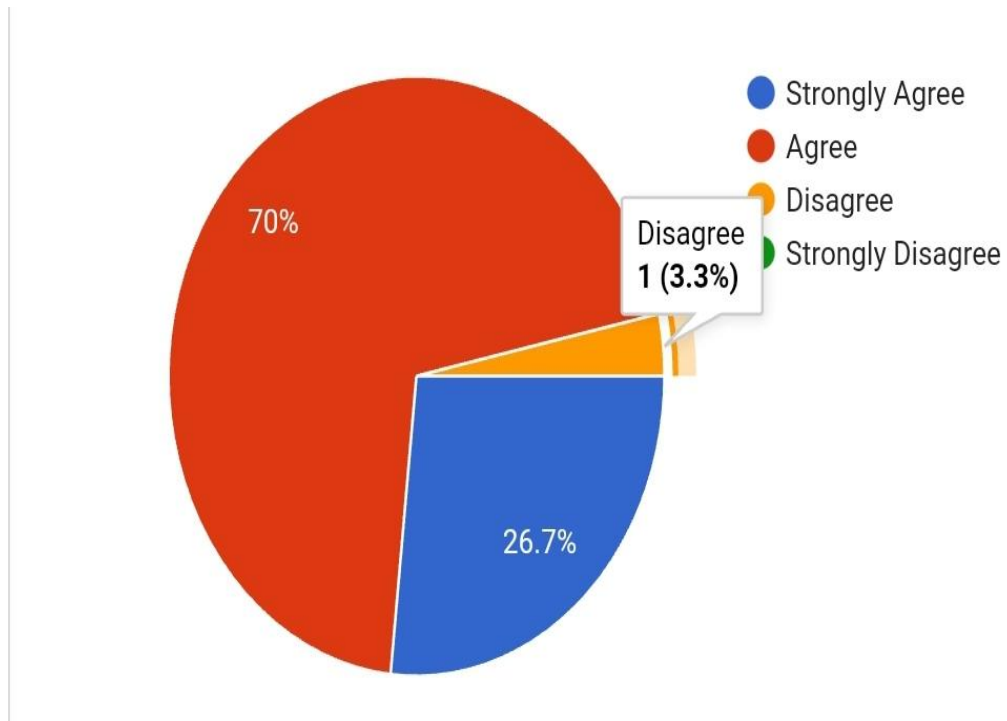
Fig : 13



The above figure shows that 36.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics mood will change when alcohol is not available . And 60% respondents were agreed that alcoholics mood will change when alcohol is not available. And only 3.3 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics mood will change when alcohol is not available.

4.2.14 THE HANDS OF ALCOHOLICS WILL START TO SHIVER WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

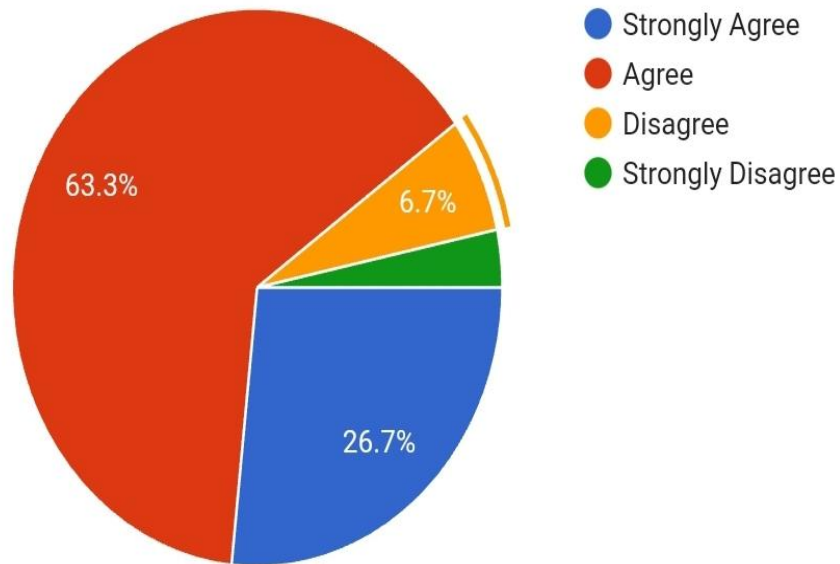
Fig : 14



The above figure shows that only 26.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that the hands of alcoholics will shiver when alcohol is not available. And 70 % of respondents were agreed that the hands of alcoholics will shiver when alcohol is not available. And only 3.3 % respondents were disagreed that the hands of alcoholics will start to shiver when alcohol is not available.

4.2.15 ALCOHOLICS FEEL FATIGUE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

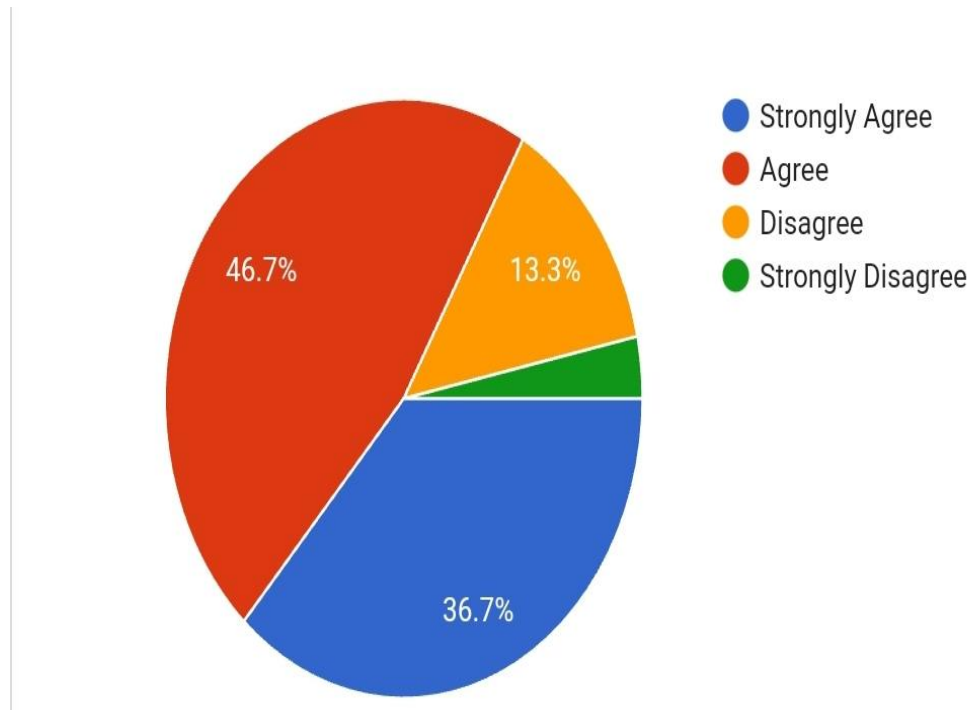
Fig : 15



The above figure shows that only 26.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available. And 63.3 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available. And 6.7 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available. And only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available.

4.2.16 ALCOHOLICS SUFFER FROM INSOMNIA WHEN THEY ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL.

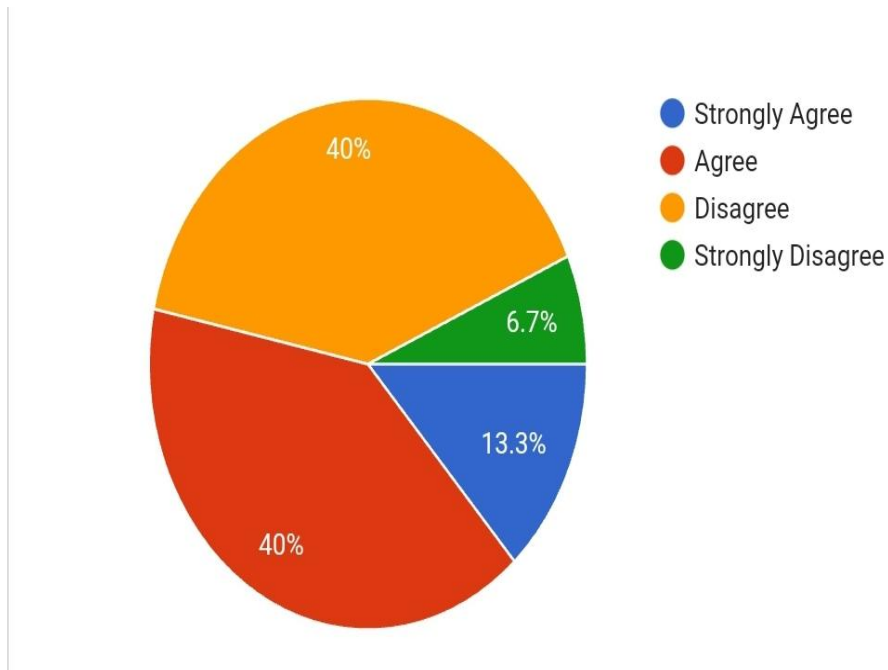
Fig 16



The above figure shows that only 36.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol. And 46.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol. And 13.3 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol. And only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2 .17 ALCOHOLICS FEEL PAIN AND ACHES WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

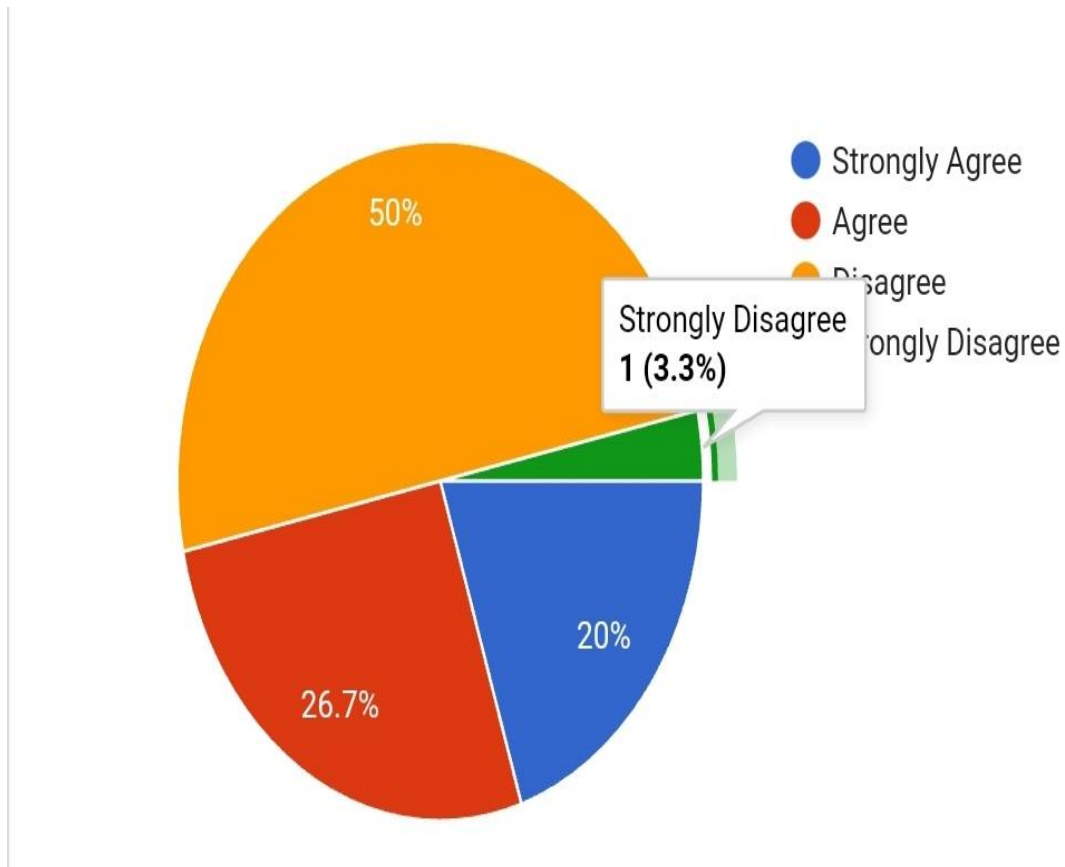
Fig : 17



The above figure shows that only 13.3 %respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available. And 40 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available. And 40 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available. And only 6.7 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available.

4.2.18 WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY FEEL CHEST PAIN.

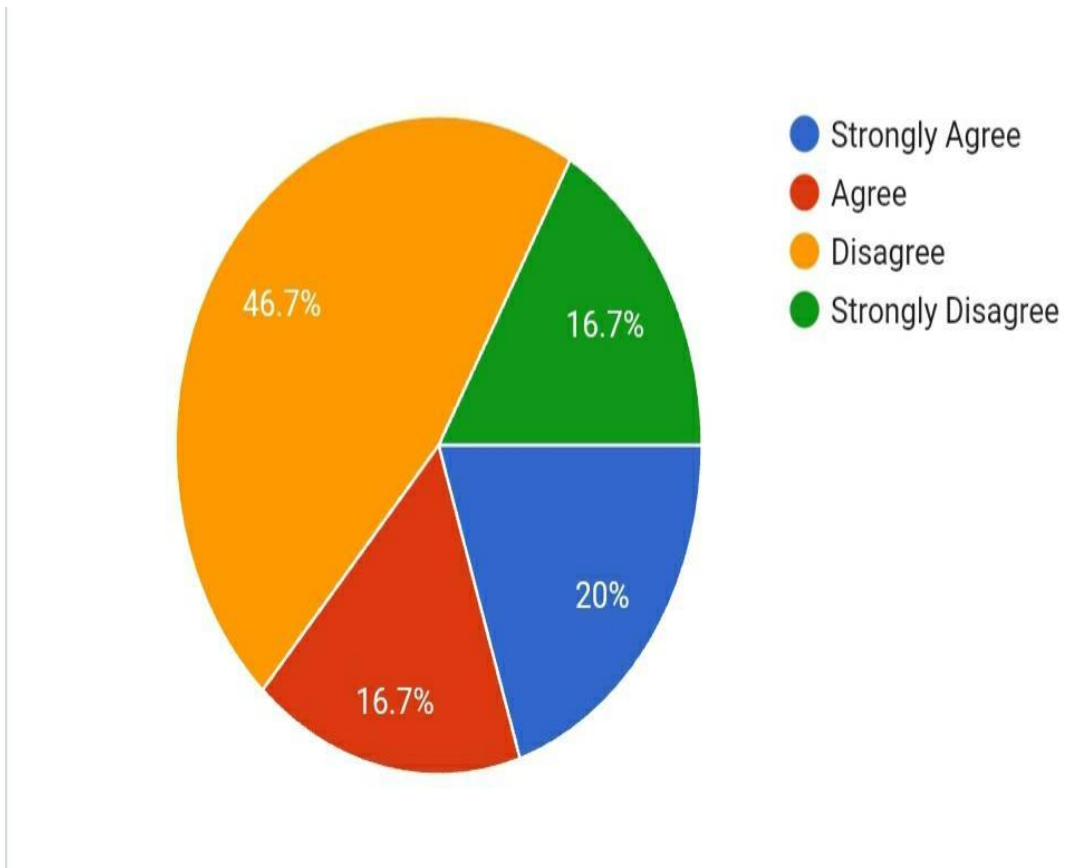
Fig : 18



The above figure shows that only 20 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel chest pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And 26.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel chest pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And 50 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics feel chest pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And only 3.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel chest pain when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.19 ALCOHOLICS SWEAT EXCESSIVELY WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

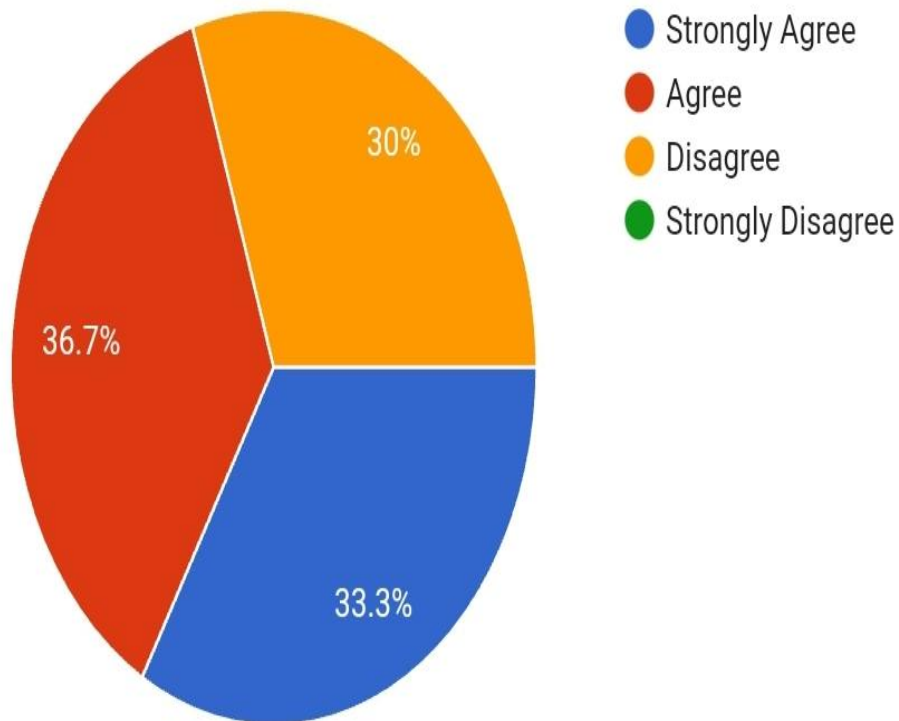
Fig : 19



The above figure shows that only 20 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available. And 16.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available. And 46.7 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available. And 16.7 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available.

4.2.20 ALCOHOLICS SUFFER WITH EYE AND MUSCLE MOVEMENT PROBLEMS WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

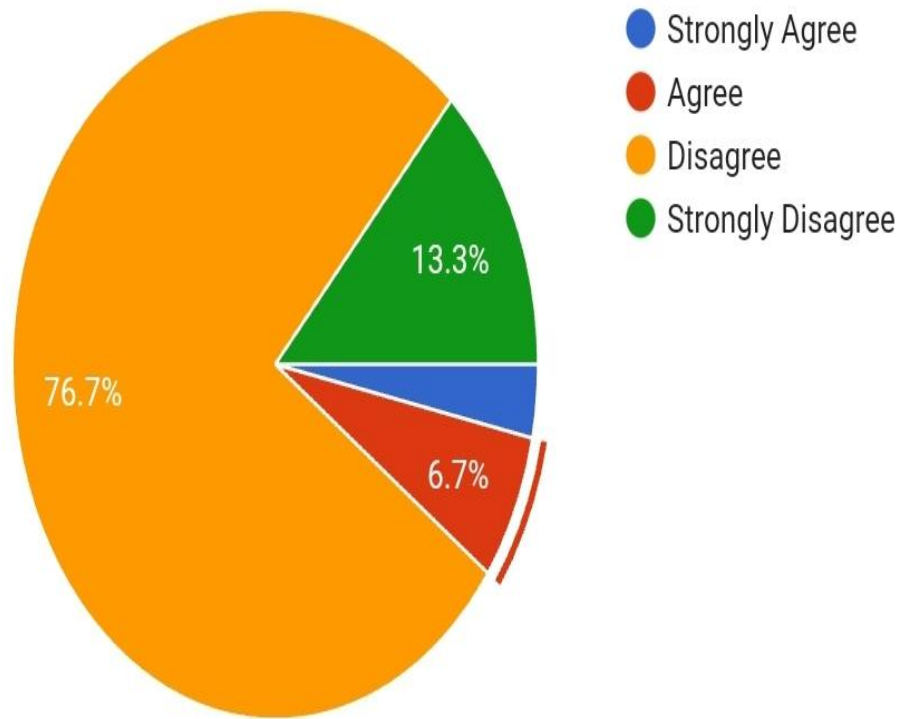
Fig : 20



The above figure shows that 33.3 %respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics suffer with eye and muscle movement problems when they are deprived of alcohol. And 36.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics suffer with eye and muscle movement problems when they are deprived of alcohol. And 30 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics suffer with eye and muscle movement problems when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.21 ALCOHOLICS WILL HAVE FEVER WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

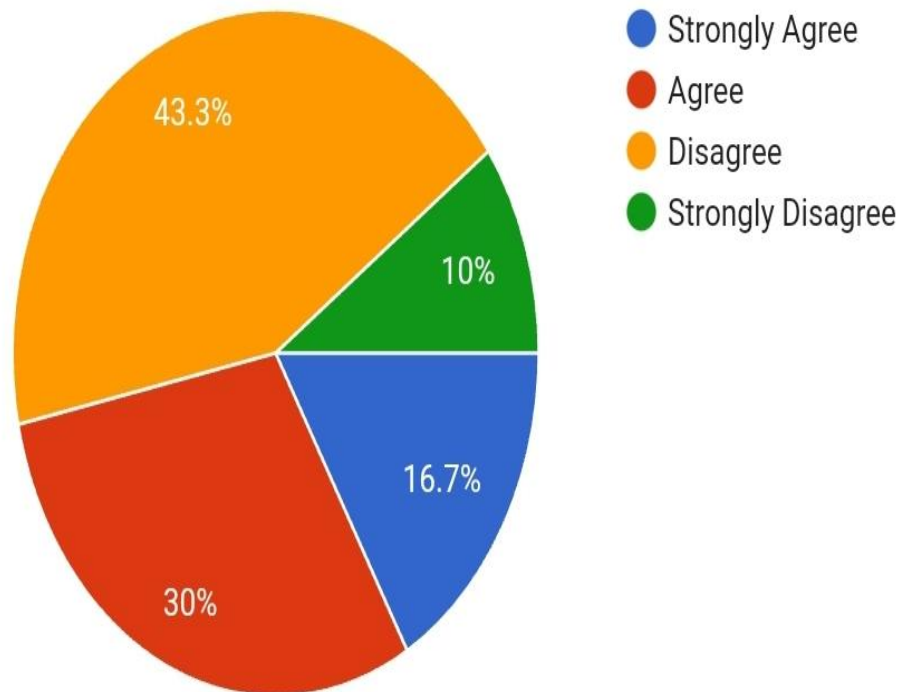
Fig : 21



Above figure shows that only 3.3 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics will have fever when they are deprived of alcohol. And 6.7 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics will have fever when they are deprived of alcohol. And 76.7 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics will have fever when they are deprived of alcohol. And 13.3 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics will have fever when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.22 ALCOHOLICS FEEL STOMACH PAIN WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

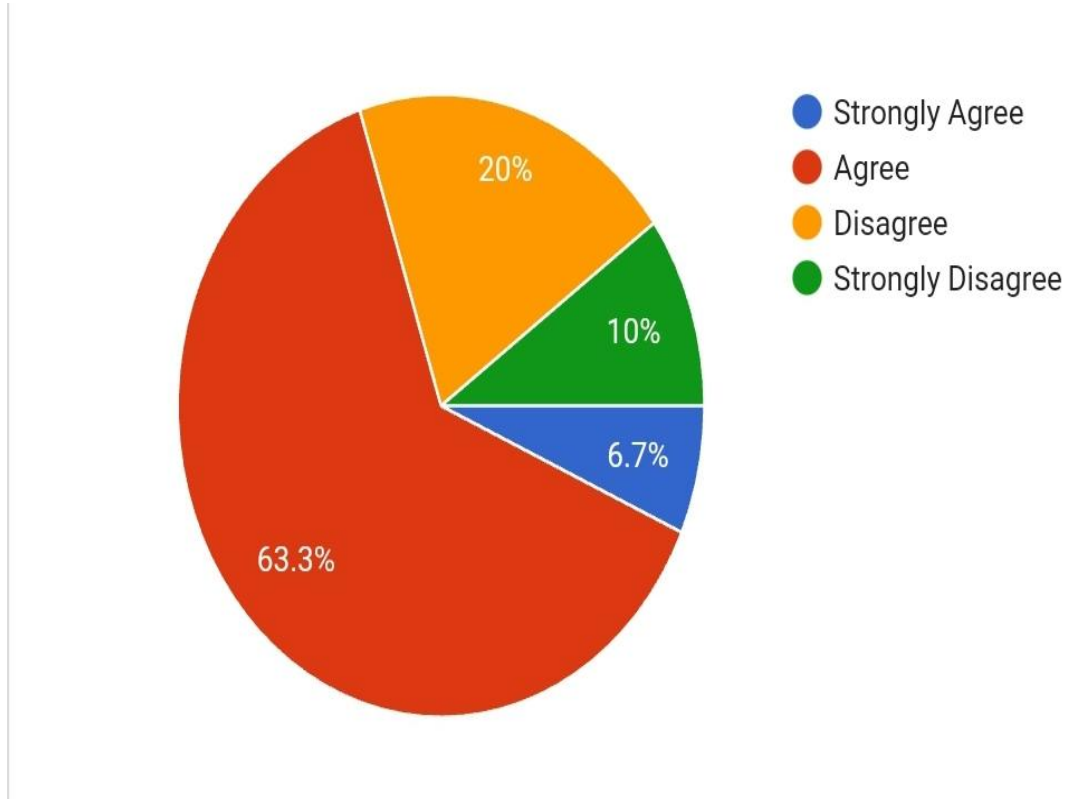
Fig : 22



The above figure shows that only 16.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics feel stomach pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And 30 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics feel stomach pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And 43.3 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics feel stomach pain when they are deprived of alcohol. And 10 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics feel stomach pain when they are deprived of alcohol.

4.2.23 THE HEART RATE / BREATHING RATE WILL INCREASE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

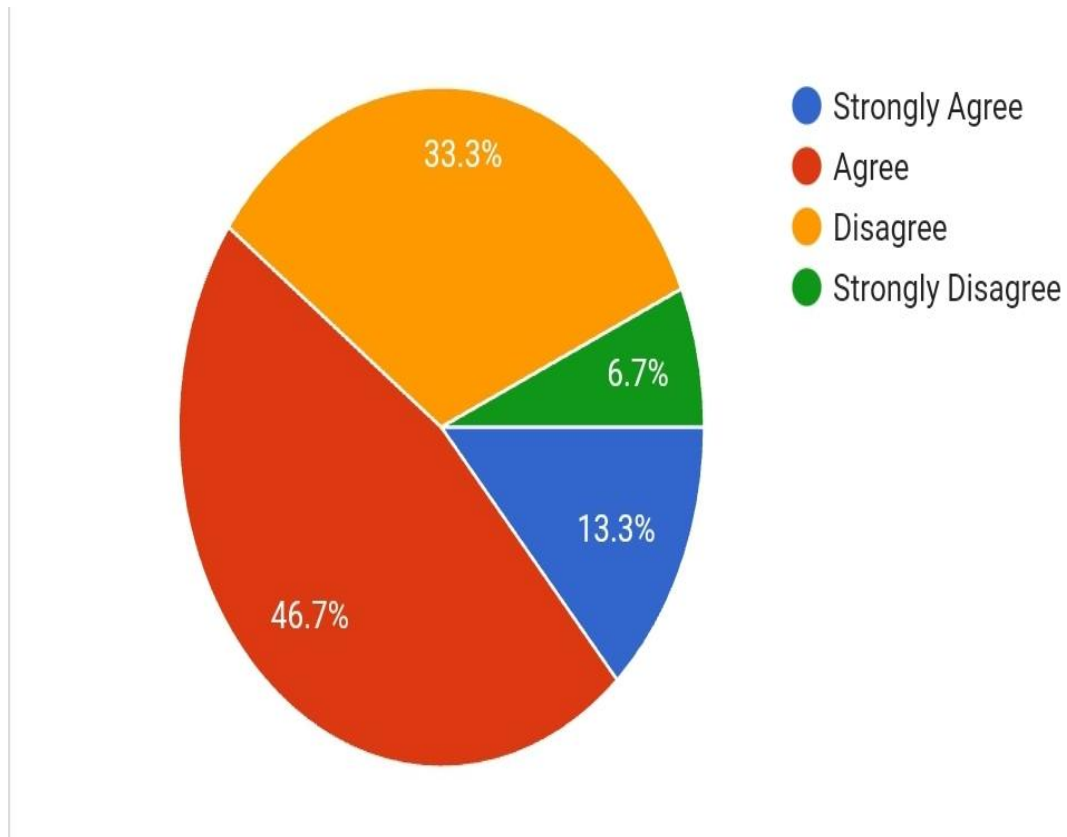
Fig : 23



The above figure shows that only 6.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that the heart rate and breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available 63.3 % respondents were agreed that the heart rate and breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available. And 20 % respondents were disagreed that the heart rate and breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available. And 10 % respondents were strongly disagreed that the heart rate and breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available.

4.2.24 STARTLE REFLEX OF ALCOHOLICS WILL INCREASE WHEN ALCOHOL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

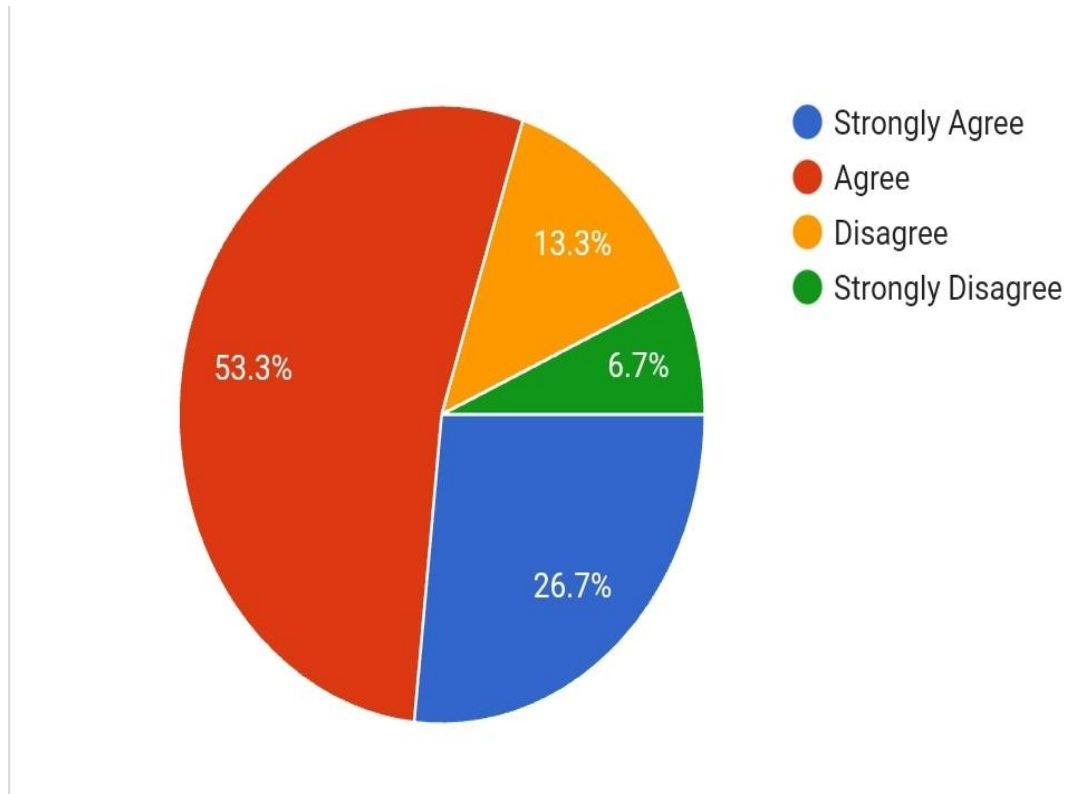
Fig: 24



The above figure shows that only 13.3 % respondents were strongly agreed that startle reflex of alcoholics will increase when alcohol is not available. And 46.7 % respondents were agreed that startle reflex of alcoholics will increase when alcohol is not available. And 33.3 % respondents were disagreed that the startle reflex of alcoholics will increase when alcohol is not available .And 6.7 % respondents were strongly disagreed that the startle reflex will increase when alcohol is not available.

4.2.25 WHEN ALCOHOLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF ALCOHOL THEY EXPERIENCE LOSS OF APPETITE.

Fig : 25



The above figure shows that 26.7 % respondents were strongly agreed that alcoholics experience loss of appetite when they are deprived of alcohol. And 53.3 % respondents were agreed that alcoholics experience loss of appetite when they are deprived of alcohol. And 13.3 % respondents were disagreed that alcoholics experience loss of appetite when they are deprived of alcohol. And only 6.7 % respondents were strongly disagreed that alcoholics experience loss of appetite when they are deprived of alcohol.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presentation all the aspects of the present research and also put forward a few suggestions for further study as well as highlight of the present research. In this chapter the researcher has weaved ideas from res`earch studies and findings of present study. The study examined the condition of alcoholics when alcohol is not available when they were in de addiction centre. The study based on the findings drawn from analyze of the data gathered from the primary and the secondary sources.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The study indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics feel depression when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics feel hallucinations and nausea when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics tend to experience anxiety when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that when alcoholics are deprived of alcohol they often see nightmares.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that chronic alcoholics exhibit dilution when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics feel suicidal inclination when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics become angry when alcohol is not available.

- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics mood will change when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that the hands of alcoholics will start to shiver when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents agreed and disagreed that alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents disagreed that alcoholics feel chest pain when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents disagreed that alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics suffer with eye and muscle movement problems when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents disagreed that alcoholics will have fever when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents disagreed that alcoholics feel stomach pain when they are deprived of alcohol.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that the heart rate and breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available
- The majority of the respondents agreed that the startle reflex of alcoholics will increase when alcohol is not available.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that alcoholics experience loss of appetite when they are deprived of alcohol.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of time
- Travel expense was very high.

- Un availability of respondents.
- Faced difficulty in meeting the respondents.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

Increase the number of the respondents

5.5 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision researched by reasoning . Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engaged and programmes often from the research. The entire research has been a learning process for the researcher. It help to know what research is and how to make it possible . The researcher also come to know the requirements of a research and things that have to be paid attention during the process of the study. It was also a good opportunity to know about the condition of alcoholics when alcohol is not available when they were in de addiction centre. The guidance of research guide and the companions helped to great extent for the completion of this research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Burlison Linda ,(2016, June 20), Understanding Alcoholism as a Brain Disease, A Prescription for Alcoholics , Addiction Publishing.
- Levy s Michael, (2021), Take control of your drinking, A practical guide to Alcohol moderation, sobriety and went to get professional help , Johns Hopkins University press
- Page Rubi , (2022, July 30) , Alcohol Recovery For Women , 7 essential steps ton quit drinking , find the road to recovery and take control of your new sober life , Independently published

ONLINE DOCUMENTS

- David C. Hodgins , Implications of Depression on Outcome from Alcohol Dependence: A 3-year Prospective Follow-up.
- DeepaShaji Thomas, Children of Alcoholic Fathers: An explorative survey, GSTF International Journal on Bioformatics& Biotechnology.
- K,Shreekanth S,K Ramulamma, Yacob ,Dhanya , Khongwet, Rosalynda M , Faria , Clena , P.J Shiji , Stress of the Family members of Alcoholics admitted in De addiction centre in Mangalore, Indian Journal of Public Health Research &Development. June 2020, Vol.11 Issue 6, p922-926,5p.
- Marlatt, G.A, Demming ,B.,& Reid, J.B.(1973).Loss of control drinking in alcoholics:An experimental analogue. Journal of Abnormal Psychology.
- Muniyandi S (2011) Effectiveness of Pranayama on Anxiety among Alcoholics in a selected De Addiction Centre at Chennai .Masters thesis ,AnnaiMeenakshi College of Nursing, Coimbatore.

WEBSITES

- shorturl.at/jnsT8
- <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1530-0277.1999.tb04037.x>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4733453/>
- <http://repository-tnmgrmu.ac.in/13080/>
- <http://www.annalsofcommunityhealth.in/ojs/index.php/AoCH/article/view/356>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO STUDY ABOUT THE ALCOHOL NON AVAILABILITY AMONG USERS: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purpose

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Gender :
4. Educational qualification :
5. Name of the institution that the respondent is working :
6. Years of experience :
7. Alcoholics feel depression when alcohol is unavailable
 - Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
8. Alcoholics experience hallucinations and nausea if they are deprived of alcohol
 - Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree
9. Alcoholics tend to experience anxiety when they are deprived of alcohol
 - Strongly agree
 - Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly disagree

10. When alcoholics are deprived of alcohol, they often see nightmares when they're sleeping

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

11. Chronic alcoholics when deprived from drinking habits exhibit dilutions

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

12. When alcoholics are deprived of alcohol they feel suicidal inclination

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

13. Alcoholics are suffering from delirium when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

14. Alcoholics become confuse when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

15. Alcoholics feel restlessness when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

16. Alcoholics become angry when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

17. Alcoholics become violent when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

18. Alcoholics mood will change when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

19. The hands of alcoholics will start to shiver when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

20. Alcoholics feel fatigue when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

21. Alcoholics suffer from insomnia when they are deprived of alcohol

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

22. Alcoholics feel pain and aches when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

23. When alcoholics are deprived of alcohol they feel chest pain

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

24. Alcoholics sweat excessively when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

25. Alcoholics suffer with eye and muscle movement problems when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

26. Alcoholics will have fever when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

27. Alcoholics feel stomach pain when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

28. The heart rate/ breathing rate will increase when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

29. Startle reflex of alcoholics will increase when alcohol is not available

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

30. When alcoholics are deprived of alcohol they experience loss of appetite

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

**ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN
THALASSERY**



ELIZABETH. M. SEBASTIAN

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN
THALASSERY**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ELIZABETH. M. SEBASTIAN

Register Number: DB20BSWR024

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

ASST.PROF.SREEPARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE ANGADIKADAVU

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY

KANNUR-670706

30 NOVEMBER 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLAGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN KERALA**, is bonafide record of work done by **Elizabeth. M. Sebastian** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN**, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR.SOJAN PANACHICKAL, SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled. **ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN THALASSERY** submitted by **ELIZABRTH. M. SEBASTIAN** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science Collage, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Elizabeth .M, Sebastian, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN THALASSERY**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Sree Parvathi Induchudan**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College. Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma

ANGADIKADAVU

ELIZABETH. M. SEBASTIAN

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. Sojan Pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mrs. Sree Parvathi Induchudan my faculty supervisor. Whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Elizabeth. M. Sebastian

ABSTRACT

The study focus on the economic self-reliance of fisherwomen in Thalassery. It mainly concentrates on the fish market and harbor area of Kannur district. The respondent of the study were 30 fisherwomen. Self –made questionnaire method was used for the data collection. Most of the fisherwomen's are economically self-reliant. The study found the major problem identify men have more prior than women in fishery sector. Very low level of engagement with society. The question asked above, in sum are mutually and closely related to (1) the personal, familial, socio-economic, culture of fisherwomen in Thalassery.(2)their work, working condition, regularity of income and social status.(3) their contributions to their own lives, family society and their problem and challenges. The researcher conducted a study entitled, economic self-reliance of fisherwomen with special reference to Kannur district. The researcher collected the details required for the study within 3days from the respondents and researcher could understand most of the fisherwomen's are self-reliant and analysis of the collected data the researcher understood this sector is help to the women for the financial support and women in this sector are becoming economically self-reliant.

CONTENT

PAGE NO

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF TABLE	vii
LIST OF FIGURE	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES-GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFIC	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.3 CONCLUSION	10
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	12
3.2 CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPPERATIONAL	12

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	13
3.4 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	13
3.5 SAMPLING	13
3.6 SOURCE OF DATA (PRIMARY, SECONDARY)	13
3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTIONS	13
3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	14
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	16
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	17
CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	57
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	57
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	59
5.4 SUGGESTIONS	59
5.6 CONCLUSION	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY	60
APPENDIX	63

LIST OF FIGURE

SL NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE.NO
1	1	COUNT OF LOSS	17
2	2	FAMILY SUPPORT WHEN INCURE LOSS	18
3	3	FAMILY SUPPORT IN FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	19
4	4	GETTING LOANS FOR FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	20
5	5	WAGES ACCORDING HARD WORK	21
6	6	BECOME INDEPENDENT WITH WAGES YOU OWN	22
7	7	PROBLEMS ENCOUNERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS TO MIDDLEMEN	23
8	8	AWARENESS OF VARIOUS SCHEMES AND POLICIES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT	24
9	9	PROVIDING FONANCIAL SECURITY IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR	25
10	10	ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OF HUSBANDS	26
11	11	OPINION ABOUT DAY TO DAY WORK	27
12	12	SPENDING TIME WITH CHILDREN	28
13	13	CHILDREN FACED TEASING BECAUSE OF JOB	29
14	14	PROPER CARE OF CHLDREN WHEN THEY ARE SICK	30
15	15	ABILITY TO EARN MONEY FOR CHLDRENS EDUCATION	31
16	16	HEALTH ISSUES DUE TO FISHERIES	32

		ACTIVITIES	
17	17	PEOPLE WHO ADOPTED VENDING PROFESSION GENEALOGICAL	33
18	18	HAVING COMPETITION BECAUSE OF THIS JOB	34
19	19	FACED INSECURITIES AS A WOMEN	35
20	20	MEN ARE MORE PRIOR THAN WOMEN IN FISHERIES SECTOR	36
21	21	CONSTRAIN FACED FROM STRANGERS	37
22	22	EXCLUSION FACED FROM COMMUNITY FOR CHOOSING THIS PROFESSION	38
23	23	CONSTRAIN FACED TRANSPORTATION IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM	39
24	24	DISCRIMINATION FROM RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY	40
25	25	AWARENESS ATTAINED FROM GOVERNMENT REGARDING FISHERIES SECTOR	41
26	26	CHALLENGES FACED IN MARITAL LIFE	42
27	27	IMPROVEMENT IN SELF DEPENDENCY	43

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this study, the fisher women in Thalassery play an important role in fisheries sector in terms of their involvement in fishery related activity. Fish vending, fish drying, prawn peeling, sorting grading, and fish packing and net making.

The study was focused on the empowerment status of fisher women in Thalassery across the four occupational group's fish retailer, fish vendor dry fish maker and value added fishing procedure.

Current status shows there are some women still activities in the dry processing and marketing sector Fisher women are the one who engages in fishing as an occupation. Fisher more than 40 years. The important of the study arises due to the inefficiency of women faces many challenges in economic due to the male dominance. The fisher women to be independent.

Fisher women plays an significant role in the development of fisheries sector in supporting to their role of household managers .they have contributions that perforates every aspects of post-harvest handing, processing and marketing of products. This is huge thematic collection on fisheries, gender, challenges, coastal communities; it relates economic and social changes to the environmental changes and at same time discussing the consequences of caste base culture, gender role.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study of the economic self-reliance of fisher women in Thalassery

1.3 OBJECTIVES

General objectives:

To study the economic self-reliance of fisher women in Thalassery

Specific objectives:

To study the socio demographic profile.

To study the financial stability of fisher women in the society.

To study family issues of fisher women.

To study the discrimination against fisher women in the working sector.

1.4 RATIONAL\SIGNIFICANCE\ RELEVENCE OF THE STUDY

As the study is focus on the economic self-reliance of fisher women in Thalassery. This study has been the huge thematic collection on fisheries, gender challenges in coastal communities it relates economic and social changes to the environmental changes and at the same time discussing the consequences of cast based culture. Fisher women are income generator of their families through their fishing job. Fishing is a sector where we have prevailing uncertainties of no guaranteed income the responsibility of children, family health, household management, food, sanitation. Poor income and lack of alternate employment leads to many complications in the life of fisher women. Evidently they are forced borrow money with huge interest due to which the vicious cycle of indebtedness continuous.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter 1: Introduction

The introduction covers the statement of the economic self-reliance of Thalassery, which is the title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives the significance and relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are added in the introduction.

Chapter 2: Review of literature

The chapter speaks about the review of literature relevant and study of economic self-reliance of fisher women in Thalassery. This chapter include introduction and conclusion

Chapter 3: Research methodology

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concept, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design, universal, unit of the study, sampling, design, exclusion and inclusion criteria, source of data primary or

secondary, tools and method of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

Chapter 4: Data analysis and interpretation

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and testing of collected data and conclusion.

Chapter 5: Findings, suggestions and conclusions

The final chapter is all about the major findings and the implications of the study, limitations of the study, suggestion for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The research study is about the economic self-reliance of fisher women in Thalassery. The study aims to understand the main problems faced by fisher women. In fisher women community across the four occupational group's fish retailer, fish vendor, dry fish maker and value added fishing procedure. This study helps the fisher women to get empowered in future scenario as many women are dependent to this field for making a living. Fisher women plays significant role in the development of fisheries sector in supporting to their role of household managers. They have contributions that perforate every aspects of post- harvest handing, processing and marketing of the product.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATUR

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is an overview of the previously published work on a specific topic. The term can refer to a full scholarly paper or a section of a scholarly work such as a book, or an article. Either way, a literature review is supposed to provide the researcher/author and the audiences with a general image of the existing knowledge on the topic under question. A good literature review can ensure that a proper research question has been asked and a proper theoretical framework and/or research methodology have been chosen. To be precise a literature review serves to situate the current study within the body of the relevant literature and to provide context for the reader. In such case, the review usually precedes the methodology and result section of the work. The fisher women in Thalassery plays an important role in fisheries sector in terms of their in fisheries related activity Fish drying, raw peeling,

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

For the study some research work reviewed, which are following,

2.2.1 Social upliftment of costal fisher women through seaweed farming in Tamil Nadu, India

C Periyasamy, P Anantharaman.

Journal to applied psychology (775-781, 2014)

The study was conducted from January 2008 to December 2010. The maximum average fresh weed per raft yield was 260.98 and 3.45 kg in (2010) in Ramanathapuram and lowest was 172.89 & 2.77kg in (2009) in pudukkottai after 45 days. The maximum average daily growth rate was 3.27 & 0.41 in (2010) in Ramanathapuram in pudukkottai after 45 days. The farming of *K. alvarezii* by using best practices has brought tremendous social impact to costal fisher women. Seaweed are in integral part of costal ecosystems and offer invaluable ecosystem services supporting the life of many marine forms. The economic value of seaweeds significantly contributes to the sustainable development. Seaweed cultivation was conducted using the raft method and by

implementing best practice in three coastal districts that are Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu in India from growth data economic and self-help group per individual income were also calculated. Cultivation was conducted by brown monotype using raft method. The study was conducted on January 2008 to December 2010

2.2.2 Changing role of fisherwomen of India-Issues & perspectives.

S. Ashaletha, C. Ramachandran, Sheela Immanuel,

The study was conducted by Central Marine fisher's research institute, Kochi reviews the role being played by a woman in marine fisheries sector of India. Both primary and secondary data was collected and analyzed. In pre-harvest sector sufficient information could not be derived hence investigation were made in selected area using PRA and interactive section. This is the cry of an African woman. The fact that women, despite the slow but emerging recognition of their silent contribution, still face stumbling blocks in their path towards development, makes this cry reverberated around the world. India, having agriculture as the main occupation and women playing a significant and crucial role in it, is also not an exception. In agriculture, their contributions are at least quantified and are found to be about 50 per cent whereas in fisheries.

2.2.3 Fisheries management and gender (2010)

A.D Diwan and R.Sathidhas

The majority of fishers are poor, small-scale fishers. Their poverty encompasses more than just income it include lack of land ownership. Poor access to health, education and financial capital, It is women who are often most vulnerable and bear the brunt of these constraints and challenges. Women tend to experience the brunt of inequality as undervalued and underrepresented across in fisheries management and development. The main understanding of the gender approaches in use, including potential barriers to their implementation is needed to promote gender equitable outcome in the small scale fisheries sector. The study found gender inclusive approaches were broadly applied in three ways that are through community based project and programmes, national level research and policy ,inclusive participation international organizational operations. Although fisheries organizations approached gender inclusion in divers ways, when critically evaluation according to gender best practice we found very few benefited

empowered or transformed women's lives. Gender was conflated to women indicating a poor understanding of what gender inclusion means in practice. The study found the greater inclusion approaches were limited by the knowledge and capacities of fisheries manager and inhibitive institutional culture.

2.2.4 Empowerment of fisher women of Siluvaipatti fishing village of Tuticorin, Southeast coast of India through adult education and ICT training.(2005)

Jamila psonatter

Gather the women Liz fisher, Sonya Browne, Barbara Kohutiak group work 24 2014 gather the women (GTW) is a programme for women with a limited financial resources. That includes group work and is designed to guide participant towards economic advancement and personal growth. This article presents an overview of the programme, a description of each woman in her own words and identifies several themes regarding reason for joining the group, group norms, relationships, future outlook and programme factors. Results improved their trust in the women self-confidence self-esteem and view of the future.

2.2.5 Women workers in the post-harvest marine fisheries sector of Kerala: on socio economic profile (2019)

R.Sathiadha, S Ashaletha

Kerala state was selected for the study because of the existence of large number of marine products processing centres. Representative Centre like Neendakara, Aroor, and Munambam of Kerala state with 240 fisher respondents constituted the sample of the study. Fisheries are an important sector of food, production providing to the food along with contributing to the agriculture export and engaging about fourteen million people in different activities. With diver's resources ranging from deep seas to fresh water, the country was show on constant increment in fish production since independence. The study included rapid resources and needed assessment of the coastal community. The role of women plays in post-harvest marine sector community, opportunity and constrains in post-harvest community and the viability of model for post-harvest fisheries technology transfers projects that aim to uplift the economic condition of women in these community

2.2.6 Gender role in fisheries along the Vembanad Estuarine system (2006)

P Sruthi, LiyaJayalal, Nikithagopal,

The Vembanad Estuarine system situated in the state of Kerala India is the one of the largest on the west cost of the India. Spread across the district of Alappuzha, Ernakulum and Kottayam, it is rich in aquatic bio-diversity it is based on the Vembanad fishing women. The estuarine system serves as a sources of livelihood for the in landing fishing community. About half of total women population more than one thousand in the inland sector in Kerala is concentrated in these three district. This study tries to find out method and challenges faced by women in fisheries whose fishing activity are confined to the inland water bodies. Women carry out fishing activity in KO land which are fed by the estuarine system of the Vembanad Lake.

2.2.7 The role of women from fishing household: case study of Kerala fish village (2013)

Leela Gulati

In Kerala is a larger as that of the land surface of the state, Kerala marine fish landing done currently. The purpose of the study is to make an effort towards filling in the gap that now exists with respect to knowledge of fisherwomen's work participation. The study focused on the gender dimension of wellbeing in fishing household in Kerala fishing villages. The impact of changing in fishing industry on women's wellbeing is outlined and linkages are made between changing across to fish and changing roles of women's in fishing in households. This article is explore what this change means for how women perceive and pursue their wellbeing needs and aspirations and they negotiate their need with the need of household.

2.2.8 Wall street women, 2015

Melissa

In that story tells the story about Wall Street women. In the women who began their career in the 1960. The women faced blatant discrimination and barriers to advancement.

This article paper aims to, by drawing on two decades of field work on Wall Street, explore the recent evolution in the gendering of Wall Street, as well as the potential effects including the reproduction of financier's power of that evolution. Fisher describes how the first-generation women were deeply socialized in neoliberal tenets that reproduced the Wall Street system, such as the notion of meritocracy, which states that workers can advance solely based on merit, irrespective of gender. It is thus surprising from the above perspectives that the women nevertheless changed the system from within, including themselves. They expanded their power not by challenging the social fabric but by reweaving it through mundane actions to fit female performance. For example, they succeeded in such positions as stock analysis and selling by framing this work as benefiting from supposedly female strengths.

2.2.9 Issues and challenges of fisher folk women during covid-19 lockdown: A sociological case study analysis with special reference to Puducherry, 2019

M.Premapriya, M.Jeyaseelan

As fishing has been considered as one of the primary livelihood options from time immemorial especially those living on costal area. Fisheries plays a major income food and service sector. Females plays an important part in capture fisheries. Womenfolk's fish sellers are significantly pretentious due to the lockdown as there is no fishing activity and, in few places, only restricted boats are fishing. The little catch carried to the landing centre is subjected to high demand. Complete lockdown in the harbours and the landing centres has greatly affected the fisher folk women day-to-day earnings in all coastal villages. This is predominantly significant for minor communities and lack of fish in the diet will have significant influence on food security on these people. Even when less women acquisition cheap amount of fish from the landing centre for street marketing, because of the pandemic, people are not purchasing the fish. Rumours on consumption of non-vegetarian also hit the livelihood of the fish mongers. Remain in the home during lockdown created anxiety about their future and livelihood security.

2.2.10 Gender issues and challenges of fisherwomen to become an entrepreneur in Kerala.2009

S .V Priya.

In fishermen family Kerala the male fishermen are actively involved with fishing activities but due to the uncertainties prevailing in the fishing sector there is no guaranteed income of them. Fisherwomen from fishermen community who try to enter an industry facing various problem.Fisherwomen from fishermen community, who try to enter an industry facing various problems, after mechanization the intensification of multi-day fishing, the household responsibility of fisher women has increased to a greater extent. The women fisher folk of the fishing sector in the real force behind the fisher folk to cater the domestic needs. The geographical focus of the study is Kerala. The study is an attempt to document the issues and difficulties that are addressed by fisherwomen in the context of entrepreneurship. This conceptual study aims to describe the problems faced by the women entrepreneurs in the fishermen community and describe the role of education for the empowerment of them.

2.3 CONCLUSION

After reading articles related to the research topic researcher had gained additional information. The major problem faced by fisherwomen has understood by the researcher. The review of literature plays major role in getting idea about the study.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3:1 INTRODUCTION

“Methodology is the philosophical frame work within which the research is conducted or the foundation upon which the research is based “(Brown, 2006)

Research methodology is a chapter which gives blue print about how research is carried out.it comprise the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. It provides a systematic plan of procedure for the research to follow. A systematic study requires the use of scientific methodology. This study examine the economic self-reliance of fisher women in Kerala

3:2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3:2:1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

ECONOMICS

‘According to Allen, economics is a social science that analyses and describe the consequence of choice made concerning productive resource.’

SELF-RELIANCE

“: According to Shrauger and Schohn, it is the ability to do thing and make decision by yourself without needing other people to help you”.

FISHERWOMEN

“A women who fishes as an occupations or fish spot (Heritage dictionary)

3:2:2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

ECONOMIC

Economic is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and conception of goods and services.

SELF-RELIANCE

Self-reliance on once own powers and resource rather than those of other

FISHERWOMEN

A women to living fishing community.

3:3 RESEARCH DESIGN

A researcher chooses a framework of method and technique to be used and applied in research process. This framework usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the topic that is the subject of the research,

3:4 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3:4:1 UNIVERSE

Fisherwomen in Thalassery.

3:4:2 UNIT

A fisherwomen in Thalassery.

3:5 SAMPLING

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make satisfied inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. The researcher use snowball sampling. The researcher used snow ball sampling due to the limit at all availability of respondents. It is a method of research in which researcher recruit initial subject to be in a study and ask those initial subject to recruit additional subject to be in the study.

3:6 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data gathered from questionnaire. Secondary sources are data collected from website, books, and journals.

3:7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary data was collected from the women in do fishing related activity with the support of questionnaire.

Secondary data is collected through reviewing books, journals, research studies, and articles etc....

3:8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire as a method of data collection. The researcher visited fishing community area in order to gather information.

3:9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users' to format. Organize and calculate data in a spreadsheet programme from Microsoft and make information easier to view as data is added or changed.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

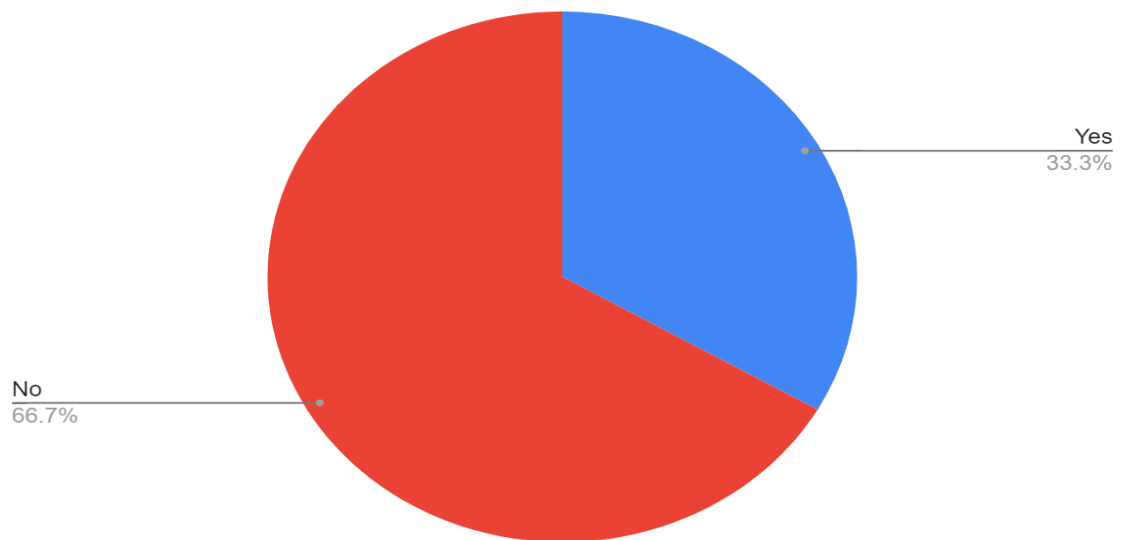
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the research study “Economic self-reliance of fisherwomen in Thalasseri”. The analysis is the ordering of collected data for the easy interpretation. Interpretation makes inferences and draw conclusions of the particular study and it helps the researcher to consolidate the data to understand the main findings.

The data analysis process is gathering information by using proper tool which allows you to explore the data and find a pattern in it. It involves examining and moulding collected data for interpretation to discover relevant information and support decision making to solve a research problem. Data analysis also serves as a reference for future data collection and other research activity. So that we can make ultimate conclusions. “Interpretation involves attaching meaning and significance to the analysis, explaining descriptive patterns and looking for relationships and linkages among descriptive dimensions.

FIGURE NO.4.2.1

COUNT OF LOSS

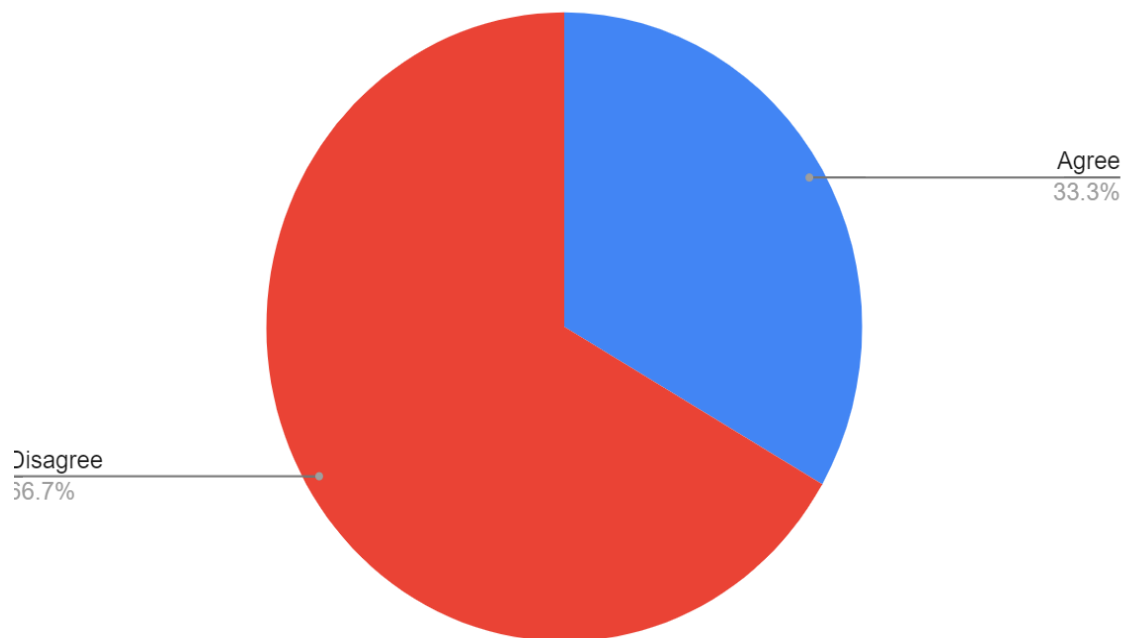


The above figure identifies respondents who had faced loss during fisheries activities. 66.77% of respondents haven't faced any loss. But 33.3% of respondents have face loss.

Thus majority of the respondents do not face any loss. They might get enough money by selling fishes to the fishery market. That is why the 66.77% fisher women haven't face any financial loss.33.3% of the fisher women had faced financial loss might due to household work or might face any discrimination against them.

FIGURE NO 4.2.2

FAMILY SUPPORT WHEN INCUR LOSS

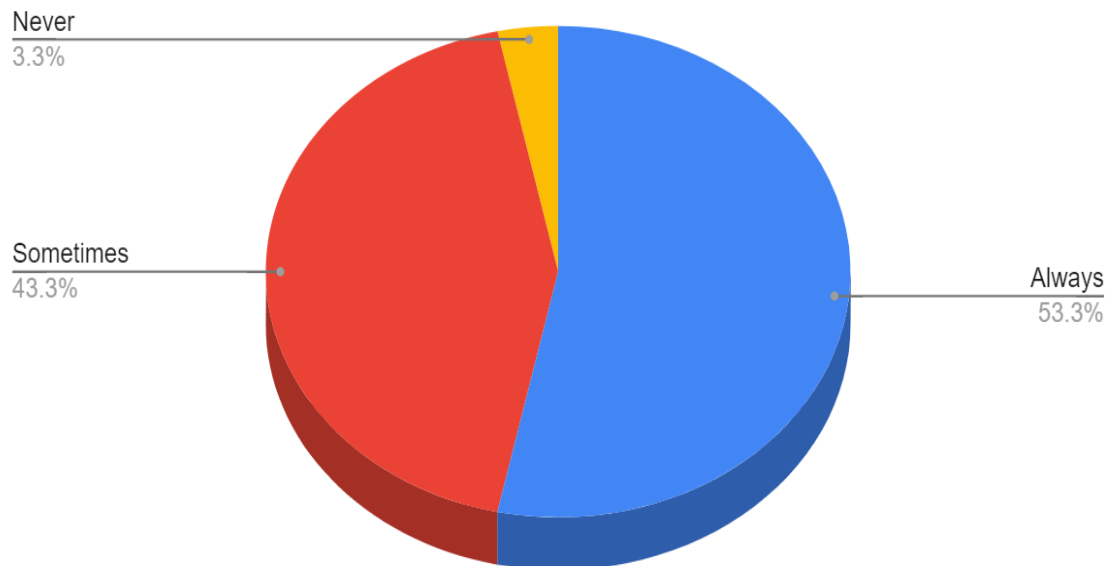


The above figure identifies respondents who had got support from family when they incur loss. 66.7% of respondents do not get family support when incur loss. But 33% of respondents agree get support from family when incur loss.

Thus majority of the respondents do not getting support when incur loss. When they face financial loss it leads to financial insecurity and disturbances in the family. But some other fisher women also get support from family to lead the family smoothly as possible.

FIGURE NO 4.2.3

FAMILY SUPPORT IN FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

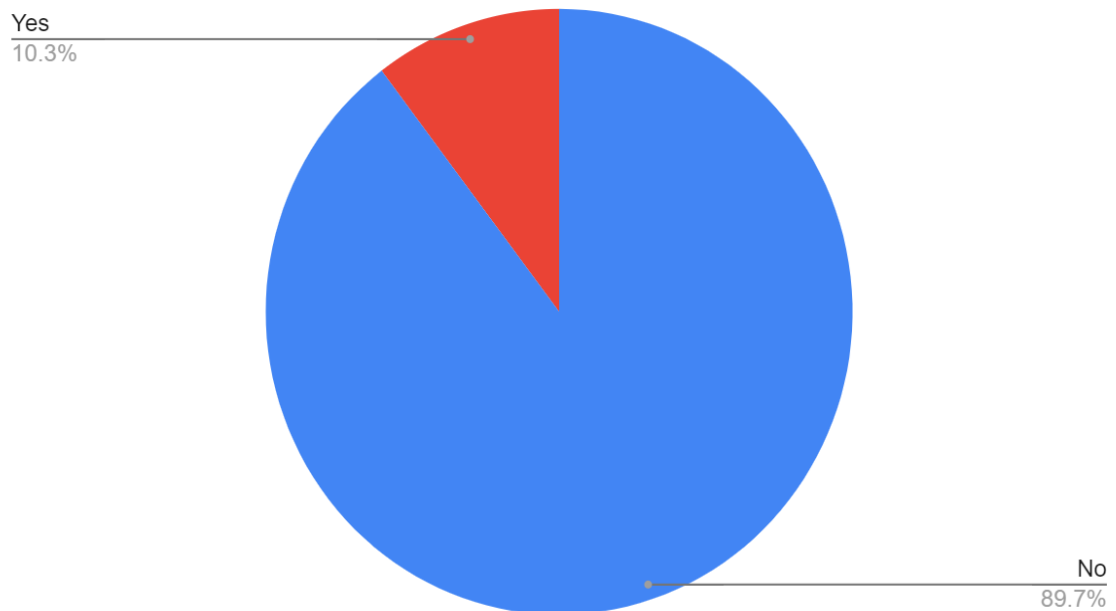


The above pie chart identifies respondents who get support from family member in their job. 53.3% of respondents get support from family in their job. 43.3% of respondents get family support in their job sometimes.

3.3% of them never got support from family in their job. Thus majority of the respondents get support from family in their job always. Some fisher women enters in to the fisheries field were due to poor financial background of the family were are some fisher women enters as tradition. 3.3% of fisher women has no family support just because they won't accept the field.

FIGURE NO 4.2.4

GETTING LOANS FOR FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

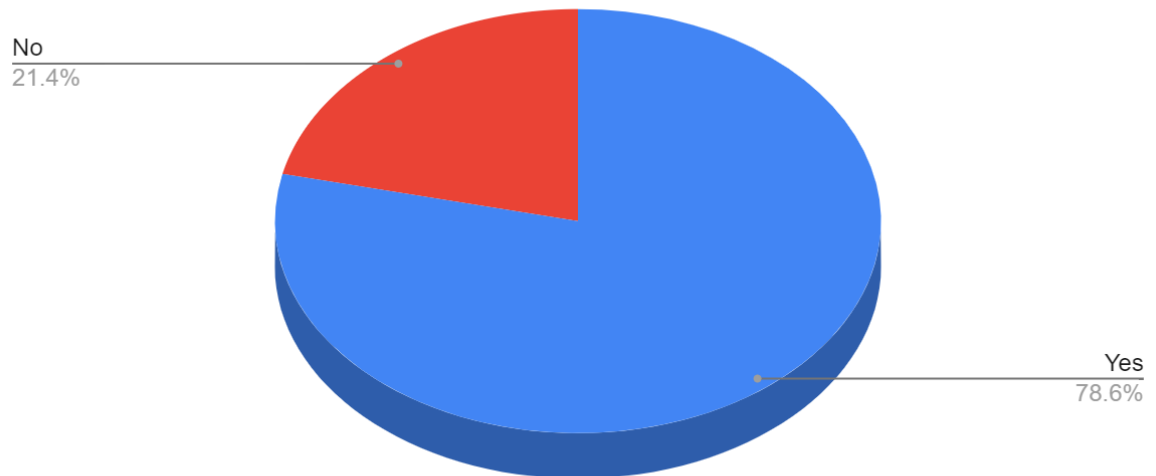


The above figure identifies 89.7% of respondents is not getting loans for fisheries activities. But 10.3% of respondents getting loans for fisheries activities.

Thus majority of the respondents do not get the loans for fisheries activities. These respondents reflect the inefficiency, lack of professionalism and ignorance towards the fishery women. It causes suppression and less financial security for them. Such loans are needed for leading their fishery profession in a good manner. Some of the fishery women are not aware about the existence of such loans for them. So it is also an important reason of not receiving any loans from the government.

FIGURE NO 4.2.5

WAGES ACCORDING HARD WORK

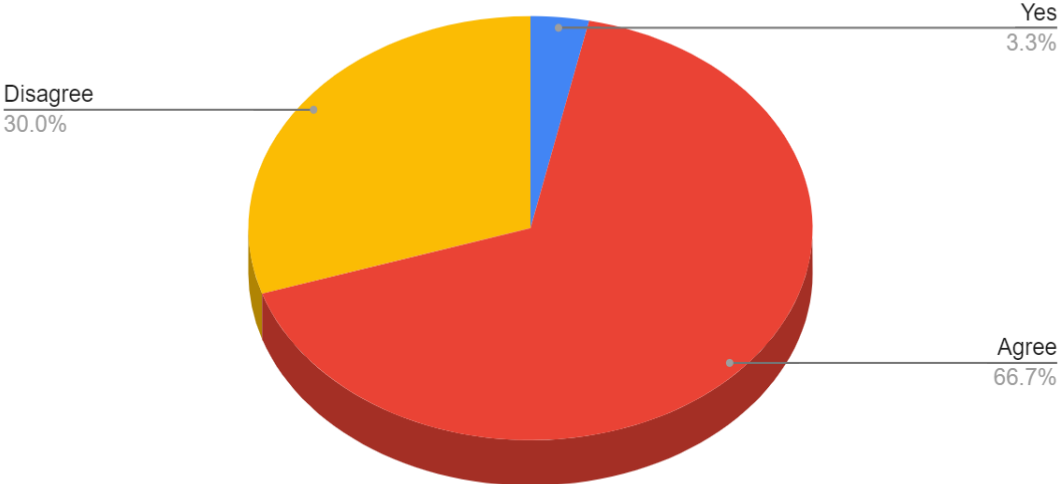


The above pie chart identifies 78.6% of respondents getting wages according their hard work. But 21.4% do not getting wages according their hard work.

Thus majority of the respondents are always getting wages according to their hard work. Some of the respondents said that they don't get wages according their hard work, it might due to the intervention of intermediaries between the fisher women and the customers. The efficiency and smart work also brings fair wages to the had working fisher women.

FIGURE NO 4.2.6

BECOME INDEPENDENT WITH WAGES YOU OWN

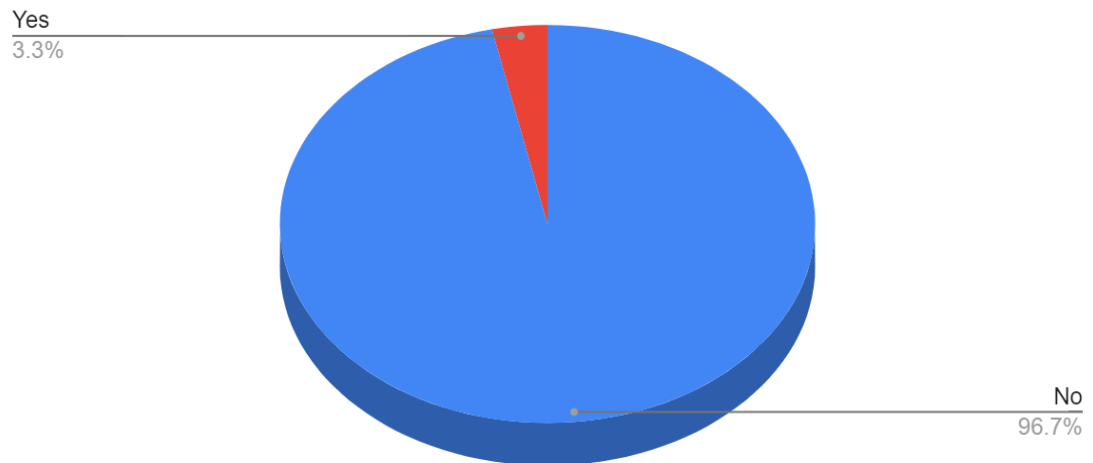


The above figure identifies the information regarding independence with the wages. 66.7% of the respondents agree that respondents becoming independent with their wages and 30.0% of the respondent haven't being independent with their wage.

Thus majority of the respondent agree that respondents becoming independent with their wages. But there are few respondents who haven't become independent, this is because of the lack of opportunity in their job. As women are not getting opportunity compare with men.

FIGURE NO 4.2.7

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS TO MIDDLEMEN

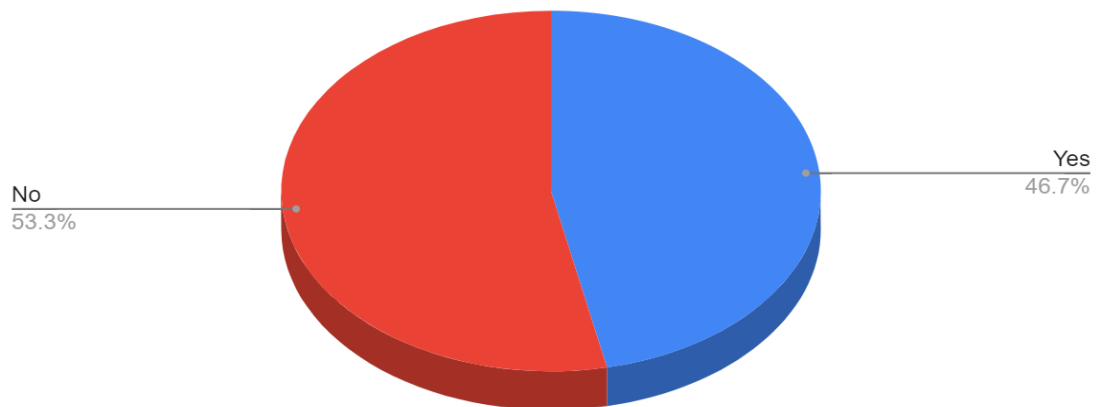


The above figure shows the details regarding repayment of loans to middlemen. In the response of the respondents 96.7% of them state no and 3.3% of the response is yes.

Thus, majority of them are not having any problem regarding repayment. It indicates that, fisher women are getting money to meet the loan which they took for running the business. The basic needs are met through this fish sector. But there are respondents who are struggling to meet the basic needs. But in general, most of them are able to meet their needs.

FIGURE NO 4.2.8

AWARENESS OF VARIOUS SCHEMES AND POLICIES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT

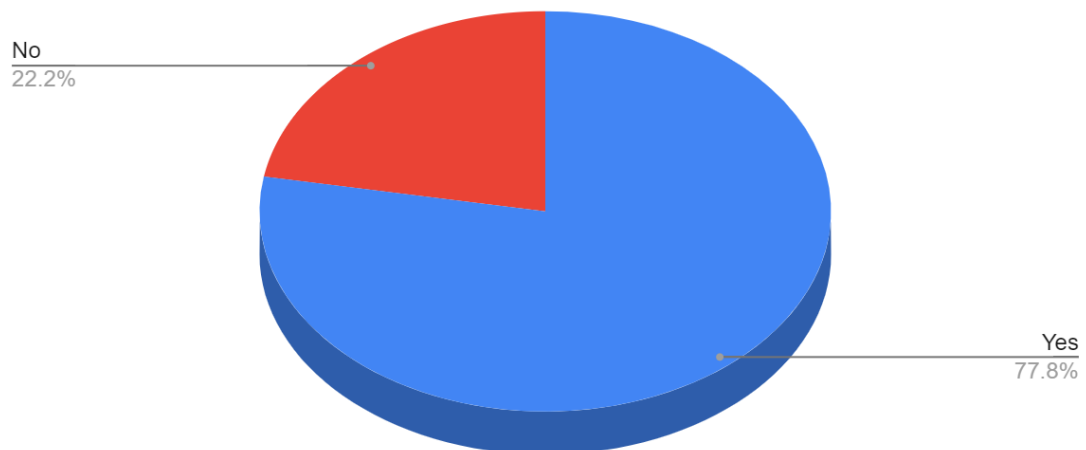


The above figure shows that respondents show the awareness regarding various scheme and policies provided by government to support fishery sector. 53.3% of the respondents are not aware about the scheme offered by government and 46.7% of the respondents are aware about polices and schemes provided by government.

Thus, majority of the respondent aren't aware about the polices and schemes provided by government. Policies and schemes are for the welfare of fisher women by giving financial assistance. In every sector, for the empowerment government is providing assistance. But in most of the cases people aren't aware about the assistance given by government. Proper orientations need to be given for generating awareness among the beneficiaries.

FIGURE NO 4.2.9

**PROVIDING FINANCIAL SECURITY IN THE FISHERIES
SECTOR**

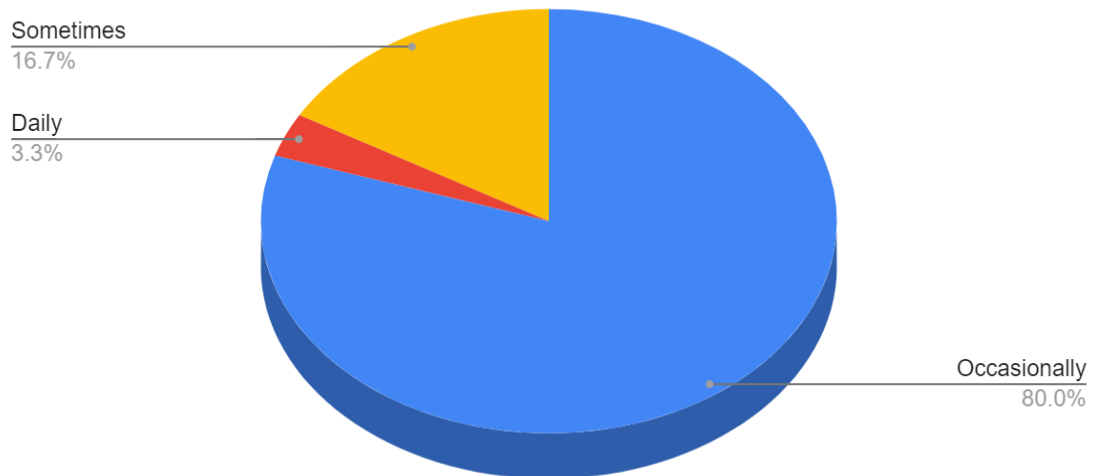


The above figure shows the information regarding providing financial security in the fishery sector. 77.8% of the respondents ensures financial security in fishery sector and 22.2% of the disagree financial security is not possible through fishery sector.

Thus, majority of the respondent state agree financial security in the fishery sector. Financial security is the main purpose in any job, as it ensures stability in financially. Fishery sector is not an organised sector even though the majority of the respondents agree that this sector provide financial stability. But there are respondents disagree that, there isn't having any financial security.

FIGURE NO 4.2.10

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OF HUSBANDS

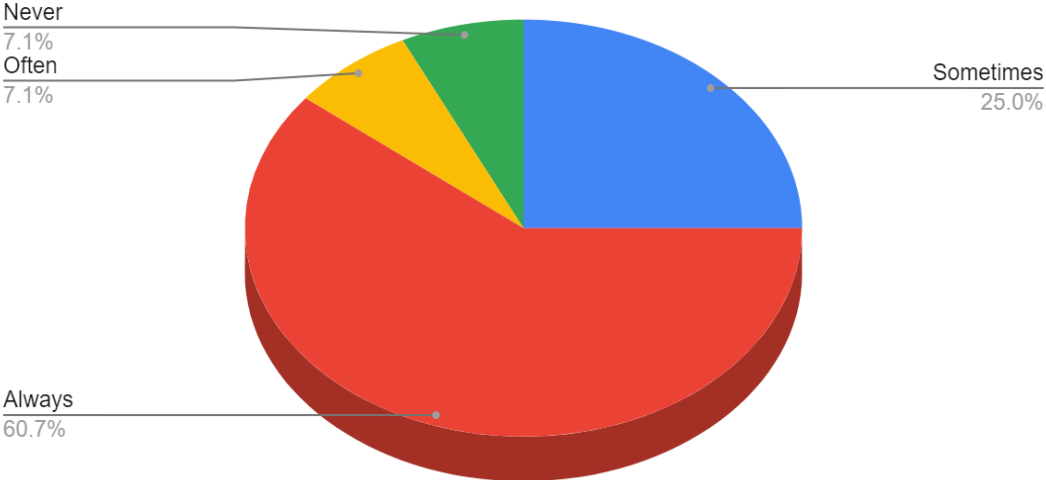


As per the pie chart suggest, 80.0% of the respondents husbands consume alcohol occasionally, 16.7% of the respondents husbands consume alcohol sometimes and 3.3% of the respondents husbands consume alcohol daily.

Thus majority of them consume alcohol occasionally. Alcohol is the weapon which is disturbing family peace. While assessing the alcohol consumption of fisher women husbands only few are daily consumers of alcohol. Thus it indicates that respondents are not facing struggle from alcoholic husband.

FIGURE NO.4.2.11

OPINION ABOUT DAY TO DAY WORK.

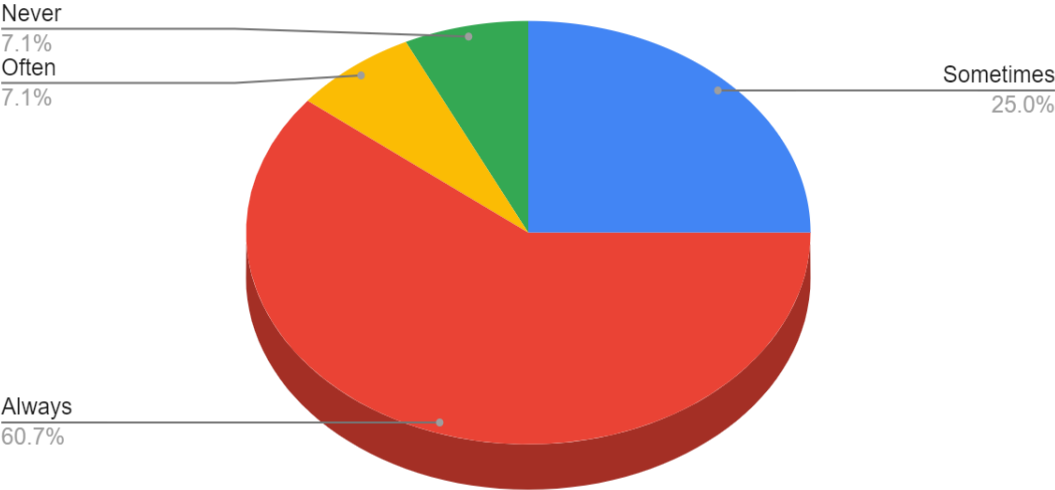


The Above pie chart suggests that. 60.7% of respondents faced daily questions about daily work form family members. 25% of respondents are asked about daily work at sometimes and 7.1% of the respondents are often are asked about daily work.

Support from family is the great part of success for any working women. The enquiry about their works can indicate family members concerns for them. Majority of the respondents family members are checking the effectiveness of work but there are family members who aren't asking about their work. This will provide the family support towards their job.

FIGURE NO 4.2.12

SPENDING TIME WITH CHILDREN

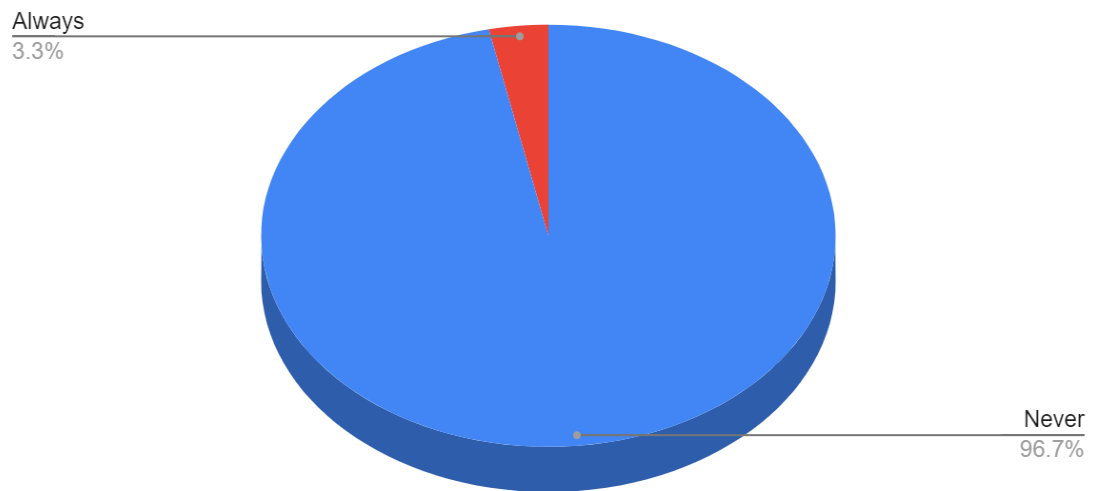


About the pie chart identifies. 89.3% respondents get time for attending to the education and character formation of their children. 10.7% doesn't much have get time for attending to the education and character formation of their children.

A mother plays significant role in a child life. The most fundamental steps are need to taught by mothers. While mother is a worker, there is always struggle to get time for children. While analysing, majority of the respondents are getting time for their child but there are respondents who are not getting enough time with their children.

FIGURE NO 4.2.13

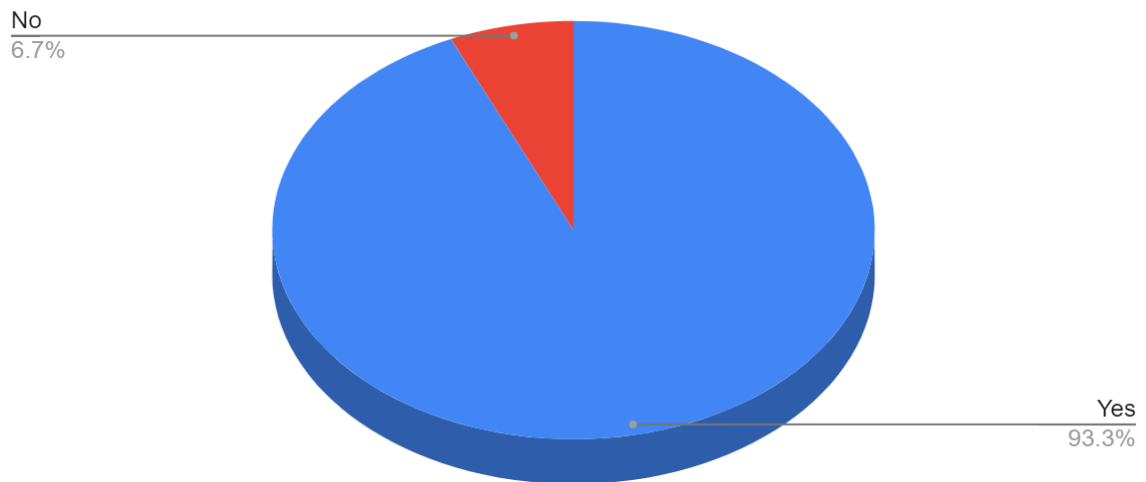
CHILDREN FACED TEASING BECAUSE OF JOB



As per the pie chart above suggest that. 96.7% of respondents children's have never experienced teasing because their job. 3.3% of respondents' children experienced teasing because of their job. Fishery sector is the most demanding sector but working staff aren't getting dignity because of the smell of the fish. It is to analyse fisher women children experience in being teased because of their mothers job. Most of the respondents state that there children haven't faced any teasing. This indicates that, people are considering it as a normal job with much respect.

FIGURE NO 4.2.14

PROPER CARE OF CHILDREN WHEN THEY ARE SICK

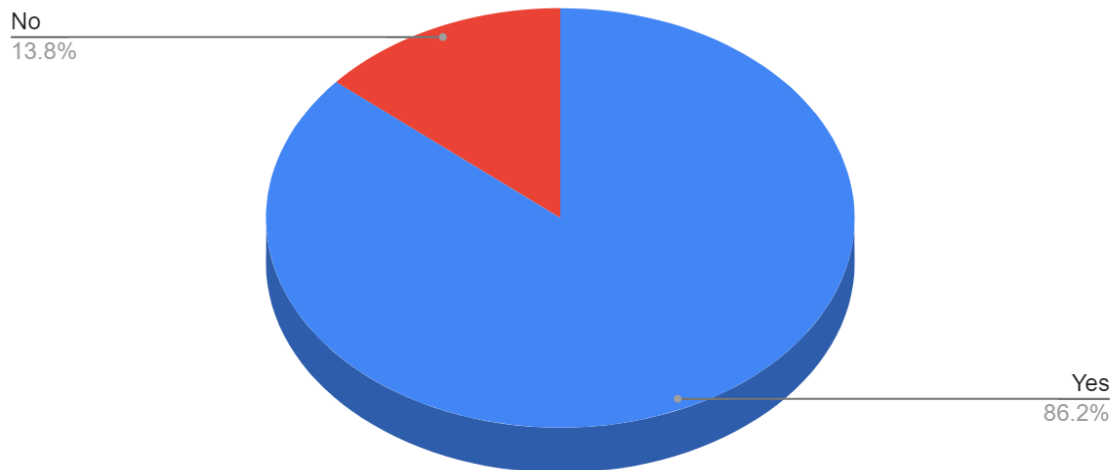


As per the pie chart above suggests, 93.3% of the respondents could take care of children when they are sick and 6.7% of the respondents couldn't take care of children when they are sick.

At the time of falling sick is the most crucial time were we seek for children and they will expect their mothers care and support. Most of the working women are not able to meet this need of a child. While analysing, we can understand that majority of the respondents get time in taking care of their children when they are sick. But there are respondents who aren't able to take care of children due to their work.

FIGURE NO 4.2.15

ABILITY TO EARN MONEY FOR CHILDREN’S EDUCATION.

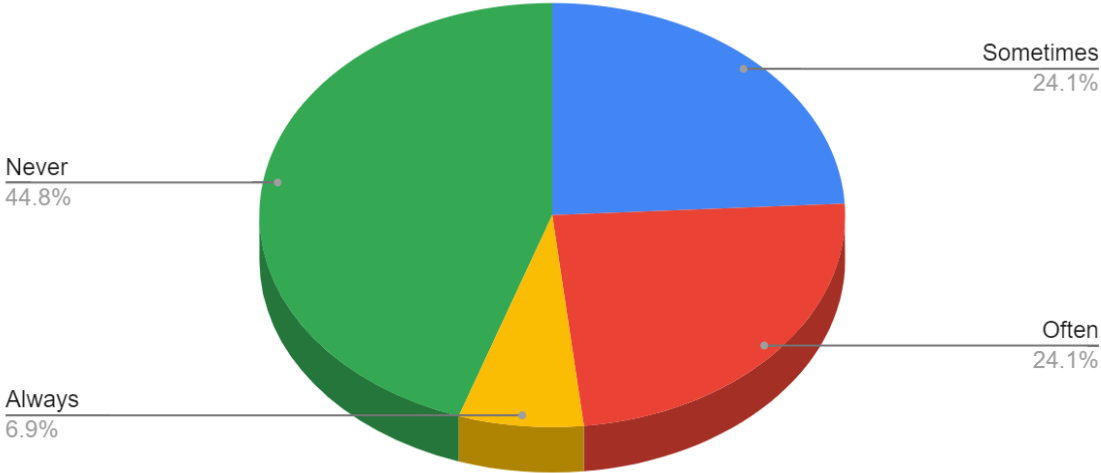


As per the pie chart above suggests, 86.2% of the respondents had the ability to earn money for children’s education and 13.8% of the respondents never had the ability to earn money for children’s education.

Children’s education is the vital responsibility for any parents. As education is expensive in this period many of the parents are not able to afford that. While analysing the area, we find that majority of the respondents are able to meet there children’s educational needs but there are few respondents who are not able to meet their child’s educational needs.

FIGURE NO 4.2.16

HEALTH ISSUES DUE TO FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

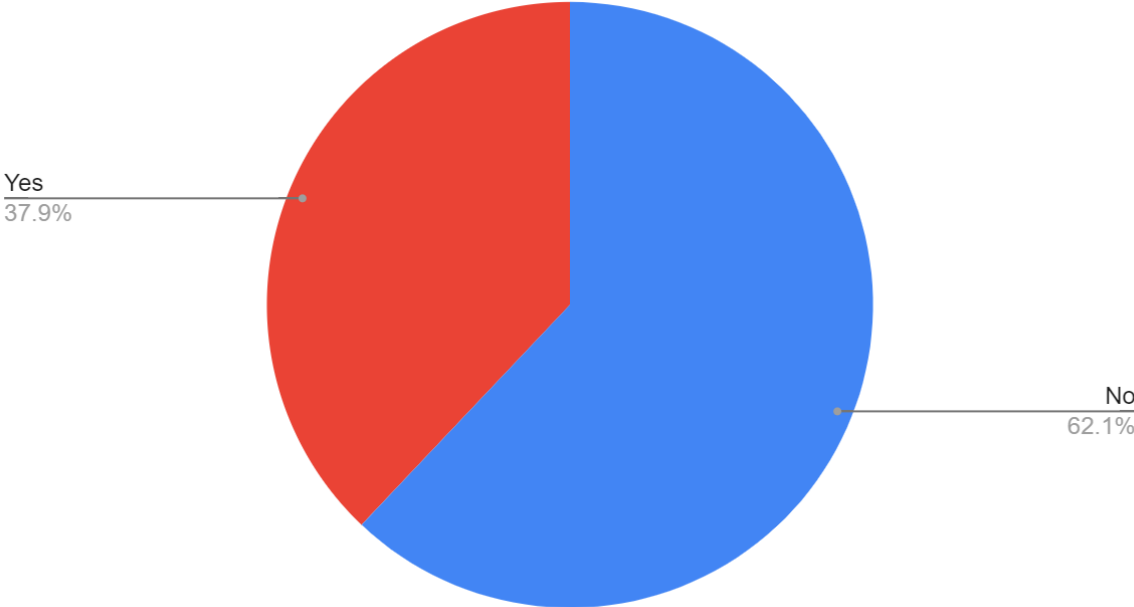


As per the pie chart above suggests,44.8% of the respondents never have any health issues,24.1% of the respondents have health issues sometimes,24.1% of the respondents have health issues often and 6.9% of the respondents have health issues always.

Health is wealth, while involving in work many of the workers will suffer from certain health issue. While analysing, majority of the respondents haven't face any health issue due to fishery sector but there are respondents who are facing health issue due to fishery activities.

FIGURE NO 4.2.17

**PEOPLE WHO ADOPTED VENDING PROFESSION
GENEALOGICAL**



The above figure shows the details of the respondent who choose the vending profession due to the genealogical influence. In 30 respondents, 37.9% of them choose this profession due to the influence of their influence from family members who had done vending but 62.1% of the respondents are doing vending not because of any influence of family member.

Genealogical background is the main influence of people while choosing a profession. Majority of the respondents doesn't take influence of family members profession but there are respondents choose the fishery profession due to the influence of family member.

FIGURE NO 4.2.18

HAVING COMPETITION BECAUSE OF THIS JOB

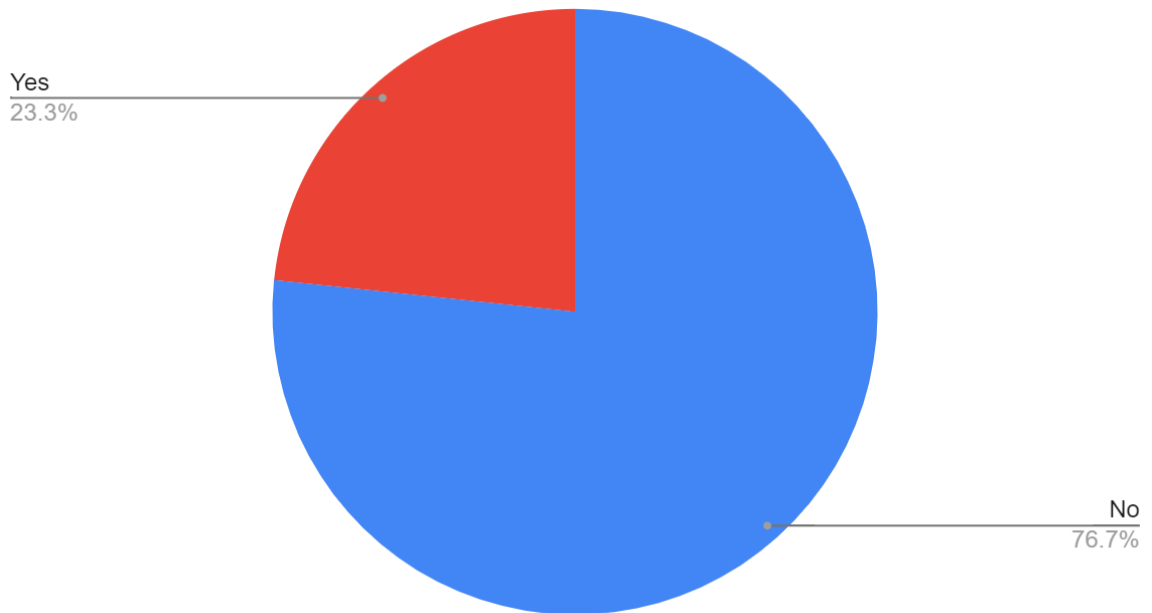


The above graph identifies competition ratio on the vending profession. 42.9% of the respondent is facing competition in this field but 57.1% of the respondents aren't facing any competition.

Fishery sector is highly demanding and competitive sector as it involve of men workers. While analysing the situation, majority respondents state that, there is not much competition in the fishery sector but there are respondents who are facing competition in their work.

FIGURE NO 4.2.19

FACED INSECURITIES AS A WOMAN

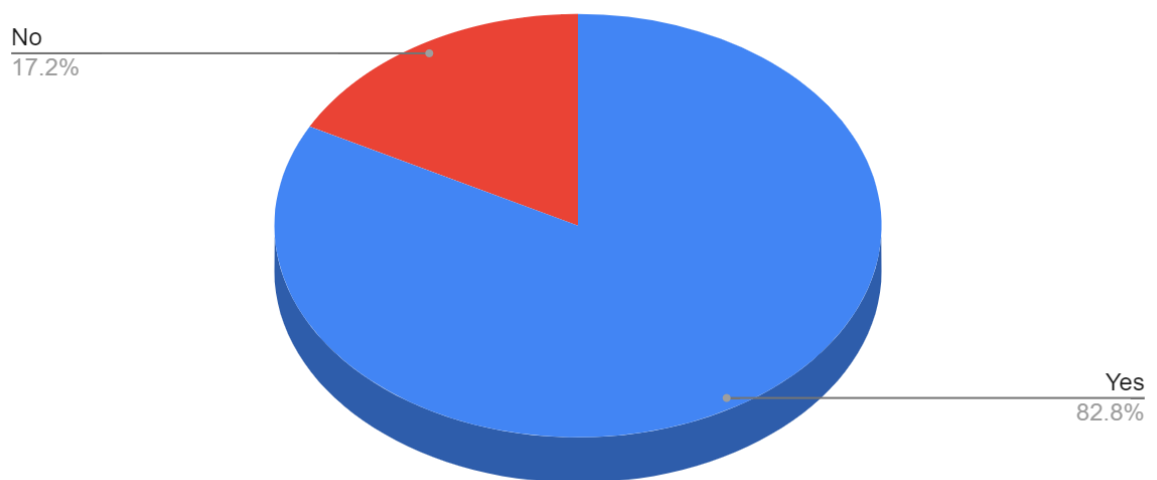


The above pie chart shows the information regarding insecurity feeling while working because of the female gender. 76.7% of the respondents haven't faced any insecurity because of the gender but 23.3% of the respondents had faced insecurity because of their gender in their job.

Female is the category which is facing high suppression from the society. Fishery sector is composed of both men and women. As the involvement of male category, the female workers struggle will be more. While analysing the outcome, majority of the respondents haven't faced insecurity about their job but there are respondents who are facing insecurity based on their job.

FIGURE NO 4.2.20

**MEN ARE MORE PRIOR THAN WOMEN IN FISHERIES
SECTOR**

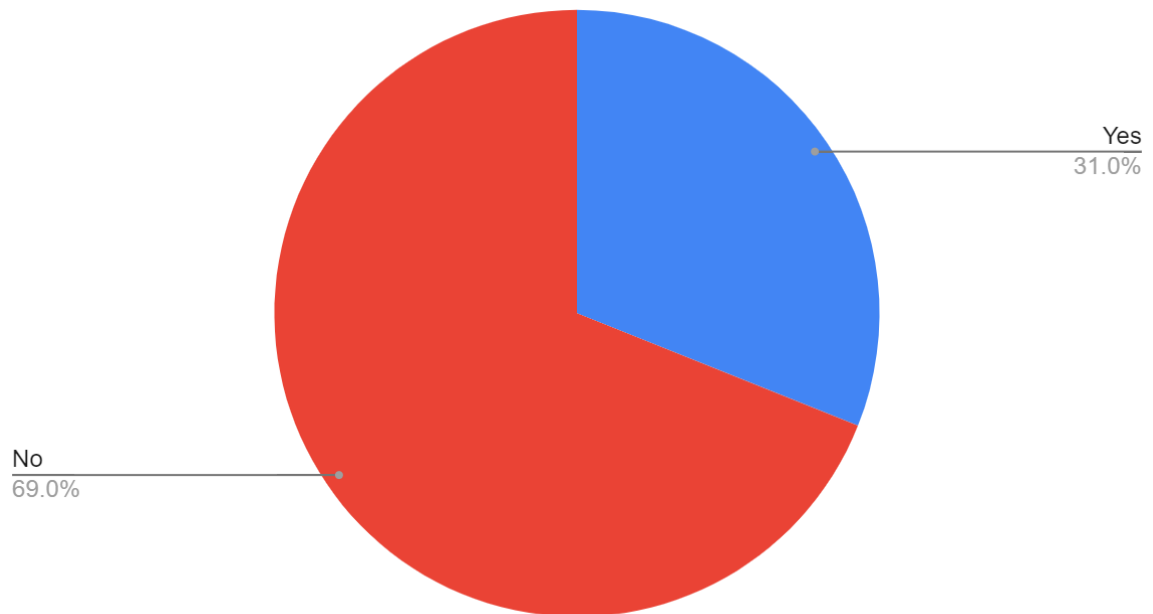


The above figure identifies the priority of gender in fishery sector. in 30 respondents, 82.8% of the respondents agree that male are getting more priority than female and 17.2% of the respondents disagree that male aren't getting priority than female.

The society belief is man are more important than women and it will affect in every field. While examining the situation, majority of the respondents felt that male are giving more priority than women. The stereotypical belief of people is needed to shift. The gender is not something which can be used to judge someone.

FIGURE NO 4.2.21

CONSTRAINS FACED FROM STRANGERS

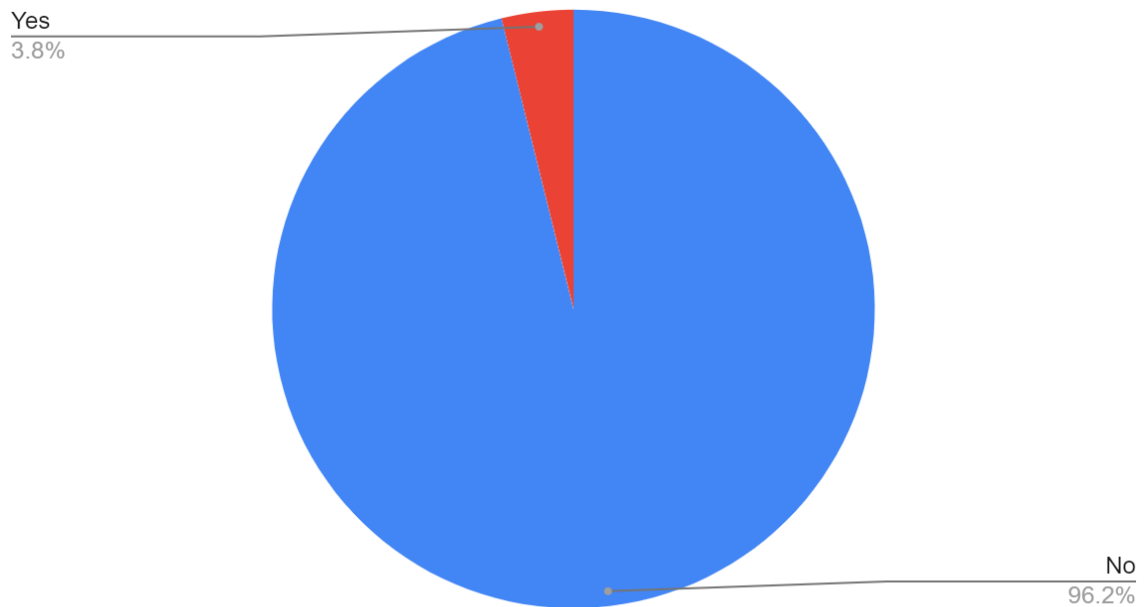


The above figure shows the details of respondent about the constrains faced from strangers. 69.00% of the respondents doesn't faced any constrain from strangers but 31.0% of the respondents faced constrains from strangers.

As a woman they face lot of difficulties from strangers. In order, to assess the situation, most of the respondents, haven't faced any difficulties from strangers but there are respondents who faced difficulties from strangers. Thus, majority of them haven't faced any constrain from strangers. From the above graph we can interpret that majority fisher women have a safe working environment.

FIGURE NO 4.2.22

**EXCLUSION FACED FROM COMMUNITY FOR CHOOSING
THIS PROFESSION**

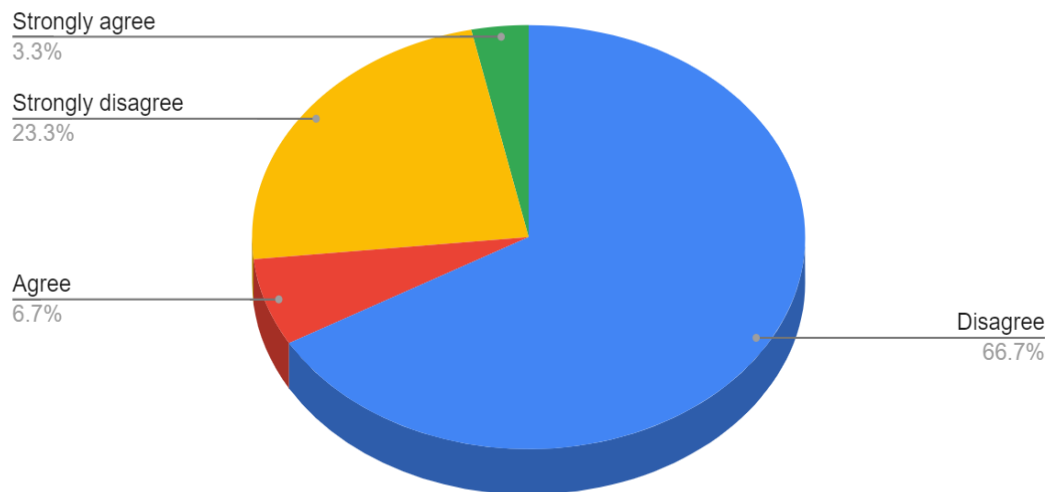


As per the pie chart above suggests, 96.2% of the respondents never excluded while choosing this profession and 3.8% of the respondents excluded while choosing this profession

Fishery sector is not usually considered as a dignified job, as it doesn't require any educational qualification. While assessing experience of respondent of community exclusion, most of the respondents haven't faced any exclusion from society but there are respondents who have faced exclusion from the community. Thus majority of them never excluded from the community while choosing this profession.

FIGURE NO 4.2.23

**CONSTRAINS FACED TRANSPORTATION IN PUBLIC
TRANSPORT SYSTEM**

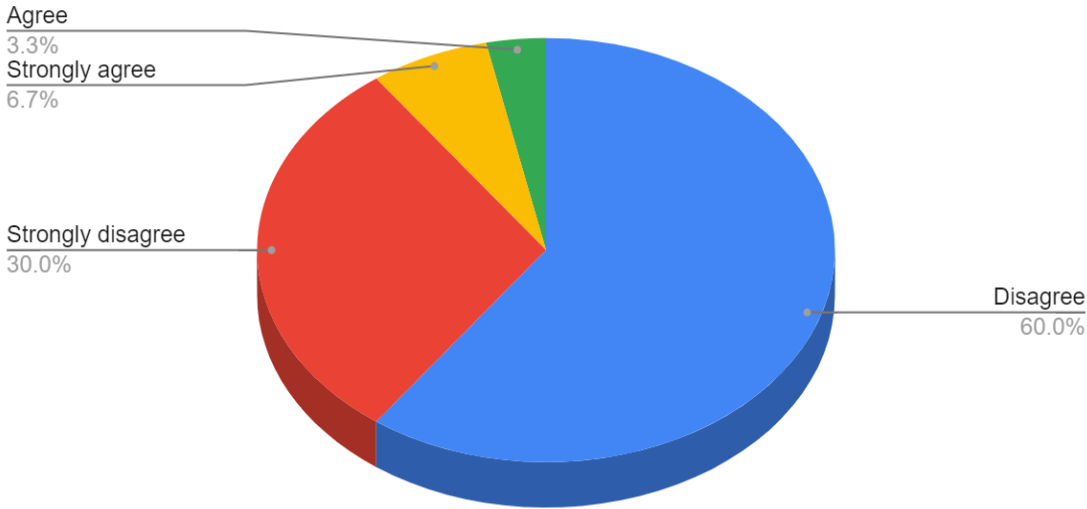


As per the pie chart suggests, 66.7% of the respondents haven't face any constrain while using public transport system, 23.3% of the respondent strongly disagree never got any constrains while using public transport system, 6.7% of the respondents have constrains faced while using public transport system and 3.3% of the respondents strongly agree they are faced constrains while using public transport system.

Most of the fishery sector women use public transport system as the transportation mode. While using this transport system they may face difficulties while analysing, we understand that major part of respondents haven't faced any constrain while using transportation system but there are respondents who face difficulties while using public transport system.

FIGURE NO 4.2.24

DISCRIMINATION FROM RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY



As per the pie chart above suggests,60.0% of the respondents haven't faced discrimination from religious community,30.0% of the respondents have never faced any discrimination in religious community,6.7% of the respondents have faced discrimination in many ways from religious community and 3.3% of the respondents have faced frequently discrimination from religious community.

Thus majority of the respondents haven't faced discrimination from religious community. It might due to the improved beliefs and educated attitude towards the people of any community is reflected through this response.

FIGURE NO 4.2.25

AWARENESS ATTAINED FROM GOVERNMENT REGARDING FISHERIES SECTOR

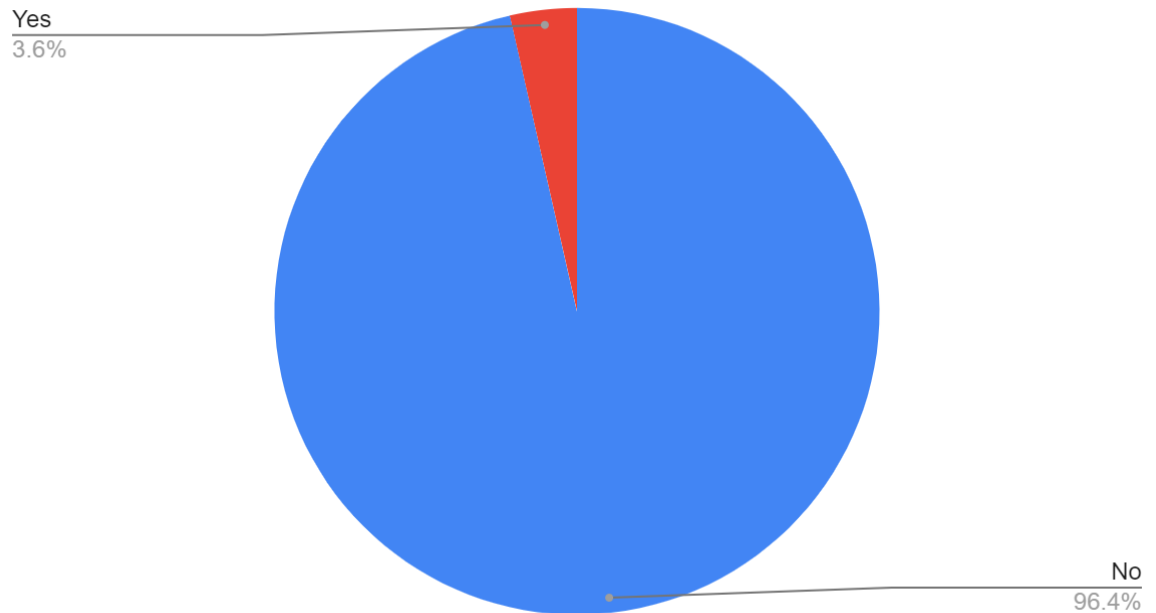


As per the pie chart above suggests, 53.3% of the respondents have got awareness attained from government regarding fisheries sector and 46.7% of the respondents haven't got any awareness attained from government regarding fisheries sector.

Thus majority of the respondents have got awareness attained from government regarding fisheries sector. But most of them have no idea from the government regarding the fisheries, it may be because of the lack of information availability and lack of being updated regarding the government schemes and welfare programmes for them.

FIGURE NO 4.2.26

CHALLENGES FACED IN MARITAL LIFE

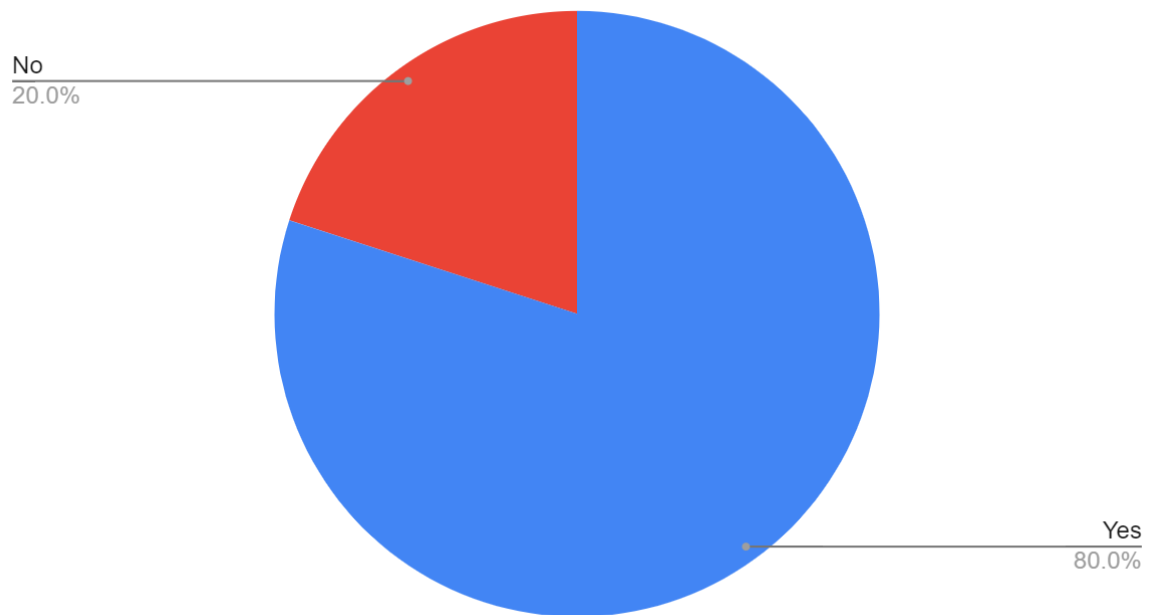


As per the pie chart above suggests, 96.4% of the respondents haven't faced in challenges in their marital life and 3.6% of the respondents have faced any challenges in their marital life. Thus majority of the respondents haven't faced any challenges in their marital life.

It might due to marrying persons from the fisheries field itself or each have accepted each other. Some of them have faced problems in marital life might due to personal characteristics or some other external factors.

FIGURE NO 4.2.27

IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-DEPENDENCY



As per the pie chart above suggests, 80.0% of the respondents are independent in this field and 20.0% of the respondent are do not independent in this field.

Thus majority of the respondents are become independent in this field. The respondents are mostly independent, because of the social support from the fisher community and as well as the efficiency of fisher women itself. 20% of the respondents are not independent because of the lack of social support and efficiency or the ability to stand within the field with most courage.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter is devoted to draw important findings and conclusion. These are presented under various section based on the objective so that closely and mutually related information is at hand for the reader at glance. Conclusion follows the findings related to each sub-section. The study examined the personal, familial, social and economic aspect of the fisherwomen. The significance of findings relating to each of the study guide individually. The significance of findings is then interpreted and explained as I again first discuss the implication of the overall involvement of old and new study guide and then discuss and explain the implication of research result relating to each of the study guides individually. The findings provide what the researcher had found out as the problem and analysis in the study areas, the researcher suggestion for the findings and the conclusion of the study.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The above study identifies, the majority of the respondents haven't face any financial loss.
- The above study identifies, Majority of the respondents are do not get family support when insure financial loss, most of them are do not take any types of loans because they do not get a knowledge about the loans.
- The study identifies, most of the respondents get family support in their job. Some days the fisherwomen's was exhausted, that time they are helped by their husband and family for doing household works like cooking and cleaning.
- The above figure identifies, majority of the respondents is not getting loans for fisheries activities because they are bothered about the interest payment.
- The study identifies majority of the respondents getting wages according their hard work this sector is helps to women for the financial support and women in this sector are becoming economically self-sufficient.
- The study find out, majority of the respondents are agreeing that respondents becoming independent with their own wages. The family depends on the

income of such women's to undertake major items of expenditure for family like purchase of their children's property and their own necessary equipment's.

- The above figure shows that, the majority of the respondents do not face problems encounter in connection with the repayment of loans to middleman.
- Through this study find out majority of them are aware about various scheme providing by the government, that schemes like " NATIONAL SCHEME OF WELFARE OF FISHERWOMEN" it provide financial assistance for fishers for construction of hose among other things.
- The study identifies most of them have financial security through this sector.
- Through this study identifies, majority of the respondents husbands consume alcohol occasionally.
- Majority of the respondents are faced daily question about daily work from their family members.
- Through this study find out, most of the respondents get time for attending to the character formation of their children's.
- The study identifies, most of the respondents children's have never experienced teasing because their job.
- The study find out, the majority of the respondents could take care of children when they are sick.
- Majority of the respondents had the ability to earn money for children's education, this sector is help to the women for the financial support and women in this sector are becoming self-sufficient.
- The study identifies majority of the respondents never have any health issues but few of them have health issues because they conduct their work in unhygienic condition.
- The study find out majority of them aren't facing competition in this field,
- The study finds out, men are more prior than women in fisheries sector.
- Through this study identifies the majority of the respondents never excluded while choosing this profession.
- The study identifies, the majority of the respondents haven't faced discrimination from religious community.
- Through this study find out, most of the respondents are independent, they are "Economically and Financially Self-reliant".

5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The result cannot be generalized when the study conducted in a small population.
- It is difficult to build rapport with the fisherwomen's, because few of them are coming from other state like Tami Nadu, Selam.
- Lack of experience doing research.
- Limited time period.

5.4 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHERE RESEARCH

- Further studies on this topic can be conducted by taking into account of all the limitations.
- Focusing on a particular subject area may make the result accurate.

5.5 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, most relevant findings and conclusion based on the information gathered through this study are narrated in brief understand the life and work of fisherwomen's in the place of Thalassery. Through several strength, weakness and opportunities are identified no major threats are found in the life and work. The end of the study find out most of the fisher women's is "Economically and Financially Self-Reliant"

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ashaletha.S, Ramachandran .C(2008),Changing role of fisherwomen of India –Issues &perspectives.<https://nereusprogram.org/works/the-modern-fisherwoman-considering-gender-in-fisheries/>
- Diwan.A.D, Sathidhas.R,(2010),Fisher management and gender.<https://nereusprogram.org/works/the-modern-fisherwoman-considering-gender-in-fisheries/>
- Gulati Leela,(2013), Role of women from fishing household: case study of Kerala fish village,<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/2734>
- Melissa,(2015),Wall street women,<https://www.dukeupress.edu/wall-street-women>
- Periyasamy.c (2014) Social upliftment of costal fisher women through seaweed farming in Tamil Nadu, India. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271874365_Social_upliftment_of_coastal_fisher_women_through_seaweed_Kappaphycus_alvarezii_Doty_Doty_farming_in_Tamil_Nadu_India
- Premapriya.M,jayaseelan.M,(2019),Issues and challenges of fisher folk women during covid-19 lockdown: A sociological case study analysis with special reference to Puducherry,https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343906056_Issues_and_Challenges_of_Fisher_Folk_women_during_Covid-19_Lockdown_A_Sociological_case_study_analysis_with_special_reference_to_puducherry
- V.S Priya (2009), Gender issues and challenges of fisherwomen to become an entrepreneur in Kerala .<https://journals.sjp.ac.lk/index.php/phrc/article/view/29>
- Psonatter Jamila, (2005), Empowerment of fisher women of Siluvaipatti fishing village of Tuticorin, South coast of India through adult education and ICT training.<http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:292765>
- Sathidha.R, Ashaletha (2019), Women workers in the post-harvest marine fisheries sector of Kerala: socio economic profile.<http://eprints.cmfri.org.in/8235/>

- Sruthi.P,JayalalLiya,GopalNikitha,(2006),Gender role in fisheries along the Vembanad Estuarine system,
<https://www.asianfisheriessociety.org/publication/downloadfile.php?id=1118&file=Y0dSbUx6QTVPVFUwTkRrd01ERTBOemczTkRFd05EZ3VjR1Jt#:~:text=Women%20carry%20out%20fishing%20activities,living%20than%20the%20subsistence%20level>
- Arpita Sharma, Adita Sharma (2020), Empowerment of fisher women, Pantnagar: LAP Lambert Academic Publications
- Leela Gulati, (1984), Fisher women on the kerala coast, Geneva: International labour office publications

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE OF FISHER WOMEN IN THALASSERY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR

DECLARATION

I Miss Elizabeth. M. Sebastian 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1. Name:

2. Age:

3. Education qualification:

4. Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian

5. Do you have children:

6. If yes, how many:

7. Are you married:

8. Place:

9. Annual income:

10. Have you faced loss. Yes No

11. Your family support when you incur loss.

Agree Disagree strongly agree strongly disagree

12. Your family members help you in you in your job.

Sometimes Always Never Often

13. Is it easy to get loans for fisheries activities.

Yes No

14. You getting wages according to your hard work?

Yes No

15. You able to become independent with the wages you own.

Agree Disagree Strongly agree Strongly disagree

16. You encounter any problems in connection with repayment of loans to middlemen

Yes No

17. You are aware of various scheme and policies provided by the government to fisheries sector.

Yes No

18. working in the fisheries sector provide financial security.

Yes No

19. Does your husband drink alcohol.

Daily Sometimes Occasionally

20. Your family members ask your opinion about day-to-day work.

Sometimes Always Never Often

21. You get time for attending to the education and character formation of your children.

Yes No

22. Your children faced teasing because of your job.

Sometimes Always Never

23. Your children get proper care from you when they are sick.

Yes No

24. You are able to earn money for children's education.

Yes No

25. Is this vending profession hereditary.

Yes No

26. You face any health issues due to fisheries activities,

Sometimes Always Never Often

27. Do you face competition.

Yes No

28. Have you ever faced insecurities just because you are a woman.

Yes No

29. You think men are given more priority than women in fisheries sector.

Yes No

30. You face negative attitude from strangers.

Yes No

31. Have you been excluded from your society due to this job.

Yes No

32. You had faced constrain while travelling in public transportation.

Agree Disagree strongly agree strongly disagree

33. You face discrimination in religious community.

Agree Disagree strongly agree strongly disagree

34. Have you ever received awareness related to fisheries sector through government.

Yes No

35. You face any challenges/difficulties during marriage proposal because of your career.

Yes No

36. Dose work help you to become independent.

Yes No

**IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN;
PERCEPTION OF PARENTS.**



JOSNA JOSE

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-23

**IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN;
PERCEPTION OF PARENTS.**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

**JOSNA JOSE
REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR006**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR -
670706**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN; PERCEPTION OF PARENTS** is a bonafide record of work done by **JOSNA JOSE** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF AISWARYA THOMAS** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN; PERCEPTION OF PARENTS** submitted by **JOSNA JOSE** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF.AISWARYA THOMAS

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **JOSNA JOSE**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN; PERCEPTION OF PARENTS**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

JOSNA JOSE

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT(Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF.AISWARYA THOMAS(faculty supervisors) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

JOSNA JOSE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to understand the perception of parents about the importance of sex education for children. Sex education have a great relevance in the current era as majority of the children are unaware about the sexual health. Majority of the parents want to provide sex education but they are ashamed to communicate about this topic with their child. This research paper is an attempt to study and analyze the perception of parents about providing sex education to their child.

The information was collected through a self-made questionnaire. The findings of the study shows that the majority of the parents are ready to provide sex education but they have misconception that if they provide sex education to their child it will lead to premarital sex and promiscuity.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	3
1.3 OBJECTIVES	3
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE	3
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	3
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	3
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	7
1.5.1 CHAPTER I	7
1.5.2 CHAPTER II	7
1.5.3 CHAPTER III	7
1.5.4 CHAPTER IV	7
1.5.5 CHAPTER V	7
1.6 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	9
2.1 INTRODUCTION	10
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.2.1 SEX EDUCATION	10
2.2.2 PERCEPTION OF PARENTS	11
2.3 CONCLUSION	11
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	13
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	14
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	14

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	14
3.3 VARIABLES	14
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	14
3.5 PILOT STUDY	15
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	15
3.6.1 UNIVERSE	15
3.6.2 UNIT	15
3.7 SAMPLING	15
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	15
3.8.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	15
3.8.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	15
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	15
3.10 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	15
3.11 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	16
CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION	17
4.1 INTRODUCTION	18
4.2 YOU LIKE TO GIVE SEX EDUCATION TO YOUR CHILD	19
4.3 YOU HEARD ABOUT SEX EDUCATION	20
4.4 SEX EDUCATION IS DISCUSSION ABOUT HUMAN SEXUALITY	21
4.5 SEX EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT FOR A CHILD'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL MATURATION	22
4.6 PARENTS SHOULD TAKE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLAINING SEX EDUCATION TO CHILDREN	23
4.7 SEX EDUCATION IS NOT IMPORTANT	24
4.8 PROVIDING SEX EDUCATION TO CHILDREN WILL LEAD TO EARLIER OR FREQUENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY	25
4.9 SEXUALITY EDUCATION IS NOT ADVISABLE BECAUSE IT LEADS TO PROMISCUITY	26
4.10 DISCUSSING ABOUT SEX EDUCATION WITH NY CHILD IS AGAINST MY RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE AND BELIEF	27

4.11 RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES AND INTENSIVE RELIGIOUS PREACHING CAN REPLACE SEX EDUCATION.	
4.12 I AM ASHAMED TO DISCUSS SEX EDUCATION WITH MY CHILD	29
4.13SEX EDUCATION IS WHEN INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUALITY IS OFFERED TO SOMEONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT IT.	30
4.14 IT IS IMPORTANT TO GIVE EDUCATION ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND TEEN PREGNANCY.	31
4.15 MY ADOLESCENT DO NOT HAVE TO DISCUSS WITH ME ABOUT SEXUALITY ISSUES.	32
4.16 ADOLESCENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALITY IS ENOUGH AND I DON'T THINK THEY NEED TO LEARN MORE.	33
4.17I DON'T HAVE MUCH AWARENESS ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF SEX EDUCATION.	34
4.18 ACCORDING TO MY RELIGION TALKING ABOUT SEX IS SINFUL.	35
4.19 SEX EDUCATION IS AGAINST MY MORAL VALUES.	36
4.20 ADOLESCENTS PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES WILL MAKE THEM BUSY AND UNWILLING TO GET INVOLVED IN PREMARITAL SEX.	37
4.21 CONCLUSION	37
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	38
5.1 INTRODUCTION	39
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	39
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	40
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	42
5.6 CONCLUSION	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
APPENDIX	45

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	YOU LIKE TO GIVE SEX EDUCATION TO YOUR CHILD	19
2	YOU HEARD ABOUT SEX EDUCATION	20
3	SEX EDUCATION IS DISCUSSION ABOUT HUMAN SEXUALITY	21
4	IT IS IMPORTANT FOR A CHILD'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL MATURATION	22
5	PARENTS SHOULD TAKE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLAINING SEX EDUCATION	23
6	SEX EDUCATION IS NOT IMPORTANT	24
7	PROVIDING SEX EDUCATION TO CHILDREN WILL LEAD TO EARLIER OR MORE FREQUENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.	25
8	SEX EDUCATION IS NOT ADVISABLE BECAUSE IT LEADS TO PROMISCUITY	26
9	DISCUSSING ABOUT SEX WITH MY CHILD IS AGAINST MY RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE	27
10	RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES AND INTENSIVE RELIGIOUS PREACHING CAN REPLACE SEX EDUCATION	28
11	I AM ASHAMED TO DISCUSS SEX EDUCATION WITH MY CHILD	29
12	SEX EDUCATION IS WHEN INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUALITY IS OFFERED TO SOMEONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT IT	30
13	IT IS IMPORTANT TO GIVE EDUCATION ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND TEEN	31

	PREGNANCY	
14	MY ADOLESCENT DO NOT HAVE TO DISCUSS WITH ME ABOUT SEXUALITY ISSUES	32
15	ADOLESCENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SREXUALITY IS ENOUGH AND I DO NOT THINK THEY NEED TO LEARN MORE	33
16	I DON'T HAVE MUCH AWARENESS ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF SEX EDUCATION	34
17	ACCORDING TO MY RELIGION TALKING ABOUT SEX IS SINFUL	35
18	SEX EDUCATION IS AGAINST MY MORAL VALUES	36
19	ADOLESCENT'S PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES WILL MAKE THEM BUSY AND UNWILLING TO GET INVOLVED IN PREMARITAL SEX	37

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A scientific method of study is necessary to gain knowledge of the problem of a study in order to make the present study a scientific one. The researcher followed certain research procedures. The study is about the “**importance of sex education for children; Perception of parents**”. “Sex education is instruction on issues relating to human sexuality, including human sexual anatomy, sexual reproduction, sexual activity, reproductive health, emotional relations, reproductive rights and responsibilities, abstinence, and birth control”. Sex education is also understood as all educational measures which, in any way, help young people prepare to meet the problems of life that have their center in the sex instinct and incidentally come in some form into the sex of every normal human being. An important objective of the sex education is to help young people build a foundation as they mature into sexually healthy adults. Other goals of sex education include the provision of accurate information about human sexuality, provide opportunity for young people to develop and understand their values, attitudes and insights; to help young people develop relationships and interpersonal skills and to help them act responsibly regarding sexual relationships, which include addressing abstinence, pressure to become prematurely involved in sexual intercourse and the use of contraception and other health measures. It covers healthy sexual development, gender identity, interpersonal relationships, affection, sexual development, intimacy, and body image for all adolescents, including adolescents with disabilities, chronic health conditions, and other special needs. Children and adolescents should be shown how to develop a safe and positive view of sexuality through age-appropriate education about their sexual health. Sex education can be disseminated through the 3 learning domains: cognitive (information), affective (feelings, values, and attitudes), and behavioral (communication, decision-making, and other skills). Developing a healthy sex is a key developmental milestone for all children and adolescents that depends on acquiring information and forming attitudes, beliefs, and values about consent, sexual orientation, gender identity, relationships, and intimacy. All children and adolescents need to receive accurate education about sexuality to understand

ultimately how to practice healthy sexual behavior. Unhealthy, exploitive, or risky sexual activity may lead to health and social problems, such as unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI) Chlamydia, syphilis, hepatitis, herpes, human papilloma virus (HPV); HIV infection and AIDS

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN; PERCEPTION OF PARENTS.

1.3 OBJECTIVES GENERAL AND SPECIFIC.

1.3.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To understand the importance of sex education for children; perception of parents.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study the understanding about sex education among parents.
- To analyze the parent's perception about importance of sex education among children.
- To analyze the factors that limits the parents from providing sex education to children.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In India, like other developed and developing countries, teenagers are becoming sexually active at an early age. This can be because of the early entering of puberty and they face many challenges and opportunities. The atmosphere in which the present-day child grows has changed radically and is very different from that of their parents and grandparents. Sexual matters are projected everywhere through different mass media like cinema, magazines, newspapers, radio, mobile phones and advertisements etc. Parents unfold the true significance of sex in the wholesome development of the young into healthy and intelligent adulthood. Otherwise, adolescents will pick up unwholesome information from the street corner, gutter and the polluted lips of vulgar language. Finally, this type of unhealthy sex knowledge will lead to erratic forms of social indiscipline. Indian society is very much backward to realize the importance of sex education. Since the majorities of the people reside in the rural area and are ignorant and illiterate, it is very Difficult to teach and enlighten the public in this area. Many young people approach adulthood faced with conflicting

and confusing messages about sexuality and gender and this is often exacerbated by embarrassment, silence and disapproval of open discussion of sexual matters by adults, including parents and teachers at the very time when it is most needed.

Sex education in India has always been viewed as a controversial subject and there have always been two camps; one in support and one against it. It is time for us to understand the need and importance of sex education for our growing children that is as essential as formal education in developing a normal, healthy and aware individual. Indians, sometimes even the well-read urban kind, often tend to attach a whole lot of sensitivity to the topic of sex, regarding it with the most vicious taboo. It is thus a natural consequence that education that teaches their children about sexual well-being is met with the highest resistance possible from parents, teachers, lawmakers and nosy neighbors, especially nosy neighbors. In India parents were generally uncomfortable in talking to their children about human sexuality and mothers were reluctant to talk about sex education to their daughter as they found it embarrassing to discuss these issues. It is believed that adolescents who were able to discuss education freely and openly with their parents and teachers. Otherwise, adolescents will pick up unwholesome information from the street corner, gutter and the polluted lips of vulgar language. Finally, this type of unhealthy sex knowledge will lead to erratic forms of social indiscipline. In the Indian society it is a taboo to talk about sex, venereal disease and related factors. The conservative attitude of the elders, including some parents and teachers, towards sex education prevent teenager from knowing healthy facts of sex life. Dangerously enough, there is no consensus in India over introducing sex and reproductive health education in the school and college syllabus. The education authorities are seriously contemplating the inclusion of sex education in the school curriculum, in the light of the growing scare about AIDS. In a society where talking about sex is still taboo, the move is a major step. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which prepares textbooks for all levels of schooling, has initiated a program to design lessons, relevant to India, in "adolescence education"- the term the council prefers for sex education. Adolescence education will be introduced not as a separate subject but as part of existing population education lessons. Suitable components of sex education will be incorporated in subject areas such as the sciences, social studies, and psychology. Health and education experts meeting in New Delhi to chalk out the program for the council recommended that the four modules on sex education-covering the physical

and the social aspects, sex roles, and sexually transmitted diseases prepared by UNESCO should be taken as reference points for preparing teaching material. The emphasis will be on changes occurring during adolescence, the reproduction process, sex related hygiene, bad effects of teenage pregnancies, HIV infection and AIDS, and drug abuse. Sex education at school level in India met with opposition from the fundamentalists arguing that it may degrade the tender minds and destroy the rich family systems in India. However, the other side of the coin (pro for sex education) reflects supportive campaign towards introduction of sex education that may help to reserve the rich heritage and culture of India.

Adolescents should be scientifically educated about the facts and myths related to sexual activities that may lead to number of health-related risks. Though few politicians and religious

leaders have opposed the introduction of sex education in schools, studies have shown that Indian adolescents and youth do not have sufficient information about sexual matters, thereby increasing the possibility of falling prey to various forms of sexual violence. Mass media being highly influential has been part of both solution and of the problem in the area of sex and youth. It has been part of the solution because it has helped to bring sexual topics into discussions. Radio and television have been the medium in opening doors to the deliberations of several topics which were previously considered as taboo. Internet is the greatest culprit which makes pornography easily accessible in recent times. The apparent stigma attached to any discussion on sex in India is due to the fact that people tend to view sex education in a narrow sense, that is, the mere explanation of anatomical and biological differences. Ideally home is the best place for sex education and the attitudes of parents are of vital importance. When a child feels the subject as forbidden, he/she feels more curious to know about it which can lead to misleading information, if parents feel embarrassed in talking about sex with their children. Traditional cultural norms, most particularly those which relate to the family as the primary unit of social organization and those that treat gender as a core dimension of behavioural standards and practices in India, are pivotal to understanding intergenerational patterns of communication about sexuality. In India, sexual intercourse is a topic that is often demurred as it is considered humiliating and immoral to converse, especially with the elders of the society. Yakking and even expressing about one's own sexuality and sexual orientation is given the tag of vulgarity and shamefulness. This petrification often compels young

adults to suppress their needs and desires and do not permit women to freely express their troubles related to their menstrual cycles and are thus rendered helpless in their struggle to maintain proper intimate hygiene. Lack of knowledge about sexual health and freedom in India poses a big threat to the uneducated from STDs (Sexually Transmitted Disease). Moreover, as parents avoid conversation on this topic young adults seek new ways to get information from various sources which sometimes involve gory details. Due to the uncommonness of sexual awareness kids are not able to judge when they are being harassed and even if they feel unusual, they refrain from discussing their problems with the parents because of the social prejudices and parochial mindset. Even men are afraid of discussing their reproductive issues regarding erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, etc. as it is deemed an attack on masculinity. Sexuality education has probably been one of the most controversial topics in the field of child and adolescent health. From western countries like the United States to Southeast Asian countries like India, the topic invites controversies, public debates, and political discussions of a broader variety. In recent times, two successive Indian governments have grappled with the issue and have also been under pressure due to political viewpoints, proposed policies, and initiatives on sexuality education programs for children. Public discussions on this topic are frequently filled by religious, social, and cultural values, while receiving scant scientific attention. Why has adolescent sexuality

education become a burning topic of debate in India? One possible reason could be the demographic structure of India and its changing needs. Children less than the age of 21 years comprise more than a third of the Indian population. In addition, more than 1 in 10 children in India are teenagers or currently experiencing puberty, and more than a quarter of all children will transition to adolescence and puberty within the next decade. During this transition, adolescents will experience significant changes in lifestyle, behaviour, growth, and development. Adolescence and puberty are a part of the complex process of growing up marked by vital biological and physical changes. With these changes, adolescents may also exhibit considerable amount of struggle for autonomy, engagement in risky health behaviors, and a need for education on sexuality and healthy lifestyles. Risky sexual behaviors and lack of knowledge on sexuality-related topics are among the leading problems most associated with mortality, morbidity, and social ailments in adolescents. In this context, policymakers and schools in India must consider the burden of mortality and

morbidity associated with lack of sex education. We propose four key considerations for adolescent sexuality education in India: (1) Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), (2) teenage and unwanted pregnancies, (3) menstrual health and hygiene, and (4) emerging issues in child and adolescent sexuality. This biggest barrier toward sex education in India will probably be cultural norms against talking about sex. These norms are heavily ingrained in Indian society. However, India is making small but important steps to provide more comprehensive sex education.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with the contents and description of each title. They are following

1.5.1 CHAPTER I

The first chapter is a brief introduction about the topic. It includes statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives of the research, significance of the study, chapterization and a conclusion of the information that has discussed in the first chapter. This chapter is a brief introduction of the topic to be studied.

1.5.2 CHAPTER II

The second chapter is a critical evaluation on the earlier studies conducted that is related with the present study. It is to understand where the present study fits into and adds to an existing body of knowledge.

1.5.3 CHAPTER III

This is the Methodology chapter of research which includes the definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe of the study, description of the sampling, tools of data collection, sources and methods of data collection, pre-test and the Statistical data analysis procedure.

1.5.4 CHAPTER IV

The fourth chapter discuss the analysis and interpretation of results which stands as the report of the research study.

1.5.5 CHAPTER V

The fifth chapter provide the major findings of the study, limitations of the study and the suggestions of future study in this topic. This chapter concludes the research and followed references, appendixes and tools used for the study.

1.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter is a brief introduction of the research study. Sexual Health Education involves the acknowledgement and understanding of the process of sexual development and interaction that starts at conception and affects the individual for the rest of his or her life. It is not merely a discussion on how babies are born, rather it encompasses biological, psychological and sociological aspects of human sexual behavior that are responsible for the development of a child into a healthy and responsible adult capable of using his or her instincts to the maximum without being obsessed by them. The subject includes education about the anatomy and physiology of the human reproductive system, conception, contraception, psycho-sexuality, gender or sexual differences and the constituents of love as they are related to sexual attitude and behavior. Sexual Health Education enables an individual to recognize and be comfortable with one's sexuality.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter describes the review of literature in the field of investigation undertaken in the study. Review of literature helps the researcher to comprehend and appreciate the study variables and interlinks and gaps in the field of study with the available literature. Review of relevant literature helps the researcher to generate an idea of the awareness, attitude and sources regarding sexual health education among children. The purpose of the study was to find out the awareness and attitude among children regarding sexual health and the perspective of parents.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 SEX EDUCATION

United Nations Educational, scientific and cultural organization (hence for the UNESCO) published *International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education* Volume I and II in 2009. The manual defines sexuality education as an age appropriate culturally relevant approach to teaching about sex and relationships by providing scientifically accurate, realistic, non-judgmental information. Sexuality education programs are conceptualized as structured opportunities for young people to help them explore their own values and attitudes and to practice decision-making, communication, risk reduction skills and other life skills that they need in order to make informed choices about their sexual lives.

According to **sexuality information and education council of united states of America (SIECUS)**, teaching about sexuality in a value-neutral manner would allow students to reach their own conclusions about sexual behaviour and sexual morality. The past president of **SIECUS, D.W Haffner** noted that sexuality education may be defined as a lifelong process of acquiring information and forming attitudes, beliefs, and values about identity, relationships and intimacy (**Goldman and Graham 2001 :198**) Sex education is designed to help young people gain the information and skills they need to make the best decisions for themselves about sex and relationships throughout their lives. Both the World Health Organization and the report from the 1994 International conference on population and development to overall mental and

physical well-being. In 2001, U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher echoed these sentiments, stating that “sexuality is an integral part of human life” and “sexual health is inextricably bound to both physical and mental health.

Collins (2008) states that sexuality education encompasses education about all aspects of sexuality including information about family planning, reproduction, body image, sexual orientation, sexual pleasure, values, decision making, communication, dating, relationships, sexually transmitted infections and how to avoid them, and birth control methods.

2.2.2 PERCEPTION OF PARENTS

Miya Narushima, Josephine Piri-Hing Wong, Alan Tai-Wai Li conducted a study on perspectives on sexual education voices from the YEP study in Toronto. The Youth Engagement Project (YEP) is a community-based pilot study in Toronto, Canada that was developed to better understand perspectives about and experiences of sexual health education among socio-economically marginalized, racialized and LGBTQ youth. They investigated (1) what sex-related messages these young people received as they grew up, (2) how those messages affected their perspectives and sexual behaviours and (3) thus recommendation for sexual health education that meets their needs.

According to a study conducted by **Zahra Rouhparvar, Mojgan Javadnoori, and Shadah Shahali** on the basis of “Parents’ approaches to sexuality education of their adolescent boys” in Ahvaz, Iran, parents’ approaches to sexuality education ranged from a restrictive traditional manner to approaches with some degree of modern attitudes. Parents are facing uncertainty and confusion regarding sexuality education. Abstinence is an underlying assumption in their sexuality education style. Educating parents through culturally-appropriate methods is a priority that is more acceptable at the policy level. Lack of understanding of the need for sexuality education of children in some parents can threaten the sexual health of children.

Stephens (2013) carried out a study on the attitude of parents in the metropolis of Lagos towards inclusion of sexuality education in the school curriculum and found that there is no significant difference in the attitude of parents towards inclusion of sexuality education in the school curriculum on the basis of gender and educational qualifications.

Nynako (2014) Nagpaland **Fernandes** (2015) **Widman** (2016), Negative attitude of parents is still found on the respondents. Parents currently provide health education is still influenced by emotions than by logic. Parents also feel that sexual health education is a taboo

Venkat and Navya(2013) in their study on attitude of parents of mild and moderate intellectually challenged children towards imparting sexual health education, found that pretest parents of both control group and experimental group had a negative attitude towards imparting sexual health education. At the time of post -test change in the attitude of the parents of experimental group was observed towards imparting sexual health education.

Dyson (2010) Parents attitudes to sexual health education in schools, found that parents want their children to be well informed about sex, sexual health and relationships; however, they want to be kept informed about school program. Parents want to be assured that the education who will be teaching their children about sexual health have the skills and qualifications to do their job, and remains sensitive to the diversity of values among their students and their families. Parents believes schools needs to take an active role in providing written communication about what will be carried in sexuality education programs and be open to meet with parents who have concerns.

Dialand (2001) Pointed out as a significant change of attitudes of parents towards sex education towards their children. With the beginning of the 20th century, the attitude of parents has shifted from negative to positive. Most parents (65%) believe that sex education should be imparted on the grounds that it should encourage young people to use birth control and practice safe sex once they become sexually active.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Study revealed that there is a significant influence of perception and attitude of parents towards providing sex education for adolescents. Adequate care and support programs on sex education is important from all stakeholders in the education and health institutions in order to create a positive attitude for parents towards providing sex education to their adolescents. There is also a need for parents to be educated on

the contents of sex education and how to address the issues of discomfort or embarrassment when providing sex education to adolescents. These findings suggest the need for research and educational programs for parents in order to promote sex education amongst adolescents and reduce the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe sexual

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a science and it is used to solve the research problem. This research is done scientifically and systematically using appropriate method. It has specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyses information about a topic. It includes rationale of the study, objectives, universe, research design, sample tools and method of data collection, analysis and interpretation and limitations. This chapter deals with the methodology used to study on the perception and attitude on Sexual Health Education of parents towards their children.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

Sexual Health Education: Sexual health is considered to be a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO)

Children: A young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of majority.

Perception: The ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses.

Parents: A person who gives birth or raises a child.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Sexual Health Education: Education about sexual health.

Children: Those who are under the age group of 18.

Perception: The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted

Parents: A person's father or mother

3.3 VARIABLES.

3.3.1 Independent variable: Importance of sex education.

3.3.2 Dependent: Perception of parents.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

To fulfill the objectives of the study, the researcher used qualitative research design and descriptive study for analyzing of data.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

The researcher conducted pilot study to understand the feasibility of the study. This study discussed about sexual health education with 5 parents in neighbourhood and understood the relevance of this study.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY:

Universe of the study is all the parents in Aralam Grama Panchayath.

3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY:

Each parent in Aralam Grama Panchayath is taken as the unit of the study.

3.7 SAMPLING

Researcher used probability sampling to select sample from the population. Under probability sampling simple random sampling was used.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA

3.8.1 Primary data:

Primary data is the data collected directly from parents. The method used for data collection is survey method.

3.8.2 Secondary data:

Secondary data was collected from journals, publications, reference textbooks, web sites etc.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-made questionnaire is used to collect data from people. Questionnaire is prepared by referring various Likert scales which is a scale usually used to collect perception.

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher conducted a pre-test to check whether the data collection tools are effective.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Survey method is used for collecting data by using Likert scale as the tool

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS.

The researcher has used Microsoft excel for analysis of data.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance, and implications of the findings. Data analysis is described “as the process of bringing order, structure, and meaning” to the collected data. The data analysis aims to unearth patterns or regularities by observing, exploring, organizing, transforming, and modelling the collected data. It is a methodical approach to apply statistical techniques for describing, exhibiting, and evaluating the data. The usual step proceeding data analysis is interpretation. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the processed and analysed data. It enables us to make informed and meaningful conclusions, implications, infer the significance between the relationships of variables and explain the patterns in the data. This chapter presents the chapter 4 of this research that includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected by the researcher from the respondents. The data is analysed with the help of diagrams and interpretation is also provided for each analysis based on the outcome of the study.

4.2 COUNT OF YOU LIKE TO GIVE SEX EDUCATION TO YOUR CHILD.

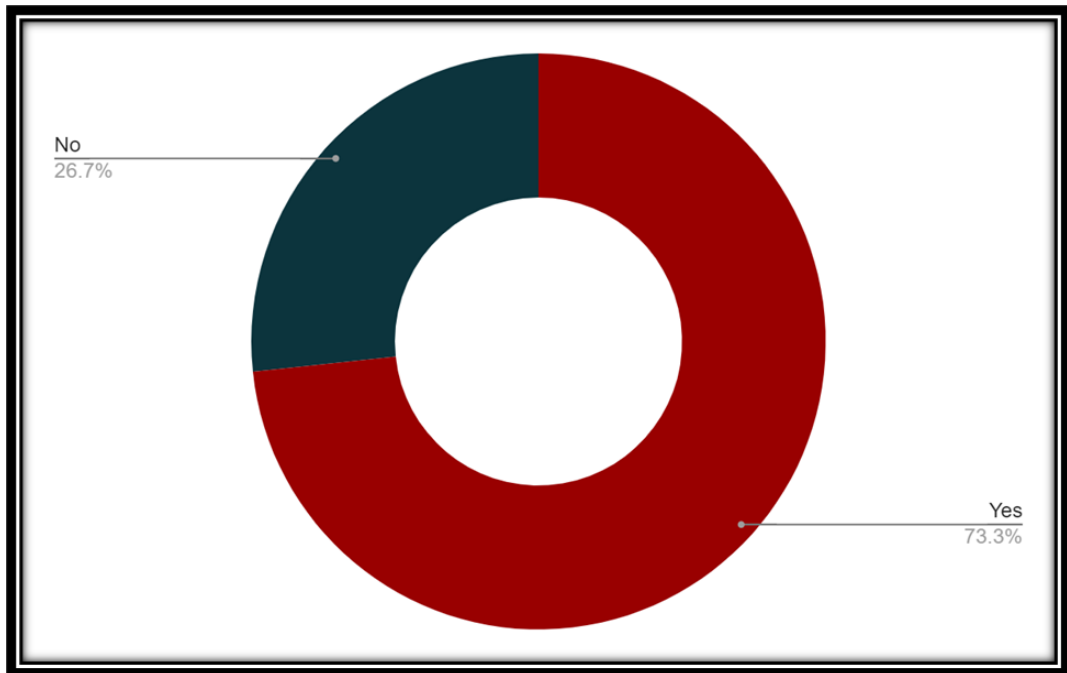


Figure 1

The figure 1 shows the response of parents on the statement "I like to give sex education to my child". 73.3 % of parents likes to provide sex education to their children were 26.7 % of respondents doesn't.

4.3 HEARD ABOUT SEX EDUCATION

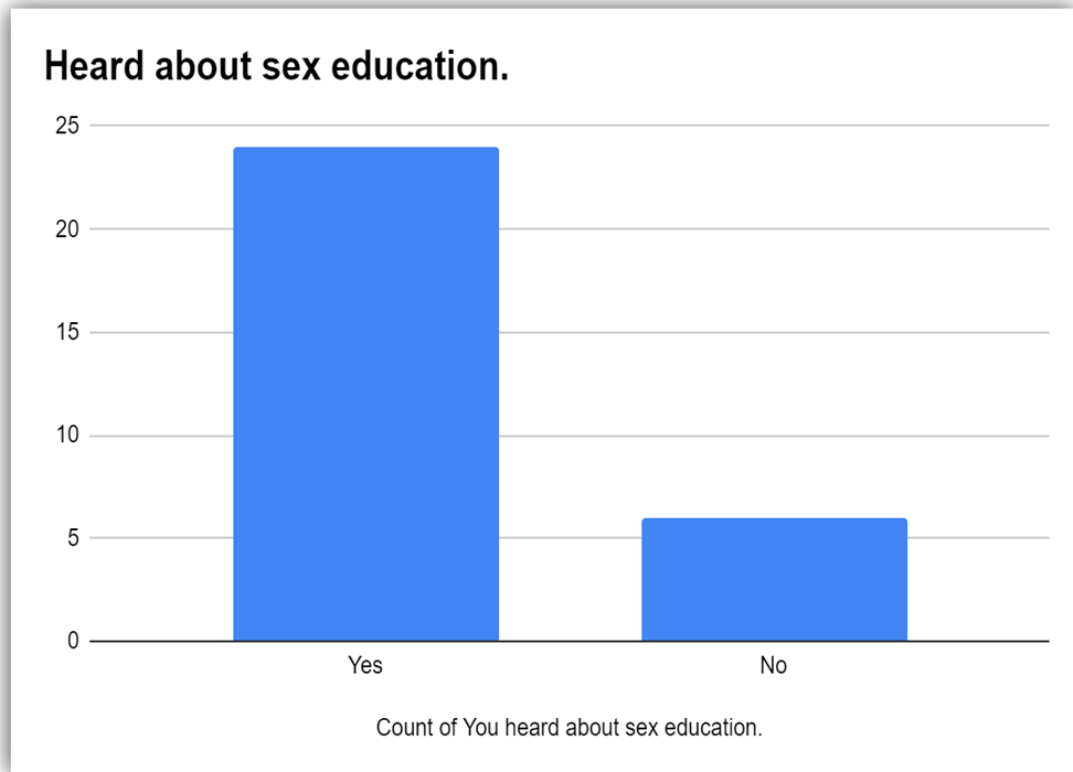


Figure 2

The Figure 2 shows the response of parents on the statement ‘Heard about sex education’. Among the respondents 80 % of the respondents agree that they at least heard about sex education and the rest 20% parents mentioned that they didn’t even heard about it. The Figure 1 shows majority of the respondents have already heard about sex education. This indicates that sex education is now a discussion in the present scenario.

4.4 COUNT OF SEX EDUCATION IS DISCUSSION ABOUT HUMAN SEXUALITY.

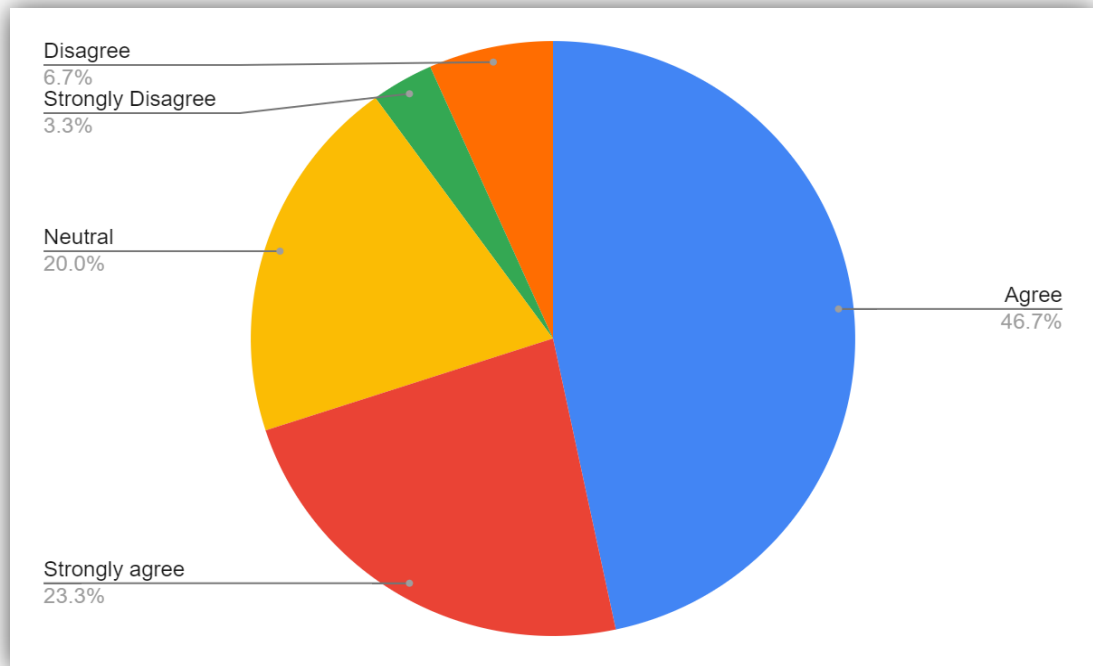


Figure 3

The figure 3 shows the response of the respondents towards the statement "Count of sex education is the discussion about sexuality". Among the respondents about 46.7 % agrees with the statement, and only 23 % strongly agrees it. 20 % of them stands neutrally. 3.3 % of respondents strongly disagrees with the statement. This result indicates that nearly half of the respondents believes that sex education is a discussion about human sexuality.

4.5 SEX EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT FOR A CHILD'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL MATURATION.

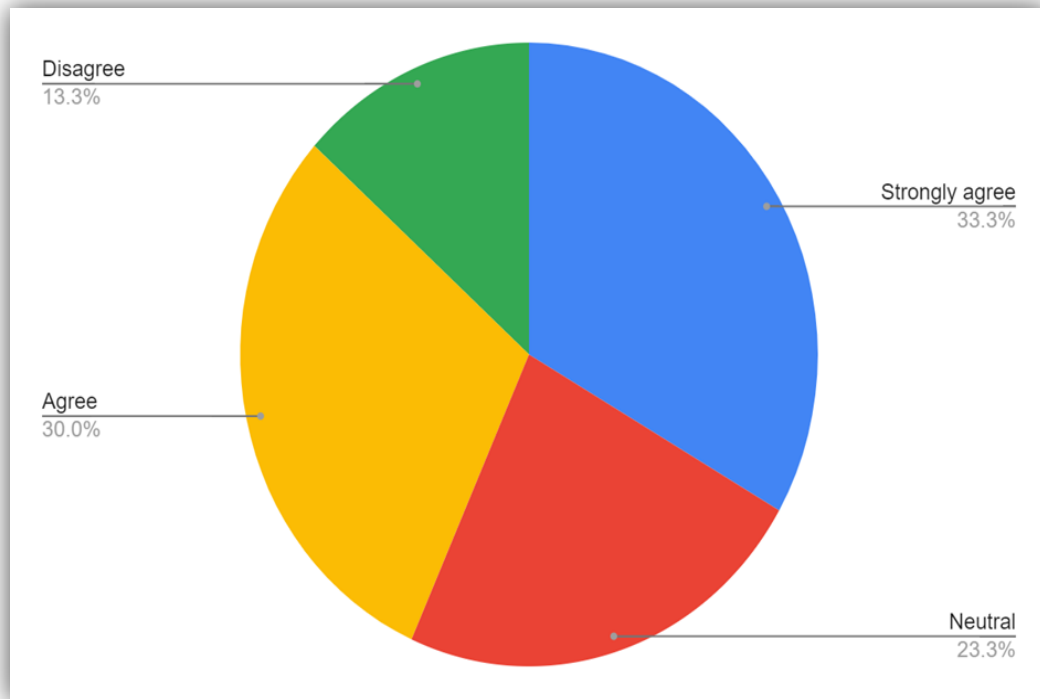


Figure 4

The figure 4 shows the response of parents on the statement that “Sex education is important for child’s mental and physical maturation”. Among the respondents 33.3 % of them strongly agrees that children need to have sex education in order to attain maturation in both mentally and physically. And 30 % agrees to the statement, 23.3 % have a neutral opinion .13.3 % of respondents disagrees to the statement. This shows that a particular percentage of parents still don’t want to give sex education to their children.

4.6 PARENTS SHOULD TAKE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLAINING SEX EDUCATION TO CHILDREN.

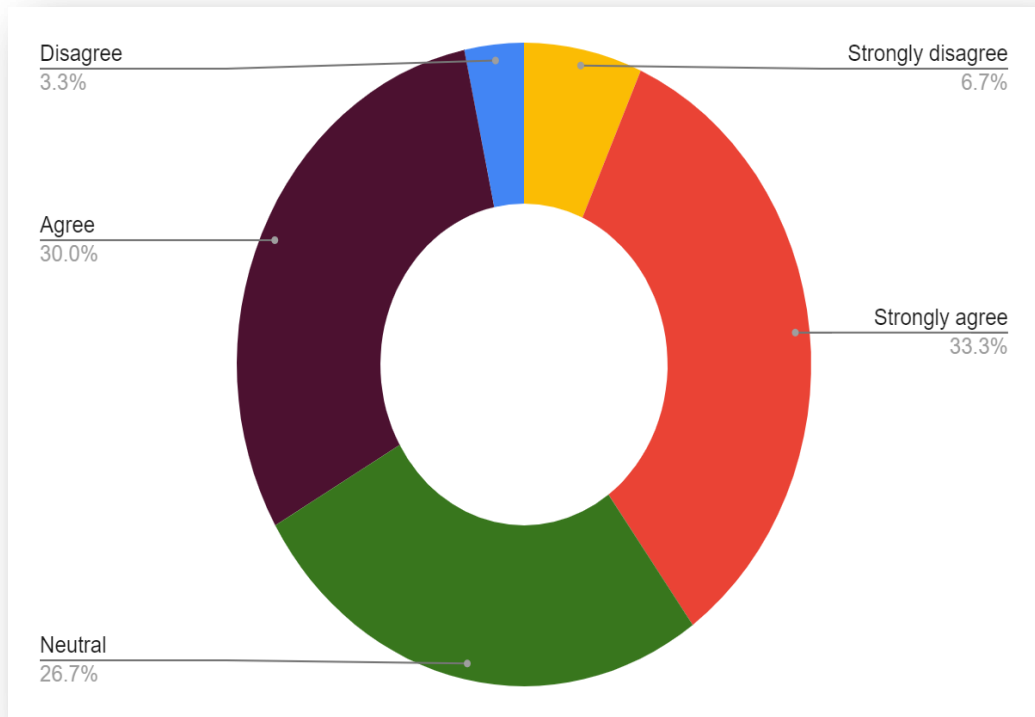


Figure 5

The figure 5 is the visual representation of the response of parents on the statement “ Parents should take the main responsibility for explaining sex education to children. The figure shows that 33.3 of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement , 30 % agrees , and 26.7% have a neutral stand and 6.7 % of them strongly disagree to the statement and 3.3 % of the parents disagrees. This shows that majority of parents want to give sex education to their children.

4.7 COUNT OF SEX EDUCATION IS NOT IMPORTANT.

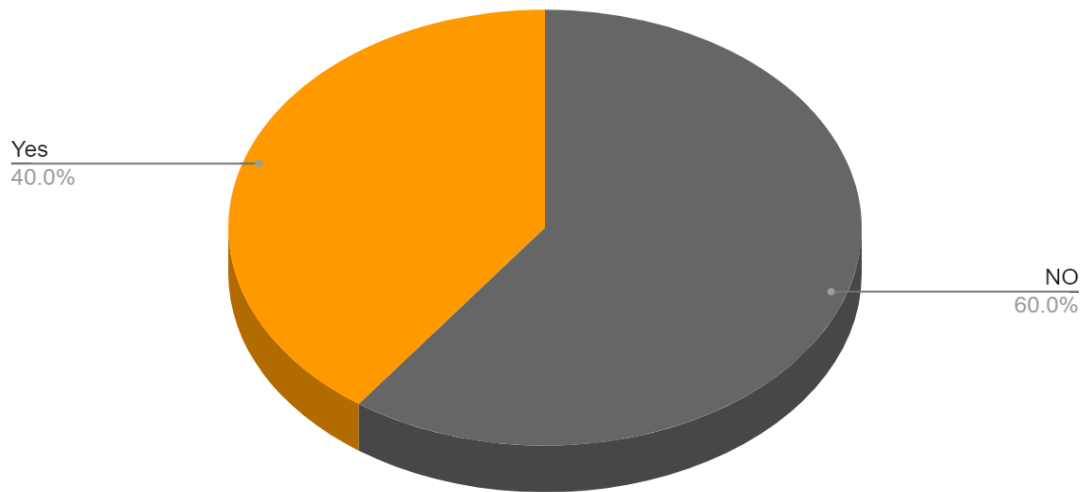


Figure 6

This is the visual representation of the statement “I feel sex education is not important”. Among the respondents 40 % of them feels that sex education is not an important factor in their child’s life. And 60% the parents believes that sex education is important in the current scenario.

4.8 COUNT OF PROVIDING SEX EDUCATION TO CHILDREN WILL LEAD TO EARLIER OR MORE FREQUENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.

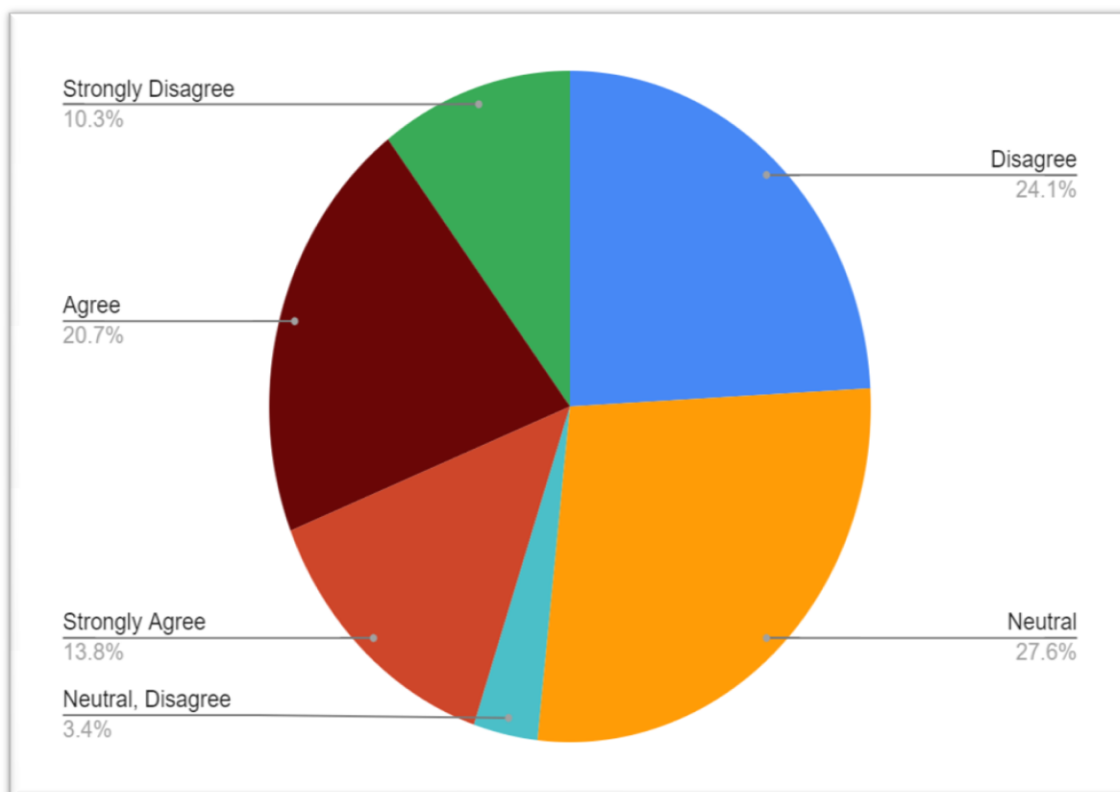


Figure 7

The figure 7 shows the response of parents on the statement “Providing sexual education to children will lead to earlier or more frequent sexual activity. 13.8 % of parents strongly agrees to the statement and 20.7 agrees were 27.6 % have a neutral stand and 10.3 % of them strongly disagrees and 24.1 % disagrees.

4.9 COUNT OF SEXUALITY EDUCATION IS NOT ADVISABLE BECAUSE IT LEADS TO PROMISQUITY.

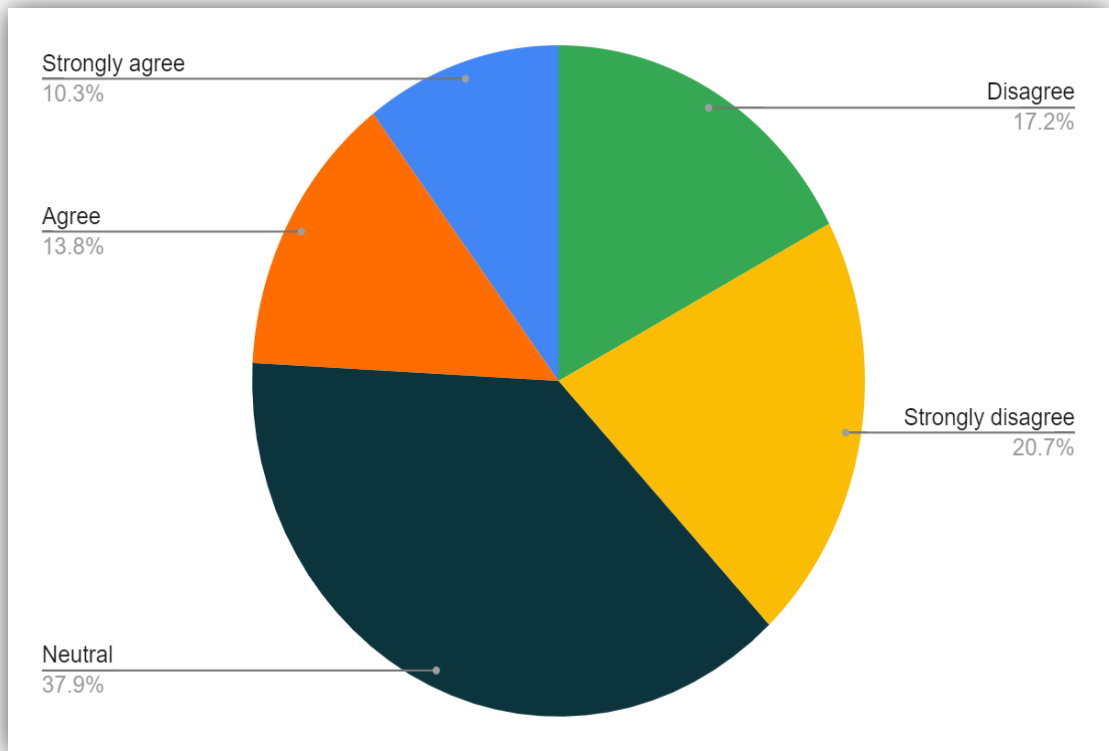


Figure 8

This figure is the visual representation of the statement “sex education is not advisable for children because it leads to promiscuity. 20.7 % of the parents strongly disagrees with the statement and 17.2 disagree were 37.9 % have a neutral stand. 13.8 % of the parents agrees and nearly 10.3 % of respondents strongly agree with the statement. This response shows that some parents are afraid to give sex education to their children because they anticipate that it will lead to promiscuity.

4.10 DISCUSSING ABOUT SEX WITH MY CHILD IS AGAINST MY RELEGIOUS DOCTRINE AND BELIEF.

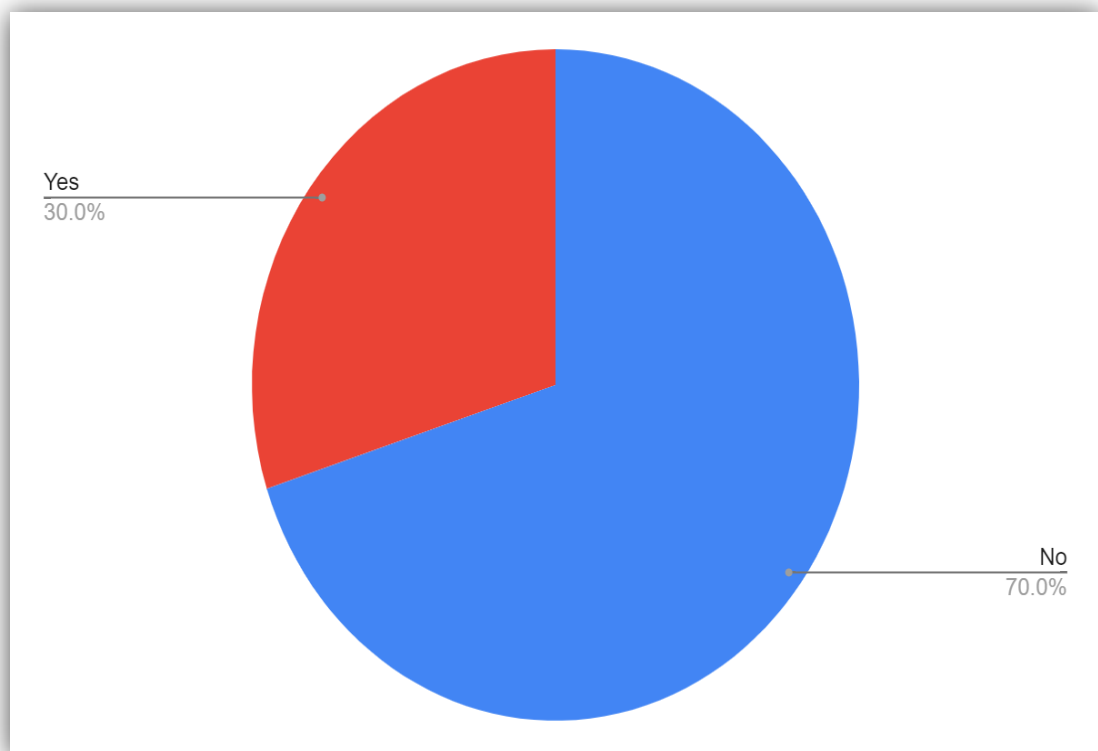


Figure 9

The figure shows the responses of parents on the statement “I will never discuss sex with my child because its against my religious beliefs and morality”. Among the respondents 70 % said “No” to the statement which shows that religion and moral values are not the factors that actually limits them to provide sex education to their children. 30 % of parents agrees that sex education is against their religious beliefs and morality.

4.11 COUNT OF RELEGIOUS SCRIPTURES AND INTENSIVE RELEGIOUS PREACHING CAN REPLACE SEX EDUCATION.

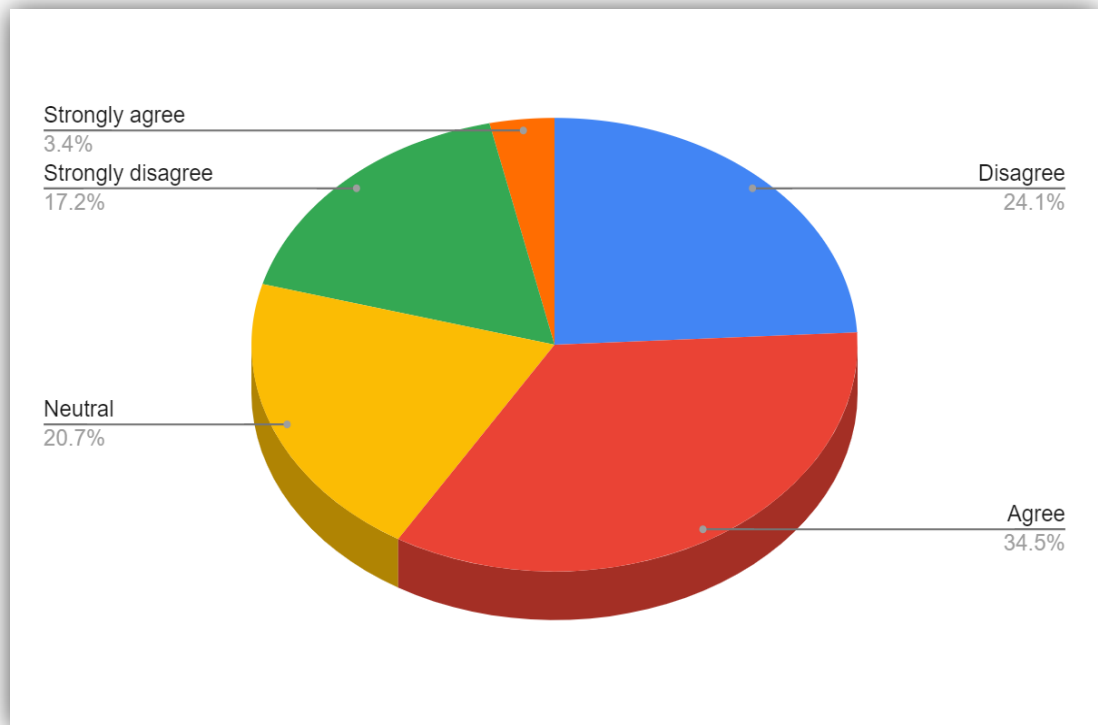


Figure 10

Figure 10 shows the pictorial representation of the statement “Religious scriptures and intensive religious preaching can replace sex education in children’s life. Among the respondents majority of parents 34.5 % strongly agrees to the statement were 17.2% of respondents strongly disagrees. And 20.7 % have a neutral opinion. This indicates that majority of parents believes that religious preaching can replace sex education.

4.12 COUNT OF I AM ASHAMED TO DISCUSS SEX EDUCATION WITH MY CHILD.

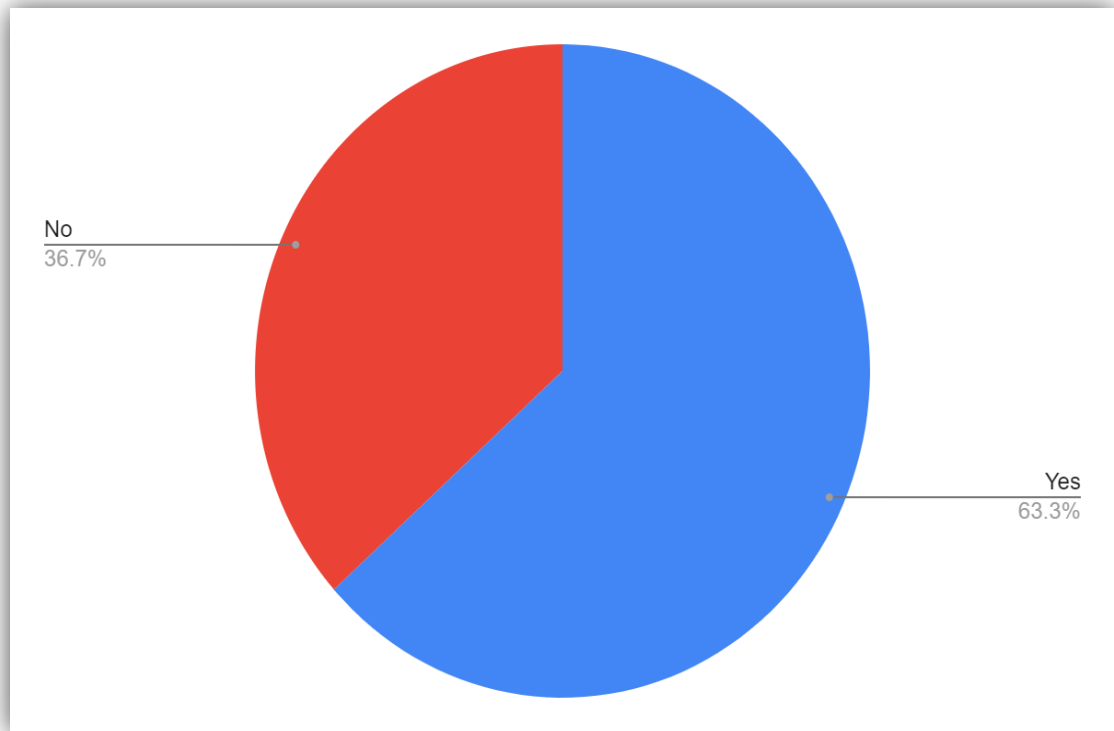


Figure 11

Figure 11 represents the responses of parents on the statement "I'm ashamed to discuss sex education with my child". Over 63.3 % agrees with the statement were only 36.7 % of parents are ready to provide sex education to their children.

4.13 COUNT OF SEX EDUCATION IS WHEN INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUALITY IS OFFERED TO SOMEONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT IT.

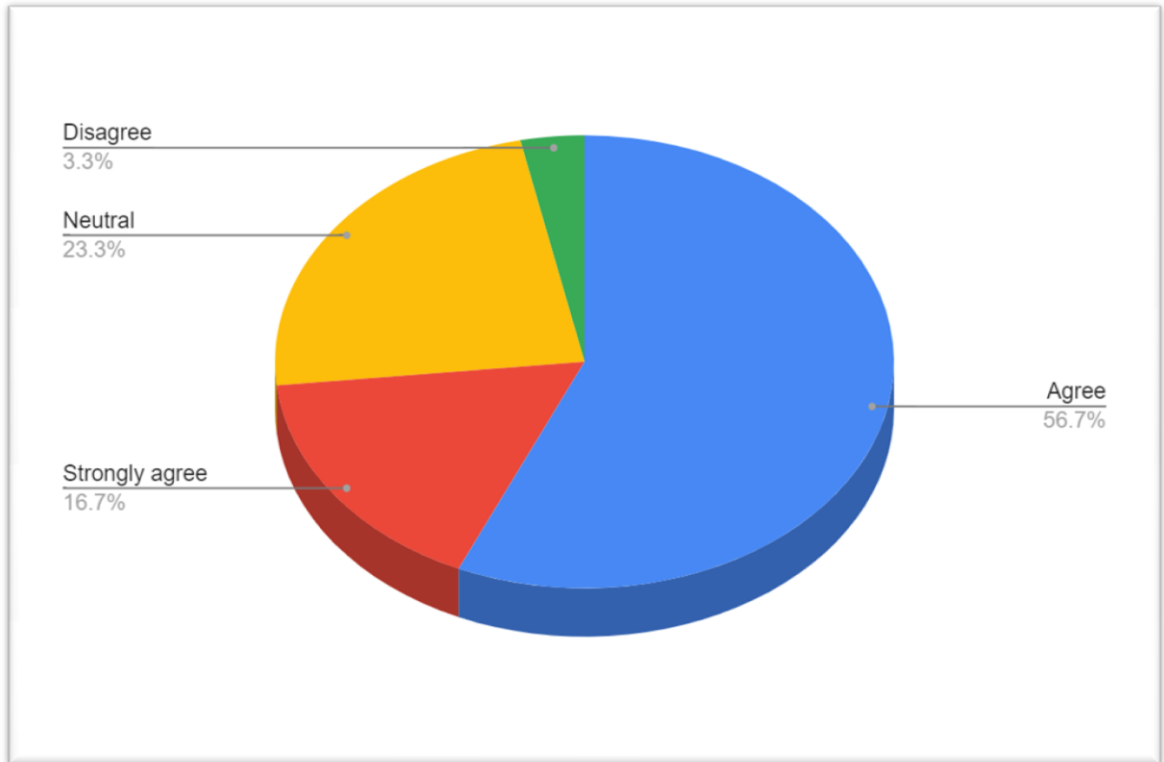


Figure 12

The figure 4.13 shows the pictorial representation of the statement “sex education is when information about sexuality is offered to someone who doesn’t know about it”. 16.7 % of people strongly agrees to the statement ,56.7 % of respondents agrees and 23.3% of respondents have a neutral stand and 3.3 % disagrees. This response shows that people have different perspectives about sex education.

4.14 COUNT OF IT IS IMPORTANT TO GIVE EDUCATION ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND TEEN PREGNANCY.

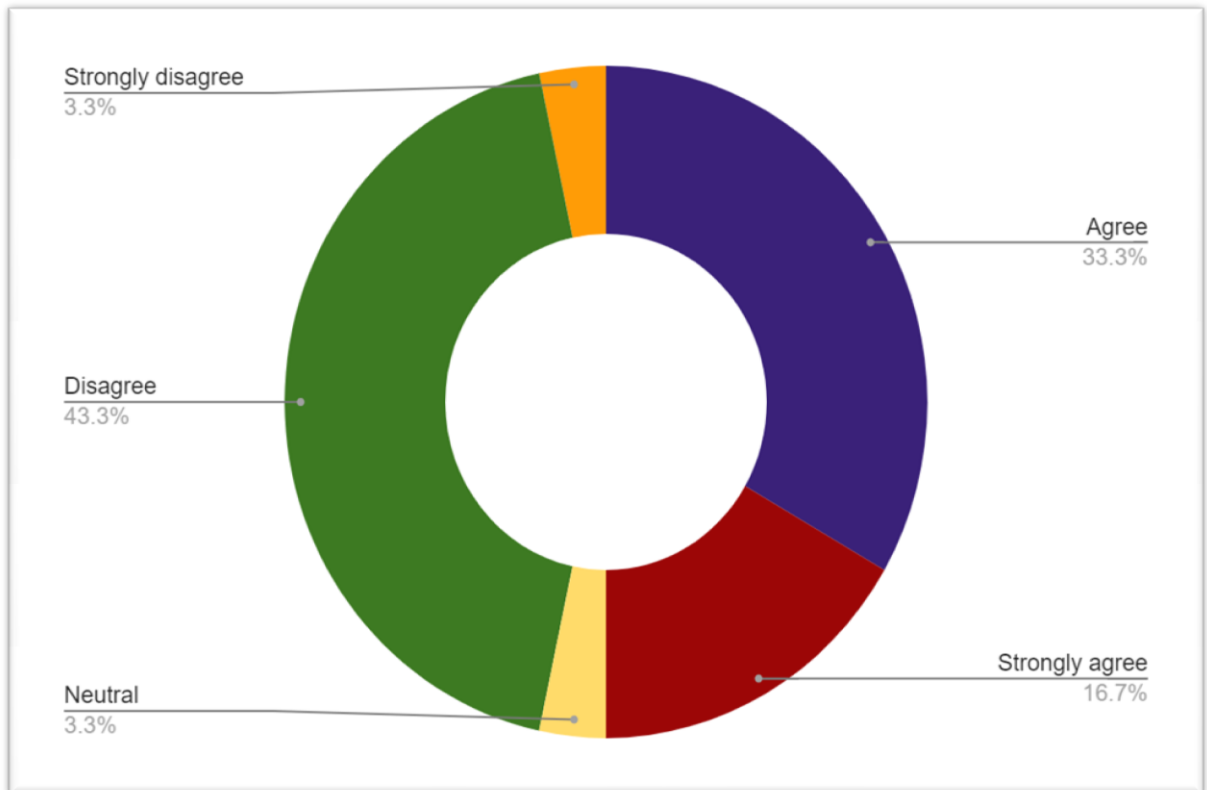


Figure 13

The figure 13 shows that out of the respondents 43.3 % of the respondents disagrees to the statement it is important to give education about sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy. 3.3 % of the respondents strongly disagrees which shows that majority of the respondents don't want to provide education about STDs and teen pregnancy. 33.3 % of the respondents wants to give education about the particular topic and 16.7 % of them strongly agrees. This chart shows that majority of the parents doesn't like to provide sex education to their children.

4.15 MY ADOLESCENT DO NOT HAVE TO DISCUSS WITH ME ABOUT SEXUALITY ISSUES.

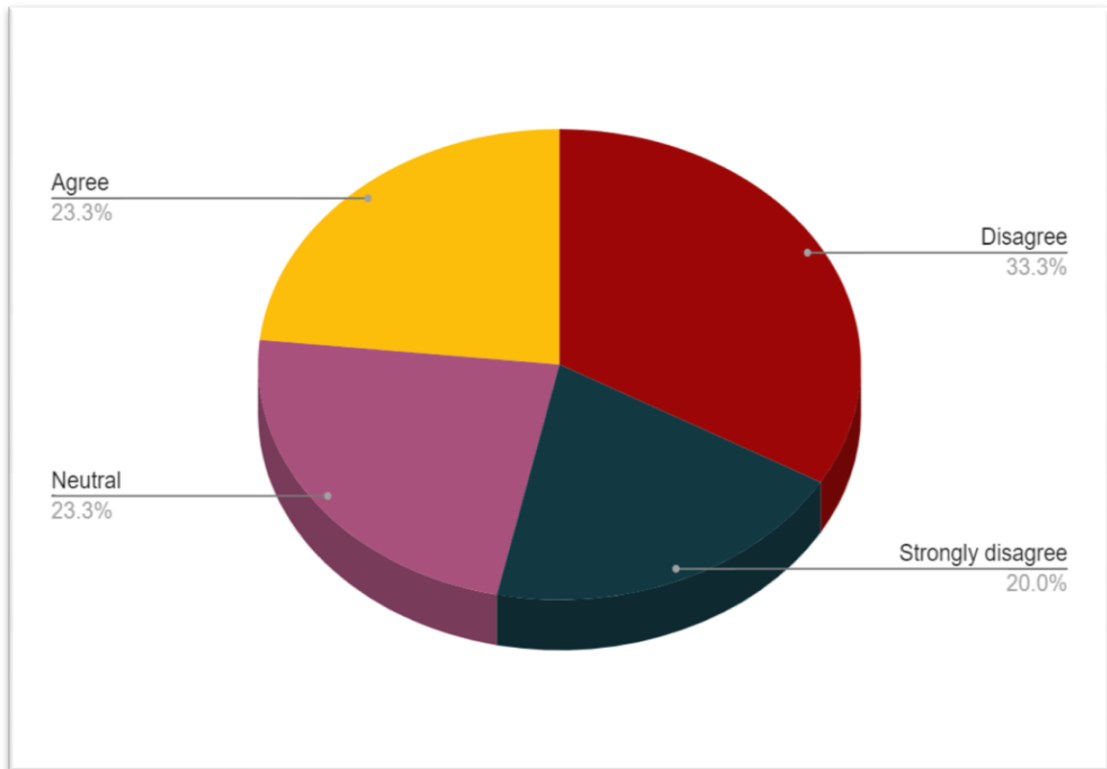


Figure 14

The figure 14 represents the perception of parents about discussing about sexuality issues with their children. Only 23.3 % of parents are okay with discussing about sexuality issues of their child, 23.3 % have a neutral opinion. 33.3 % disagrees and rest 20% strongly disagrees. This figure shows that most of the parents doesn't like to hear sexuality issues from their children and a particular amount of parents doesn't even know whether they are ready to hear it or not.

4.16 ADOLOSCEMTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALITY IS ENOUGH AND I DO NOT THINK THEY NEED TO LEARN MORE.

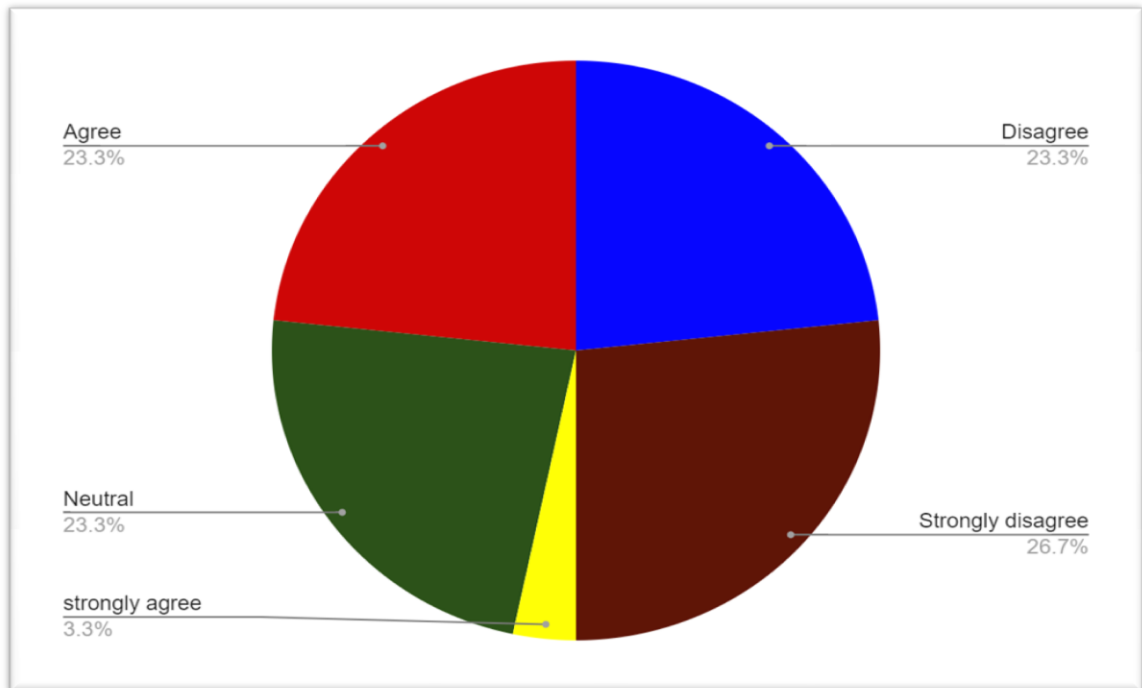


Figure 15

This figure represents the response of parents about the statement “adolescents’ knowledge about sexuality is enough and I don’t think they need to learn more”. About 26.7 % of the respondents strongly disagrees to the statement and 23.3% disagrees. 23.3 % have a neutral stand and the same amount of parents agrees to the statement, only 3.3 % strongly agrees.

4.17 I DON'T HAVE MUCH AWARENESS ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF SEX EDUCATION

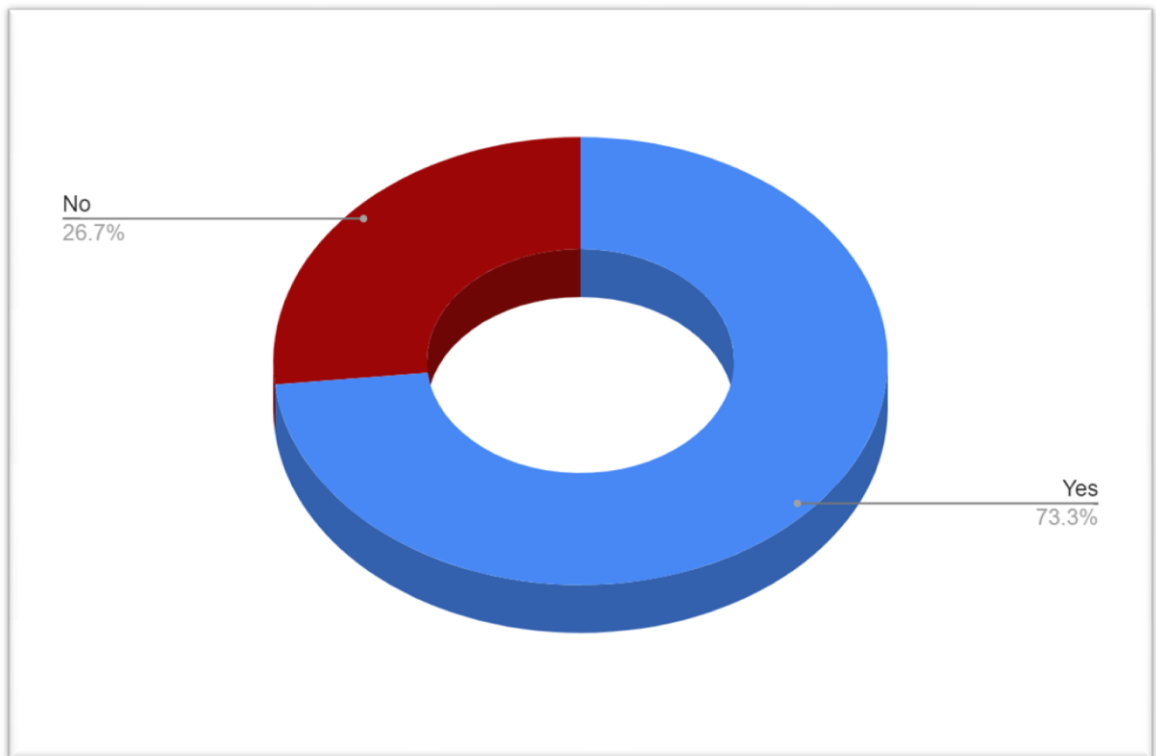


Figure 16

Figure 16 is a pictorial representation of the statement “I don’t have much awareness about the purpose of sex education”. Over 73.3 % stated that they didn’t even know the purpose and the rest of the respondents 26.7 % said that they know about the purpose of sex education. This figure clearly shows that majority of the parents doesn’t even have an idea about sex education only a certain percentage of parents know the purpose of giving sex education to their children.

4.18 ACCORDING TO MY RELIGION TALKING ABOUT SEX IS SINFULL.

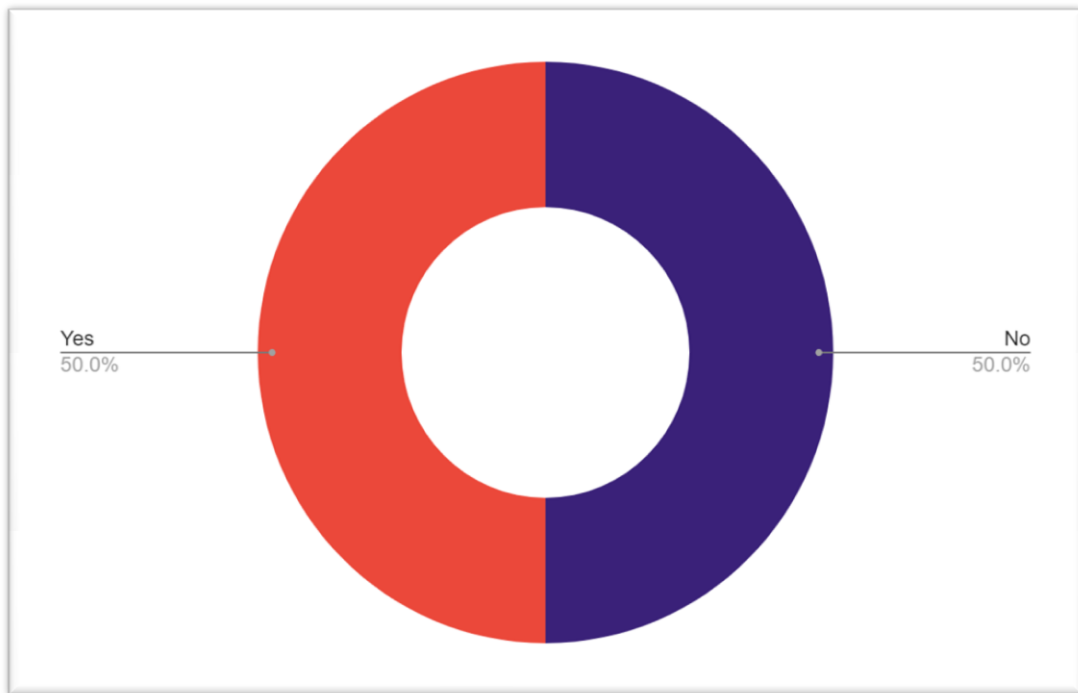


Figure 17

Figure 17 represents the responses of parents on the statement according to their religion talking about sex is sinful, and the respondents stated that 50 % of their religion didn't allow them to discuss about sex and 50 % of the respondent's religion is not a barrier while discussing about sex.

4.19 SEX EDUCATION IS AGAINST MY MORAL VALUES

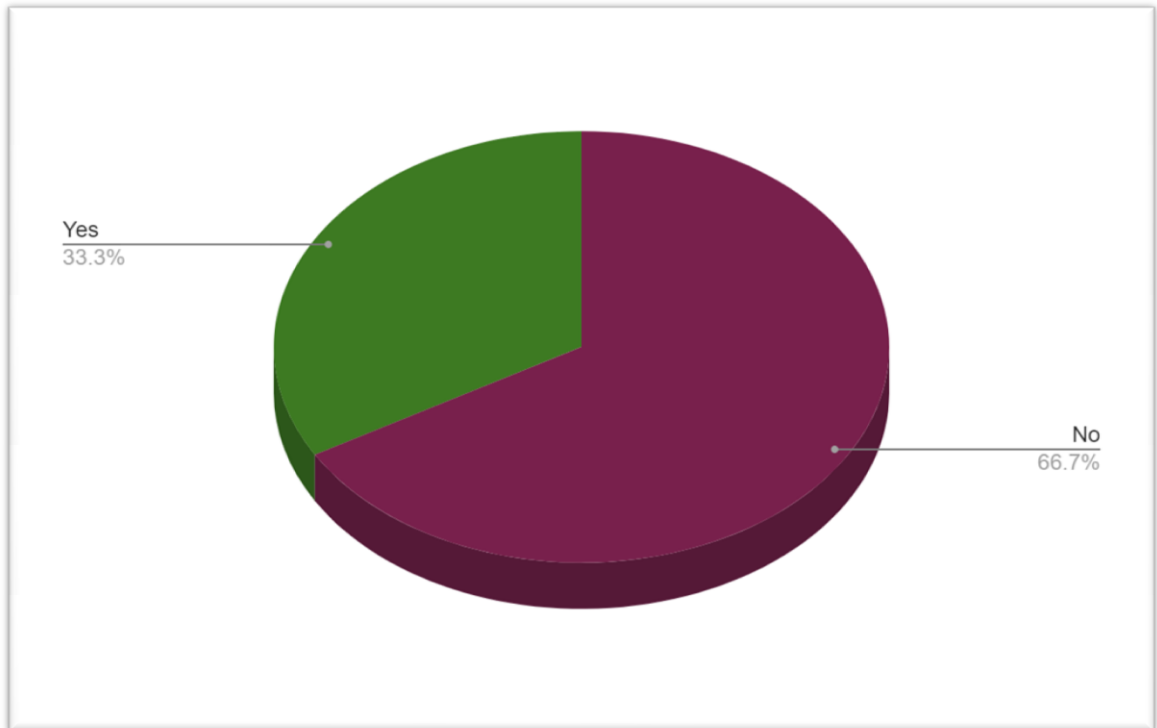


Figure 18

Figure 18 is a pictorial representation of the statement sex education is against my moral values. Majority of the respondents stated that its not against their moral values about 66.7 % and the rest 33.3 % replied that its against their moral values.

4.20 ADOLESCENT’S PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES WILL MAKE THEM BUSY AND UNWILLING TO GET INVOLVED IN PREMARITAL SEX.

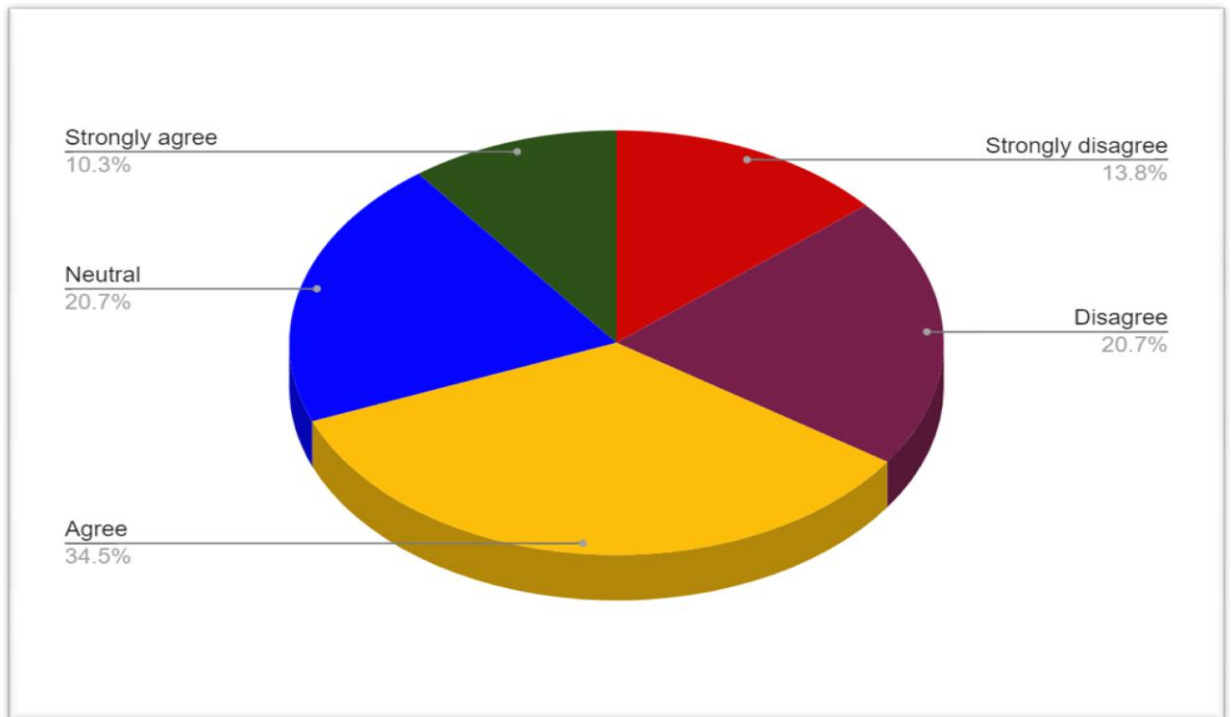


Figure 19

The figure 19 shows the response of the parents on the statement adolescents participation in religious activities will make them busy and unwilling to get involved in premarital sex. About 10.3% of the respondents strongly agrees to the statement, 34.5 % of the respondents agrees and 20.7 % of the parents have a neutral stand. 13.8 % respondents strongly disagrees and 20.7% disagrees which shows that majority of the parents depends on religion other than providing sex education to their children.

4.21 CONCLUSION

This chapter tries to make detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected by the researcher on the topic “**IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION AMONG CHILDREN; PERCEPTION OF PARENTS**”. Each data is analyzed by using appropriate diagrams and that are interpreted on the basis of the results. Interpretation is the critical examination of the results of one’s analysis in the light of all limitations of the data gathered.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings of the study conducted by the researcher on the topic 'Importance of sex education for children; perception of parents'. This chapter also points out the limitations of the study conducted as well as suggestions for further studies on this topic. Research findings are the results of a study that is conducted to answer a specific research question. Research findings are important because they can also help us to identify areas where more research is needed. This is the section where the researcher presents the main findings of the research based on the evidence that you have collected and analysed in the study which highlights the novelty and significance of the work. The main objective of this is to display or showcase the outcome of the study conducted by the researcher. The major findings, limitations and suggestions of this research are given in this chapter.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents of the study are mothers than the fathers.
- All respondents belong to rural areas.
- Most of the respondents are from the age group of 40-49 years.
- Majority of the parents at least heard about sex education.
- Majority of respondents are not yet started up a conversation with child about sex.
- The highest number of respondents says that they want to provide sex education to their children.
- Many of the respondents are not ready to listen the views of child about sex because they are ashamed to discuss.
- A least number of respondents have the opinion that they are not at all encourage child to ask questions about sexuality issues with them. Also a small portion of respondents allow their child to discuss about sexuality issues.
- Some of the responses is not at all encourage child to share their thoughts and feelings about sex.

- A least number of respondents are not at all interested to communicate effectively with children about sexuality.
- Many parents who have difficulty in communicating with the child to talk about sex, even when they recognize the importance of such communication.
- Majority of respondents has the opinion that they felt extreme barriers to communicating effectively with children about sex.
- Some of the respondents has the opinion that they are not at all cautious about educating children about sex.
- A small number of respondents has neutral feeling while children ask about sex related questions
- A few number of the respondents are very confident while children ask about sex related questions.
- Most of respondents have the opinion that they have lack of courage and they are extremely ashamed while providing sex education to children by themselves.
- Sex education will be more striking when parents who give directly.
- Half of respondents has the opinion that they are not at all comfortable to discuss sex with their child because according to their religion discussing about sex is sinful.
- A very small number of parents do not accept the responsibility for providing sex education to their sons or daughters.
- Majority of the respondents felt very shy while discussing sex with child.
- To understand the knowledge of parent's about sex education.
- Majority of respondents has the opinion that parents should be the primary contributor for imparting sex education to their children and a small number of respondents has a neutral opinion.
- Less than half of the respondents has the opinion that sex education is important for a child's mental and physical maturation.

- Many of respondents has the opinion that sex education is an important subject for their children.
- Some of the respondents agrees that providing sex education to children will lead to earlier or more frequent sexual activity.
- A small portion of respondents do believe that sexuality education is not advisable because it leads to promiscuity, someof the respondents have a neutral stand and some of them disagrees to the statement.
- Some of the respondents believes that religious scriptures and religious preaching can replace sex education. About one fourth have a neutral opinion and some of them disagrees to the statement.
- Majority of the respondents stated that sex education is when information about sexuality is offered to someone who doesn't know about it.
- Only a few numbersof the parents strongly agree to the statement it is important to provide information about sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy to children majority of the parents don't want to provide information regarding to this particular topic.
- Some of parents don't want to discuss sex education with their children because that's against to their moral values.
- Majority of the parents believes that adolescent's participation in religious activities will make them busy and unwilling to get involved in premarital sex, only a very few numbers of respondents strongly oppose to the statement while some of them have a neutral stand.
- Majority of the parents doesn't have enough awareness about sex education.
- Parents do have a misconception about sex education they believe that sex education will lead their child to promiscuity and pre-marital sex.
- Rather than providing sex education parents opt to teach their children religious scriptures and beliefs so that child will be more engaged in religious activities rather than sexual activities.
- Most of the case the parents can't communicate about the particular subject with their children because it is against their moral values and religious belief.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Sex education is essential for a child's mental and physical maturation, so Similar study can be conducted in more-wider area in order to get more accurate results.
- The study shows that there are parents who doesn't want to provide sex education to their children, so that more attention to be given to the negative impacts in order to restrict the misconception about sex education.
- Representation of sex education affects the parents perspective. So the concept of sex education should be spread in the right meaning.
- Parents should be more aware about sex education rather than their child.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Sex education is a very relevant topic which is beneficial for the entire people, this research is only focused on small population that is parents in Aralam Grama Panchayat. Hence the results can't be generalized.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Similar researches can be conducted in a more-wider area or different areas.
- Similar researches can be conducted with a greater sample size for better results.
- Researches can be conducted exclusively on various online sex education articles.
- Researches can be conducted on lack of sex education in parents.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision reached by the researcher through collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Conclusion chapter deals with all the major findings developed through the research. Research plays an important role in

discovering new information and provides opportunities to conduct future researches on the topic. It can discover new things which were unknown, creating new perspective changing the way of traditional thinking. High quality research in social work is important for many reasons. Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engage and programs often from the research. As per the research parents have knowledge and at the same time have misconception about sex education. In order to change the negative perception parents also have to learn more about sex education.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- UNESCO (2009) *International technical guidance on sexuality education*, December 2009 <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/ITGSE.pdf>
- Haffner,D. 1984 march, SIECUS: 25 years of commitment to sexual health and education. *SIECUS Report*, 17(4), 1-4 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12143716/>
- Emily Bridges, MLS, and Debra Hauser, MPH (2014) *Sexuality Education*, May 2014 <https://www.advocatesforyouth.org/resources/fact-sheets/sexuality-education-2/>
- Narushima M,Wong J, Alan Li, 2020 April, Youth perspectives on sexual health education: Voices from the YEP study in Toronto, *The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality*, 32-44<https://doi.org/10.3138/cjhs.2019-0049>
- Rouhparvar, Z., Javadnoori, M., &Shahali, S. (2022). Parents' approaches to sexuality education of their adolescent boys: a qualitative study in Ahvaz, Iran. *Reproductive health*, 19(1), 69. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-022-01367-0>
- Stephens, Adetunji O, 2013 November, Attitude of Parents in the Metropolis of Lagos towards Inclusion ofSexuality Education in the School Curriculum,*Journal of Studies in Social Sciences*, 129-137<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31659745/>
- Dialard, C. (2001, February). The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy, 4(1)<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3942389/>
- Monica EwomazinoAkokuwebe (2015) *Parents' perception on sexuality education towards their adolescent in rural areas of Kogi State, Nigeria*, October 2005https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292143707_Parents'_perception_on_sexuality_education_towards_their_adolescent_in_rural_areas_of_Kogi_State_Nigeria
- Navya. S (2014) *Sexual health education for parents of mild and moderate intellectually challenged children,influence of intervention program*August

2014, [https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-\(IJAR\)/article/sexual-health-education-for-parents-of-mild-and-moderate-intellectually-challenged-children-influence-of-intervention-programme/NDQ0Mw==/?is=1&b1=181&k=46](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)/article/sexual-health-education-for-parents-of-mild-and-moderate-intellectually-challenged-children-influence-of-intervention-programme/NDQ0Mw==/?is=1&b1=181&k=46)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of the respondent :
2. Age of the respondent :
3. Marital Status : Married Unmarried
4. Sex : Female Male Others
5. Residence : Urban Rural
6. Education :
7. You heard about sex education.
Yes No
8. Sex education is important for a child's mental and physical growth.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree
9. Sex education is discussion about human sexuality.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree
10. Sex education is when information about sexuality is being offered to someone who doesn't know about it.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree
11. Sex education is the act of giving information about the physical, emotional and physical, Emotional and psychological aspects of human sexuality.
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

12. You like to give sex education to your child.

Yes No

13. Parents should take the main responsibility for explaining sex and sexual education to

their child.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

14. It is important to give education about sexually transmitted diseases and teen Pregnancy.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

15. Sex education is important for physical and emotional maturation.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

16. I feel sex education is not important.

Yes No

17. Providing adults sexual education will lead to earlier or more frequent sexual activity.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

18. Sexuality education is not advisable because it leads to promiscuity.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

19. My adolescent do not have to discuss with me about sexuality issues.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

20. Adolescents knowledge about sexuality is enough and I do not think they need to learn more.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

21. You share the same religion with your adolescent.

Yes No

22. My religion permits me to discuss all sex topics

Yes No

23. I will never discuss sex with my child because my religion strongly oppose it.

Yes No

24. Religious scriptures and intensive religious preaching can replace sex education in my adolescent's life.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

25. Adolescent participation in religious activities will make them to busy and unwilling to get involved in premarital sex.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

26. Talking to my adolescent about sex is against my religious doctrine and belief.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree
Strongly disagree

27. According to my religion discussing about sex is sinful

Yes No

28. Sex education is against my moral values.

Yes No

29. I am ashamed to discuss about sex education to my child.

Yes No

30. I don't have much awareness about the purpose of sex education.

Yes No

LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME



SANIYA GEORGE

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT

FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK

BY

SANIYA GEORGE

REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR031

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST.PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR -**

670706

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME** is a bona fide record of work done by **SANIYA GEORGE** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF DELNA ABRAHAM** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME** submitted by **SANIYA GEORGE** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF. DELNA ABARAHAM

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **SANIYA GEORGE**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

SANIYA GEORGE

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR.SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF.DELNA ABRAHAM (faculty supervisor) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

SANIYA GEORGE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the life satisfaction of older adults at old age home. The study focuses on that factors influencing of life satisfaction in older adults and also to study the problems faced in old age. The sample consisted of 30 respondents (12 males and 18 females) ranging from 60 to 75 years of age. The questionnaire was self-made and went to data collection in three old age home. The results showed that majority of the respondents are satisfied living in old age home.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES	1
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 REVIEWS	4-8
2.3 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	10
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	10
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	10
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	10

3.3 VARIABLES _____	11
3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE _____	11
3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE _____	11
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN _____	11
3.5 PILOT STUDY _____	11
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY _____	11
3.7 SAMPLING _____	11
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION _____	12
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA _____	12
3.8.1 SECONDARY DATA _____	12
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION _____	12
3.10 PRE-TEST _____	12
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION _____	12
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS _____	12
 CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION _____	13
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION _____	13-40
4.3 CONCLUSION _____	41
 CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS _____	42-44
5.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY _____	44
5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH _____	44

5.4 CONCLUSION	45
BIBLIOGRAPHY	46
APPENDIX	47-49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	GENDER	13
2	RESIDENCE	14
3	MARITAL STATUS	15
4	FAMILY TYPE	16
5	HAVE CHILDREN	17
6	PENSION OF THE RESPONDENTS	18
7	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FROM FAMILY	19
8	FAMILY SUPPORT	20
9	EMOTIONAL PROBLEM	21
10	ISOLATION AND LONEILNESS	22
11	FEELING LONELY	23
12	FACING NEGLECTED BY FAMILY AND RELATIVES	24
13	EXPERIENCED VERBAL ABUSE	25
14	POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE	26
15	SATISFIED WITH MEDICAL CARE	27
16	SATISFIED WITH FACILITIES GIVEN FROM CARE TAKER	28
17	FACILITIES TO CONTACT FAMILY	29
18	SATISFACTION OF HYGEINIC CONDITION	30
19	SATISFIED WITH OTHER FACILITIES OF LIVING PLACE	31
20	RECOMMENDATION OF OLD AGE HOME TO OTHERS	32
21	REGULARLY PARTICIPATING IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES	33

22	SATISFACTION OF PRESENT LIFE	34
23	INTERESTING IN SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES	35
24	SPENDING FREE TIME	36
25	SATISFACTION WITH ABILITY TO PERFORM DAILY ROUTINES	37
26	POSITIVE THINGS HAPPEN IN FUTURE	38
27	PROPER CARE	39
28	SATISFACTION OF COLLEAGUES WITH THE FACILITIES	40

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study on life satisfaction of older adults who are live in old age homes. The study focuses on factors that influencing of life satisfaction in older adults and also to study the problems that are faced by older adults. Ageing is becoming a problem for the new generation now as well as the elder people. Ageing is very big issue these days because so many older people are live in old age homes, nursing home, even their own children reject them. Now the culture, the structure and function of society is completely changed and elderly have lost their respect and space in family and they have to move on the old age homes. Old age homes are increasing day by day because the person who is over 60 their children start to neglecting and after their marriage life they think their parents are an extra layer in their family. The problems which are mostly faced by older people in old age homes are may be physical, social, as well as psychological. People like these are always dissatisfied. Life satisfaction is very important in life of older people, they have the right to deserve it. The study is very important at present because the study examines their life satisfaction, needs, the role of an older adult live in old age homes. The study may help to create an aware the older people who live in old age homes and various problems faced by older adults to the public.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

A study on life satisfaction of older adults at old age home.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To study the life satisfaction of older adults at old age home.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To study the demographic facts of older adults.

To study the socio-economic problems of older adults.

To study the factors influencing of their life satisfaction.

To know the availability of facilities in old age home.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will help the researcher to know the importance of older people and getting knowledge about the life satisfaction of older adults. Ageing is an ongoing problem today, as a result, many elderly people live in old age homes. There has been an increase in the demand for old age homes in India and all countries of the world, as elderly individuals do experience problems in living alone or with their children. Although many researchers have already conducted research studies of elderly people living in it, we can see that different findings in each study. Many people come to live in old age homes abandoned by their children, they have some health problems, live alone in houses or the benefits of living in old age homes. The study focuses on life satisfaction of older adults. If they have life satisfaction it is the way in which people show their feelings, emotions and moods. In older adult's life satisfaction is may be living with children, family relationships, financial stability or contacts. The population of older adults increasing every year, in their life there may be some factors influencing for their life satisfaction whether live in old age homes and family. As social worker, the researcher finds the importance of older living in old age home, needs, quality and freedom of life. The main purpose of the study to understand the satisfaction level of older adults in old age home, and the factors influencing of life satisfaction. But even they have various problems faced, so it is need to understand the major old age problems.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter 1 introduction includes the statement of the problem and title of the study is "life satisfaction of older adults at old age home". It also includes the objectives of the study, significance of the study and chapterization.

The chapter 2 includes the review of literature, the reviews of relevant and related studies of life satisfaction of older adults. It is theoretical and empirical in logical order.

The chapter 3 includes research methodology, theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts, dependent and independent variables, research design, universe and unit

of the study, source of data, tools and methods of data collection, method of analyzing data etc.

The chapter 4 mainly deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data and conclusion.

The chapter 5 is about the major findings, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Ageing is natural and universal phenomenon. Every individual in this world undergoes the process of ageing. Old age is the last stage of human lifespan therefore, it is the responsibility of every person to protect them. Today, many elderly people living in old age home, nursing home, live alone due to lack of care from their children. So many older people living in old age home due to abandoned from children, financial problems or may be health issues, there will be no satisfaction in their life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Older adults are group of people who in the contemporary world, constitute a growing population with special needs. The population of older adults increasing every year. According to the World Health Organization, currently around 650 million people are over 60 years old and by 2050 this figure is expected to reach two billion. Life satisfaction is the way in which people show their feelings, emotions, and moods. It is how they feel about their directions and options in the future. Life satisfaction has recently introduced as the best indicator of quality of life. An old age home is a shelter that is home to older and needy people who the family has abandoned. In old age homes, these people are taken care of food, clothing, and shelter.

A literature of review is a study or more accurately, a survey involving scholarly material, with specific topic or research question. Therefore, to write literature review, it is compulsory that you real expert in the object of study. The results and findings will be published and made available to the public, namely scientists working in the same area of research.

2.2 REVIEWS

Life satisfaction by Lorie Sousa and Sonja Lyubomirsky (2001). life satisfaction. University of California is a study states that satisfaction with one's life implies a contentment with or acceptance of one's life circumstances, or the fulfillment of one's wants and needs for one's life as a whole. In essence, life satisfaction is subjective assessment of the quality of one's life. Because it is inherently an evaluation, judgments of life satisfaction have a large cognitive component.

An older person is defined by the United Nations as a person who is over 60 years of age. The World Health Organization states that, the number and proportion of people aged 60 years and older in the population is increasing. In 2019, the number of people aged 60 years and older was 1 billion. This number will increase to 1.4 billion by 2030

and 2.1 billion by 2050. This increase occurring at an unprecedented pace and will accelerate in coming decades, particularly in developing countries.

Radhika Kapur. (2018) living at elderly age homes. University of Delhi is a study states there have been an increase within the existence of the aged people in India in the past and the country is regarded of having the second largest aged population in the world. Family is considered to be the main support and the security for the elderly individuals. In urban and rural areas, people who are educated, wealthy and possess strong belief, values and norms regard elderly individuals and pay them great deal of respect, their needs are adequately taken care of and they are consulted when any important decisions are to be made. On the other hand, underprivileged, poverty stricken and deprived individuals and families who do not possess the resources, finances and other means to take care of elderly consider them as a burden and send them to old age homes where their needs can be adequately taken care of. Old age means decline in one's physical ability, mental ability, the regular giving up of participation within the socio- economic activities, and a transfer in profitable position moving from economic independence to economic dependence upon other's for sustenance. This article is state that number of benefits of living in old age homes such as in any kind of old age homes, elderly individuals are always safe and live their lives in a peace full manner. Old age homes are good shelter for elderly people who are alone at home and abandoned by their children. They are providing good services, food, sleeping recreation, reading. Doctor make visit to the old age homes on a weekly for regular checkup. This article explains all the functions and good features of an old age home. Old age home is a good solution for those who are left alone by their children, abundance, and due to financial problems. They will get happiness and good medical care in old age home. This article explains the causes of living of the elderly in old age homes, difficulties and problems experienced by the elderly individuals, depression amongst the elderly living in old age homes

Baba Gnana Kumar, Gita P.C, Baby M. K and John Pradeepkumar (2021). A study on life satisfaction of elderly people among old age homes in Bengaluru. International Journal of Development Research. Eight percent of the population was recorded 60 years and above in 2011 Census, and it is expected to increase its share to 12.5 percent and 20 percent by 2026 and 2050 respectively. In this regard, to

assess their existing economic condition of elderly in terms of housing condition, availability of assets and access and freedom to spend money the present research is done. The results indicated that elderly persons stress is not created due to age, gender, occupation and income.

The Indian culture promotes taking care of elders in the family and living together. As a result, Elder abuse was not even seen as a problem in India. The reasons behind the older peoples living in old age homes due to dual career families and inclination towards nuclear families, the youngsters are unable to dedicate time and effort to the elders in the family. The pressure at the workplace and also the economic constraints in families. The objectives of the study to assess their existing economic condition of elderly in terms of housing condition, availability of assets and assess and freedom to spend money, to assess the availability and utilization of health care services by the elderly, to assess of elderly to various welfare schemes and health insurance. This study states that due to change in family system in India, the elderly needs financial, physical, medical, emotional and psychological support. This study needs to understand the issues of the elderly especially in urban areas with regard to their existing status in terms of economic and health condition and the family support by them. In present it is need to understand the current situations and life style of older adults living in old age homes.

Gayatri Rajkumari. (2021) A study of Elderly Living in Old Age Homes in Manipur. India. The study was conducted in four old age homes at Manipal, India. India is now facing ageing due to older people increase every year. Recently ageing is big issue, so many older people living in old age house due abandoned from their children, live alone. Demographic, socio-economic, and structural challenges are also taking place within the family. During this period every older people so many problems as result of that older people living in old age homes. But even living in old age homes can have their own problems as human beings, so that it is the significant area to study. The study examined the socio-economic profile elderly who are living in old age home. This study tells that the most elderly in the old age homes were from rural background. This study says that common reasons that elderly people living old age homes there were verbal abuse daughter in law, financial constraints, verbal abuse of son, nobody to look after, physical abuse, tarnishing self- respect, health issues and many more. The

objectives of this study to explore the reasons for shifting in the old age homes, to know the perceptions and suggestions of the elderly regarding the availability of facilities in the old age homes.

The study revealed that the most of the elderly in the old age homes were from rural area, illiterate, widowed and are economically dependent on others. The reasons above mentioned are that they are compelled them to shift old age homes, but the findings have shown that the most of the elderly were satisfied with the facilities provided in the institute and many more expressed their view that everything is provided for free when their own family doesn't, there is nothing to complain about.

Shrestha MK, Adhikari RD, Ranjitkar UD and Chand, (2019). Life Satisfaction among senior citizens in a Community of Kathmandu. Nepal. A Life satisfaction in senior citizens has been used as an indicator to evaluate senior citizens life conditions, reflecting multiple and broad domains. In this study the researcher states that the life satisfaction among elderly has become an important issue in geriatric care. A study conducting in Netherlands by Puvill showed that older people were satisfied with their lives than is often believed, even when they experienced health issues. There are some factors that associated with in life satisfaction like more education, better physical and psychological health, social support.

The results of this study showed that most (82.7%) of the senior citizens were satisfied with overall satisfaction level. The final findings of this study that the most of the senior citizens were satisfied with their life and only few senior citizens were dissatisfied. Hence this study suggested that efforts should be directed towards enhancement of life satisfaction of senior citizens through providing sufficient financial support, having good family income, and having ownership in property.

Arzu Sener. (2010) Factors affecting life satisfaction in old age (2010). Hacettepe University. As the elderly population is expected to increase gradually, enhancing their physical and mental health has become one of the most crucial goals. Through such enhancement, they can contribute to society rather than creating difficulties for their families and society. Accordingly, studies on this issue are given importance. In these studies, life satisfaction, as an important determinant of life quality, is concentrated to be risk group in terms of mental health, which is affected by life

satisfaction. The concept of 'life satisfaction' means wellness with reference to dimensions like happiness, peace, self-confidence and so on. Thus, an individual's level of satisfaction comes onto the stage as it influences the condition of being mentally healthy and the process of maintaining relationships with society.

Gishy Vijayakumar. Elsa Sanatombi Devi, Preethy Jawahar (2016). Life Satisfaction of Elderly in Families and Old age homes: A Comparative Study. Manipal University. This study was conducted in seven old age homes and families in urban areas, 51 from old age homes and other 51 from families. Old age is one of the difficult stages of life, affecting wellbeing of elderly population. This study was undertaken to assess and compare the life satisfaction of the elderly living in families and old age homes. This paper focuses are on comparing the life satisfaction of elderly people living in families and old age home, which was enlighten with need for implementing strategies for addressing these needs of the elderly population in the country for improving their quality of life.

The total findings of this study were 102 elderly were included in the study. About 33.3% of the elderly individuals living old age homes are dissatisfied with life while it is about only 5.9% in those living in families. 90.2% and 62.7% of the elderly were satisfied with life among those living in families and old age home respectively. 03.9% in each group were very satisfied with their life. The life satisfaction elderly living in old age homes were severely affected than those living in families.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Ageing is a natural and universal phenomenon. It has its own dynamics and effects which are beyond human control. Every person in this world undergoes the process of ageing. Old age is the last stage of human life span therefore, it is the responsibility of every person to protect them. Today, many elderly people living in old age home due to lack of care from their children. Many of them today may or may not be satisfied with life. So many older people living in old age home due to abandoned from children, financial problems or may be health issues, there will be no satisfaction in their life. Life satisfaction of older adults is depending upon how they live in family and old age home and positive attitude towards others. So many factors influencing life satisfaction of older adults the results of a study by Li et al. showed that life satisfaction in older

adults is associated with level of education, financial resources, self- assessment of health, receiving financial support from children and satisfying their support, staying at home, seeing and visiting neighbors and inviting them to dinner. But these are not the reasons that make the lives of old age home, maybe they are communicate with each other who are living in old age home, providing good quality of health services, they don't need to think about any obligations.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a set of systematic techniques and plans used in research to resolve problem. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted. It describes and analysis how a researcher intends to carry out their research. This chapter includes the definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre- test, method of data collection and analysis.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 Life Satisfaction

“Life Satisfaction is the degree to which a person positively evaluates the overall quality of his/her life as a whole. In other words, how much the person likes the life he/she leads.” (Ruud Verhoeven)

3.2.1.2 Older Adults

An Older Adults is defined by the United Nations as a person who is over 60 years of age

3.2.1.3 Old age home

A residence where old people live and cared for when old age prevents themselves in their own homes. (By Collins English Dictionary)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

3.2.2.1 Life satisfaction

An individual who is able to achieve their needs, satisfied with physical health, family well-being and their activities.

3.2.2.2 Older Adults

An individual who is aged 60 years or retirees.

3.2.2.3 Old Age Home

An old age home is a shelter that is home to the older and needy people who have health problems and who the family has abandoned.

3.3 VARIABLE

A variable in research simply refers to person, place, thing, or phenomenon that the researcher trying to measure. In this study the variables are life satisfaction and older adults.

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Life satisfaction

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Older adults

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. It is design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation or population. The study was conducted among the thirty older adults by using sampling method and using self- made questionnaire. Researcher wants to know about the life satisfaction of older adults at old age home.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

Pilot study conducted before the main study. The main aim of the pilot study is to test the feasibility and variability of the study. The researcher conducted pilot study before collecting data the data and gave an idea about the research topic.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study in Kannur district at three old age homes.

The unit of the study is an Older Adult.

3.7 SAMPLING

The sampling method used for the study is Stratified Sampling. Stratified sampling is a type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups or

strata to complete the sampling process. The researcher divides the subject into subgroups called strata based on characteristics like gender, age.

3.8 SOURSES OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected through primary data and secondary data.

3.8.1 Primary data

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 Secondary data

Secondary data collected through referred by articles, books, websites, published articles related to this topic.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected data from thirty older adults in Kannur district. Researcher had used self- made questionnaires as the tool for collecting primary data.

3.10 PRETEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the targeted population, to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected from the older adults using questioning method through self - made questionnaire. The questions which were prepared and pretested were asked to thirty older adults directly and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomenon derived from the data. Through analysis of the data the researcher could find the relation between the variables. In this study the researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

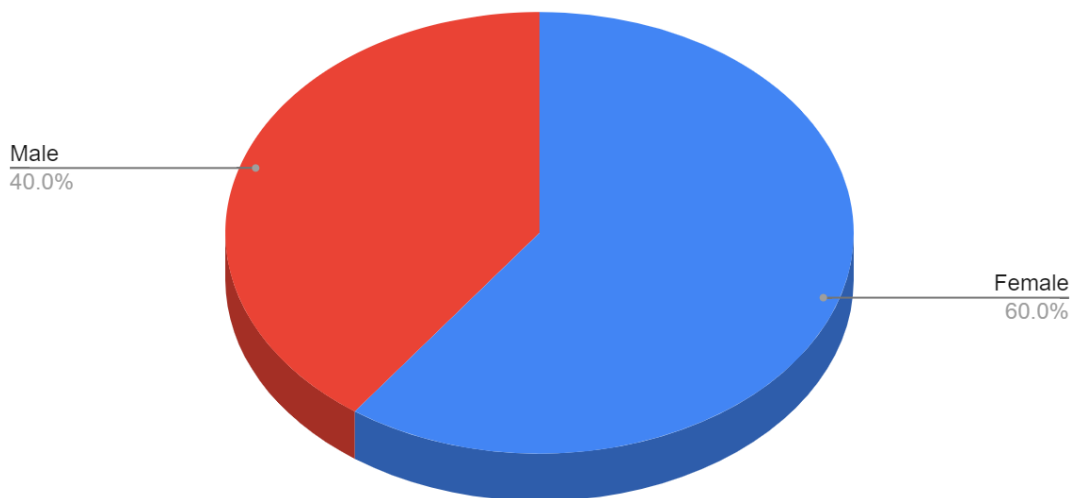
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in research process. It is the area of critical examination of the assembled and grouped data for studying the characteristics of the object under study and for determining the pattern of relationship among the variables relating.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

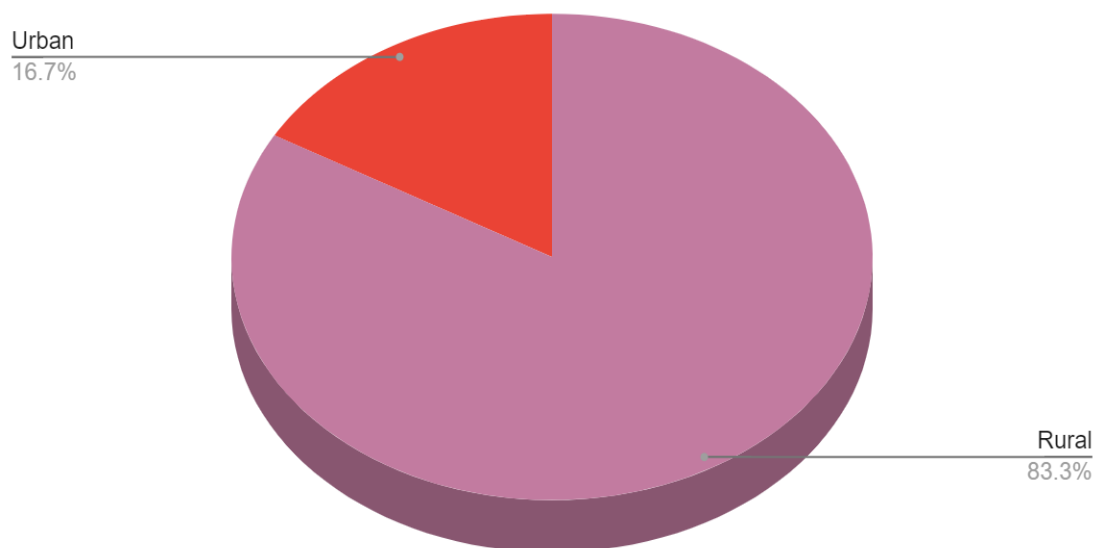
Figure 1



The above pie chart shows the Gender of participation of people on the study. It is observed from this chart that 40.0% of the respondents are from male and 60.0% from women. The male respondents were less as compared to female respondents.

4.2.2 RESIDENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

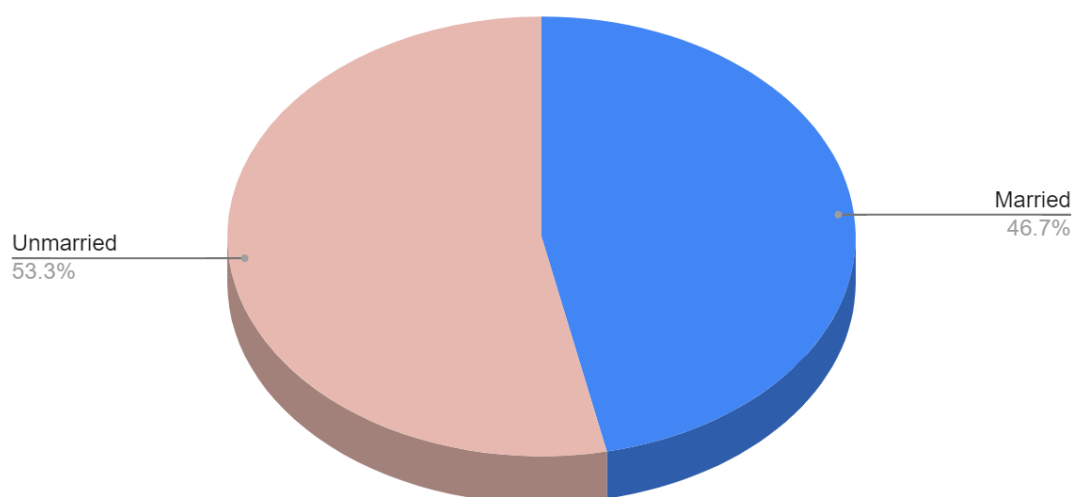
Figure 2



The above pie chart reveals that 83.3 % of the respondents from rural area whereas 16 % from urban area. Older people in rural areas complain of poor quality of life than those in the cities and towns. They are disadvantaged by economic, health problems. The elderly in rural areas are largely landless Labourers, surviving on day to day earnings without any long-term savings. They are no longer physically strong because of their age and capacity to do work.

4.2.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

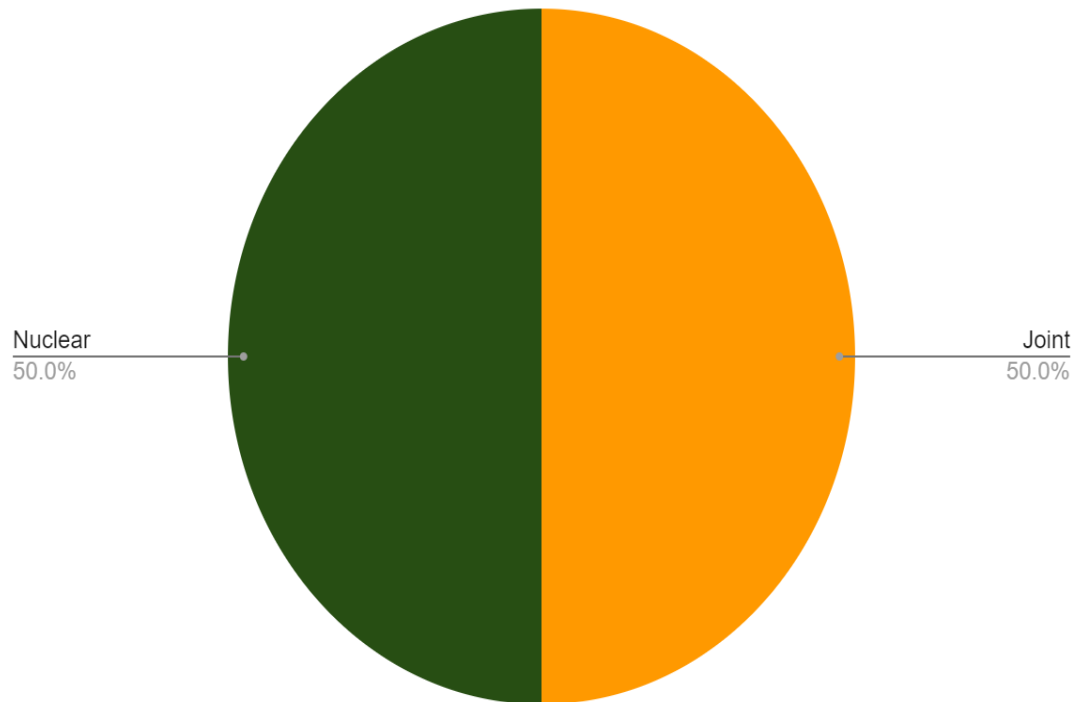
Figure 3



Marital status decides the way of life. The results reveal that 53.3 % of the respondents are unmarried. 46.7 % of the respondents are married. In this chart shows clearly the reason why more of the older adults living in old age home because they are unmarried and alone.

4.2.4 FAMILY TYPE OF THE RESPONDENTS

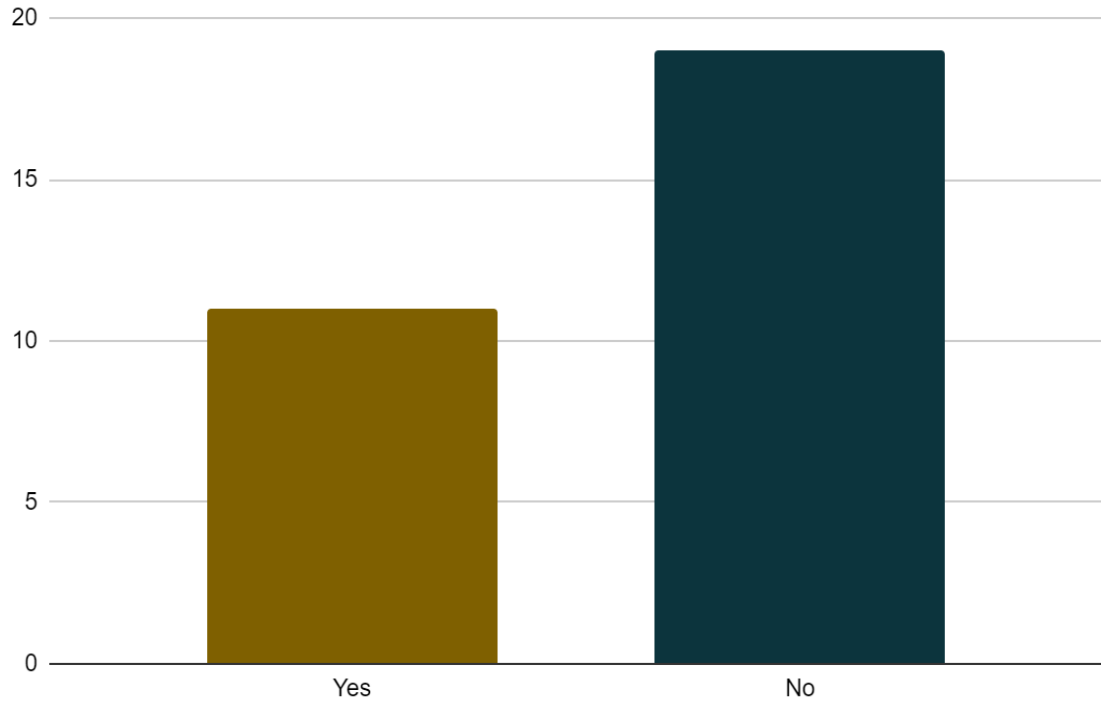
Figure4



It is evident from the chart that 90 % of the respondents are from nuclear family and the remaining 10 % of the respondents are from joint family. Older adults from both the joint family and nuclear family that living in old age home.

4.2.5 HAVE CHILDREN

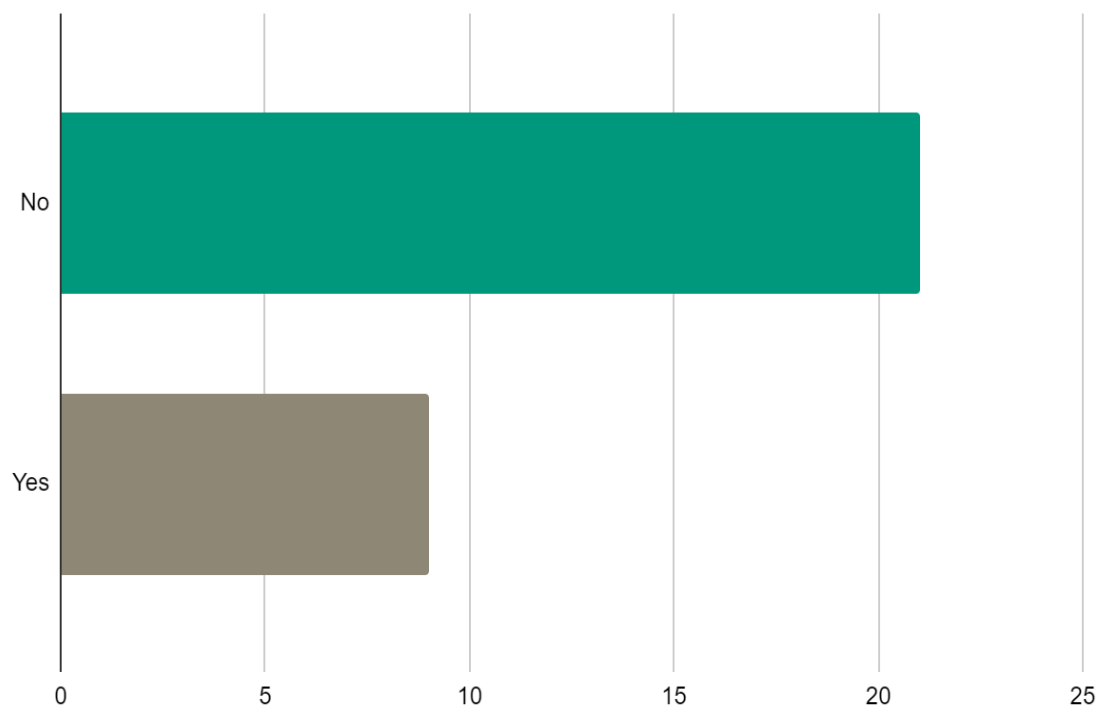
Figure5



The above figure shows that 36.7 % of the respondents have children, remaining 63.3 % of the respondents not have children. Out of 63.3 % of the respondents some of them are unmarried and few were married but they have no children. So, this is the situation that they come to the old age home because they have no children and therefore no one to protect them.

4.2.6 PENSION OF THE RESPONDENTS

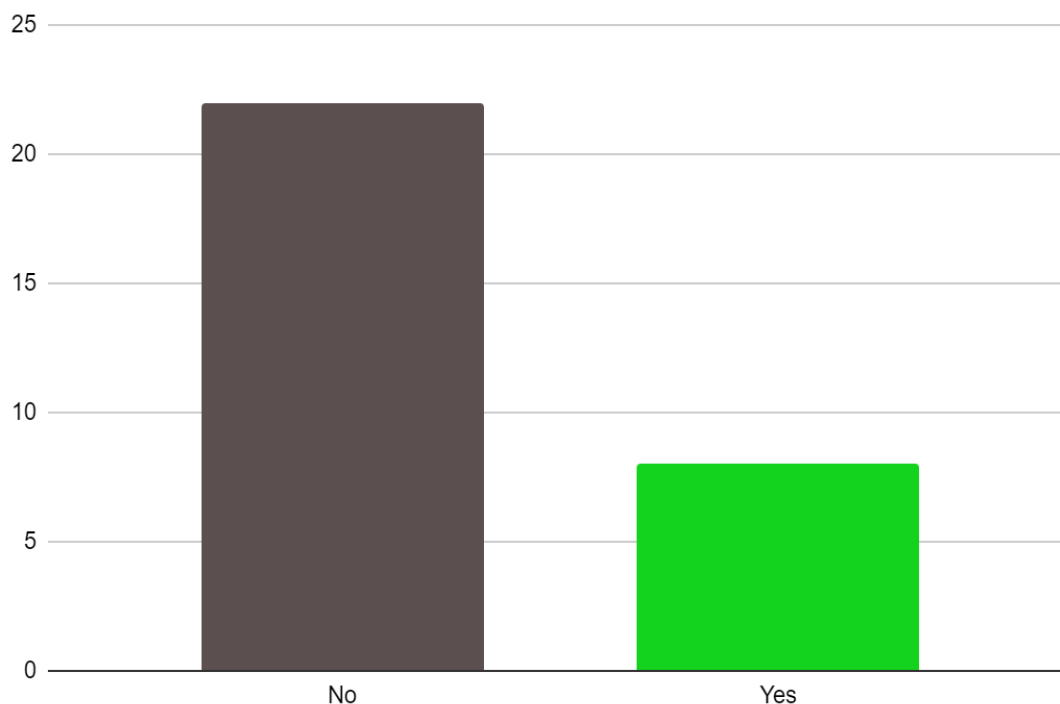
Figure 6



The above chart reveals that 30 % of the respondents have pension remaining 70% of the respondents not having pension. Through this detail most of the respondents are not economically independent. In the 70 % respondents some of the respondents are bothered their economic needs some of are not aware about this and remaining other few respondents are from outside Kerala.

4.2.7 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FROM FAMILY FOR RESPONDENCE

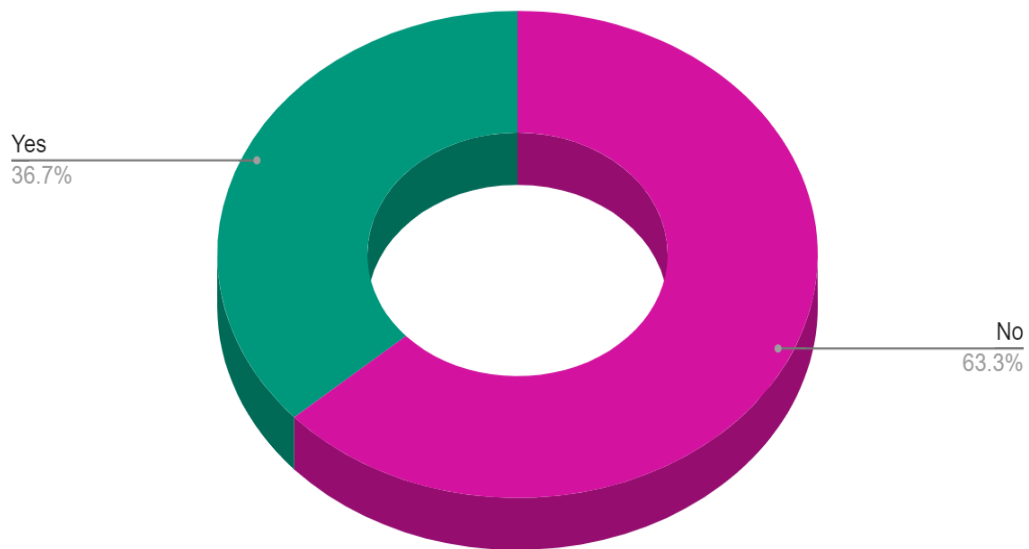
Figure 7



The above chart is about the economic support they get from family, in this chart it easily understandable that 73.3 % of the respondents has not get economic support from family, 26.7 % of the respondents getting economic support from family. It is very clear that the very few respondents getting economic support and others are not getting economic support because of some reasons like they are from poor family or they are not married.

4.2.8 FAMILY SUPPORT FOR THE RESPONDENTS

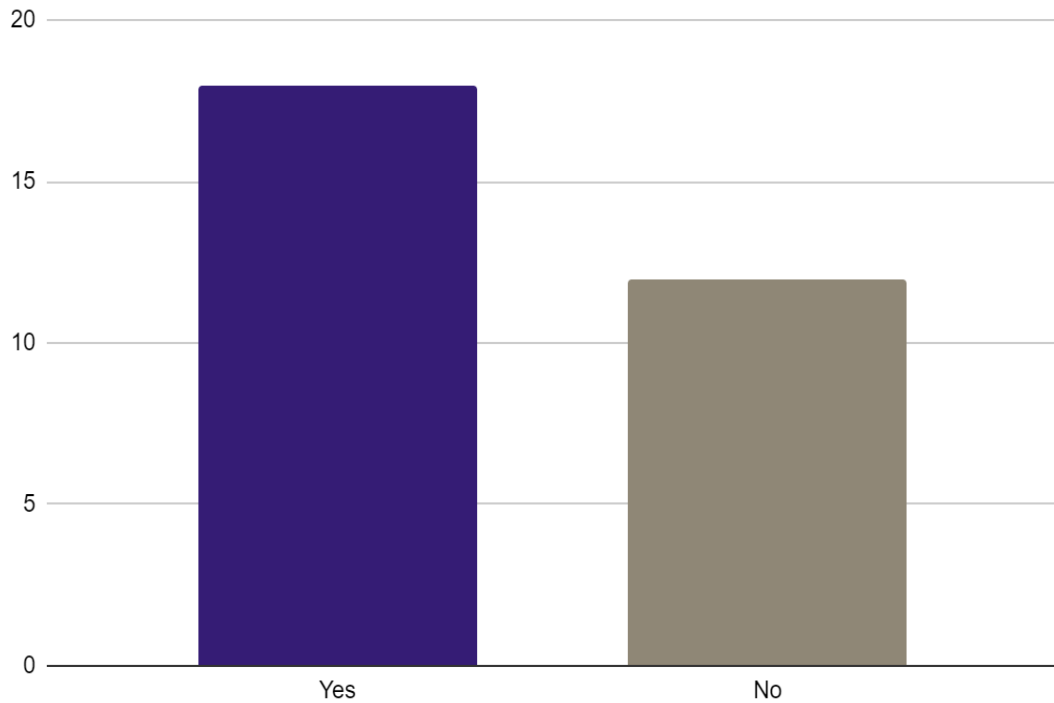
Figure 8



It is clear from the pie chart 36.7 % of respondents have family support because they have children and relatives in family, they get family support. 63.3% respondents have not getting family support because they are unmarried, they have no children and also have the view that it is not the responsibility of relatives to look after the elderly and that there is need to protect them.

4.2.9 EMOTIONAL PROBLEM

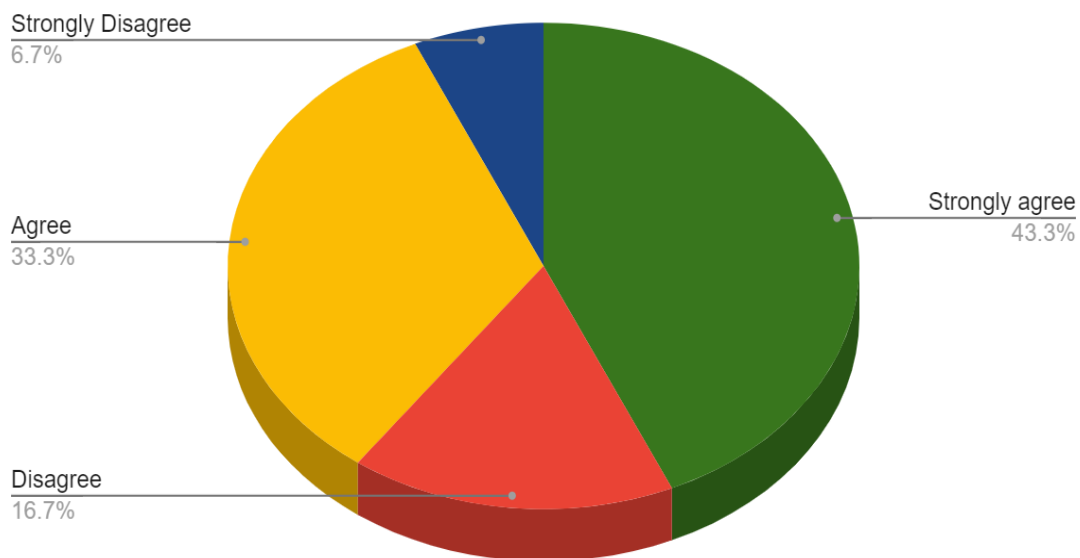
Figure 9



In this figure the result reveals that is 60% of the respondents have emotional problem because they may have happy when they stayed at home, but when they suddenly moved to another place they may not able to adjust. 40% of respondents no emotional problem because they are happy when they live with others in the old age home.

4.2.10 ISOLATION AND LONEILNESS

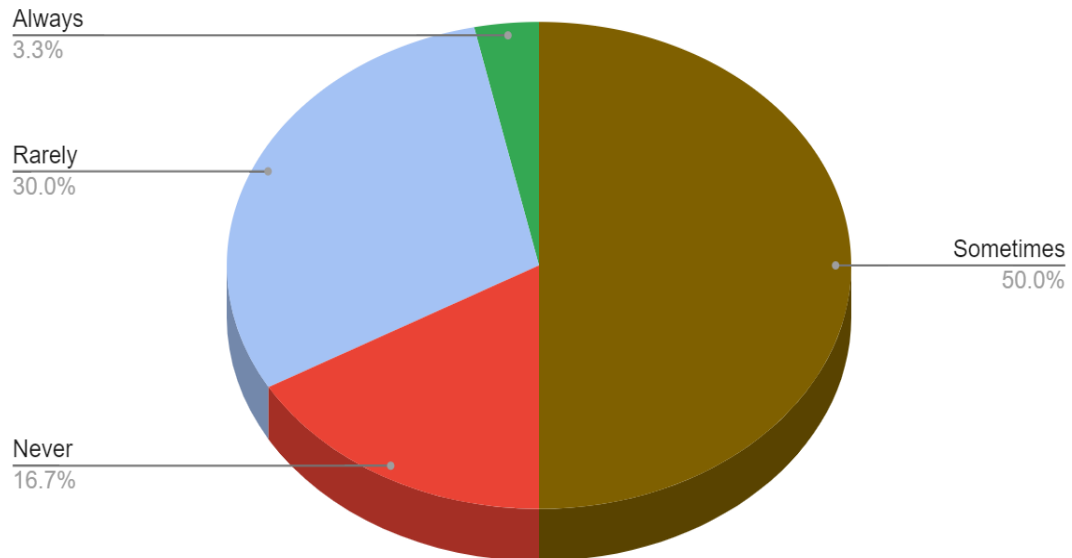
Figure 10



The above pie chart is about the isolation and loneliness of respondents that they feeling may or may not. 43.3 % of the respondents and 33.3% percent of respondents strongly agree or agree to this statement due they think that no one is looking out for them and that no one cares about them. 6.7% of the respondents and 16.7 % of the respondents were strongly against this statement. Those who do not agree to this statement maybe they are friendly and interact well with others in old age home.

4.2.11 FEELING LONELY

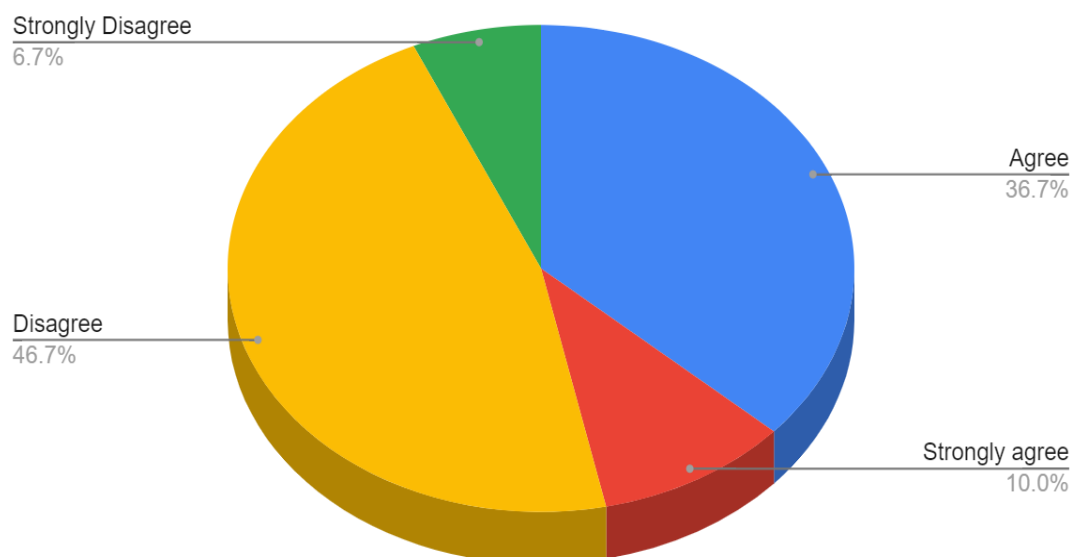
Figure 11



The above chart clearly shows the feeling of loneliness in old age home. Out of the total 30 respondents, 50% of the respondents feeling loneliness. 3.3% of the respondents always feeling loneliness. 30 percent of the respondents rarely feeling loneliness and 16.7% of the respondents never feeling loneliness. The respondents feel lonely because they have no close bonding with other inmates of old age homes and loss of network of their friends.

4.2.12 FACING NEGLECTED BY FAMILY AND RELATIVES

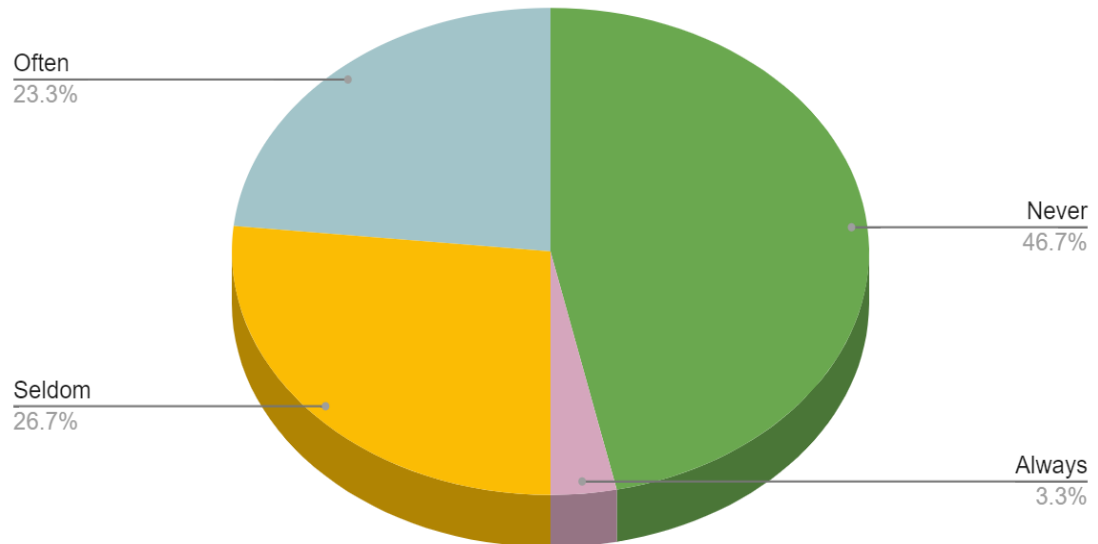
Figure 12



This figure reveals that 10% of the respondents were strongly agree that neglected by family and relatives. 36.7% respondents were agreeing that they are neglected by family and relatives. 46.7% that disagree that neglected by family and relatives. Only 6.7% of the respondents were never neglected by family and relatives. Family plays an important role in older persons life. Traditionally older persons of the family live with their children and receive family care and support. But according to the results of the chart the respondents had faced neglection by family and relatives. This act of family may be the reason for their shift to old age home.

4.2.13 EXPERIENCED VERBAL ABUSE

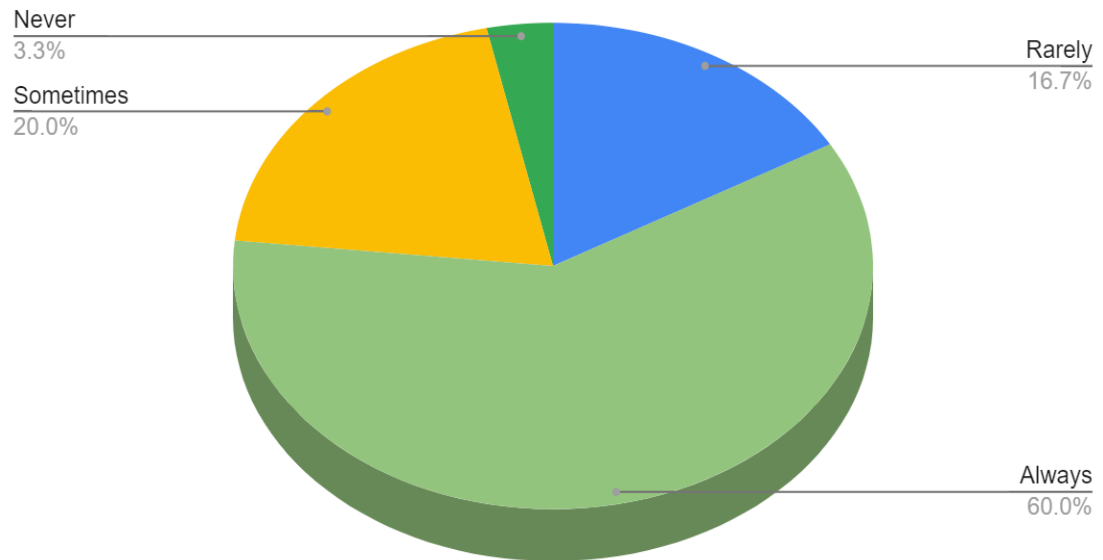
Figure 13



This figure reveals that 3.3% of the respondents are always experienced verbal abuse from family members before coming the old age home. 46.7% of the respondents were never experienced verbal abuse. 26.7% of the respondents were rarely feeling verbal abuse from family members. 23.3% of the respondents often feeling verbal abuse. The respondents also stated that after the marriage of their sons or daughter they had experienced verbal abuse, they did not take care of them. They faced adjustment problems with in the family.

4.2.14 POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE

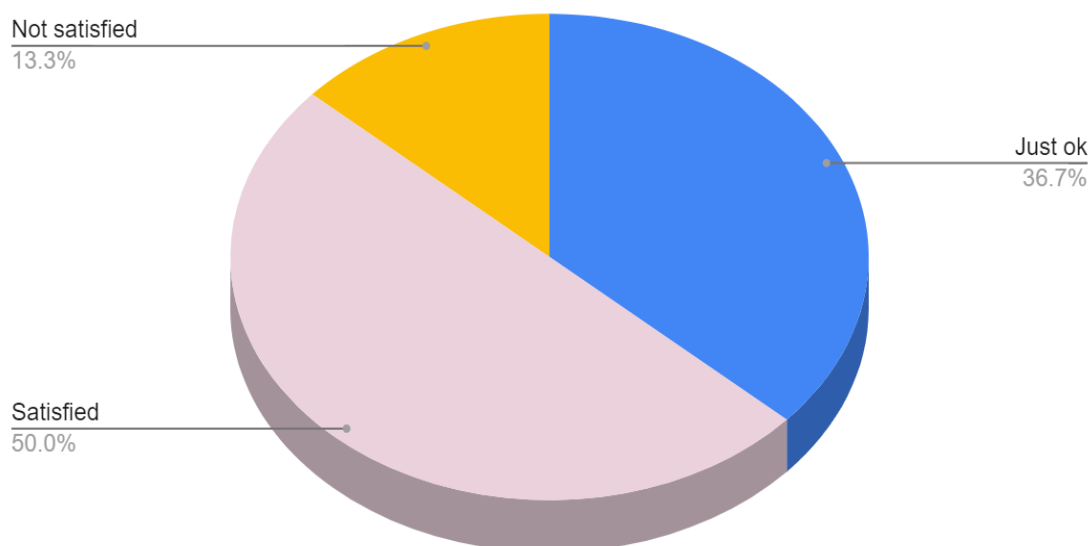
Figure 14



This figure shows that the 60% of the respondents always having positive relationship with others in care home because they like to talk more with them and interacting with them will give them a good mind relief. 20% of the respondents sometimes having positive relationship with others. 16.7% of the respondents rarely having positive relation and 3.3% of the respondents never maintain a positive relationship with others in care home.

4.2.15 SATISFIED WITH MEDICAL CARE

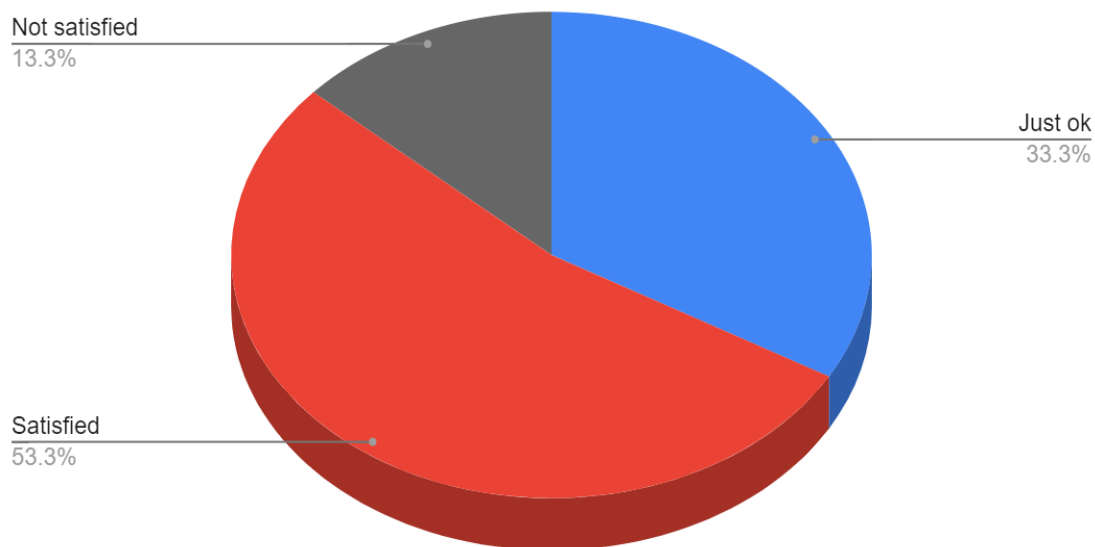
Figure 15



The above chart shows the result of respondent's satisfaction with medical that is given by care home. Half of the respondents are satisfied with medical care given from there, 36.7% respondents are just ok with medical care because the behavior from the medical staff and treat well, and 13.3 percent respondents are not satisfied with medical care is given by care home because the medical staff members may not be treating according to their health condition.

4.2.16 SATISFIED WITH THE FACILITIES IS GIVEN FROM CARE TAKER

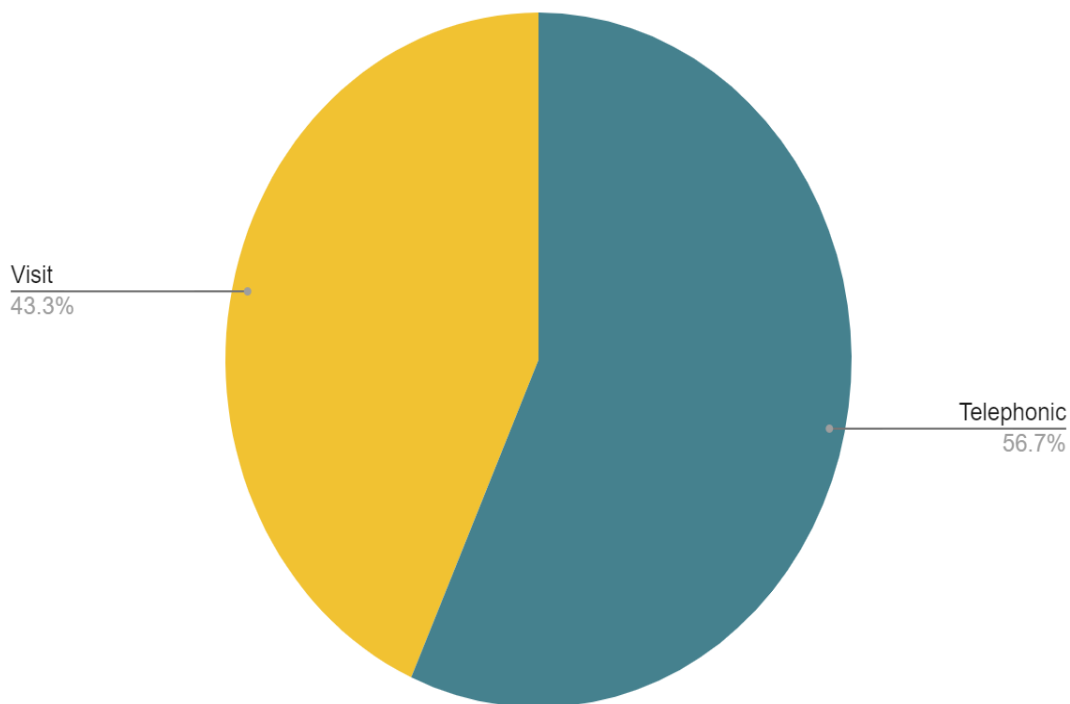
Figure 16



The above figure shows that respondent's satisfaction with facilities is given from care taker. Only 13.3% of respondents are not satisfied with the statement because due to the misbehavior from care taker or they feeling they are not cared about them but 53.3% of respondents are fully satisfied with facilities given from care taker and 33.3% respondents are just ok with the statement because the respondents stated that the care taker is involved in their wellbeing. It is clear from the data analysis that the majority of respondent's opinion that the involvement of care takers is necessary in their wellbeing

4.2.17 FACILITIES TO CONTACT WITH YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS

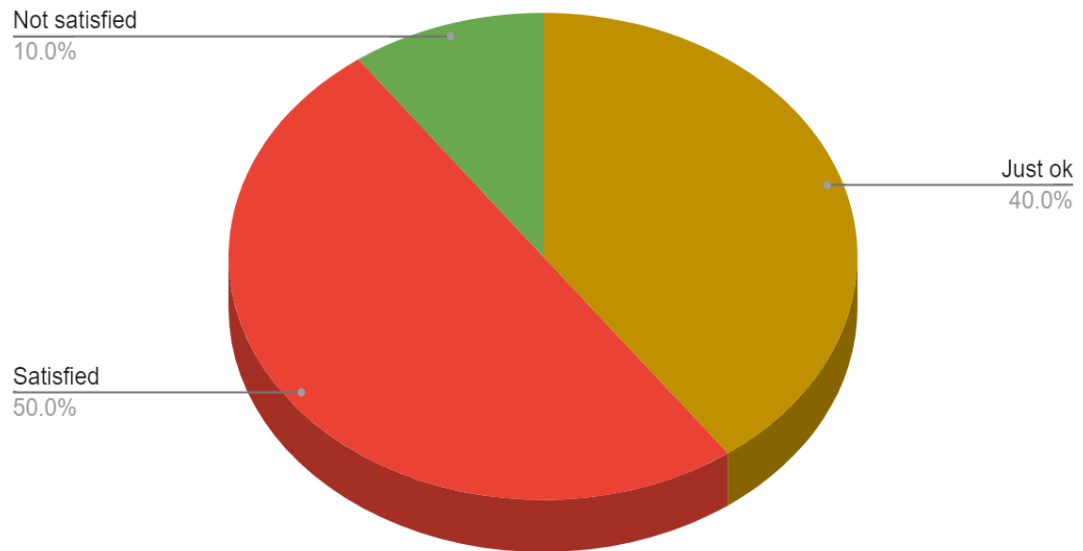
Figure 17



The above chart shows about the facilities that are given from care home to contact the respondent's family and relatives. 56.7% of respondents are using telephonic facility and others 43.3% of respondents contact through direct visiting to contact their family. These are two facilities mostly used by respondents to contact with their family, relatives and friends. Majority of the respondents contact their family by telephone, even their family are not calling every day, they are contacted mostly through telephone.

4.2.18 SATISFACTION OF HYGEINIC CONDITION

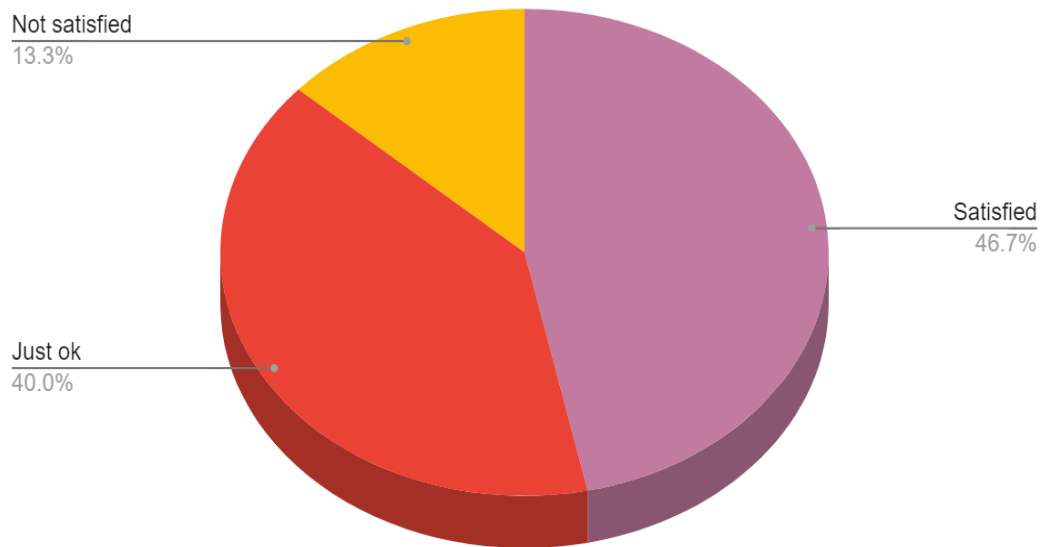
Figure 18



The above pie chart is about the respondent's satisfaction of hygienic condition of the care home. In this it is very clear that half of the respondents are satisfied with the hygienic condition in the care home, 40% of the respondents are just ok with that because the staff members are cared about their hygienic facilities and only 10% of respondents are not satisfied with this because they suddenly move to another place, they are not adapt hygienic facilities there.

4.2.19 SATISFIED WITH OTHER FACILITIES OF LIVING PLACE

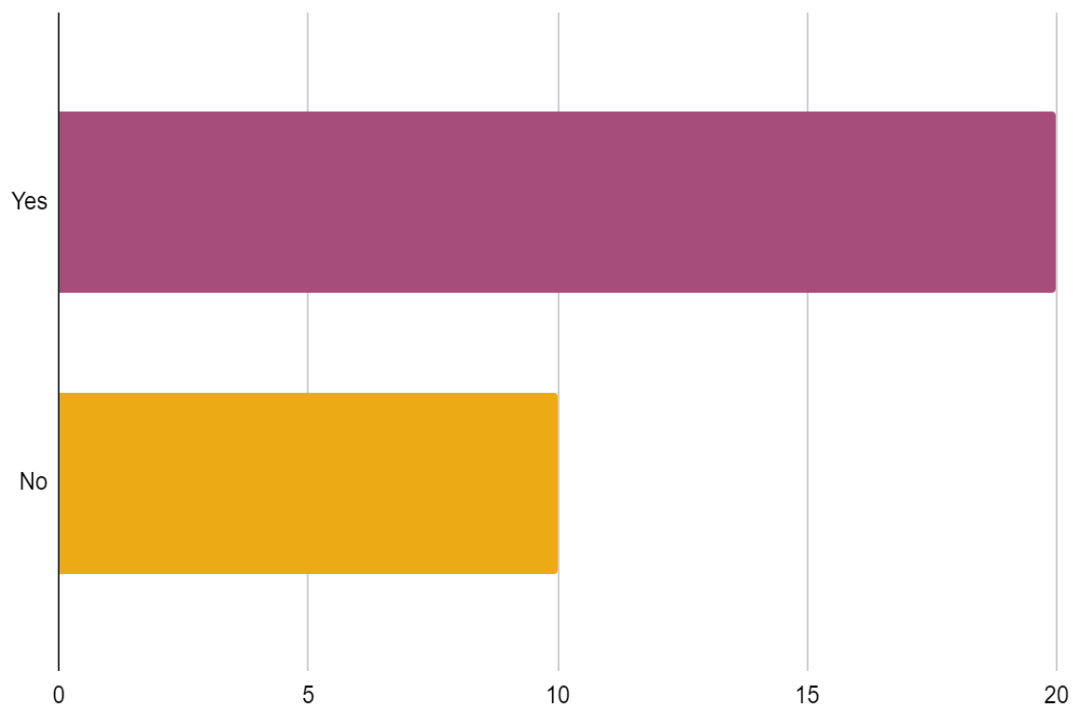
Figure 19



This chart is about the satisfaction of respondents to other facilities in care home. 46.7% of respondents are satisfied, 40% of respondents are just ok with other facilities, because the old age home may provide facilities as per the needs of old age persons and only 13.3% of respondents are not satisfied the other facilities in care home because they didn't get more facilities than staying at home.

4.2.20 RECOMMENDATION OF CARE HOME TO OTHERS

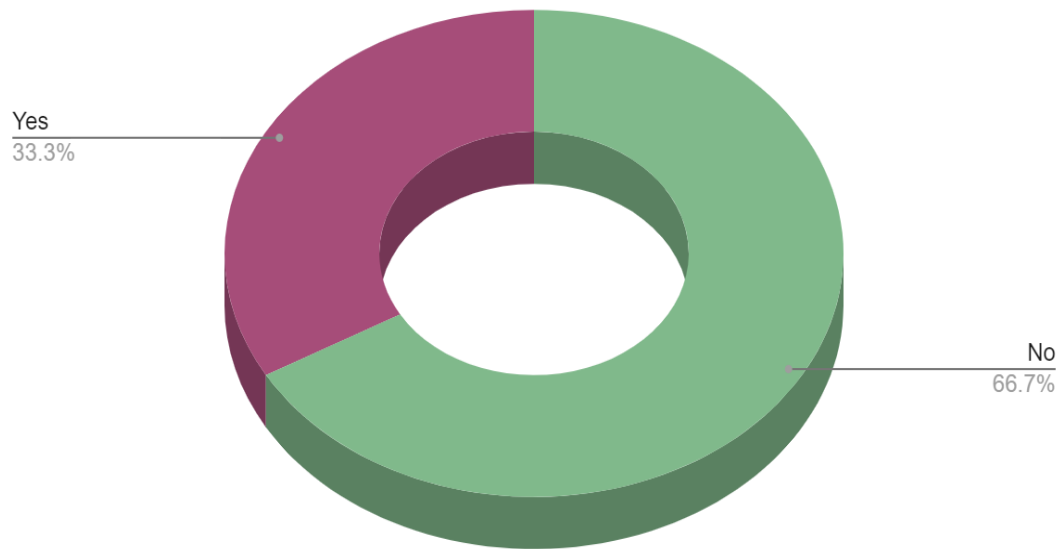
Figure 20



The above chart is about the respondents recommend the care home to someone. 66.7% of respondents surely recommend the care home to others, if anyone who is suffering from their children or relatives, they would surely suggest the old age home. 33.3% respondents are against to this statement because they are not satisfied with facilities given from the old age home.

4.2.21 REGULARLY PARTICIPATE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

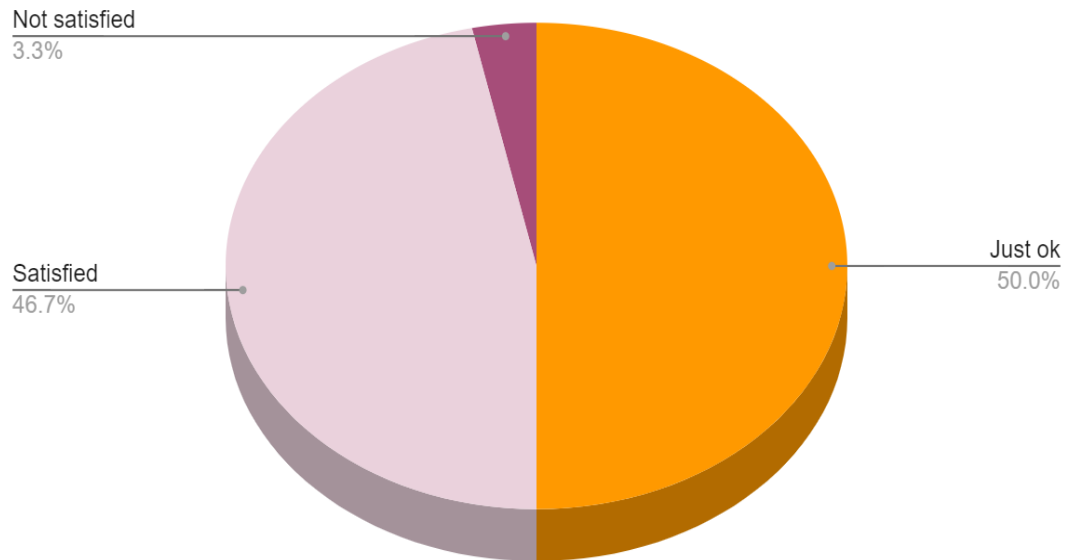
Figure 21



66.7% of respondents are able to regularly participate in their physical activities, because it helps to give them relaxation and feel freshness. 33.3% of respondents not able to participate in physical activities. The respondents who are not participating in physical activities they were not interested in do physical activities and have health problems.

4.2.22 SATISFACTION OF PRESENT LIFE

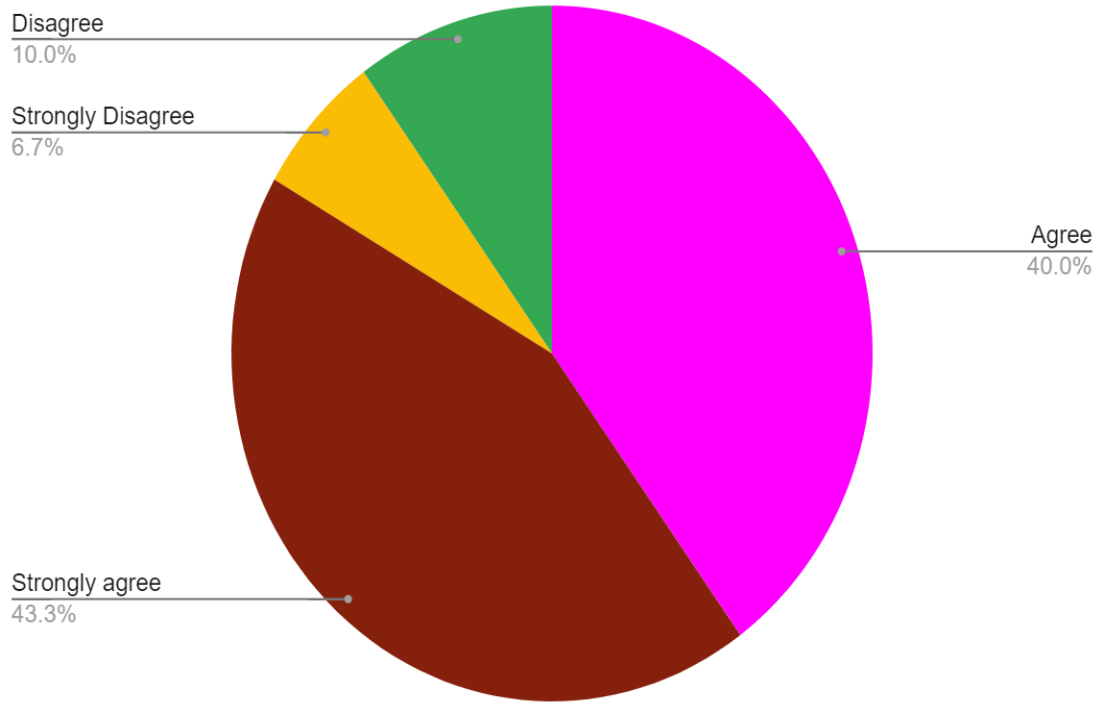
Figure 22



This chart is about the respondent's satisfaction of their present life. 46.7 % of respondents are satisfied, 50 % of respondents are just ok to their present life situation, only few respondents are not satisfied with their present life. From that above chart it is clear that majority of respondents are satisfied with present life because they don't worry about the past, they are happy with their present life and they are able to interact well with others. And others are not able to overcome their past life, always thinking their problems.

4.2.23 INTRESTED IN SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES

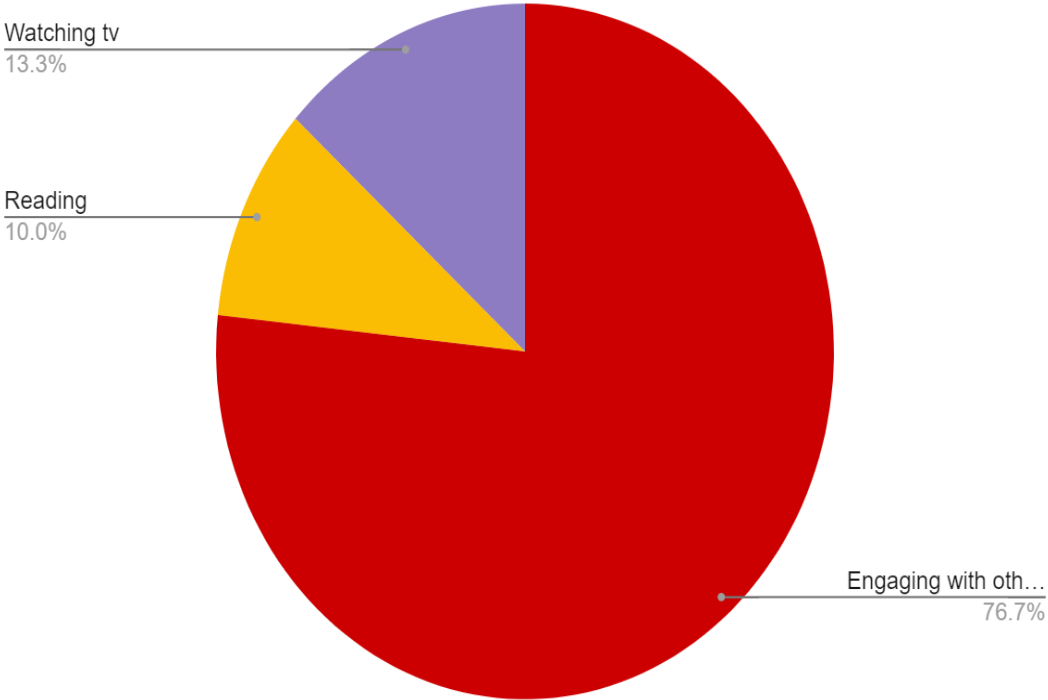
Figure 23



The total 30 respondents from different religion but they have only one intension that is pray to god. 43.3% of respondents having spiritual mind, 40% of respondents agree to this statement because spirituality can play a part in helping in older people with healthy, positive thinking and 6.7% and 10% respondents strongly disagree and disagree to this statement, because they are not belief in spiritual activities.

4.2.24 SPENDING FREE TIME

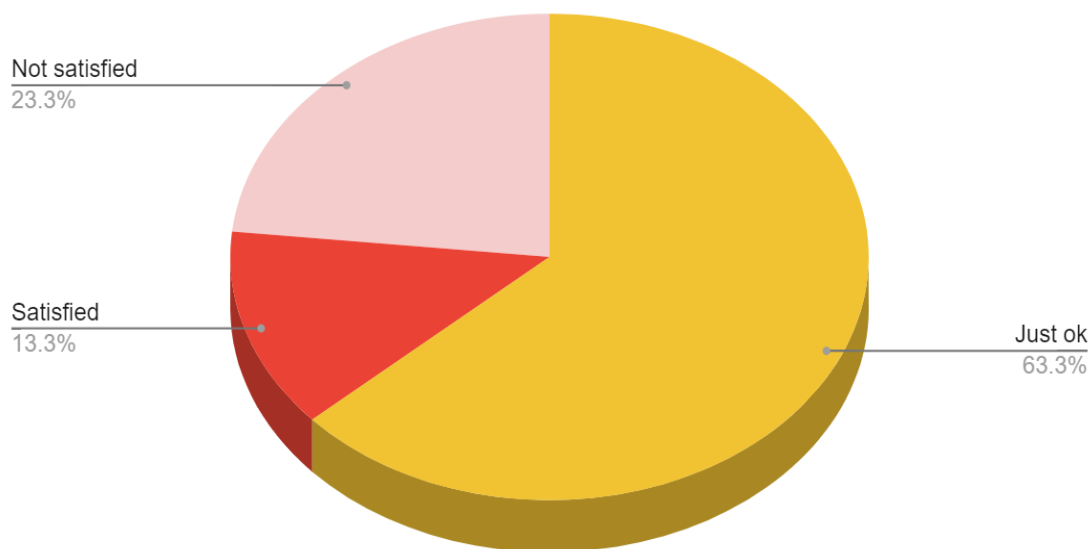
Figure 25



When the respondents have free time 10 % of respondents are reading, 76.7% of respondents are engaging with others and 13.3% of respondents are watching TV. In this chart it is very clear that majority of respondents are engaging with others. By spending more time with them it can reduce their stress and always thinking positive. Others involved in reading newspapers because they are not interested engaging with others. Remain respondents are interesting in watching tv and they mostly watch movies and other programs.

4.2.25 SATISFACTION WITH ABILITY TO PERFORM DAILY ROUTINES

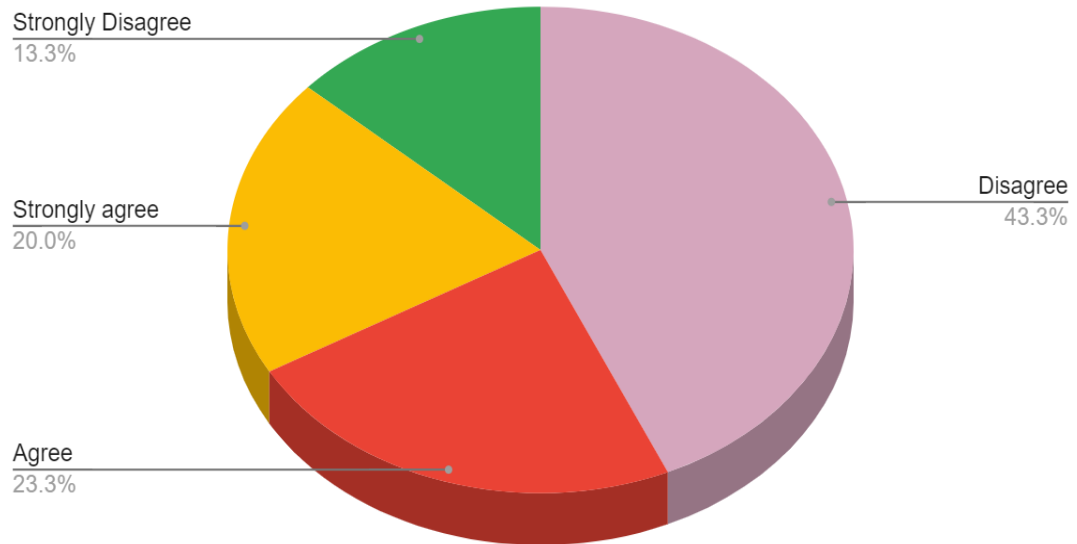
Figure 25



13.3% of respondents are satisfied to do their daily routines, 63.3% of respondents are just ok and 23.3% of respondents are not satisfied. Majority of respondents are satisfied with their daily routines. They are responsible for doing their own thing. They get satisfaction from doing their daily routines without anyone's help. The remaining respondents are not satisfied because they are helped by care takers and their health condition is not good.

4.2.26 POSITIVE THINGS HAPPEN IN FUTURE

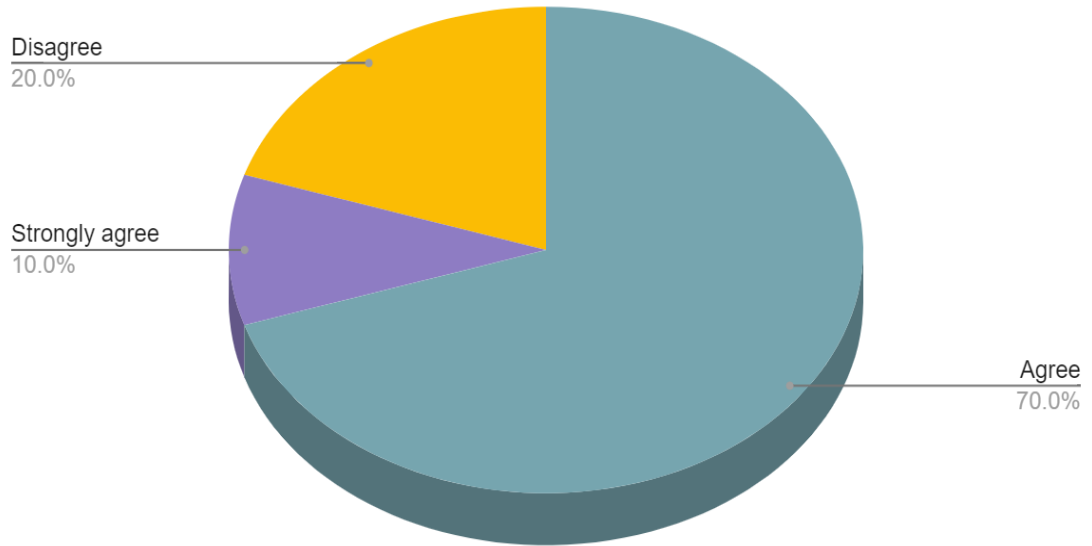
Figure 26



20% of respondents are strongly expecting positive things happen to in future, 23.3% of respondents agree to this statement, 43.3% and 13.3 % of respondents are disagreed and strongly disagree to this statement. The respondents hope that something positive will happen in their lives. Their hope is that their children will come and see and most important is to live happily with others without any problem in their future life.

4.2.27 PROPER CARE OF THE RESPONDENTS

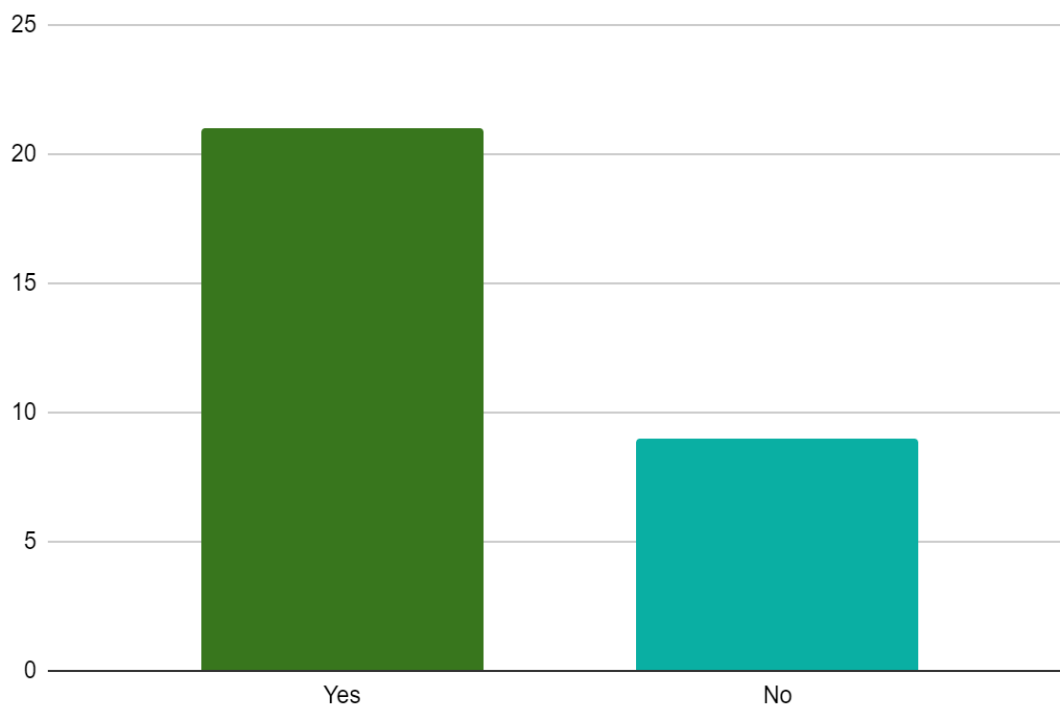
Figure 27



This chart about the respondent's proper care of their body with balance of good eating habits, regular exercise and enough sleep. 70% of respondents agree to this statement, 10 % of respondents disagree to this statement. Majority of the respondents are satisfied with functioning of their body. They regularly follow their routines, maintain their food and sleep.

4.2.28 SATISFACTION OF COLLEAGUES WITH THE FACILITIES

Figure 28



This chart is about the respondent's opinion of colleague's satisfaction with facilities presently being. 70% of respondents are said that others are happy and satisfied because, the other colleague's satisfaction or problems can understand by interacting with them or work more engaged than them and 30% of respondents said no to this question because they may not know much about them because they have not interacted with them.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The chapter four deals with the data analysis and interpretation. This is mainly focused on the life satisfaction of older adults at old age home. The data collected from thirty samples are analyzed and interpreted separately with the help of charts. Through the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher could discover relevant information, draw conclusions and support decision making to solve a research problem.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, LIMITATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the findings of the collected data. The purpose of the study was to examine the life satisfaction of older adults at old age home.

The findings of the study are through four sections.

Socio demographic profile of the respondents

Socio economic problems of the respondents

Factors influencing their life satisfaction

The availability of facilities in old age home

- Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 65-75 years; remaining respondents are in the age group of 70-75.
- Majority of the respondents (60%) are female and others respondents (40%) are male. The male respondents are less in number as compared to the number female respondents.
- Overwhelming majority of respondents (83.3%) belong to rural, others (16.7%) are belonging to urban areas.
- Majority of the respondents (53.3%) of them are unmarried, remaining others (46.7%) are married.
- The respondents (50%) come from nuclear families and remaining others (50%) come from joint family.
- Majority of the respondents (63.3%) have no children and other respondents (36.7%) have children.
- Majority of the respondents (70%) have no pension, remaining others (30%) have pension.
- Majority of respondents do not get any economic support from family because the family may have financial problem.
- Majority of the respondents didn't get support from family.

- Majority of the respondents have emotional problems.
- Majority of older people said that the isolation and loneliness become painful and it could understand through their response that they feel it.
- Majority of the respondent's response that they feel themselves lonely. Because they are unable to adapt to the situation in the care home, they are unable to engage with people there.
- Majority of the respondents are never had neglected by family or loved ones
- Majority of the respondents are never experienced verbal abuse from family.
- Majority of the respondents have good positive relationship with people around the care home. They are always making them happy. They can forget their emotional problems when interacting with them.
- Majority of respondents are satisfied with medical receive at the old age home. One of the basic facilities in every old age home is medical care.
- Majority of the respondents are well satisfied with care is given from care taker. The respondents stated that the care taker is involved in their wellbeing.
- The respondent is contact their families or relatives through visits and telephone. 56.7% of respondents are contact their family through telephone and remaining others i.e. 43.3% of them are contact through visits.
- Majority of the respondents are satisfied with hygienic condition of the care home.
- Majority of respondents are satisfied with other facilities given in the care home. Other facilities mean health care, supply food and water in correct time, arrange the space for engage with others.
- Majority of the respondents are willing to recommend the care home to someone they know. May they know the elderly persons who are suffer from living in home.
- The daily physical activities may help the elderly persons to relief their stress and bring them out of their emotional mind. Majority of the respondents are regularly participating in their physical activities and the remaining respondents are not regularly participate in physical activities.
- Majority of them are satisfied with their present life.

- Majority of the respondents are interested in spiritual activities. Every day of their lives they spend time to pray.
- In old age home the residence when they get free time they spend time with reading watching tv and engaging with others. Majority of the respondents are engaging with others.
- Majority of respondents are satisfied with ability to perform their daily routines. The respondents stated that the care takers help them in daily routines.
- Majority of the respondents are not expecting anything happened positively in future.
- Majority of the respondents give proper care of their body through balance of good eating habits, regular physical activities and enough sleep.
- Majority of the respondents believe that in their perspective the other residence live with happy.

5.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experiencing in doing research.
- Older adults are often not able to communicate their life satisfaction with their lives.
- It took lot of time to talk to each individual.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

On the basics of the findings and observations of the study, it is suggested that,

- All the residents of the old age home are over sixty so it is essential to ensure pension for them. This will help them to meet their needs.
- There is need to sensitize the family members about their responsibilities towards old age people because family members play a very important role improving the social and emotional wellbeing of the old age people.
- The old age homes that the researcher covered in the present study have no proper medical facilities. There is no nurse, not enough staff members and no ambulance. The old age people are prone to health problems. If medical facilities are available in the old age homes, the old age people can easily access these facilities and overcome many of the health problems.

- The data of the study shows that majority of old age persons suffer from feeling loneliness, isolation and neglected by family. Therefore, there is need to encourage them to participate in entertainment programs, contact cultural programs, games etc.
- The researcher also found that the fact that old age homes have no social worker. The appointment of social workers in the old age homes may be made compulsory. Because of the intervention of social workers can contribute to enhance their wellbeing.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Old age is the last stage of human life span. On the basics of above findings researcher can conclude that the most of the old age persons are satisfied with living in old age home. Majority of the respondents are female, come from rural area, unmarried, from nuclear family. Majority of the old age persons shifting old age home themselves after verbal abuse and neglected by family. Some of the old age persons living in the old age homes suffer from health and emotional problems, feeling isolation and loneliness. Almost all old age persons living in old age homes are friendly, engaging with others, give emotional support. The facility of accommodation, food, prayer room are available and effective to all the respondents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Marcia Tai-Vazquez (2021). Perception of Life Satisfaction in Older Adults and Its Relation to Resilience, Meaning and Depression During the Covid-19 Pandemic. Albizu University.
- Paul B. Baltes & Margret M. Baltes (1993). Successful Aging: Perspectives from the Behavioral Sciences

JOURNAL

- Baba Gnanakumar, (2007). Life satisfaction of elderly people among old age homes in Bengaluru. International Journal of Development Research. 11, (07):48593.
- Gaitri Rajkumari. (2019) A study of Elderly Living in Old Age Homes in Manipur. India. Journal of Gerontology & Geriatric Research.
- Shrestha M.K, Adhikari R.D, Ranjitkar UD and Chand A. (2019). Life Satisfaction among senior citizens in a Community of Kathmandu, Nepal. Journal of Gerontology & Geriatric Research. 2019, 8:2
- Gishy Vijayakumar, Elsa Sanatombi Devi, Preethy Jawahar (2016) Life Satisfaction of Elderly in Families and Old age homes: A Comparative Study. Manipal University. International Journal of Nursing Education. 8:1

ARTICLE

- Arzu Sener, (2010). Factors affecting life satisfaction in old age. Hacettepe University.
- Dr. Radhika Kapur (2018). Living of Elderly in Old Age Homes.
- Sousa L and Lyubomirsky S (2001). Life satisfaction. In J Norell.

WEBSITE

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9316249/>
- <https://bmcgeriatr.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12877-016-0369-0>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

A STUDY ON LIFE SATISFACTION OF OLDER ADULTS AT OLD AGE HOME

DECLARATION

I Miss Saniya George, 3rd year BSW student, Don Bosco Arts & Science College Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would be solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Gender: Male Female
4. Residence: Rural Urban
5. Marital status: Married Unmarried
6. Type of family: Nuclear Joint
7. Do you have children? Yes No
8. Do you have pension? Yes No
9. Do you get economic support from family? Yes No
10. Do you get family support? Yes No
11. Are there any emotional problems? Yes No
12. Is isolation and loneliness become painful.
 Strongly agree Agree Strongly disagree Disagree
13. Do you find yourself feeling lonely?
 Never Rarely Sometimes Always
14. I am neglected by my family member or loved ones.
 Strongly agree Agree Strongly disagree Disagree
15. I have experienced verbal abuse from my family members.
 Always Often Seldom Never
16. I have positive relationship with people around me.
 Never Rarely Sometimes Always

17. Are you satisfied with the medical care you receive at the care home?
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
18. Are you satisfied with facilities is given from care taker?
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
19. What are the facilities to contact with your family members or friends?
 Telephonic Visit Leave
20. Are you satisfied with hygienic condition of the care home?
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
21. Are you satisfied with the other facilities of living place?
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
22. Would you recommend the care home to others?
 Yes No
23. Do you regularly participate in your physical activities?
 Yes No
24. I am very satisfied with my present life situation.
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
25. I am interested in spiritual activities.
 Strongly agree Agree Strongly disagree Disagree
26. How do you spend your free time?
 Watching tv
 Reading
 Engaging with others
27. Are you satisfied with your ability to perform your daily routines?
 Satisfied Just ok Not satisfied
28. I expect positive things happen to me in the future.
 Strongly agree Agree Strongly disagree Disagree

29. I take proper care of my body with balance of good eating habits, regular exercise and enough sleep.

Strongly agree Agree Strongly disagree Disagree

30. Do you think all your colleagues happy and satisfied with the facilities presently being?

Yes No

PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS



FATHIMA FIDHA A T

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY
INFULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

By

FATHIMA FIDHA AT

Register No. DB20BSWR025

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Asst. Prof. Sreeparvathi I

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR -**

670706

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS**, is a bonafide record of work done by **FATHIMA FIDHA AT** under the guidance of **Asst. Prof. SREEPARVATHI I** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work During the period of her study (2020-2023) in the **Department of Social Work**, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS**, submitted by **FATHIMA FIDHA AT** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Mrs. Sreeparvathi I

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **FATHIMA FIDHA A T**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of SocialWork, is a bona field work done by me under the guidance of **Asst.Prof.SREEPARVATHI I**, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANAGADIKADAVU

FATHIMA FIDHA A T

30 NOVEMBER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. SojanPananchickal SDB (Head, Depart of Social Work), and Asst. Prof. Sreeparvathi I (Faculty Supervisor) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

FATHIMA FIDHA A T

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to understand the perception of adults about LGBTQ Community. LGBTQ Community rights movements and their legalization have a great relevance in the current era. This community is facing continuous discrimination and but nowadays so many people especially youth are supporting this community but it is very important to know adult perception about LGBTQ Community. This research paper is an attempt to study and analyse the perception about LGBTQ Community among adults in Thalasseri taluk.

The information was collected through a self-made questionnaire. The findings of the study shows that the majority of the adults are not ready to accept this community. This study helped to understand how adults are seeing this community and also their misunderstandings about them.

CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE NO
TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	3
1.3 OBJECTIVES	3
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE	3
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	4
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	4
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	4
1.5.1 CHAPTER I	4
1.5.2 CHAPTER II	5
1.5.3 CHAPTER III	5
1.5.4 CHAPTER IV	5
1.5.5 CHAPTER V	5
1.6 CONCLUSION	5
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.1 INTRODUCTION	7
2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.3 CONCLUSION	14
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
3.1 INTRODUCTION	16

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	16
3.2.1 THEORITICAL DEFINITION	16
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	17
3.3 VARIABLES	17
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	17
3.5 PILOT STUDY	17
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	18
3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY	18
3.6.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY	18
3.7 SAMPLING	18
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION	18
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA	18
3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA	18
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	18
3.10 PRE-TEST	19
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	19
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	19
CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	20
4.1 INTRODUCTION	21
4.2 DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTQ COMMUNITY IS NOT A BIG ISSUE	22
4.3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY NEEDS PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT	23
4.4 I WON'T WORK WITH LGBTQ COMMUNITY	24
4.5 THE IDEA OF HOMOSEXUAL MARRIAGES SEEMS RIDICULOUS TO ME.	25
4.6 I WISH FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY IN POLITICS	26
4.7 HOMOSEXUALITY IS INBORN	27
4.8 TRANSGENDERS ARE MOSTLY ENGAGED IN SEXWORK AND BEGGING DUE TO THE DISCRIMINATION IN	28

EMPLOYMENT	
4.9 THERE IS NO NEED OF LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY	29
4.10 LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY WILL MAKE MORE PEOPLE TO REVEAL THEIR SEXUALITY	30
4.11 YOUR RELIGIOUS VIEWS DO NOT RESTRICT YOU FROM ACCEPTING LGBTQ COMMUNITY	31
4.12 I WOULD ACCEPT MY SON OR DAUGHTER IF HE OR SHE BELONGS TO LGBTQ COMMUNITY	32
4.13 CONCLUSION	32
CHAPTER V: FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS	33
5.1 INTRODUCTION	34
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	34
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	35
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	35
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	35
5.6 CONCLUSION	36
BIBLIOGRAPHY	37
APPENDIX	39

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTQ COMMUNITY IS NOT A BIG ISSUE	22
2	LGBTQ COMMUNITY NEEDS PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT	23
3	I WON'T WORK WITH LGBTQ COMMUNITY	24
4	THE IDEA OF HOMOSEXUAL MARRIAGES SEEMS RIDICULOUS TO ME	25
5	I WISH FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY IN POLITICS	26
6	HOMOSEXUALITY IS INBORN	27
7	TRANSGENDERS ARE MOSTLY ENGAGED IN SEX	28
8	THERE IS NO NED OF LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ	29
9	LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY WILL MAKE MORE PEOPLE TO REVEAL THEIR SEXUALITY	30
10	YOUR RELIGIOUS VIEWS DO NOT RESTRICT YOU FROM ACCEPTING LGBTQ COMMUNITY	31
11	I WOULD ACCEPT MY SON OR DAUGHTER IF HE ORSHE BELONGS TO LGBTQ COMMUNITY	33

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study examines the perception about LGBTQ Community among adults. An adult is a person who has attained the age of majority and is therefore regarded as independent, self-sufficient and responsible. As a category adult's perspective are different from youth or adolescents, majority of the adults follows their customs and traditions and they are not supporting LGBTQ Community as homosexual relationships are against their belief. By taking the response of the adults, researcher can understand their perception towards this community.

LGBTQ- an acronym used to shorten the title Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Transgender and queer; the people with different sexual orientation and often referred to as sexual minority. As reported in various other studies, different sexual orientation is common in almost every culture and every society. It has to be noted that homosexuality also finds a mention in the various pre-colonial laws. Homosexuality is seen as an offence in Manusmriti, which however can be expiated. Lesbianism by contrast merits more serious punishment. Islamic Shariat law treats homosexual conduct as a serious offence; though it is being argued by some recently formed gay Muslim organizations that Islamic law can be interpreted in a nonhomophobic fashion. It was with the enactment of uniform criminal laws in India, in 1860 that there was a uniform proscription of homosexual behaviour. Though sexuality minorities have always existed in India sometimes in forms, which are culturally sanctioned (such as the Hijra) and at other times in invisibility and silence, their issues have never seriously been articulated. It is only recently that the rights of sexuality minorities as an issue have been taken seriously in India by various civil society organizations. With the founding of India's first gay magazine Bombay Dost in the late 1980's and the starting of a lesbian collective in Delhi called Sakhi, lesbian, gay and bisexual issues were first articulated in a public forum. Since those early beginnings, the fledgling sexuality minority rights movement has grown increasingly vocal and articulate.

Today there are organizations, help lines, publications/newsletters, health resources, social spaces and drop-in centres in most of the major cities in India like Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Patna and Lucknow. There has also been a branching out into smaller cities and towns like Akola, Trichi and Gulbarga. In spite of this, the support structures provided are painfully inadequate with few or no such organizations for lesbians, bisexuals and Hijra. What is more, many of the newly emerging organizations die out silently while even the more established ones have been able to reach out in concrete terms only to a small section of the sexuality minority population due to lack of resources, personnel, government support and extreme societal/state discrimination. Worse is the scenario in Assam, where there are no such agencies or organizations.

In our current society LGBTQ Community have great relevance as they are one of the most discriminating and at the same time most developing Community. It is very important to know why this community is not accepted by the whole society and to know how much people are aware about the problems faced by this community and needs of this community. Even though they are accepted by the court, many of the adults are not supporting this community and this affects their development. Many of them are not accepting LGBTQ Community as they are not much aware about this community. Nowadays, the number of LGBTQ couples who approach court for justice is increasing day by day, so it is very important to know how society responds towards this issue. In recent times, many studies have been conducted to understand and accept LGBTQ people in the community. Research examining that social discrimination among LGBTQ people has encompassed many different views and perspectives. In this decade, there are studies that show society has a change of mindset and social acceptance towards LGBTQ Groups. This has been accompanied by a significant decline in explicit bias and positive attitudes sexual and gender minorities. Although many of the study have been conducted in western context on issues of gender discrimination and community absence of LGBTQ people, however there were lack of studies in local context.

1.2 TITLE OF STUDY

Perception about LGBTQ Community among adults

1.3 OBJECTIVES - GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To understand the perceptions about LGBTQ Community among adults.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To identify the prejudicial behaviour towards LGBTQ Community among adults.
- To analyse the degree of acceptance towards legalization of LGBTQ Community
- To understand the effect of spiritual perception on acceptance of LGBTQ Community.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the researcher's knowledge about the perception about LGBTQ among adults. Perception is determined as the way in which something is regarded, understood or interpreted. A person has two angles in viewing a certain person or peers that are involved in a society, its either positive or negative. The wide spread of LGBTQ Community has awakened the social perspectives of the society towards them. This community is facing continuous discrimination and development of this community is very important. This study is conducted to find out what exactly the adults of Thalasseri Taluk think about the LGBTQ community and whether they accept them as a part of the society and support the LGBT rights movement. Many adults of today have little knowledge or misinformation on the people with different sexual orientations. The urban adults are mostly aware of it because of their much access to internet & media and the openness to discuss sex as a topic, much more than the rural adults, who on the other hand are not much aware about it mostly because sex is a very uncomfortable topic to discuss and the accessibility of internet is comparatively less. This study can be used to show the perception of the adults of Thalasseri Taluk towards the LGBT community. This study can also be used as a reference to other studies.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

1.5.1 CHAPTER I

Chapter I is the introduction which covers the statement of the perception about LGBTQ Community among adults, which is the title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives. The significance, chapterization and conclusion are also added in the introduction.

1.5.2 CHAPTER II

This chapter speaks about the reviews of relevant and related studies done on LGBTQ Community.

1.5.3 CHAPTER III

This is the important chapter which has a lot of information about research problems. It includes Introduction, Definition of concepts theoretical meaning and operational definition, Variables independent or dependent, Research Design, Pilot study, Universe and unit of the study, Sampling inclusions and exclusions, Sources of data primary or secondary, Tool of data collection, Pre-test, Method of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

1.5.4 CHAPTER IV

The fourth chapter mainly deals with introduction, the collected data and conclusion.

1.5.5 CHAPTER V

The final chapter is all about the major findings, implications of the study, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

All the LGBTQ Community wants to be accepted and treated the same as the heterosexual communities. Instead of discriminating them or excluding them it is very important to accept them and support them. Every individual is precious in this community so development of this community is very important and the whole society have to change their mind and should support them.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is to provide an overview of existing knowledge in a particular field of research. A good literature review summarizes, analyses, evaluates and synthesizes the relevant literature within a particular field of research. It illuminates how knowledge has evolved within the field, highlighting what has already been done, what is generally accepted, what is emerging and what is the current state of thinking on the topic. Additionally, literature reviews identify the gaps in the current knowledge - that is, investigated or under-researched areas.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

BOOKS:

Foucault, M. (1976) in his book *Humjinisi* A Resource Book on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Rights in India explains that Sexuality in India, particularly urban, middle class context is not discussed or else discussion of sexuality is linked to gender and restricted to reproductive health and sexual violence. The most insidious violation is the assumption of heterosexuality as the norm and the equation of biological men with masculinity and biological women with femininity. The consequences of these assumptions are isolation and fear for those who recognize themselves as outside the norm. Homosexuals and homosexuality is generally considered as a taboo in the Indian civil society as well as by the State. Sexual minorities include the people who are having same sex orientation which consists of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders, transvestites, and transsexuals. Homosexuals are defined as the ones who are attracted towards the same sex. Large number of people, even the educated and professional middleclass of the Indian society views homosexuality and bisexuality as the pitfalls of westernisation. They see it as unfortunate ills that adulterated the pure and pristine Indian land, where the traditional values of Indian culture is overthrown by the dreadful western values (Chaudhari, 2010).

JOURNALS:

Association of Gay & Lesbian Psychiatrists (2012) conducted study about the history of psychiatry and homosexuality and this study shows that until the nineteenth century, same-sex sexual activity (particularly between men) was referred to in Anglo-American texts under the terms "unnatural acts", "crimes against nature", "sodomy", or "buggery". In Europe and America, the condemnation of male-male sodomy is based on Old Testament law that assigned the death penalty for a man who "lies with a male as with a woman. In 1533, England enacted the first secular law criminalizing "the abominable vice of buggery" and making it punishable by hanging. The European decriminalization of sodomy began in post-Revolutionary France. Men arrested under suspicion of public sex were subjected to medical examinations to help determine if anal sex had taken place. Therefore, medico-legal experts were the first to become interested in the scientific study of sexuality in the 19th century. The medical literature on homosexuality that grew rapidly in the late 19th century. German lawyer Karl Heinrich Ulrichs (1825-1895) was perhaps the first activist for homosexual civil rights. After that many people raised their voice for homosexual people. The notion of sexual inversion continued to dominate medical thinking about homosexuality into the twentieth century. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) removed homosexuality from its official Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) in 1973. Also in 2000, the APA approved a position statement supporting the legal recognition of same-sex unions. It endorsed an initiative allowing adoption and co-parenting of children by same-sex couples in 2002. In 2005, the APA endorsed the right of gay people to enter into same-sex civil marriage.

Caitlin Ryan, Stephen T. Russell, Rafael Diaz and Jorge Sanchez (2010) This extensive research has focused on the nurturing and protective role of families, in general, and connections to family have been shown to be protective against major health risk behaviours. Although family relationships are understood to be a primary context for adolescent development, only a small number of studies have focused on the role of parent-adolescent relationships for lesbian, LGBTQ youth and young adults. Literature addressing the family relationships for transgender adolescents and young people is miniscule. Here they give the crucial role of parents in promoting adolescent well-being, it is surprising that so little attention has focused on the parenting of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) adolescents. Most existing research has

focused on negativity in the relationships between LGBTQ youth and their parents; no known research has considered the possible developmental benefits of family acceptance and supportive behaviours for LGBT youth. The lack of literature on family support is particularly surprising because LGB youth and adults and youth with same-gender attractions are known to be at risk for compromised physical and emotional health. Research over the past decade has begun to trace the origins of health disparities associated with sexual identity; This study have focused largely on the role of victimization and negative peer relationships during adolescence and associated health risks in adolescence and young adulthood Studies show that LGB adolescents' relationships with their parents are often challenged, particularly around the time of disclosure of sexual identity or "coming out" or when parents learn that their children are LGBT. This article presents findings related to family acceptance from the Family Acceptance Project (FAP), a research and intervention initiative to study the influence of family reactions on the health and mental health of LGBT adolescents and young adults.

Catherine.A. Lugg &Medelaine Adelman (2015) This article provides a legal, political, and policy overview to contextualize LGBTQ issues in education research. Also illustrate that state regulation of sexuality, inspired and reinforced by societal bias against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans- gender, queer, and/or questioning people directly informs the practice and promise of public education in the United States, in schools considered both as workplaces and as places of learning. These discriminatory effects on schooling are found even when the political or policy fight over sexuality is not overtly connected to schools or those who work or learn within them. This occurs in three ways. First, purity campaigns and moral panics over the corruption of school-aged children have been endemic to efforts to regulate sexuality and constrain LGBTQ rights in areas such as sexual relations, marriage, and the military. Second, stigmatization and criminalization of queer identity have led to concrete forms of discrimination in the everyday (school) lives of LGBTQ educators, parents, and students and their allies. Third, a combination of this regulation and discrimination has led to institutionalized forms of invisibility, rendering absent LGBTQ people who exist within the school community. Recent sociological changes have begun to address these concerns.

Chelsea Lee and Robert. L. Ostergard (2017) This study explains about the issues regarding homosexuality and gay rights and discrimination. In this they say that in the past five years, activists and politicians have brought Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) rights to prominence in an ongoing struggle to achieve equality within their own countries. In particular Western countries, that attention has reflected attempts to advance and promote the rights of LGBTQ people, with one of the greatest achievements coming when the United States Supreme Court extended marriage rights to LGBTQ people of all US states. However, LGBTQ people around the world have not shared the achievements that Western countries have made in advancing LGBTQ rights. In fact, in many countries, LGBTQ people are facing more violence and repression than they have ever confronted. From Uganda's "Kill the Gays" law to Russia's anti-homosexual propaganda laws, states are subjecting LGBTQ people to significant dangers, not just to their rights, but also to their very existence. Beyond the criminalization of homosexuality, LGBTQ individuals across the world face societal and physical violence that states often ignore. Families, communities, and authorities have subjected LG- BTQ individuals to acts of humiliation, intimidation, and brutal attacks. In many states, they have been beaten, stabbed, raped, and illegally detained. Individuals often face discrimination and extortion, preventing them from reporting crimes and seeking retribution. In many cases, fear has effectively prevented individuals from revealing their sexual orientations publicly. Given the disparate treatment of LGBTQ people globally, an important question that arises is: how much and what kinds of discrimination do LGBTQ people face in achieving equal rights with the rest of their state's populations? Regrettably, cross-national research on homophobia and the discrimination toward LGBTQ people has been limited.

Enoch Leung and Tara Flanagan (2018) This study is based on the evidence from a meta-analysis suggested that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) youth experience elevated levels of victimization in schools as compared to their heterosexual peers, and that victimization was shown to be persistent and lasting, indicating that school environments are hostile. These findings point to the need to better understand youths' own efforts in becoming more aware and engaged in impacting systemic inequities. Photo voice and mobile inter- viewing, two relatively novel qualitative methodologies in the field of LGBTQ research, are methodologies that involve the participants by 1) taking photos of interest as a means of critical

discussion, and 2) moving alongside the researcher in a participant-chosen area and have critical discussions highlighted by the visual cues. The goal of this paper is to highlight ways of listening to opinions of LGBTQ youth that are contextualized in the environments in which they are victimized.

Gates GJ (2012) In this study, the Author estimated that the self-identified lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community makes up 3.8 percent of the American population. This Article responds to two of the central criticisms that arose in the controversy that followed. First, in response to claims that his estimate did not account for people who are in the closet, the Author describes how demographers might measure the size of the closet. Second, in response to those who either ignored the reported large incidence of bisexuality or misconstrued the meaning of that incidence, the Author considers how varying frameworks for conceptualizing sexual orientation might alter the ratio of lesbian or gay individuals to bisexuals. This Article goes on to offer observations about the challenges and implications that are associated with the varying estimates of the size of the LGBT population. And it concludes by arguing that, today, the size of the LGBT community is less important than understanding the struggles of its members and informing crucial policy debates with facts rather than stereotype and anecdote

Logan S. Casey, Sari L. Reisner ,Mary G. Findling ,Robert J. Blendon , John M. Benson ,Justin M. Sayde& Carolyn Miller (2019)Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people in the United States have experienced a long history of discrimination, including criminalization and classifications as mentally ill, attempts to forcibly change LGBTQ people's sexual orientation and/ or gender identity, hate crimes and violence, and exclusion from employment, housing, public spaces, and social institutions. And yet, despite this history and despite research examining beliefs about discrimination generally and the consequences of experiencing discrimination relatively few national efforts have been made to systematically study LGBTQ people's reported personal experiences of discrimination. While such efforts are hindered by the inherent challenge of surveying a small, dispersed, difficult-to-define, and internally diverse population it is nonetheless critically important to study experiences of discrimination because of the established impact of discrimination on health and well-

being. This study, alongside complementary articles in this issue of Health Services Research, brings a public health perspective to the complexity and pervasiveness of discrimination in the United States today. It was conducted as part of a larger survey fielded in 2017 in response to a growing national debate about discrimination in the United States today to understand experiences of discrimination against several different groups in America, including blacks, Latinos, Asians, Native Americans, women, and LGBTQ people. This particular study has four main purposes: (a) to examine the prevalence of discrimination, harassment, and violence against LGBTQ adults specifically because of their sexual orientation and, for transgender adults and gender nonconforming adults, their gender identity; (b) to examine such experiences across multiple domains of life raised as areas of concern among experts including health care, education, employment, housing, political participation, police, and the criminal justice system, as well as interpersonal areas including slurs, microaggressions, harassment, and violence; (c) to examine variation in experiences of discrimination within LGBTQ adults by race/ethnicity, as prior research illustrates that racial/ethnic minority LGBTQ adults may be at particular risk for experiencing discrimination; and (d) to examine experiences of discrimination and harassment among a sub-sample of transgender adults (including those who identified as gender queer or gender nonconforming), who are also at particular risk for experiencing discrimination.

Michael D. Braunstein (2017) This study is about the legalization of LGBTQ Community Decades after the start of the movement against lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, and queer (“LGBTQ”) discrimination, LGBTQ citizens have finally earned a long-sought victory. In its recent decision on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in a 5-to-4 decision that the Constitution guarantees a right to same-sex marriage. Although this was undoubtedly a huge win for the LGBTQ community, the question still remains: “how, if at all, will this decision affect the larger problems with LGTBQ discrimination?” the answer to this question may not be as apparent as the Obergefell decision suggests. Although seldom reported in the news, LGBTQ discrimination by police officers has been a significant problem for members of the LGBTQ community. This discrimination has been present for quite some time, perhaps most obviously when looking at the enactment and selective enforcement of certain laws, such as anti-sodomy laws and “crime against nature” statutes. For example, even though the

Supreme Court ruled that anti-sodomy laws were invalid in *Lawrence v. Texas*, in reality, this decision has not had as far-reaching effects as would be expected. Further, the obscure wording of some statutes allows for selective enforcement. Some vaguely worded crimes can lead to unexpected arrests. The discrimination against LGBTQ persons does not stop with police officers, but also continues within the courts and in the prisons. Some of the most egregious examples of LGBT discrimination within the courts can come not only from the judge and jury, but from a person's own attorney. Surveys have shown that, even in our progressive, modern era, some people will not trust others simply because of their sexuality. In the prison system, looking beyond the obvious problems associated with rape, prisoners who are perceived to be gay or gender non-conforming are punished for consensual sex with another inmate and even some non-sexual behaviour. Being a trans-gendered inmate also poses the problems of a heightened risk of sexual assault and limited access to gender-affirming medical care.

Singh S, Durso LE (2017) this article show that the nation has made unprecedented progress toward LGBT equality, over the past decade. But to date, neither the federal government nor most states have explicit statutory non-discrimination laws protecting people on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. LGBT people still face widespread discrimination: Between 11 percent and 28 percent of LGB workers report losing a promotion simply because of their sexual orientation, and 27 percent of transgender workers report being fired, not hired, or denied a promotion in the past year. Discrimination also routinely affects LGBT people beyond the workplace, sometimes costing them their homes, access to education, and even the ability to engage in public life. It also says that data from a nationally representative survey of LGBT people conducted by CAP shows that 25.2 percent of LGBT respondents has experienced discrimination because of their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year. The January 2017 survey shows that, despite progress, in 2016 discrimination remained a widespread threat to LGBT people's well-being, health, and economic security.

Tania Israel, Audrey Harkness, Kevin Delucio, Jay N. Ledbetter & Todd Raymond Avellar (2013) In this study they explain the evaluation outcomes of a five-hour training session to prepare law enforcement personnel (LEP) to work effectively

with LGBTQ individuals and communities. The training was developed collaboratively with the local police department, an LGBTQ community organization, a group of diversity trainers, and the researchers. Approximately 120 LEP participated in the training, and 81 completed pre and post-test assessments of knowledge, self-efficacy, and interpersonal comfort with LGBTQ people. Paired-sample t-tests demonstrated significant increases in knowledge and confidence in using LGBTQ-affirming tactics on the job. No significant differences were found in participants' comfort in working with LGBTQ community members. Implications for LEP training on LGBTQ issues and research in assessing LEP for behavioural and affective change are discussed.

ONLINE DOCUMENTS

Gaell Jocelyn-Black man in his essay “How Are LGBT Youths Affected by Discrimination and What Can Schools Do to Help?” shows how discrimination leads to increased high school dropout rates for LGBT youths and, of greater concern, increased rates of suicide and substance abuse. This study says the different types of discrimination that LGBT youths are faced with and the effects on these youths and elaborated the severe impacts on LGBT youths not only caused by discrimination but also due to lack of support and guidance. The paper will also discuss the roles of the parents and schools in helping minimize discrimination against LGBT youths. This study also hopefully instructs schools and parents to accept and support gay students rather than add to the discrimination that they already face. Doing so will reduce the high school dropout rate and most importantly the youth suicide rate.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Review of Literature prepares the researcher to embark upon in a serious manner, having apprised of the researchers and studies on the topic of the research until then. Knowing the gap in researchers helps the student to orient the research rightly.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is called the blueprint of research. It helps to study how research is done systematically. It is a method that can be used to solve the research problem. The chapter includes definition of concepts, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre-test, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITIONS

- **PERCEPTION**

According to Joseph Reitz, "Perception includes all those processes by which an individual receives information about his environment-seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling. The study of these perceptual processes shows that their functioning is affected by three classes of variables-the object or events being perceived, the environment in which perception occurs and the individual doing the perceiving".

- **LGBTQ**

Lesbian: A woman who is sexually attracted to other women.

Gay: Those who are sexually attracted to people of the same sex (especially men).

Bisexual: Those who are sexually attracted to both men and women.

Transgender: Denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex

Queer: Queer means that you are one of those letters (LGBT), but you could be all of those letters and not knowing is OK"(Cleo Anderson).

Questioning: Questioning refers to the process of exploring one's sexual orientation, gender identity, and or gender expression.

Community: According to WHO "Communities are groups of people that may or may not be spatially connected but who share common interests, concerns or identities".

Adult: According to WHO "An adult is a person older than 19 years of age unless national law delimits an earlier age".

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- **Perception:** The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.
- **LGBTQ**
 - Lesbian:** Females who are attracted another female instead of men
 - Gay:** Males who are attracted to another male instead of female
 - Bisexuals** People who are attracted to both male and female at the same time
 - Transgender:** Those people who are male in physical appearance but female in character or female in physical appearance but male in character.
 - Queer:** Those people who are not interested to reveal their gender.
 - Questioning:** Those people who are not identified their gender.
- **Community:** A Community is a group of people who possess a specific characteristic
- **Adult:** Adults are those who are above 19.

3.3 VARIABLES

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: LGBTQ Community.

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Perception of adults.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

To fulfil the objectives of the study, the researcher used quantitative research design and descriptive study for analysing data. Researcher collected data on October 21, 22

and 23. Data were collected from adults at Thalasseri taluk. Perceptions of 30 adults are collected through a survey method using questionnaire.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

The researcher conducted a pilot study for understanding the feasibility of study and to check whether the study is reliable. Researcher discussed about the LGBTQ Community with family members and neighbours and understood the relevance of this study.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

Universe of the study is all the adults in Thalasseri taluk.

3.3.2 UNIT OF THE STUDY

Each adult in Thalasseri taluk is considered as the unit of the study.

3.7 SAMPLING

Population of the sample is 30. The sample is selected by using probability sampling. Random sampling is used to select samples as the sample is easy to select. Probability sampling also helps to produce results that are representative of the whole population.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data is the data which is collected directly from the population as the first-hand data. In this study self-made questionnaire was used to collect the primary data.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data is the data from secondary sources that was collected from books, journals, articles, newspaper and magazines, online documents etc.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-made questionnaire is used to collect data from people. Questionnaire is prepared by referring various Likert scales which is a scale usually used to collect perception.

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher conducted a pre-test to check whether the data collection tools are effective.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher collected data through survey method.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Researcher used Microsoft Excel software for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance, and implications of the findings. It is a process that involves examining, and melding collected data for interpretation to discover relevant information, draw or propose conclusions and support decision-making to solve a research problem. This involves interpreting data to answer research questions and making research findings be ready for dissemination.

Data analysis also serves as a reference for future data collection and other research activities. The usual step preceding data analysis is interpretation. Interpretation involves attaching meaning and significance to the analysis, explaining descriptive patterns, and looking for relationships and linkages among descriptive dimensions. In this chapter researcher include analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the respondents.

4.2 DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTQ COMMUNITY IS NOT A BIG ISSUE

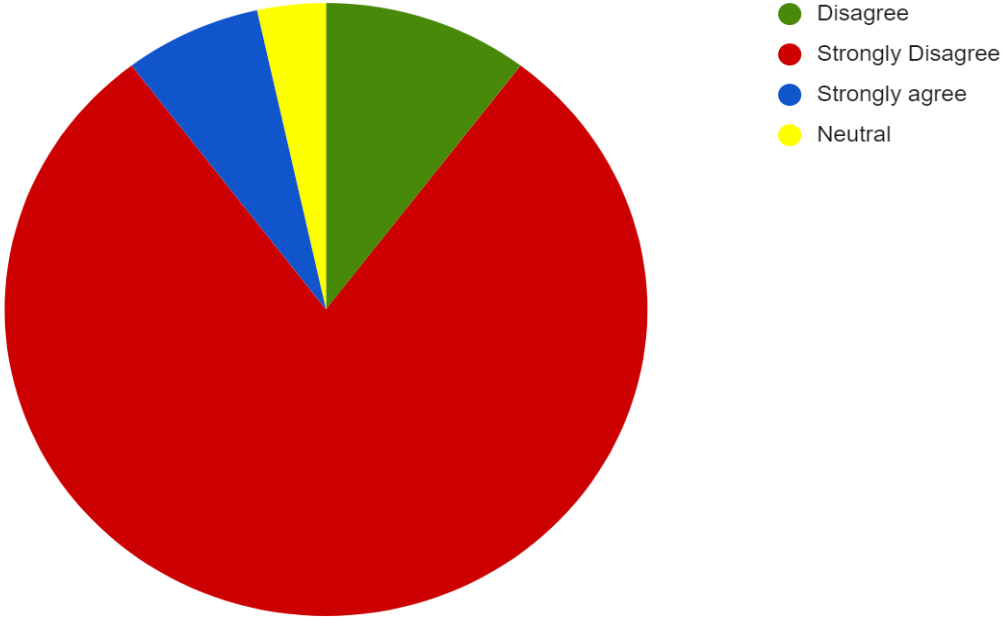


Figure 1

TheFigure 1 shows the response of adult on the statement ‘Discrimination against LGBTQ Community is not a big issue’. Among the respondents 79.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that discrimination against LGBTQ Community is an issue and only 6.9% agreed with the statement. The Figure 1 shows the majority of the respondents strongly disagrees with the statement. This indicates that discrimination against LGBTQ Community is an issue.

4.3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY NEEDS PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

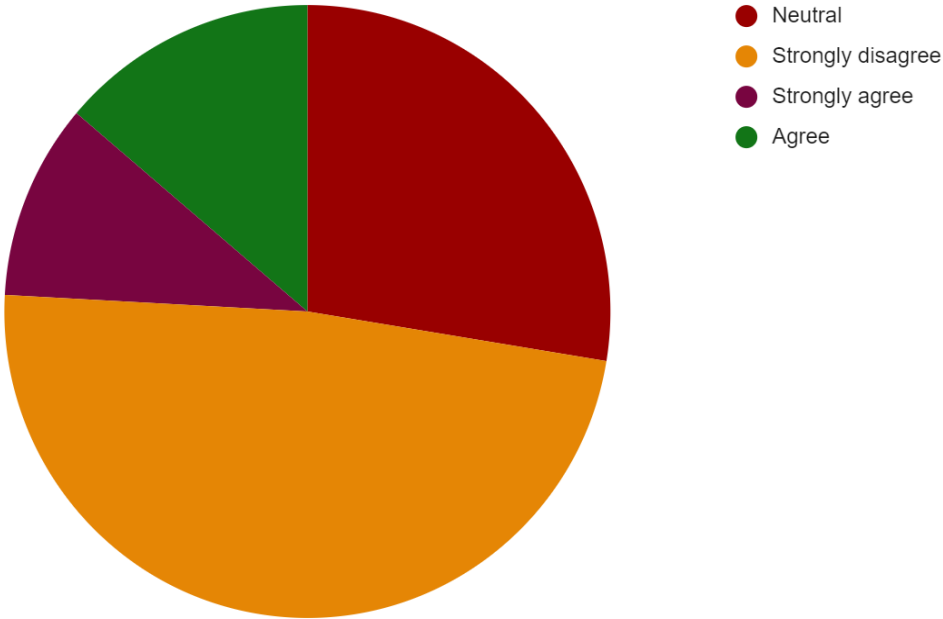


Figure 2

The Figure 2 is the visual representation of the responses of adults on the statement ‘LGBTQ Community needs psychological treatment’. The figure shows that 48.3% of the respondents ‘strongly disagreed’ with the statement that LGBTQ Community doesn’t need psychological treatment. 10.3% ‘strongly agreed’ and 13.8% agreed with the statement. The Figure 2 shows the majority of the respondents didn’t have a perception that LGBTQ Community has to be treated psychologically. This may be because nowadays many adults have good access to the internet and must have gathered knowledge about it on the web. Even though about 24% respondents think that they need treatment This may be due to their misinformation on the issue. 27.6% of respondents have a neutral statement. This may be because they might not have any access to the knowledge on this issue.

4.4 I WON'T WORK WITH LGBTQ COMMUNITY

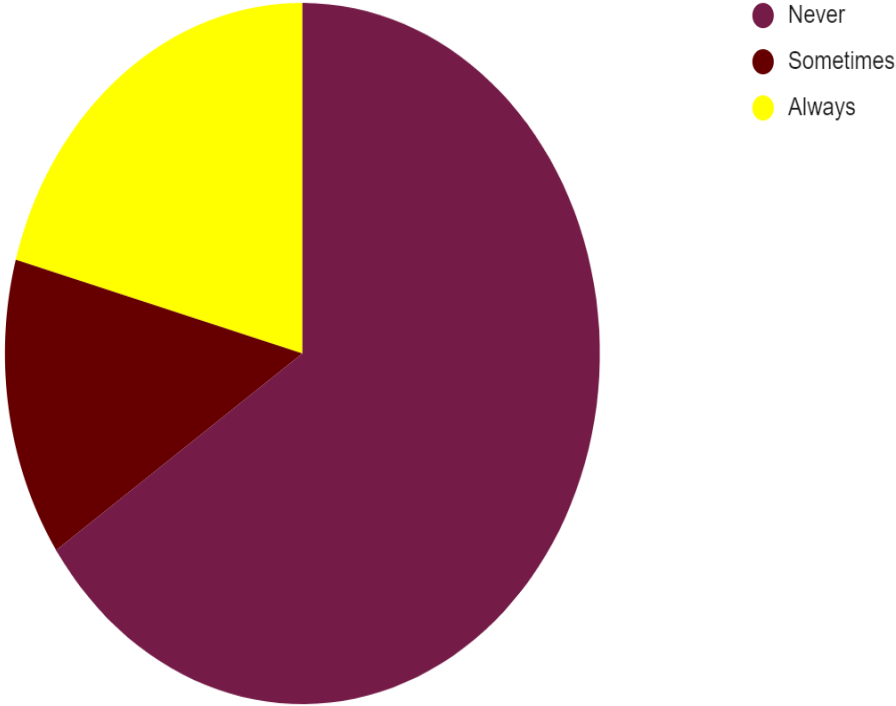


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the responses of the respondents toward the statement “I won’t work with LGBTQ Community”. Among the respondents 65.5% responded “Never” who says they will work with LGBTQ Community. 20.7% responded “Always” who says they didn’t work with LGBTQ Community and 13.8% responded “Sometimes” which means it depends on the situation. Majority of the respondents responded “Never” to the statement. This result indicates most of them are ready to work with LGBTQ Community because they give more priority to their jobs.

4.5 THE IDEA OF HOMOSEXUAL MARRIAGES SEEMS RIDICULOUS TO ME

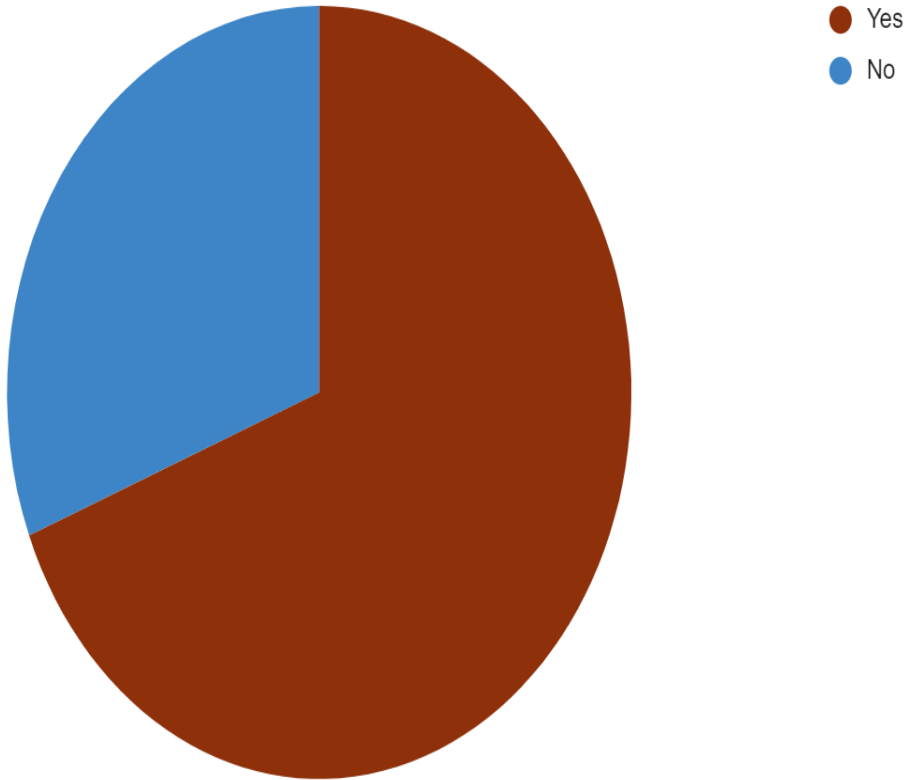


Figure 4

TheFigure 4 shows the response of adult on the statement ‘Homosexual marriages seems ridiculous to me’. Among the respondents 69% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement that Homosexual marriages seems ridiculous to them and 31% responded “No” to the statement. The Figure 4 shows majority of the respondents responded negatively that they didn’t support homosexual marriages. This result indicates predefined beliefs and morals of the adults are restricting them from accepting homosexual marriages.

4.6 I WISH FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY IN POLITICS

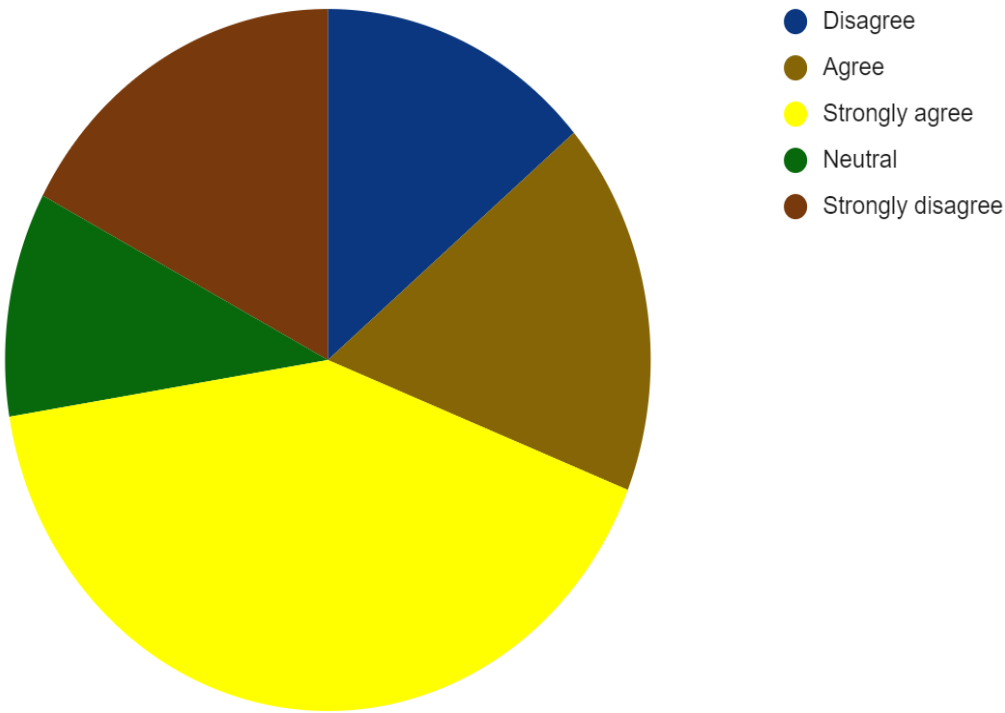


Figure 5

The Figure 5 is the visual representation of the responses of the adults on the statement ‘I wish for the participation of LGBTQ Community on politics. The figure shows that 41.4% of the respondents ‘strongly agree’ with this statement. 17.2% ‘agree’ with the statement and 10.3% of them have a ‘neutral’ stand on this statement. But about 31% of respondents didn’t wish for the participation of LBGTO Community in politics. This shows that a certain percentage of the respondents didn’t wish for the leadership of LGBTQ Community in our society.

4.7 HOMOSEXUALITY IS INBORN

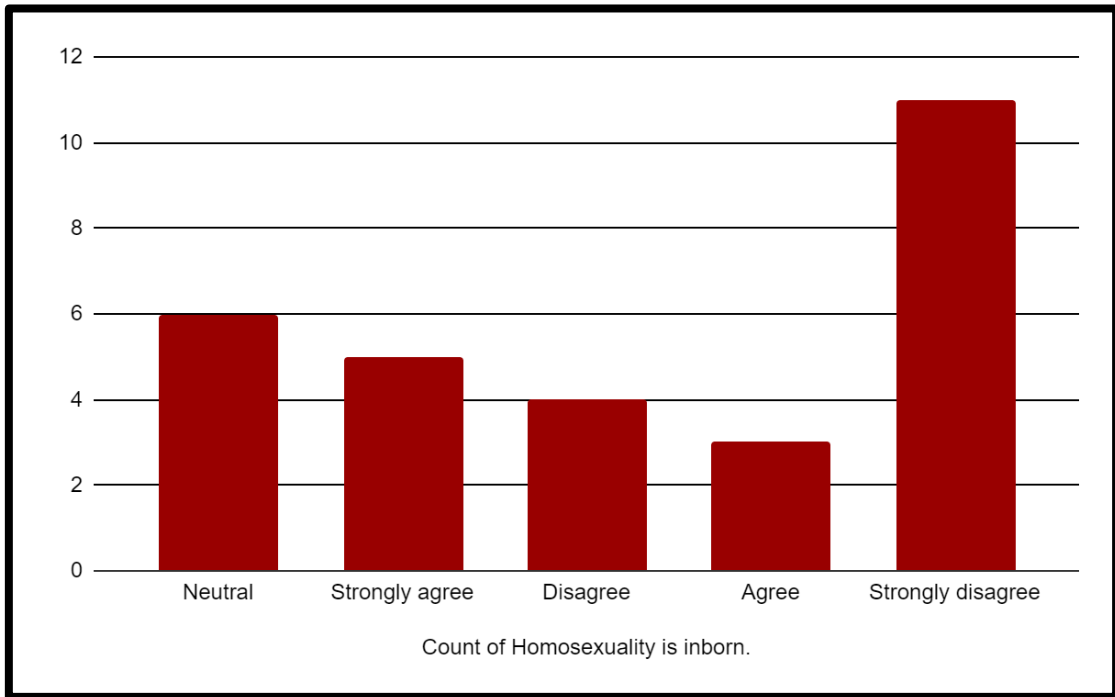


Figure 6

The Figure 6 shows the responses of the respondents to the statement “Homosexuality is inborn”. Among the respondents 17.2% of them “Strongly agreed” with the statement and 10.3% agreed with the statement and 20.7% of the respondents have a neutral stand in the statement. At the same time 37.9% of respondents responded negatively that homosexuality is not inborn. This statement shows that the majority of respondents are judging this community with their predefined beliefs and many of them are not much aware about this community. This can be understood from the neutral statement.

4.8 TRANSGENDERS ARE MOSTLY ENGAGED IN SEXWORK AND BEGGING DUE TO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

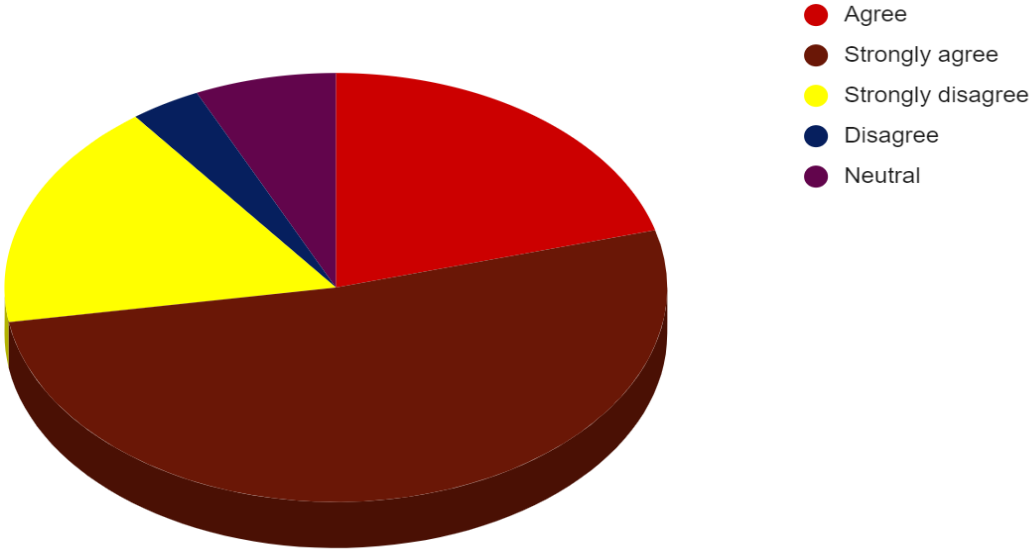


Figure 7

The Figure 7 is the visual representation of the responses of the adults on the statement ‘Transgenders are mostly engaged in sex work and begging due to discrimination in employment’. The figure shows that 51.7% of the respondents ‘strongly agree’ with this statement. 20.7% ‘agree’ with the statement and 6.9% of them have a ‘neutral’ stand on this statement. But about 20% of respondents responded negatively that transgenders are working as sex workers as they are interested to do so.

4.9 THERE IS NO NEED OF LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY

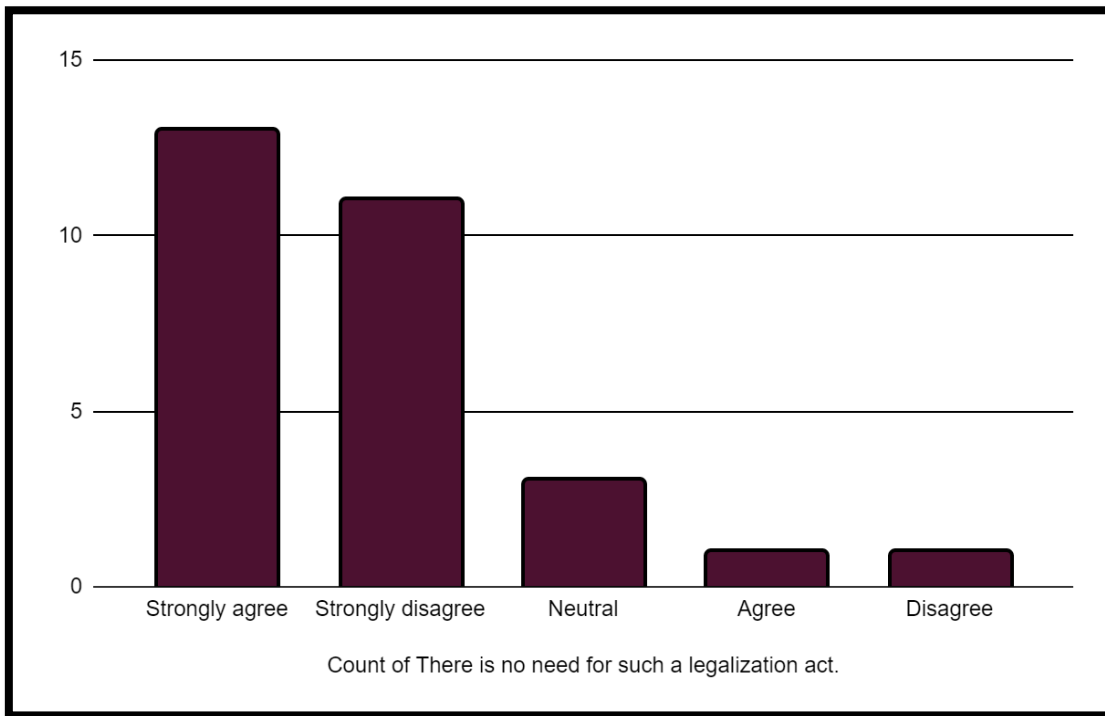


Figure 8

Figure 8 is the visual representation of the responses of the adults on the statement ‘There is no need for legalization of LGBTQ Community’. The figure shows that 44.8% of the respondents ‘strongly agree’ with this statement. 10.3% of them have a ‘neutral’ stand on this statement. But about 37.9% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. Here the majority of people are against the legalization of LGBTQ Community.

4.10 LEGALIZATION OF LGBTQ COMMUNITY WILL MAKE MORE PEOPLE TO REVEAL THEIR SEXUALITY

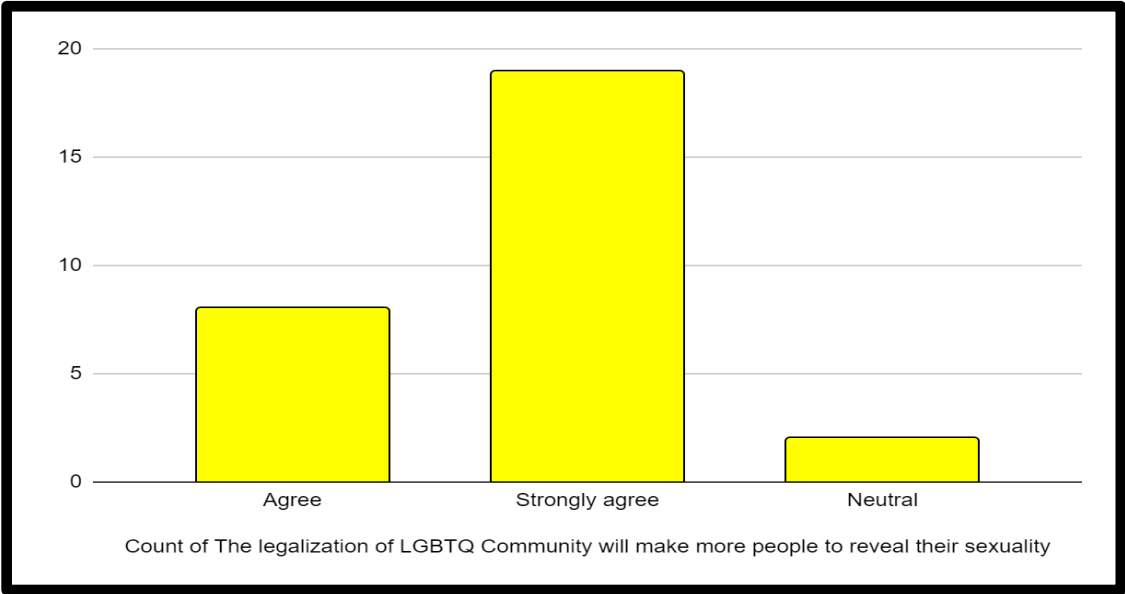


Figure 9

Figure 9 is the visual representation of the responses of the adults on the statement ‘legalization of LGBTQ Community will make more people reveal their sexuality’. The figure shows that 65.5% of the respondents ‘strongly agree’ and 26.7% of the respondents agree with this statement and 6.9% of the respondents have a ‘neutral’ stand on this statement. This shows no one has disagreed with this statement which shows in their perception, after the legalization many of the people in this community have revealed their sexuality.

4.11 YOUR RELIGIOUS VIEWS DO NOT RESTRICT YOU FROM ACCEPTING LGBTQ COMMUNITY

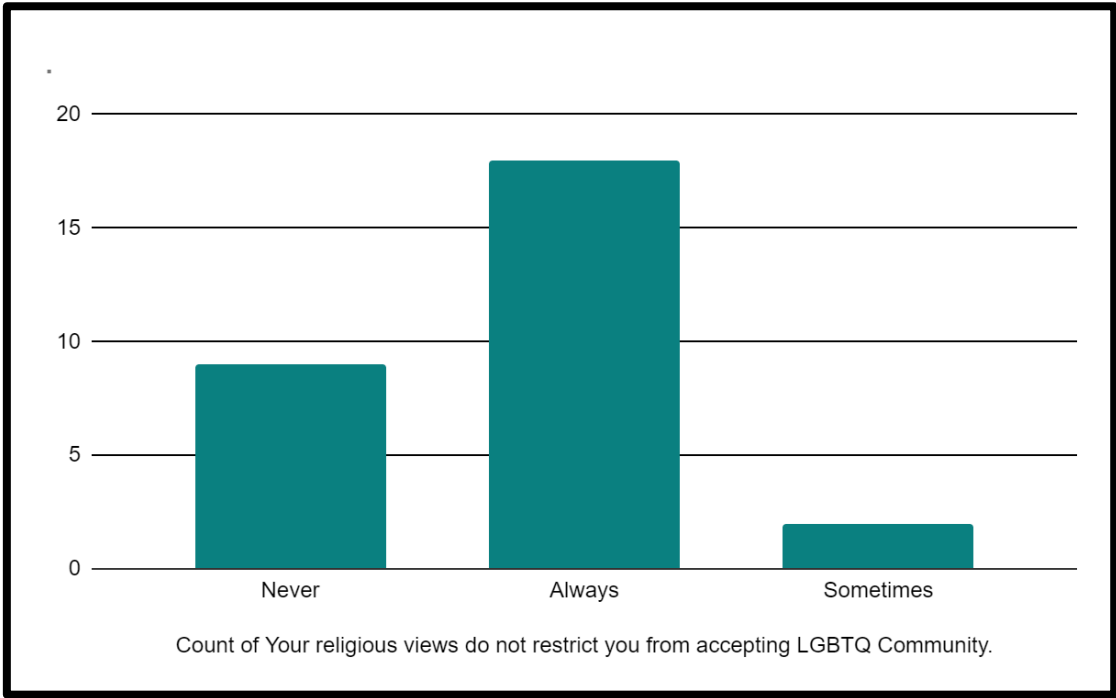


Figure 10

Figure 10 shows the responses of the respondents to the statement “Your religious views do not restrict you from accepting LGBTQ Community”. Among the respondents 62.1% of them responded “Always” their religious views do not restrict them from accepting LGBTQ Community. 6.9% of them responded “Sometimes” and the remaining 31% responded “Never” who believes that religion didn’t allow them to support or accept this community. Majority of the respondents stand on the opinion that their religion doesn’t restrict them from accepting LGBTQ Community. This indicates there are different opinions in the same religion and this depends on the people itself.

4.12 I WOULD ACCEPT MY SON OR DAUGHTER IF HE OR SHE BELONGS LGBTQ COMMUNITY

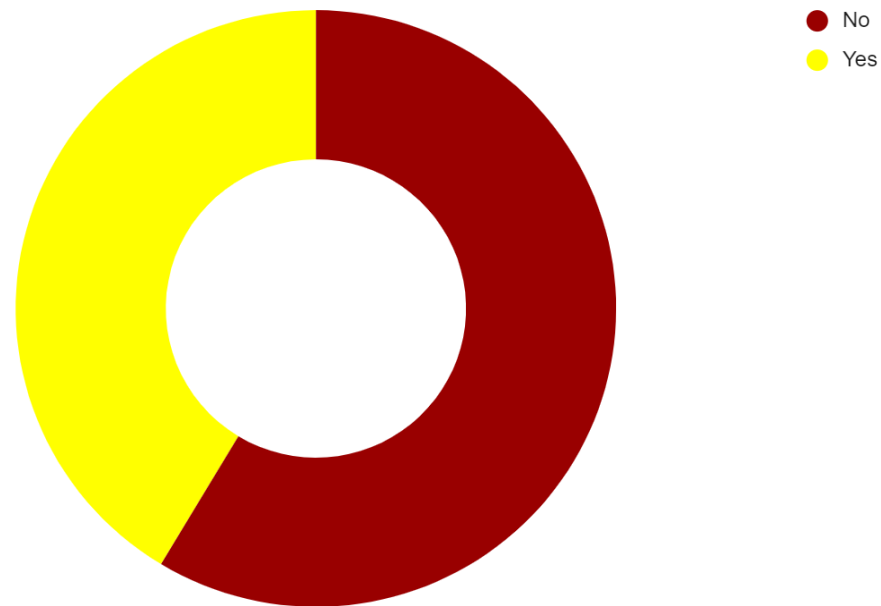


Figure 11

Figure 11 shows the response of adults to the statement ‘I would accept my son or daughter if he/she belongs to LGBTQ Community’. Among the respondents 41.4% of the respondents responded “Yes” to the statement that they will accept their son/daughter if he/she belongs to LGBTQ Community and 58.6% responded “No” to the statement. The Figure 2 shows the majority of the respondents doesn’t agree with the statement. This indicates that the majority of them are not accepting the LGBTQ Community.

4.13 CONCLUSION

This chapter tries to make detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected by the researcher on the topic ‘**PERCEPTION ABOUT LGBTQ COMMUNITY AMONG ADULTS**’. Each data is analysed by using appropriate diagrams and that are interpreted on the basis of the results. Interpretation is the critical examination of the results of one’s analysis in the light of all limitations of the data gathered.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings and suggestions of the study on perception about LGBTQ Community among adults. Findings are the output of the study and suggestions are the opinion of the researcher to develop the target group. It is formulated on the basis of analysing and interpreting the collected data, the researcher could find some major factors regarding the topic and could answer the research questions. The major findings of the study are listed below.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the adults in Thalasseri taluk have a proper understanding of what Homosexuality and transgender but they don't have any understanding of what a bisexual, queer etc is.
- The adults of Thalasseri Taluk are not much aware about LGBTQ Community and their rights even though they have heard about legalization of LGBTQ Community.
- The primary source of their awareness on this is from contact with family or friends and media both electronic and print.
- Most of the adults are against the discriminations like job discrimination towards LGBTQ Community.
- Most of the adults think that homosexuality is a psychological disorder but being a transgender is not a psychological disorder.
- This study shows that many of the adults are ashamed of having a person in LGBTQ Community in their family. Also, most of the adults think that Homosexual marriages are ridiculous.
- Many of the adults didn't wish for the participation of LGBTQ Community in politics and elections as they are scared that leadership from this community will make more people become part of LGBTQ Community.
- Most of the respondents believes that homosexuality is not inborn and people become homosexual due to their life situations.

- This study shows that most of the adults in Thalasseri taluk believes that transgenders are engaged in sex work and begging due to the discrimination in employment but a few numbers of them believes that transgenders are engaged in sex work and begging as they get more money through this job and this opinion was came from men who are doing business in Bangalore.
- Majority of the adults in Thalasseri Taluk believes that legalization of LGBTQ Community will make more people reveal their sexuality.
- Even though the respondents say that they will support this community they are not ready to accept their son/daughter if he/she belongs to LGBTQ Community. This opinion shows that adults in Thalasseri Taluk are against LGBTQ Community. But most of them are ready to accept transgenders and but they are against homosexuals.

5.3 IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

- Similar studies can be conducted with a wider population in different age groups. Example: Perception about LGBTQ Community among Women/Men
- The study provides more knowledge about adult's perception about LGBTQ Community and how it affects that community.
- This study shows that majority of the adults have so many misunderstandings about this community and this is the main reason behind discrimination of LGBTQ Community.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study focused only in Thalasseri Taluk hence the result cannot be generalized.
- Many of the adults were not ready to give responses as they are afraid of giving their response on this topic.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Similar studies can be conducted with wider population in different age groups.
- Instead of taking opinions about LGBTQ Community together, it will be better to take opinions about Homosexuals and Transgenders separately.

- Asking questions about rights of LGBTQ Community will help to understand how much the people know about those rights. (Especially section 377 of IPC).

5.6 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision reached by reasoning. High quality research in social work is important for many reasons. Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engage and programs often from the research. This study examined the perceptions of adults in Thalasseri Taluk towards LGBTQ Community. The findings reveal that adults have a proper understanding of homosexuality (especially lesbians) and of transgenders but they don't know more about bisexuality, queer etc. The study found, the adults are unsure about what is the cause of having a different sexual orientation and also predefined perception also influence their opinion about this community. The adults should be aware about the LGBTQ Community whether they support it or not. Most of the youth are unaware about the rights of LGBTQ Community. They must read about it and get their notions corrected as most of them have wrong perceptions about LGBTQ Community.

Also, the adults are less accepting the LGBTQ Community than youth. If they accept them as youth, one day the LGBT community will be living with the same dignity as others and would be also equal in the eyes of the law as all other citizens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books:

- Fernandez, B. (2002). *Humjinisi A Resource Book on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Rights in India*. Mumbai: Combat Law Publications (Pvt) Ltd.

Journals:

- Association of Gay & Lesbian Psychiatrists. *The History of Psychiatry and Homosexuality*; 2012. https://www.aglp.org/gap/1_history/. Accessed November 1, 2018.
- Caitlin Ryan, Stephen T. Russell, Rafael Diaz and Jorge Sanchez (2010). *Family Acceptance in Adolescence and the Health of LGBT Young Adults*. Retrieved November 15, 2010 from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1744-6171.2010.00246.x>
- Catherine.A. Lugg &Medelaine Adelman (2015). *Sociolegal Contexts of LGBTQ Issues in Education*. Retrieved April 4, 2015 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/302928366_Sociolegal_Contexts_of_LGBTQ_Issues_in_Education
- Chelsea Lee and Robert.L. Ostergard (2017). *Measuring Discrimination Against LGBTQ People: A Cross-National Analysis*. Retrieved February 1, 2017 from Johns Hopkins University Press, website: [:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313475871_Measuring_Discrimination_Against_LGBTQ_People_A_Cross-National_Analysis](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313475871_Measuring_Discrimination_Against_LGBTQ_People_A_Cross-National_Analysis)
- Enoch Leung and Tara Flanagan (2018). *Let's do this together: an integration of photovoice and mobile interviewing in empowering and listening to LGBTQ+ youths in context*. Retrieved December 18, 2018 from <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2018.1554499>
- Gates GJ. LGBT identity: a demographer's perspective. *Loyola LosAngel Law Rev.* 2012;45(3):693-714.
- Logan S. Casey, Sari L. Reisner, Mary G. Fondling, Robert J. Blandon, John M. Benson, Justin M. Sayed& Carolyn Miller. (2019). *Discrimination in the United States: Experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer Americans*. Retrieved October 28, 2019 from Epub, website:

- Michael D. Braunstein. (2017). *The Five Stages of LGBTQ Discrimination and its Effects on Mass Incarceration*. Retrieved July 6, 2017 from <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umrsjlr/vol7/iss1/3>
- Singh S, Durso LE. Widespread Discrimination Continues to Shape LGBT People's Lives in Both Subtle and Significant Ways. Center for American Progress;2017. Widespread Discrimination Continues to Shape LGBT People's Lives in Both Subtle and Significant Ways - Center for American Progress November 1, 2018.
- Tania Israel, Audrey Harkness, Kevin Delucio, Jay N. Ledbetter & Todd Raymond Avellar (2013). *Evaluation of Police Training on LGBTQ Issues: Knowledge, Interpersonal Apprehension, and Self-Efficacy*. Retrieved July 16, 2013 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257763674_Evaluation_of_Police_Training_on_LGBTQ_Issues_Knowledge_Interpersonal_Apprehension_and_Self-Efficacy

Online document:

- GaellJocelyn-Blackman,
website:<https://www.york.cuny.edu/english/writing-program/the-york-scholar-1/volume-5-fall-2008/how-are-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-lgbt-youths-affected-by-discrimination>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Personal Data

1. Name of the respondent:

2. Age:

3. Gender: Female Male Others

5. Education: SSLC Plus two degree higher studies

6. Employment: Employed Unemployed

B. To identify the prejudicial behaviour towards LGBTQ Community among adults

7. I have heard about LGBTQ Community.

Yes No

8. Discrimination against LGBTQ Community is not a big issue.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

9. The increasing acceptance of LGBTQ Community is against our morals.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

10. LGBTQ Community needs psychological treatment.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

11. I avoid LGBTQ Community whenever possible.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

12. I won't work with LGBTQ Community.

Sometimes Always Never

13. If one of my family members were part of LGBTQ Community, I would feel ashamed.

Yes No

14. The idea of homosexual marriages seems ridiculous to me.

Yes No

C. To analyse the degree of acceptance towards legalization of LGBTQ Community

15. LGBTQ Community is a viable part of our society.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

16. Do you think it is beneficial to LGBTQ Community to be recognized by the society as normal.

Yes No

17. Predefined perception about LGBTQ Community affects their acceptance in society.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

18. LGBTQ Community should have equal employment opportunities

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

19. Finding out an artist belong to LGBTQ Community would have no effect on me appreciation of his/her work.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

20. I wish for the participation of LGBTQ Community in politics and elections.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

21. Homosexuality is inborn.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

22. Transgenders are mostly engaged in sex work and begging due to discrimination in employment.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

23. I have heard about the act in India which legalize the LGBTQ Community.

Yes No

24. There is no need for such a legalization act.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

25. The legalization of LGBTQ Community will make more people to reveal their sexuality

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

26. The legalization act of LGBTQ Community will benefit society's development.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

D. To understand the effect of spiritual perception on acceptance of LGBTQ Community

27. Being in an LGBTQ Community is a sin.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

28. Your religious views do not restrict you from accepting LGBTQ Community.

Sometimes Always Never

29. I would accept my son or daughter if he/she belongs to LGBTQ Community.

Yes No

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF
OLDER**

**ADULTS LIVING IN PAID AND UNPAID SENIOR CARE
FACILITIES**



STEPHY MATHEW

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF
OLDER ADULTS LIVING IN PAID AND UNPAID SENIOR CARE
FACILITIES**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

STEPHY MATHEW

REGISTER NUMBER DB20BSWR034

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
MRS. SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY
KANNUR-670706**

NOVEMBER 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OLDER ADULTS LIVING IN PAID AND UNPAID SENIOR CARE FACILITY**, is a bonafide record of work done by **Stephy Mathew** under the guidance of **Mrs. Sree Parvathi Induchudan**, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelors of social work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University .

FR. SOJAN PANANCHIKKAL, SDB

Head of the department of social work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OLDER ADULTS LIVING IN PAID AND UNPAID SENIOR CARE FACILITY** submitted by **STEPHY MATHEW** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the department of social work, Don Bosco ARTS and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN

Research Guide Department of Social work

Don Bosco Arts And Science College

DECLARATION

I, Stephy Mathew, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OLDER ADULTS LIVING IN PAID AND UN-PAID SENIOR CARE FACILITY**, submitted to the Kannur University, in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **MRS. SREE PARVATHI INDUCHUDAN**, Course Coordinator, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 November 2022

STEPHY MATHEW

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank god almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything. I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal (Head, Department of social work), and Mrs. Sree Parvathi Induchudan my faculty supervisor , whose assistance, guidance and Inspiration helped me to complete this study. I thank all the other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Stephy Mathew

ABSTRACT

According to the law, a “senior citizen” means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above. Old age refers to ages nearing or surpassing the life expectancy of human beings, and is thus the end of the human life cycle. However, the quality of life of old aged people has not been cared in these days. Elderly people often have limited regenerative abilities and are more susceptible to AIDS, herpes, hemorrhoids, and other illness than younger adults. Old age is not a definite biological stage, as the chronological age denoted as “old age” varies culturally and historically. The quality of life of elderly people has become relevant with the demographic shift that has resulted in graying of population. Quality of life of elderly people is often described with both objective and subjective dimensions. The majority of the elderly people evaluate their quality of life positively on the basis of social contacts, dependency, health, material circumstances, and social comparisons. Adaptation and resilience might play a part in maintaining good quality of life. Two major factors to be considered with the regard to quality of life in old age are dementia and depression. With all other influences controlled, ageing does not influence the quality of life negatively; rather a long period of good quality of life is possible. Therefore the maintenance and improvement in quality of life should be included among the goals of clinical management.

Nowadays these elderly people has been sent to paid or un-paid institution for the assisted living. The paid senior care homes which provides more standardized and luxurious life whereas un-paid senior care home is for providing the basic amenities to lead a normal life. The paid and un-paid senior care facilities provides different level or range of services. The paid senior care facility provides skilled nursing services, personalized care for each senior citizen in the institution, sufficient and timely access to health care facilities, comfortable and home like provides the basic helps and necessary services for the elderly people in order to take care of lonely and abandoned persons just because they are old aged and generated feeling of themselves as a burden for their children and families. Senior care home or facility gives elderly people medicine on time, monitoring the food intake, medicines, assisted care, and protection. The paid and un-paid senior care facility has varied range of such services which leads to difference in the quality of life of older adults in such assisted living facilities.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERIFICATE	ii
DECLARATIONS	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	3
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.3 CONCLUSION	11
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	13
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	13
3.3 VARIABLES	14
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	14
3.5 PILOT STUDY	15
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	15
3.7 SAMPLING	15
3.8 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION	15
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	16

3.10 PRETEST	16
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	16
CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	18
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	18
4.3 CONCLUSION	45
CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS.....	47
5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	48
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	48
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH	49
5.5 CONCLUSION	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
APPENDIX	52

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
01	AGE	18
02	SEX	19
03	RELEGIION	20
04	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	21
05	CHILDREN	22
06	GRANDCHILDREN AND ITS COUNT	23
07	PHYSICAL PAIN PREVENTS YOU FROM DOING WHAT YOU NEED TO DO	24
08	SATISFACTION WITH THE ABILITY TO PERFORM DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES	25
09	ENOUGH ENERGY FOR EVERYDAY LIFE	26
10	SATISFACTION WITH YOUR SLEEP	27
11	ABILITY TO GET AROUND	28
12	SATISFACTION WITH THE CAPACITY FOR WORK	29
13	ENJOYMENT ON LIFE	30
14	EXTENT OF FEELING ABOUT LIFE IS MEANINGFUL	31
15	ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE	32
16	ABILITY TO ACCEPT YOUR BODILY APPEARENCES	33
17	SATISFACTION WITH YOURSELF	34
18	PRESENCE OF NEGATIVE FEELINGS	35
19	SATISFACTION WITH THE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP	36
20	SATISFACTION OF SUPPORT YOU FET FROM FRIENDS	37
21	FEEL OF SAFE IN YOUR DAILY LIFE	38
22	HEALTH OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	39
23	ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET YOUR NEEDS	40
24	AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION THAT YOU NEED IN DAILY LIFE	41

25	SATISFACTION ON THE CONDITIONS OF YOUR LIVING PLACE	42
26	SATISFACTION ON ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	43
27	SATISFACTION ON TRANSPORT FACILITIES	44

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this study, the quality of life of older Adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility has being researched. The difference in the quality of life of older adults in both type of senior care facility is need to be addressed. How it varies and why it varies is to be studied between paid and unpaid senior care facility. Older care is the care of elderly people who are unable to look after themselves. Ageing cannot be prevented, but we can learn how to deal with arising conditions for great health of our loving ones. Older care is one of the welfare and standardized living aspect of the nation. Elderly people plays important role in the families as well as society. They assist their grandchildren, taking on care responsibilities, performing household tasks or working as volunteers in the community. Each developmental factors and ways to improve the overall functioning of unpaid senior care facility in the future and thereby thequality of life of older adults living in unpaid senior care facility.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A comparative study on the quality of life of older adults living inpaid and unpaid senior care facility.

1.3OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To study the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility

Specific objectives

To assess the feelings of the senior adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility

To study the overall quality of life and general health

To study psychological and environmental satisfaction in the life ofelderly people of

both type of care facility

To study their own satisfaction about social relationships of older adults in both type of senior care facility

1.4 RATIONAL/SIGNIFICANCE/RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

As the study is studying about the difference in the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility, The satisfaction of their own life would be different as the services and assistance providing are different in each type of senior care facility.

For an example, in paid senior care facility there are personalized care, hands on assistance with daily activities, safety and security, social activities and engagement independence and fun and so on, Where as unpaid senior care facility is providing an inmate assistance of providing food, shelter and meetings or activities once in a month or less. So the elderly people who living in both type of senior care facility have different level of overall satisfaction of their life. So the researcher is going to study how it varies and why it varies among the population.

As the care for elderly people and the satisfaction about their life is a part of the development of nation, so it must be ensured that they are socially, emotionally psychologically, satisfied in their life and they are equally cared and assisted without the regard of their wealth, place, race, sex... This study helps the researcher to have an insight into the differences in the quality of life and related factors among elderly people based on 2 types of senior care facility. The study helps to understand how the quality of life is varied and to implement the developmental changes to the unpaid or either paid senior care facility in future.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The introduction covers the statement of the difference in the quality of life of elderly people living in paid and unpaid senior care facility, which is title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives, the significance and relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are added in the introduction.

CHAPTER 2 : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The chapter speaks about the reviews of literature relevant and related studies done on quality of life of elderly people and the institutionalized care facilities for elder people. This chapter includes introduction and conclusion.

CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design, universal, unit of the study, sampling designs, exclusion and inclusion criteria, sources of data primary or secondary, tools and methods of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

CHAPTER 4 : DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and the Interpretation of collected data and conclusion.

CHAPTER 5 : FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The final chapter is all about the major findings and the implication of the study, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The research study is about the QOL of elderly people who live in different type of senior care facility. The study aims to understand how the QOL elderly people varies and how it varies on the basis of some conceptual domains such as overall QOL, general health, psychological, social relationships, environmental wellbeing and its satisfaction. The study uses the self made questionnaire to collect the data. The study is conducted purposively in 2 selected institutions named Travancore Foundation and Snehakood Abhayakendram in Kottayam district of Kerala.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Researcher is planning to conduct a comparative study on the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility. The study is to compare the quality of life of elderly people in each type of institutional care. Here there are 10 literature reviews related to the quality of life of older adults and institutional care that conducted internationally, nationally and locally studies and articles. Let's take a look on some literature reviews;

2.2.1 INSTITUTIONAL ELDER CARE IN CHINA:

Heying Jenny Zhan, Bao Zhen Luo and Zhiyu Chen

This study was conducted in 2012 as a part of international perspectives on aging book series. The development of institutional care is reviewed by placing it within the context of Chinese elder care system and social provisions. They had chosen two elder care institutions in Nanjing and Tianjin as specific example. The study had utilized the secondary source of data in which empirical data was collected from survey that conducted in Zhenjiang city and Jiangsu province. The major aim of the study was to examine the willingness of elderly people to accept institutional care implications of findings are discussed and policy recommendations are made.

2.2.2. ELDER CARE COMPLEXITIES AND OUTCOMES; A MANDATE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY GERIATRIC CLINICAL ASSESSMENT:

Peter. S. Reed, Zebbedia Gibb

The study is Interdisciplinary Geriatric Clinical assessment is considered as the best practice to identify the full range of elder care needs. The study has conducted in the year of 2019 as a part of innovation in ageing. The study was a team based assessment with a geriatrician, a social worker and a pharmacist meeting together with each client to review all aspects of their health and well-being resulted in comprehensive care plan with clients primary care provider. The study has applied the method of survey with

random sampling. They selected 415 randomly selected clients prior to clinical visit. 6 months follow up survey has completed in 170 clients. They gathered data about 40% have hospitalized, long term care utilization and quality of life. These data has provided the picture of clinical complexities in elder clients and offers a mandate for comprehensive interdisciplinary care. medications. Another 44% with Dementia and 10% with frailty. The study has effectively stressed the importance of interdisciplinary geriatric clinical care for elder care.

2.2.3. ASSESING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OLDER PEOPLE AND RELATED FACTORS IN TABRIZ , IRAN:

Yaser Khaje Bishak, Laleh Payahoo

The study was conducted with the aim of examine the quality of life in elderly people in Tabriz in 2012. This cross-sectional study was carried out on 184 elderly people (male;97), (female;87) with the age of 60 years. The participants of the survey were elderly people who lived in the community and come voluntarily to the daily care centers. Validated Persian self reported version of WHOQOL-BRIEF questionnaire were used to determine the quality of life in elderly people. Independent T-test and Pearson correlation were used to compare the difference and correlation between total score of QOL and influential factors. Result of the study was the total score of the QOL in both gender was 90.75%.Male elderly people has slightly highest score in QOL. Significant difference was observed between having cardiovascular diseases, respiratory and gastrointestinal disease, visual and hearing impairment with total score in QOL.

2.2.4 THE IMPACT OF QUALITY OF LIFE ON THE LIFE OF OLDER PEOPLE FROM A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Luis Miguel Rondon Gracias, Antonello Lorenzini

The research study is conducted in 16 May 2018 with the objective to analyze the impact of QOL as a met a variable that conditions the health and social welfare of the elderly. The sample of the study is composed of 500 people that randomly selected from major day centers for the elderly in the province of Granda .For the inferential

analysis they used CUBERCAVI *questionnaire, which is a multi-dimensional scale of health and quality of life. Through the technique they have distributed the participants in to two groups: experimental and control. The study got the result after the meta-analysis and validation test that participants have a good perception of their QOL considering health, leisure, environmental quality, functional capacity, level of satisfaction, social support, social networks and positive social interactions as the determinants of their well being.

2.2.5 QUALITY OF LIFE OF SENIORS LIVING IN COMMUNITY AND IN LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES ; A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Luciano Magalhaes Vitorino, Lisiane Mangnelli Girardi Paskuline

The study was conducted in the year of 2013. The study was mainly conducted with an objective to compare the perception of QOL and identify the factors associated with QOL among seniors living in the community in Porto Alegre and institutionalized seniors from the Mina Gerais, Brazil. The study used secondary data from the two cross sectional epidemiological studies. The sample consisted of 288 seniors living in community and 76 institutionalized senior .results of the study was that the age, gender, schooling, self -reported health and leisure presented statistically difference between institutionalized and non-institutionalized seniors. Their psychological and social relationship domains also statistically differed. Being institutionalized did not influence the older adults perceptions, but the socio-demographic characteristics and self -assessments of health did. Care related quality of life

2.2.6 CARE RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN OLD AGE

Maria Varma

Marja Varma is the author of European journal of ageing in the year of 2009, Promoting the quality of life is a central theme in recent aging policies, but what quality of means in concrete terms of people in different stages of old age is rather unclear. This study presents a multi-dimensional model of care related quality of life and based on analyses of three finish cross-sectional datasets from the years 2004-2007. The study examines the distinction between dimensions of QOL by age and gender with a special

focus on older home care clients. The result of the study suggest that individual QOL and the priorities of physical, psychical, social and environmental dimensions vary considerably among old aged people . Good life treats with dignity and respect. Four dimension of good care in old age has demonstrated by this study that is chronological, Biological, psychological and social.

2.2.7:AGEING AND ELDERLY CARE IN KERALA

S. Irudaya Rajan, Aneeta Shajan, S. Sunitha

This article presents an over view of the elderly in Kerala. This study helps to based on data from the Kerala ageing survey (KAS) in 2013 , by the center for development studies, Trivandrum. The article focus on the issues, programmes and related policies for elderly people care. Article also addresses that basic care response are at three levels::

1. Household
2. Institutional
3. Society

Article emphasize that Kerala society had been fundamentally changing in families and communities, so that various system need to be reconstructs. Care should focus on a holistic combination of health care, socio-economic protection and provision of suitable environment for better quality of life.

2.2.8.A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF QUALITY OF LIFE RESEARCH IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE

Michael Mason, Roger Copus

The aim of the study is to systematically review the literature on QOL in medicine and health research and to describe the country of origin, target groups, instruments design and conceptual issues. This systematic review is to identify the research studies on QOL and HRQOL. The databases scopus, which includes Embase and MEDLINE,CINAHL AND PSYCHINFO were searched for articles published one random week in November 2016. According to the study on systematic review 13% provided a definition of QOL, 16% distinguish QOL from HRQOL. The most frequently fulfilled criteria were (1) stating the domains of QOL to be measured (2)

giving a reason for choosing the instrument used (3) aggregating the results from multiple items.

2.2.9. A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY ON QOL AMONG NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, ELDERLY HOMES IN KUALA LUMPUR

Obinna Francis Onukwon, Sami Abdo Radman

This research study was conducted in 12 January 2014. The study aims to determine the QOL and its associated factors among the elderly in elder homes in Kuala Lumpur. This was a across sectional study among 203 residents aged 60 years or more in eight randomly selected elderly homes in Kuala Lumpur. Stratified random sampling was used to select the participants. This study used WHOQOL questionnaire and a questionnaire for socio-demographic variables. Data collection was through face to face interview. Results of the study was the mean (standard deviation) for the physical domain 14.3, 13.7 of psychological domain . 10.8 for social domain 13.0 for the environmental domain. Age , gender, level of education, economic status, outdoor leisure activities, physical activities, type of accommodation, co-morbidities and social supports are identified as associated factors of QOL.

2.2.10. QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDER POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN FIELD PRACTICE AREA OF ATERRITORY CARE INSTITUTE OF AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT

Venu R Shah, K N Sonaliya

The study is conducted by Venu R. shah K.N Sonaliya with the aim of studying overall improvement in living standard of country's population is leading to longer life expectancy. It was a community based cross sectional study in urban field practice area of one of the teaching institutes of Ahmadabad, Gujarat. By considering the people of 60 years and above as the sample size is of 250 were calculated. A pre-designed questionnaire related to the quality of life of elderly people devised by WHOQOL questionnaire. Results of the study were almost two-thirds of geriatrics were currently married and having spouse alive. Common morbidities observed among the study population was joint pain (42.8%), cataract (32.8), hypertension (22.4), diabetes

mellitus (17.2) and dental problems (12.4). Scoring of quality profiles revealed that none of the geriatric had poor QOL, but 56.8% had fall in to category of ‘ good’ quality of life whereas 50.6% had fall in to category of ‘excellent’ quality of life.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Quality of life among elderly people is an important issue is to be ensured by every social workers in the nation .It is very important to study difference in satisfaction of life and mental, emotional, physical wellbeing of elderly people.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research is defined as a “ systematized effort to gain new knowledge . Research methodology refers to the systematic methods consisting of enunciating the problem, collecting of facts and researching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions towards the concerned problems or in central generalization for same theoretical formulations.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS-THEORETICAL AND OPERATIONAL

The title of the research study is ‘ A comparative study on the quality of life of older adults living in paid and un paid senior care facility.

THEORETICAL DEFINITION

Quality of life: According to World Health Organization, “individuals perception of their position in the life in the context of the culture and value system in which they live, and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concern’.

Older adults: According to United Nations defined, older adults is a person who is over 60 years of age’.

Senior care facility: According to Charlene Reinhart, ‘ senior care facility is a residence for older people or for disabilities who require help with some of the routines of daily living as well as access to medical care when needed’.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Quality of life is the perception or satisfaction in a person’s life regarding their physical, psychological, environmental, health and social relational statuses and their overall wellbeing of their life.

Older adult is a person who is above 60 years old and physically and psychologically weak which requires external help to fulfill their needs and social functioning.

Senior care facility is the facility or the arrangement for assisted living for people in a residential setting which provides skilled help and nursing for older people on order to have a good life throughout their initial stage of life. There are 2 types of senior care facility, paid and unpaid senior care facility. Paid senior care facility is much more developed which provides high-standardized services. Whereas unpaid senior care facility provides food, accommodation, and senior care which is just required.

3.3 VARIABLES (INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES)

Variables are any characteristics that can take on different values such as height, age, temperature or scores. In this study independent variable is paid and unpaid senior care facility, because the difference in the services and conditions of each type of senior care facility can cause changes in the quality of life of older adults who living in paid and unpaid senior care home. Dependent variable is the older adults who has the effect or impacts due to the differentiated activities and services in each kind of senior care facility among the older adults.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a logical and systematic plan for directing a research study. It is a plan, structure and a strategy of investigation concerned so as to obtain answer to research questions.

In this research study, researcher clearly attempted to check and to understand the difference in the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility. The researcher diagnosing and analyzing the reasons behind the variations in physical, social, psychological, environmental satisfaction and the overall wellbeing of older adults living in each type of senior care facility. Researcher conducted the study in 2 different institutions in Kottayam district. Travancore foundations senior care home at Karukachal and Snehakood Abhayamandiram at Kottayam district. From each institution the researcher selects 30 samples from each institution based on random criteria on the basis of simple random sampling method. Then the researcher describes every aspect or reasons behind the variations in the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility. Hence the researcher adopted descriptive research design.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

To gain more knowledge and information about study, the researcher went through many websites to further reporting and enhance the study for the preliminary study for evaluating feasibility, time, cost, adverse effects and events size in an attempt to predict an appropriate sample size, the researcher conducted a pilot study on 28/08/2022. As a part of the pilot study, the researcher interacted and communicated with the members of Travancore foundation senior care home and Snehakood abhayakendram old age home.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY.

Universe of the study is older adults of Karukachal Panchayath Kottayam district. In this study the researcher has purposively selected Travancore Foundations of senior Care Home and Snehakood Abhayakendram old age home. The researcher collects the data from each older adults from these two institutions in random criteria.

3.7 SAMPLING

The researcher has conducted the study on 2 institutions on 30 samples through simple random sampling. The researcher select 30 samples from each institutions on random criteria or basis. So every older adult has probability of being selected. Sampling is conducted on lottery method of simple random sampling technique.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

One of the important stage in research process

3.8.1 Primary data collection

The primary data were collected from 30 respondents with a questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises with the personal profile, physical health, psychological and overall well being and social relationships and satisfaction on general health.

3.8.2 Secondary data collection

Secondary data were collected from books and online websites and documents.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire is one of the important part of data collection . The researcher had made use of self made questionnaire.

3.10 PRETEST

The researcher conducted the pretest among few old aged people who requiring external help and assistance for their proper overall functioning with the help of this questionnaire. It helps the trainee to check and modify the question in adequate way.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher has selected 30 samples from 2institutions in Kottayam district. The researcher has selected samples on random criteria in which all older adult has the chance of being selected. Questionnaire is the main tool for collecting data from 30 respondents of each paid and unpaid senior care facility. The data collected from secondary sources such as online documents and books.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher has selected micro soft excel data analysis in which analyze the data in excel, empowers you to understand your data through natural language queries that allows you to ask questions about your data without having to write complicated formulas.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER-4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter four is consisted of analysis and interpretation of data that the researcher has collected from the respondent in quantitative manner by using pie-charts. The researcher has collected the data from fifteen each respondent of two different institutions. The study analyze the difference in the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility.

4.2 PRESENT EVERY VARIABLE AND SUB-VARIABLES AND INTERPRET IT WITH COLLECTED DATA

4.2.1 Age

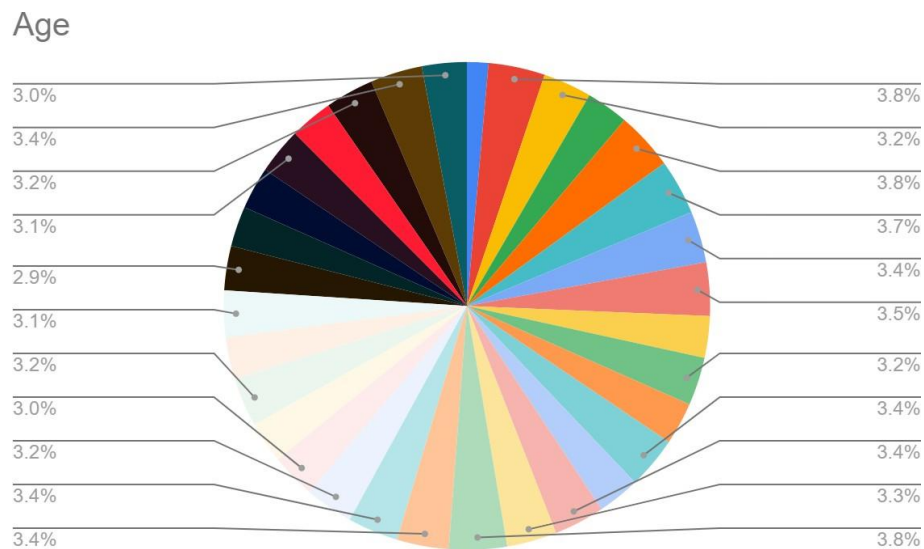


FIGURE : 1

The researcher has collected the data from 30 respondents from two different institutions named as Travancore foundation and Snehakood abhayakendram. The data was collected from the older adults who are above 60 years of old. The researcher has collected the 15 respondents of data from Travancore foundation and remaining 15 from Snehakood Abhayakendram 9.4% of the respondents were 64 years, 12.5% were 65 years old, 6.3% were 69 years old, 6.3% were 72-74 years old, 6.3% were 78-79 years old, 9.4% were 80-88 years old. As the definition of WHO older adult is a person who is above 60 years of age. So the researcher has collected the data from the adults who are above 60 years of age.

4.2.2 SEX

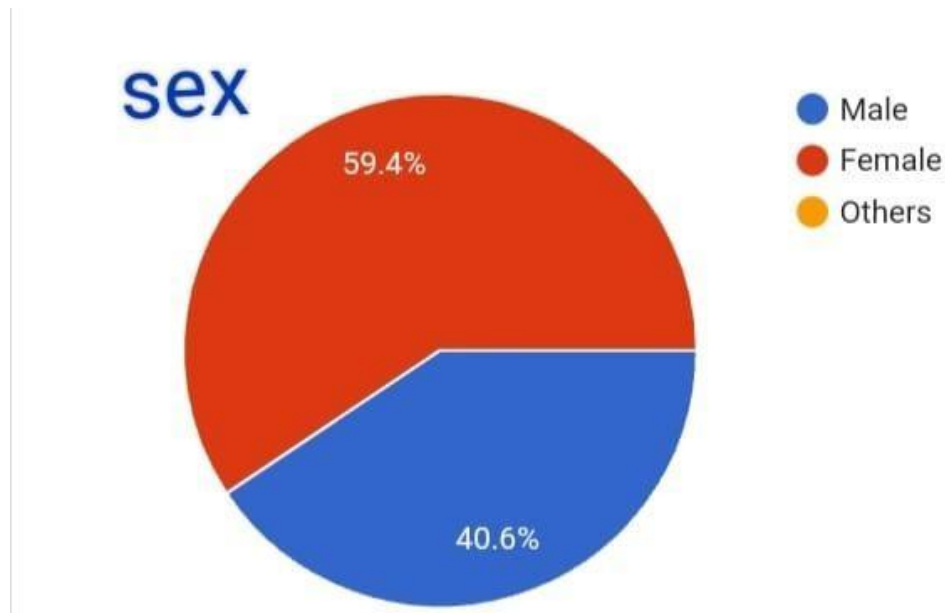


FIGURE ; 2

The researcher has collected the data from older adults of two different institutions as total 30 respondents.

The blue color indicates male 40.6% and the orange color 59.4% refers to female senior citizens. The research respondents were mainly in female adults as their presence were higher. Female respondents were higher than male respondents. Most of the female adult were widows. So that led their children to brought their lonely mother to paid institutional care facility. Paid senior care facility has the most number of female adults than male adults in institutions. Even though unpaid senior care facility is mostly consisted of male rather than female adults. But as total the study is conducted in both gender the female hits the first place.

4.2.3 RELEGION

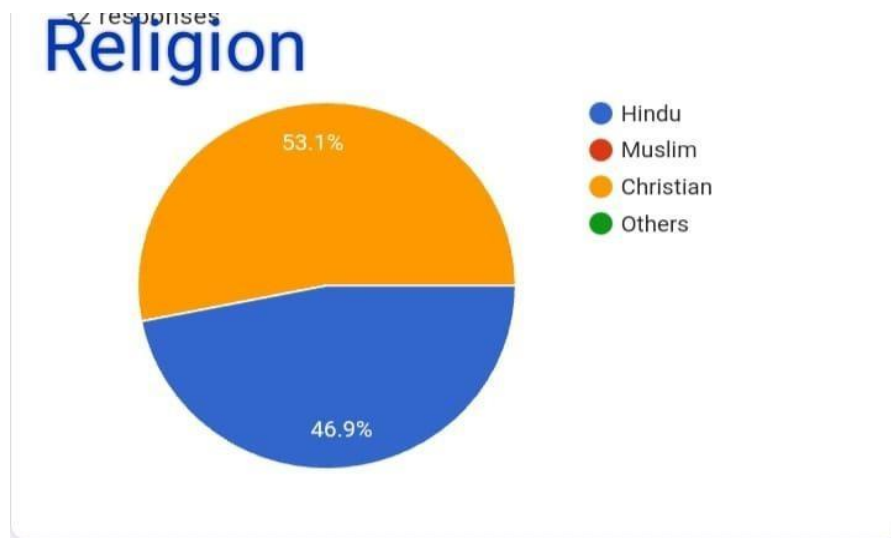


FIGURE : 3

The researcher has conducted the study irrespective of religion among the samples.

The blue color represents Hindu religion about 46.9 % and yellow color of Christian about 53.1%. Two institutions were mainly consisted of only these two religion. As these institution Travancore foundation , a Christian institution and Snehakoodu Abhayakendram, a Hindu institution might have led the people to think religiously regarding taking care of their parents in a religiously comfortable place.

4.2.4 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

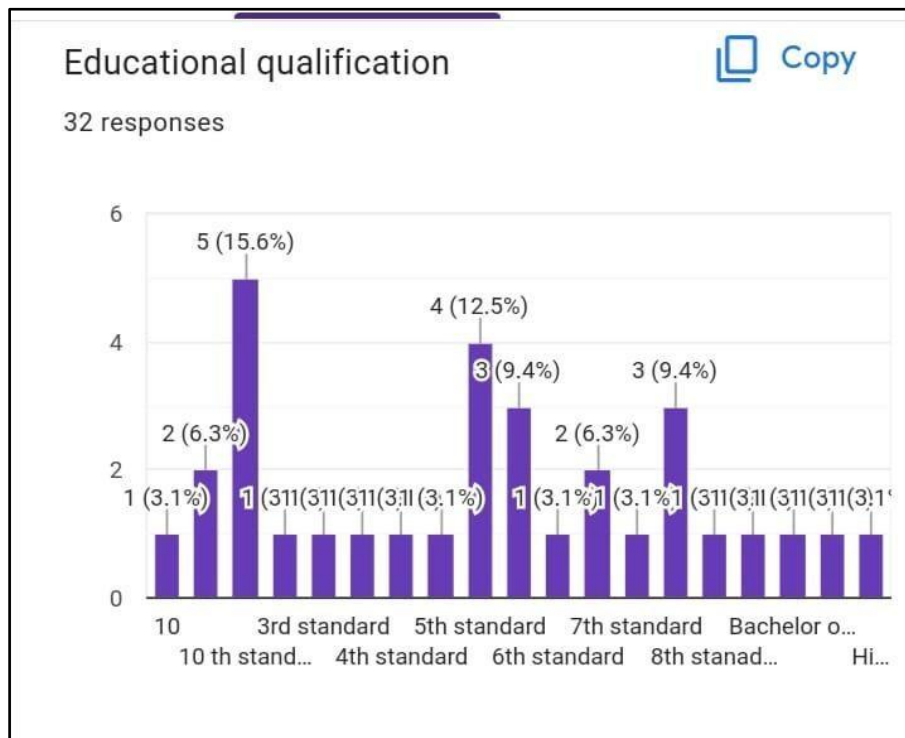


FIGURE : 4

The researcher has collected the data from the senior citizens with different educational background. The educational status starts from 3 standard to PG degree. 3.1% has 10 standard education, 15.6% has 3 and 4 standard education, 12.5% has 5 and 6 standard of education, 6.3% has 7th standard and 8th standard of education and 9.4% has the Bachelor and masters of degree courses. Mostly the adults of Travancore foundation has better educational qualification. It reflects the fact that people of Travancore foundation are well educated and are rich. Most of the female adults has lower education compared to male. It might be due to the family background and social norms. They have enough money and they have been sent to Paid and unpaid senior care facility for the smooth functioning and convenience of their children.

4.2.5 CHILDREN

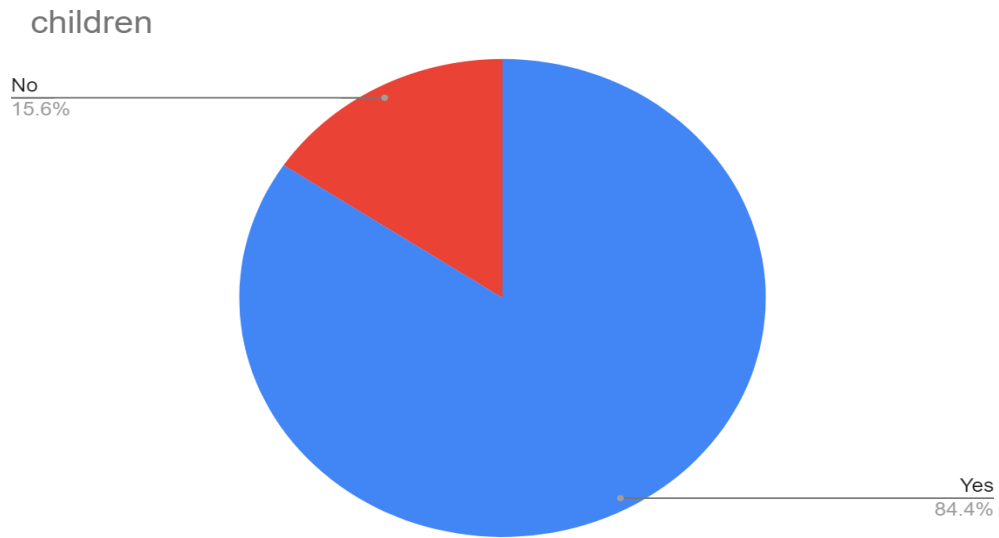


FIGURE : 5

The researcher enquired whether do you have children or not to understand how they reached this assisted institution. From 32 responses, 84% has varied number of children which indicates blue color. 15.6% has no children which refers the orange color portion. Most of the adults had reached the institution due to the inconvenience of their children and their family.

Even the number of children is neither high or low the children don't want their single parent with them. It may be due to because of their lifestyle or spousal pressure or more. The Travancore foundation has more adults who have more number of children than Snehakood abhayakendram.

4.2.6 GRAND CHILDREN AND COUNT

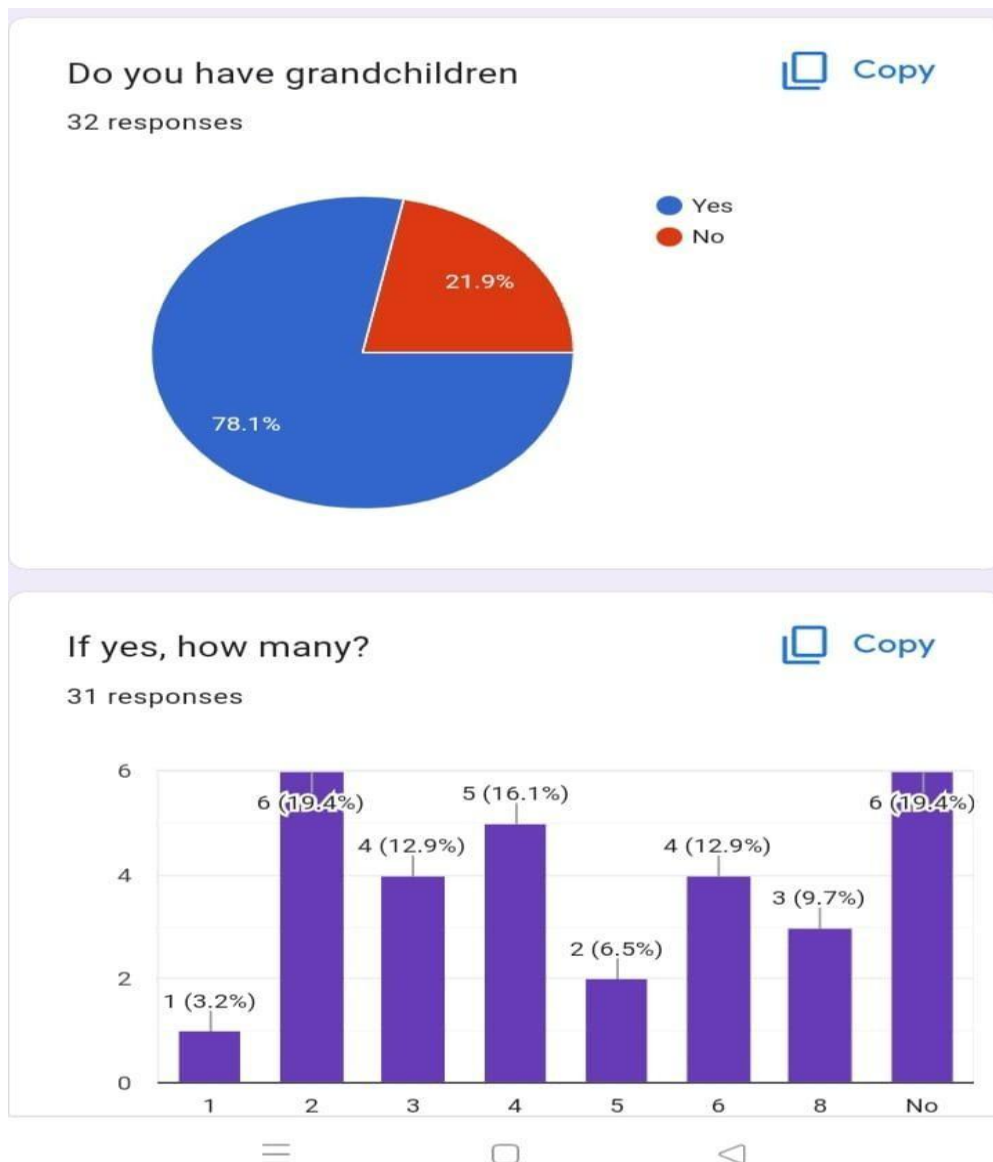


FIGURE ; 6

The researcher has also enquired about whether they have grandchildren or not. The number of grand children helps to understand about the family background of the senior respondent.

78.1% has grand children which indicated blue color of chart and orange color refers to adults who has no grandchildren which is 21.9%. Among the respondents 3.2 % has 1 grandchildren, 19.4% has 2 grandchildren, 12.9% has 3 grandchildren, 16.1 % has 4 grandchildren, 6.5% has 5 grandchildren, 12.9% has 6 grandchildren, 9.7% has 8 grandchildren, 19.4% ha sno grandchildren. The adults of Snehakood abhayakendram has more number of grand children when compared to Travancore foundation inmates.

4.2.7 FEEL OF PHYSICAL PAIN PREVENTS FROM DOING YOU NEED TO DO

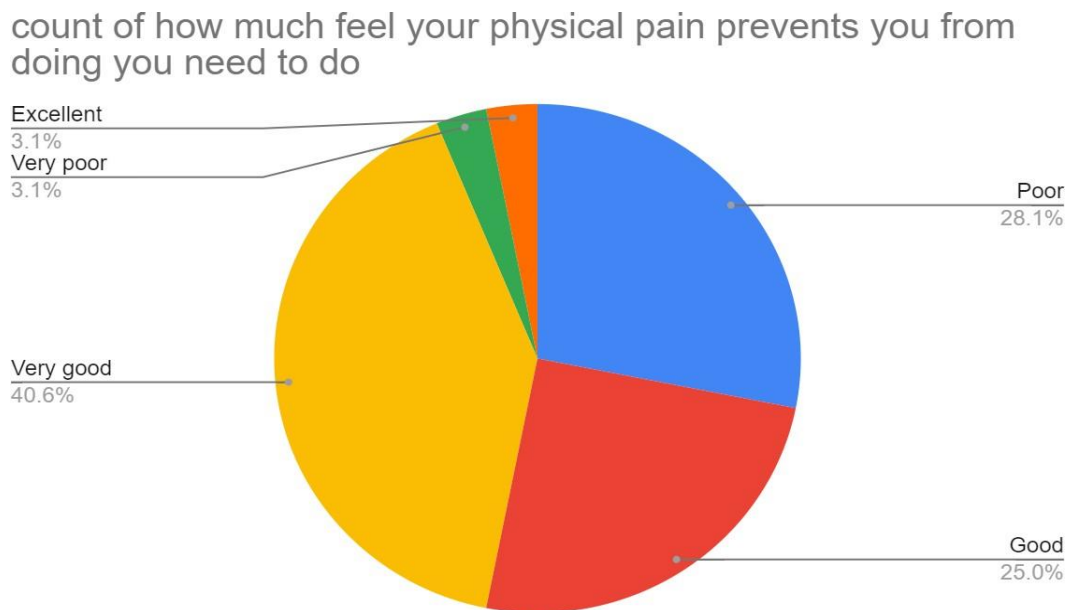


FIGURE : 7

The research studied about the extent that their physical pain prevents from doing what you need to do. As they are older adults who are above 60 years old obviously more percentage is the adults who are unable to do their things due to their physical unhealthy. 40.6% adults are very good indicates they are highly prevented from doing what they need to do due to their physical pain. 25% are affected by their physical pain in a good manner and 28.1% are affected by their physical pain poorly, which means they are little healthy as comparatively. Researcher has noticed that the physical pain are leg/ foot aches, body aches, lack of appetite and there by food, Muscle of tiredness and so on... During the study the researcher has noticed that the paid institution, Travancore foundation are a little more healthier than the unpaid institution. It might be due to the high standardized services such as one skilled nurse for each senior adult, personalized care, comfortable and home-like setting, perfect access to health care facilities, fun and management activities and so on... When it comes to unpaid senior care facility, the Snehakood Abhayakendram is consisted of more weak and depressed people. It might due to the un standardized services, lack of skilled nurse, lack of personalized care and lack of fun and social relationships and so on.. related issues, stroke, heart attack and heart related issues, feeling of loneliness.

4.2.8 SATISFACTION WITH ABILITY TO PERFORM DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES

Count of How satisfied are you with your ability to perform daily living activities

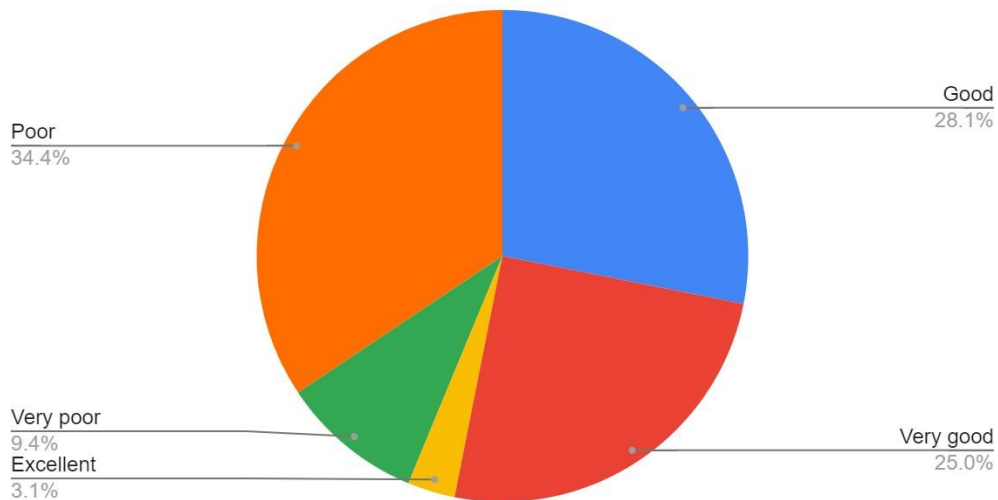


FIGURE : 8

The researcher has enquired about the satisfaction regarding the ability to perform daily living activities. It is also related to the health of those adults. As it is a comparative study people of Travancore foundation are more able to perform their daily living activities. It may be because of the proper personalized care, proper well organized care for them. 34.4% (orange) people has poor satisfaction in their ability to perform daily living activities which refers the people of unpaid senior care facility. Yellow color refers to the people with good satisfaction about their ability to perform daily living activities. They are about 28.1% , the inmates of paid senior care facility. But half of them has very good level of satisfaction regarding their ability to perform their activities, it is about 25% that reflects green color. As half of unpaid senior care facility 9.4% has very poor satisfaction in meeting their daily living activities that indicates blue color in the chart. The difference in the level of satisfaction might be due to the difference in providing of services such as skilled nurse, personalized care, proper health facility management and so on.. in Travancore foundation whereas not much better services in unpaid senior care facility health care facilities and management and services are not provided comparatively.

4.2.9 ENOUGH ENERGY FOR EVERYDAY LIFE

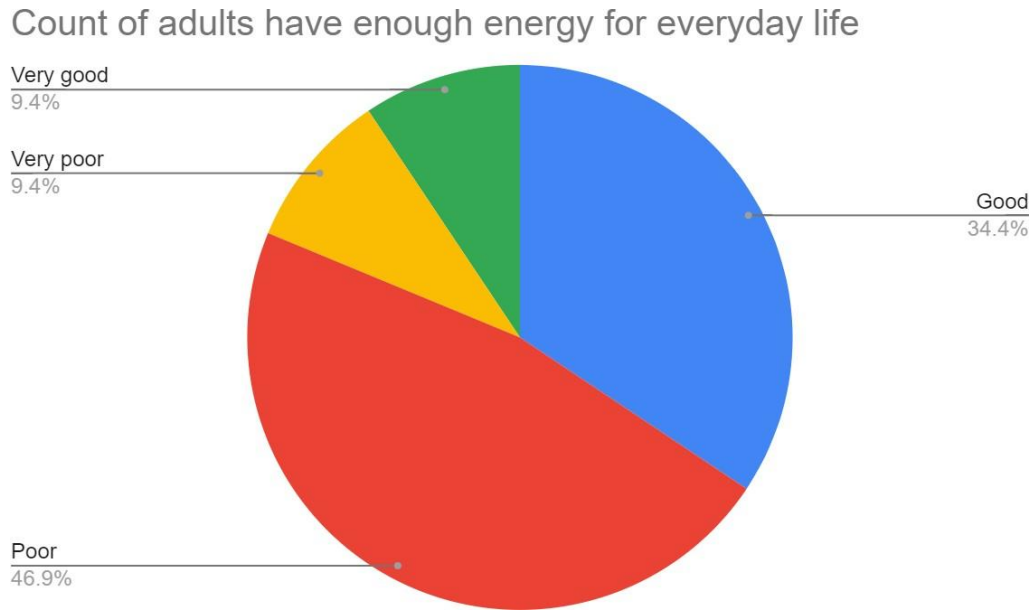


FIGURE : 9

The research study has showed that adults of paid senior care facility has the most high level of enough energy for everyday life. 34.4% has good range of energy, which refers the blue color of chart. 9.4% is also the combination of both paid and unpaid senior care facilities that is green color. The study reflects that poor 46.9% orange color and very poor 9.4% yellow color are mainly the count of people from unpaid senior care facility.

The paid senior care facility provides good and nutritious food and proper health care for their inmates that's why their providing normal food for daily living and is not much standardized health care for their inmates have more energy. Whereas the adults of unpaid in providing normal food for daily living and is not much standardized health care for their inmates situation is only just providing normal food for daily living and is not much standardized health care for their inmates.

4.2.10 SATISFACTION ABOUT SLEEP

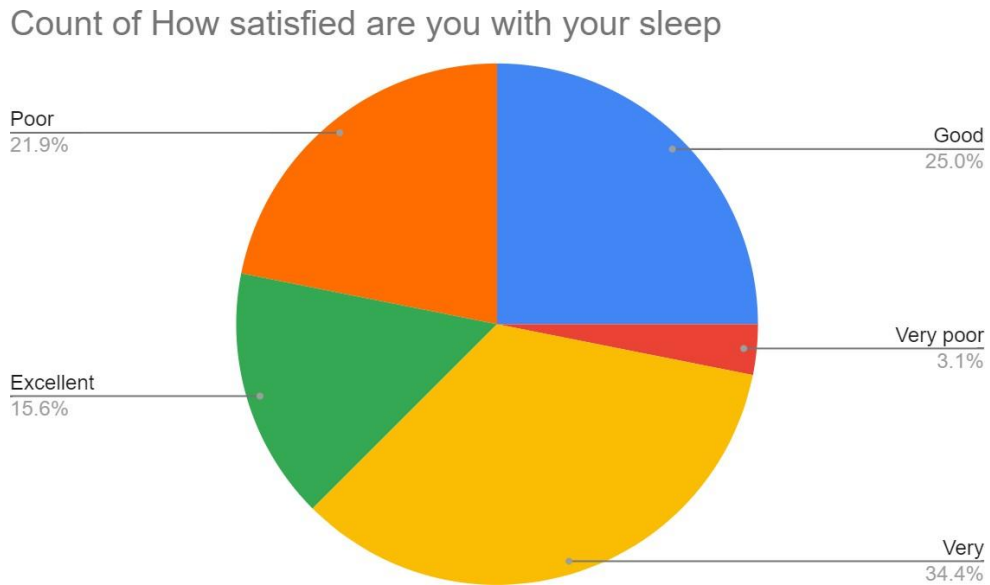
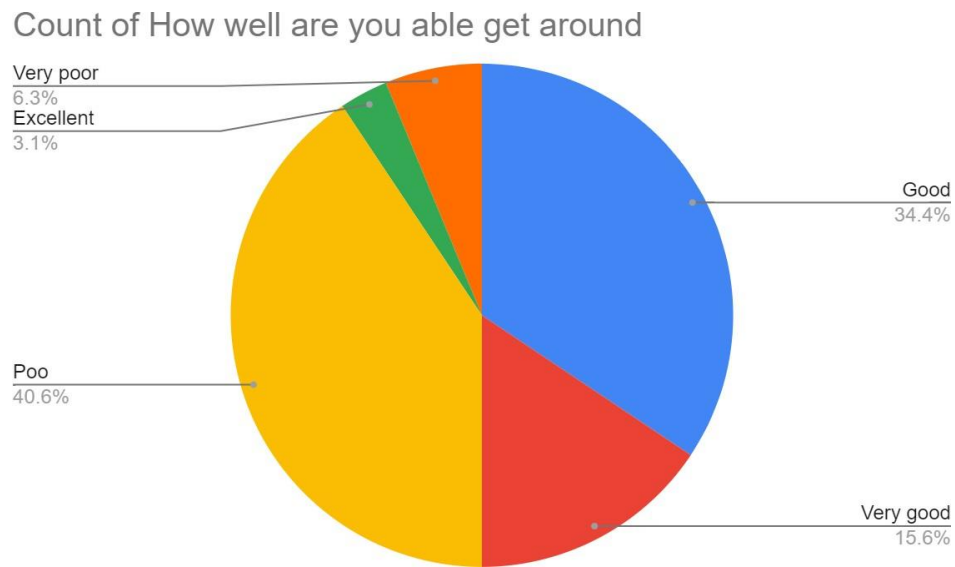


FIGURE : 10

The inmates of both institution has a good amount of sleep which reflects a good quality. The paid institution has the excellent and good range of sleep. Excellent category indicates 15.6% (green) and good category indicates 25.0% (blue) sleep. As the Travancore foundation is home friendly the inmates are good at sleeping.

The unpaid institution has also inmates who are good at sleep at night. As overall the poor 21.9% and very poor sleep 3.1% are lower. It might be due to some kind of health or mental issues of inmate level of sleep which is a good hall mark of each senior care facilities. 34.4% adult has very good sleep. It might due to their difference in their health and physical state.

4.2.11 ABILITY TO GET AROUND.



FIGURE; 11

The study articulates the ability get around in 30 inmates. With the help of standardized machines, facilities and other resources the inmates of paid institution are more able to get around, which means they are much healthier in leading their life even with or without others help. 15.6% has very good ability to get around. 3.1% are excellent in sleep and 34.4% are good at being with others and get around . 6.3% is poor at having good relations and to get around and 40.6% are poor in the ability to get around.

Good facilities and resources helps the inmates to become healthy and to get around where as unpaid senior care facility is not better in their quality of health comparatively.

4.2.12 SATISFACTION WITH THE CAPACITY FOR WORK

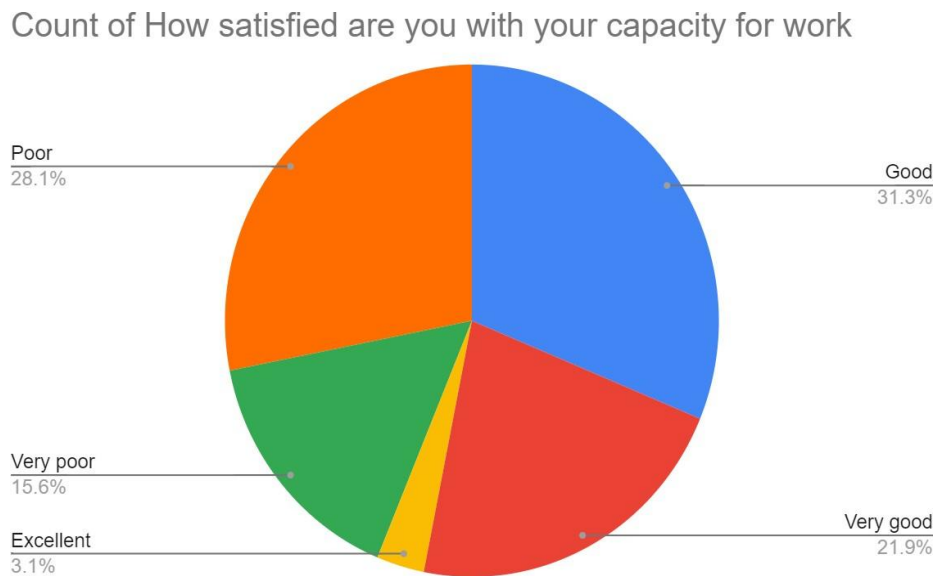


FIGURE ; 12

As they are old and weak they may not have the capacity for work as they did before. As the facilities and services are perfect and standardized the inmates of Travancore foundation has better capacity for work.

From the response of 30 respondents 3.1% has excellent satisfaction in capacity for work which represents yellow color. 21.9% has very good impression on their capacity for work which represents red colour. 31.3 represents the good level of satisfaction which represents blue color. 28.1% refers orange color which shows the poor level of satisfaction due to the lack of good care, services, food as compared to paid senior care facility. The whole difference in satisfaction between two institution might be due to the difference in the quality of satisfaction of their ability to work. Travancore foundation have been conducting several entertaining programmes, games which makes them entertaining and engaged in a good manner, whereas Snehakood abhyakendram has not.

4.2.13 ENJOYMENT ON THEIR LIFE

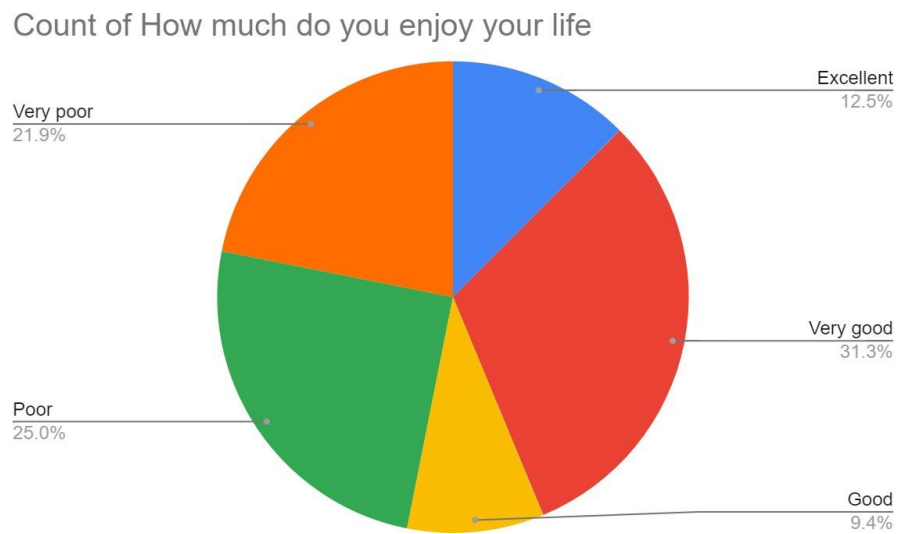


FIGURE : 13

The researcher has conducted the study among old aged people who are above 60 years of age. 12.5% is excellently enjoy their life which represents blue color whereas 31.3% refers to red color gives that they enjoy their life in a very good manner and 9.4% gives the result of enjoying their life in a good manner.

These were the result of inmates from paid senior care facility. Which means that their services and programmes are capable of providing them enjoyment even they are not with their children's family. 21.9% is very poorly enjoying their life which shows orange color and green color indicates the percent of inmates who had poor enjoyment on their life. It might be due to the feeling of don't want to live there (institution) , misses their family and social relationships or the lack of proper services and care from the institution.

4.2.14 FEELING ABOUT YOUR LIFE IS MEANINGFUL

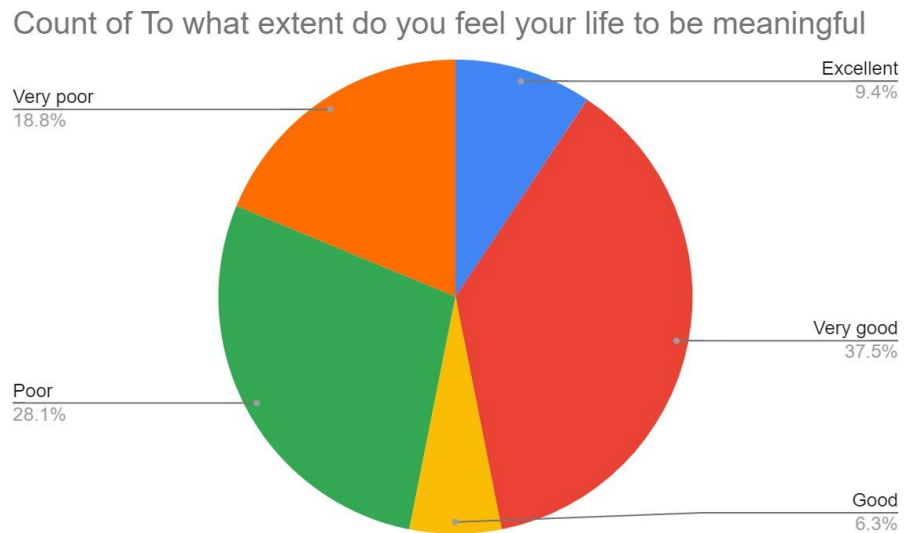


FIGURE: 14

As these respondents were old aged their feeling of meaningful life is an important factor. Throughout the study researcher has identified that 9.4 % has felt meaningful about their past life which represents blue color whereas 37.5% were very good feeling about their life which represents red color. Only 6.3% (yellow) has the good feeling about their life that it is meaningful. The green color represents poor feeling about their life that it is meaningful and 18.8% as very poor.

The difference in the feeling of life is meaningful may be depends upon their past life. Maybe their arrival to this institution feels like that they haven't achieved any happiness just because they wouldn't able to live with their children. Paid senior care facility have been providing counseling sessions if they have any such negative feelings.

4.2.15 ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE

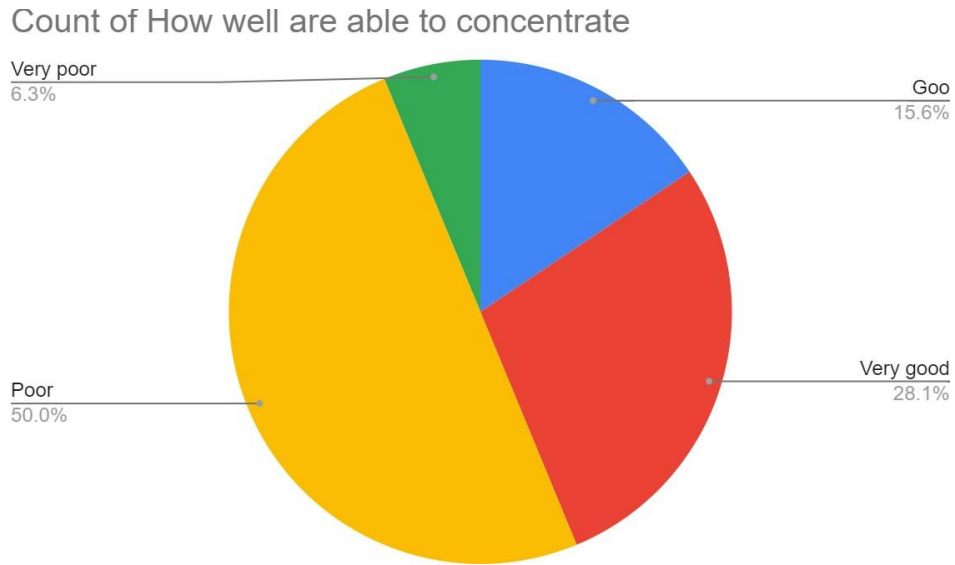


FIGURE : 15

The study has conducted among the old aged people who are not good at concentration. Even though the study showed that 6.3% (green) has most least concentration. 50% of the respondent has poor concentration level .

This two category are really weak and unhealthy and bed rested.28.1% (red) has very good and 15.6% has good concentration, which means that they are comparatively healthier and mentally stable. Researcher had noticed that people who are bed rested has least amount of concentration. It is related to the physical and mental health.

4.2.16 ABILITY TO ACCEPT BODILY APPEARANCES

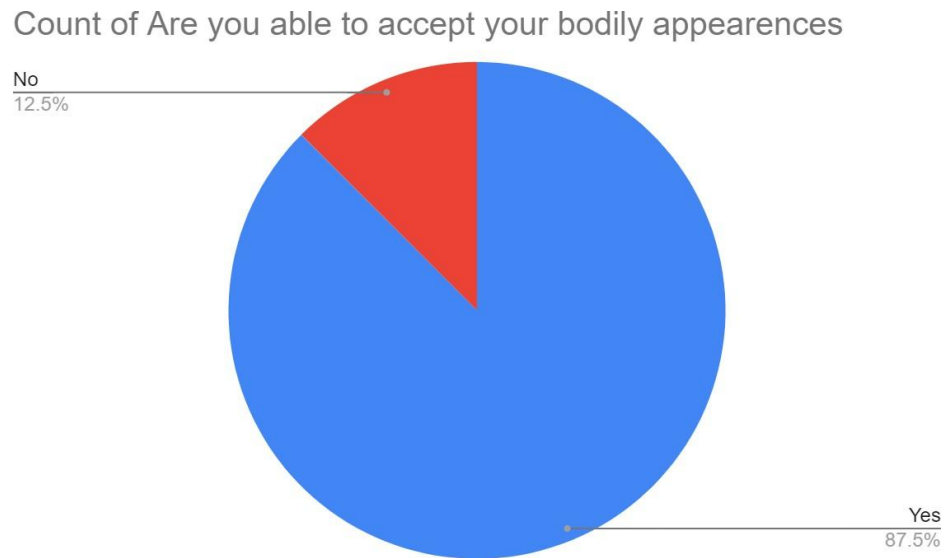


FIGURE: 16

As they get older of course there will be changes in bodily appearances. Sometimes it makes complex or gets conscious about their look. 12.5% are not able to accept their bodily changes which indicates the red color in chart whereas blue color represents 87.5% indicates they are accepting their changes in body changes.

The people may get conscious or they want to look and become younger just because they want to become happier and enjoy their life. The people who said yes are calm and relaxed and they enjoy their life by accepting new changes and development.

4.2.17 SATISFACTION WITH YOURSELF

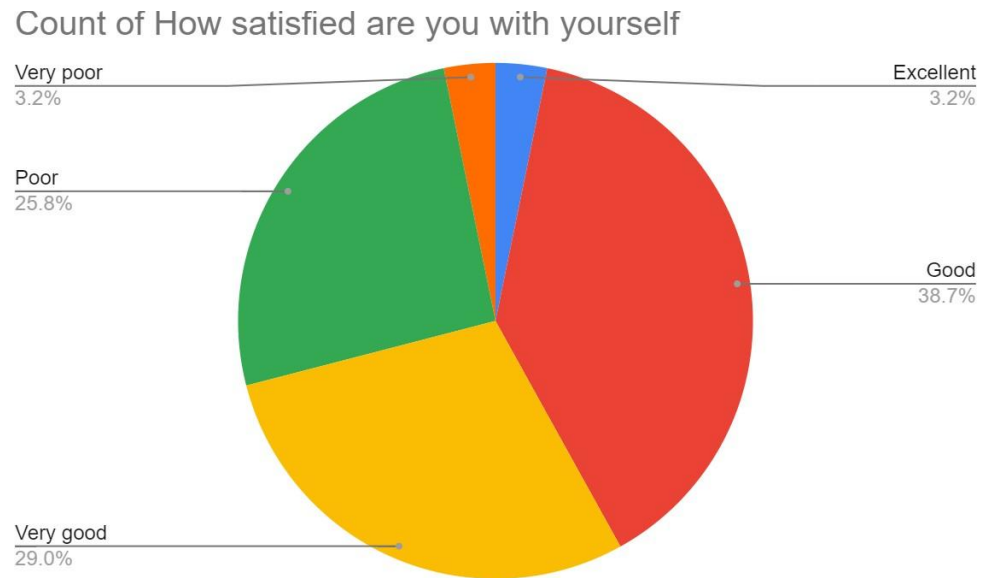


FIGURE : 17

3.2% (blue) respondent were satisfied with themselves along with their limitations and strengths. 29%(yellow) are satisfied in very good manner with themselves. 38.7%(red) are feeling good with the their lives whereas 25.8% (green are poorly satisfied with themselves.

There would be a lot of reasons behind the feel of poor or excellent with regard of themselves. They may feel unhappy because their children are not ready to live with them.

When it comes paid institution the parents were feeling great with themselves as they said living in a good atmosphere and having a rich standardized life by paying all money by their children. Some respondents are happy with their lives whatever it comes where as some respondents are not happier and not ready to accept what comes.

4.2.18 PRESENCE OF NEGATIVE FEELINGS

Count of How often do you have negative feelings such as blue mood, despair anxiety, depression

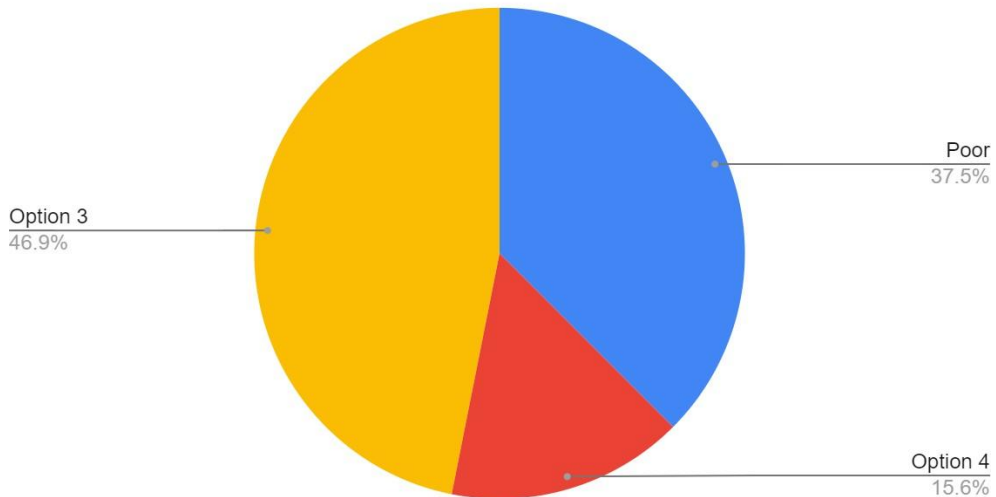


FIGURE : 18

The study reflects that respondents are frequently having emotional trauma or sadness. 46.9% respondents were having very good amount of emotional problems such as blue mood, despair, anxiety and so on.. 15.6 % (yellow) has excellent emotional trauma that refers red color.

These respondents were mainly from Snehakood abhayakendram, because they were poor people and had a great intimacy with their children. Poor feel of emotional trauma that reflects blue color had by the respondents of Travancore foundation. That is 37.5%. The reason behind the low range is due to the provision of counseling and guidance processes.

4.2.19 SATISFACTION WITH PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

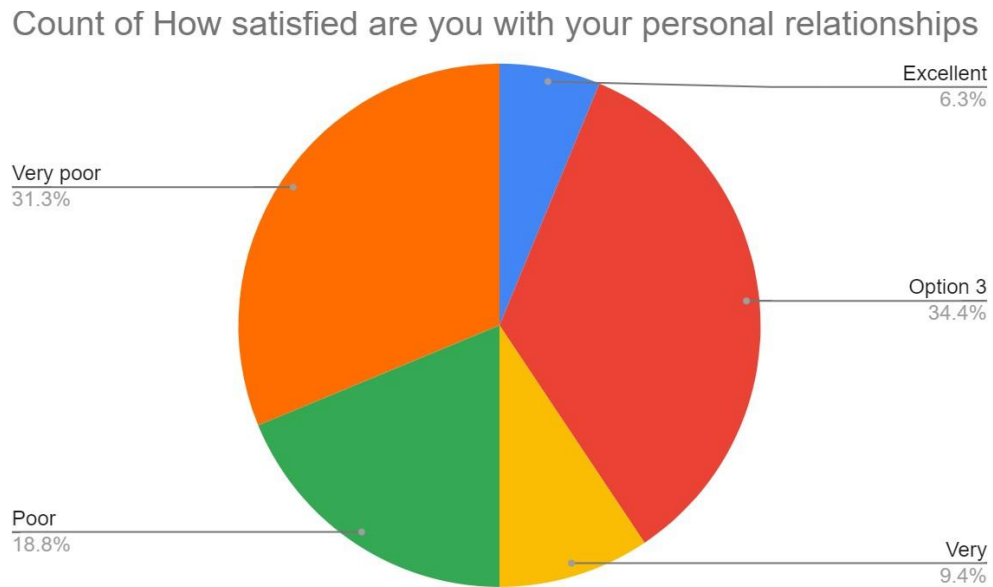


FIGURE : 19

As the old aged adults who have been placed in assisted institutions obviously they may have no social relationships. From the respondents the researcher has found out that 6.3 % are excellently in contact with others. 9.4 % has very good social relationship with others.

Whereas 34.4% has good amount of social relationship , 18.8% has poor amount of social relationships and 31.3 % has very poor amount of relationships.

It indicates that mostly the people of senior care facility has very little social relationships. First of all they are not good at technology which makes them less contact with others and then they are not being in contact with any others directly. Some of the respondents of Travancore foundation has excellent social relations because they comes from rich and highly updated background.

2.2.20 SATISFACTION ON THE SUPPORT YOU GET FROM FRIENDS

Count of How satisfied are you with the support you get from friends

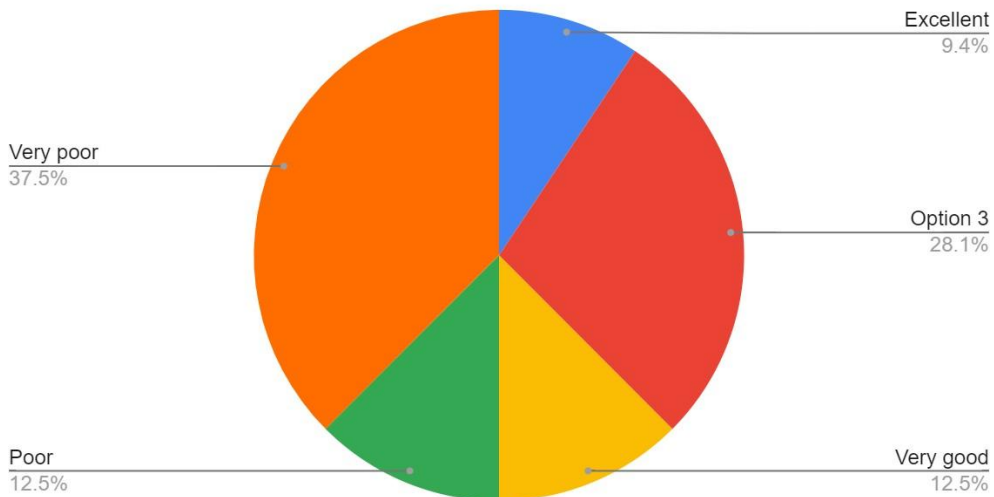


FIGURE : 20

The study emphasizes about the relationship and the support that they receive from their friends of outside or within the institution. 9.4% (violet) has excellent amount of support from friends and 12.5% has very good support from friends.

It was reflected from Snehakood Abhaykendram 12.5% of respondents has very good amount of support from friends of inmates. 28.1 % has good support from the friends. As their social relationships are in top down consequently the support from the friends would be low. That's why 12.5% has poor amount of support from friends and 37.5% has very poor amount of support from friends. The researcher has noticed that they don't even remember their loved ones name or anything about them.

4.2.21 FEEL OF SAFE IN YOUR LIFE

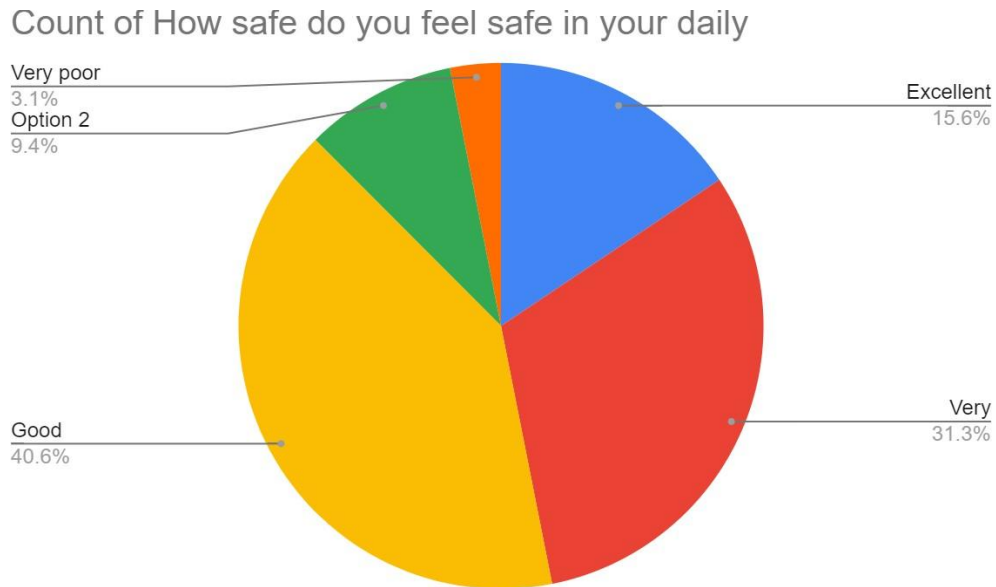


FIGURE : 21

The research shows that senior adults who lives in paid and unpaid institutions are feeling safe. 3,1 % of adults that represents orange color has very poor and 9.4% has poor amount of feel of being safe.

It might be due to some kind of emotional trauma or the feel of being weird here. The adults who lives in Travancore foundation has the excellent and very good feel of being safe, that is 15.6% of excellent and 31.3% has very good amount of feeling safe by living there. 40.6% has the feel of good being here and safe here. As these 2 institutions are assistance providing institutions mostly each respondents feel safe . Some respondents who provided poor response might be due to any kind of emotional or psychological issues due to hormonal imbalance. Trainee noticed that some old aged people were always scared and not having sleep, it was related to their psychological issues . poor response may have some kind of difficulties in adaptation to the assisted living setting.

4.2.22 HEALTH OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

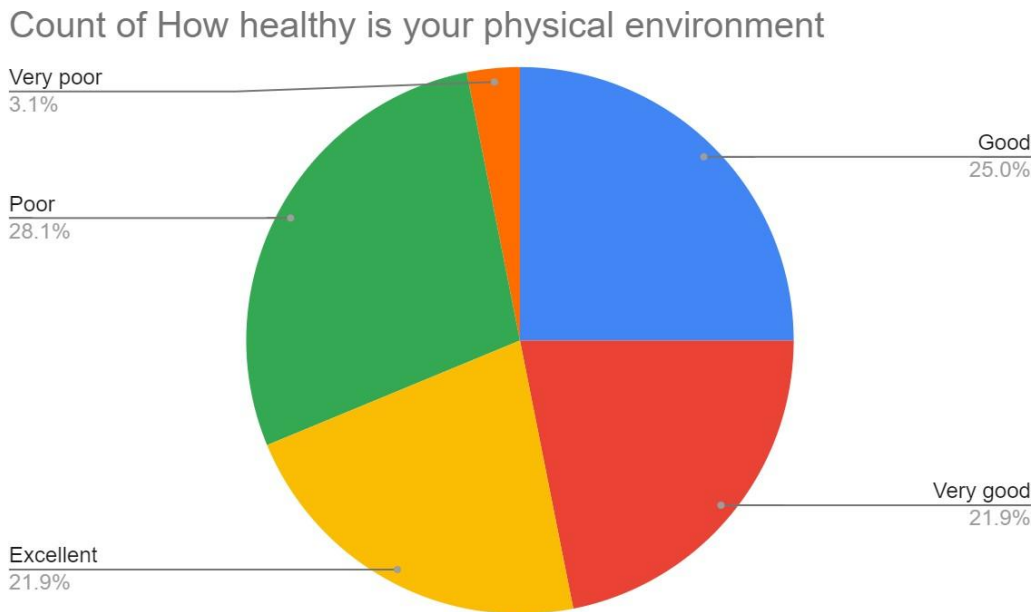


FIGURE : 22

Satisfaction of 30 inmates regarding their physical environment. 21.9% has excellent(yellow) feeling about their physical environment. 21.9 % deals with their physical environment in a very good manner that represents red color.

25.0% represents blue color that shows the adults who are feeling good about their physical environment. Poor and very poor feeling related to their physical background refers 28.1% and 3.1% . The adults of Travancore foundation are better in physical health as compared to Snehakoodu abhayakendram health facilities care. In Snehakoodu Abhyakendram the adults were not sure about their physical environment. The physical environment includes their physical health, health care, health care facilities and so on...The inmates of paid institution is more satisfied with their physical environment than the unpaid institution of care.

4.2.23 ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET YOUR NEEDS



FIGURE : 23

The research study has also gone through the financial area of the inmates .

21.9 % of the respondent are excellent in meeting their needs financially. They are able to buy their (blue) needs by themselves without depending their children. Very good and good category that represents red and yellow color is 23% and 6% are also in a good position to buy their needs financially. These category has mainly from the paid institution, because most of them were rich and came by their own desire due to some issues in their family.

25.0% and 21.9% has the least satisfaction in their own financial state. These category mainly came from Snehakood Abhaykendram, because they are poor and don't have enough money to meet their needs. The unpaid in fees or advance . So the institution has a lot of people who has no money to meet their needs. But still they are taken care under the institution by taking the persons voluntarily without any giving money as fees or advance. So the institution has a lot of people who has no money to meet their needs. But still they are taking care of such inmates.

2.4.24 AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION THAT YOU NEED IN DAILY LIFE



FIGURE : 24

The researcher has found out that even though they are old and weak are they getting updated and receives needed information and knowledge. 28.8% (blue) 12.5% (yellow) refers to excellent and very good at receiving everyday information in daily life whereas, 21.9% (red) has the response of good. 12.5% and 34.4% has poor and very poor response regarding their information availability.

Travancore foundation has the most well advanced methods for providing information such as newspaper reading, television channels for news listening are there. Snehakood Abhayakendram has no any method of such information exchange, most of them are not even able to read or to concentrate to listen.

2.2.25 SATISFACTION ON CONDITIONS OF YOUR LIVING PLACE

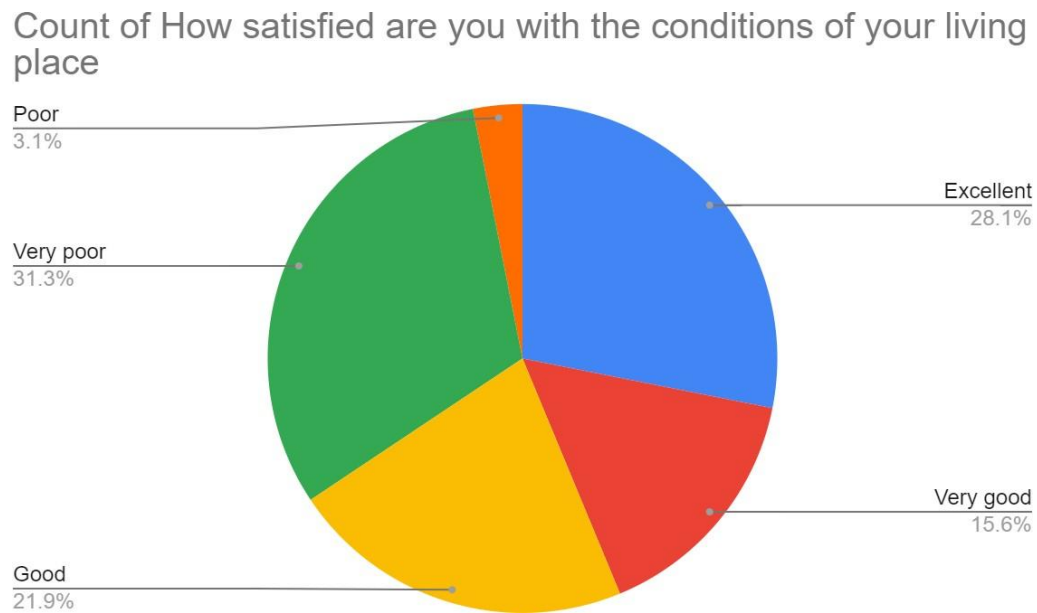


FIGURE : 25

The respondents of Travancore foundation has reacted positively about their institution and condition of their living place. 28.1% represents blue color states excellent about the conditions of living place. 15.6% represents red color gives very good response about their living place These 2 category mainly originated from the paid institution. Any how unpaid institution has the response of good with 21.9% of respondents. 31.3% tells very poor and 3.1% gives poor response regarding the conditions of living place.

The paid institution is filled with best systems, services, resources ,care provisions for each and every inmates and they are well trained with the activities that they could able to involve and entertained where as unpaid senior care facility is just providing the assistance for shelter, normal food and protection from external disturbances. That must be the reason behind the difference in the satisfaction of inmates regarding the conditions of living place.

2.2.26 SATISFACTION WITH THE ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

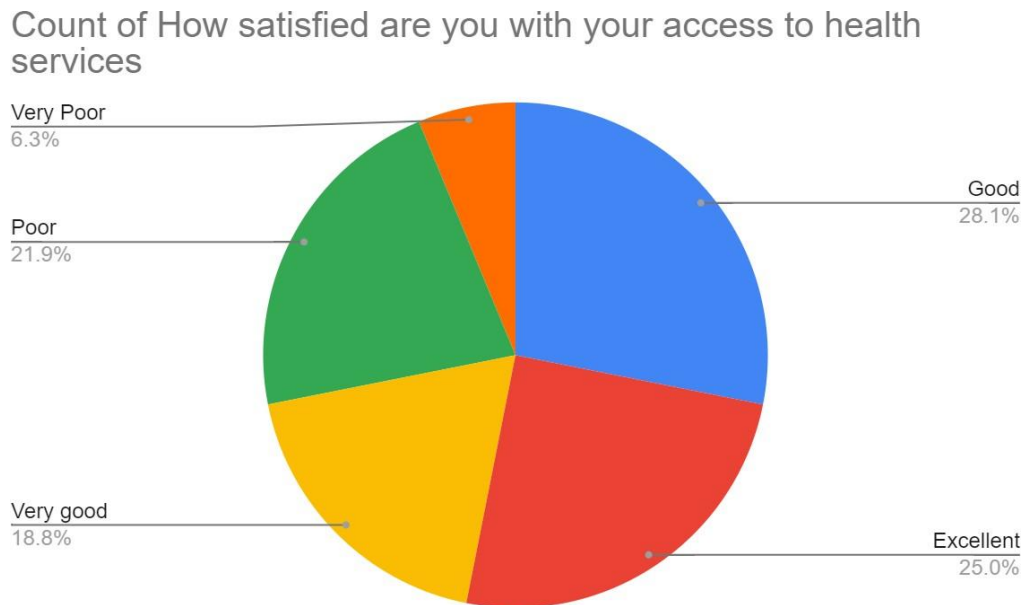


FIGURE : 26

The respondents of Travancore foundation had great response regarding access to health services. 25.0% has excellent satisfaction in the service of health care that represents red color in the chart. 18.8 % has very good impression their health care services and their access to them .It is because that the paid institution has a number of ambulance and other related vehicles and systems for the protection of health of their inmates. 28.1% (blue) has good response about the access to health care services. Poor and very poor responses are mainly from Snehakood abhayakendram about 21.9% and 6.3%. This institution have no much advanced systems or facilities as compared to Travancore foundation. They have 4/5 ambulance in need.

The urgency of treatment are not taken as seriously is what the inmates had said. It might due to some technical or financial issues of the institution. Anyway the people of Travancore foundation is highly satisfied in the quality of access to health services than the inmates un paid senior care facility named Snehakood Abhaykendram.

2.2.27 SATISFACTION WITH THE TRANSPORT

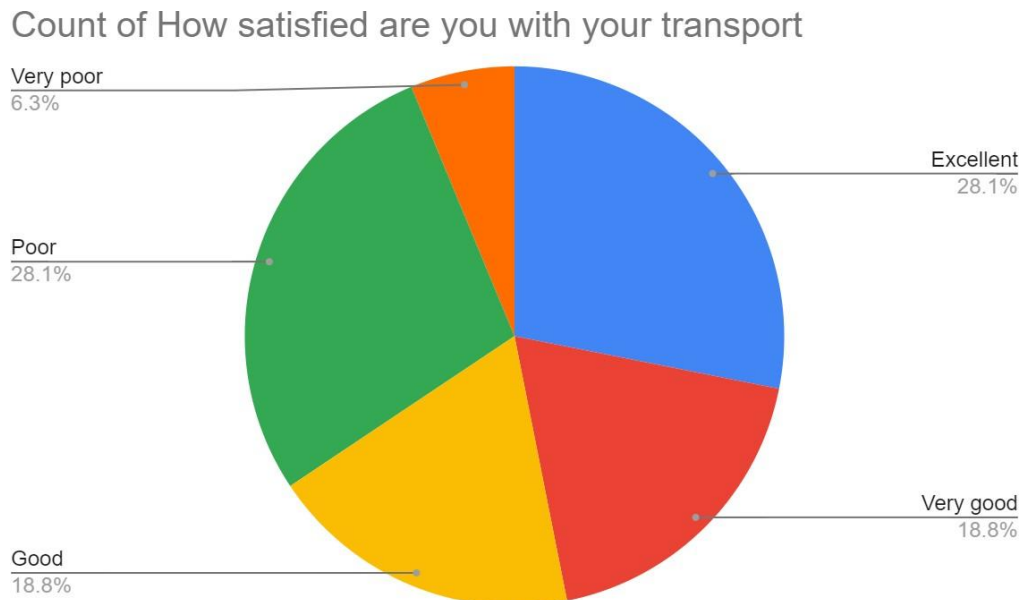


FIGURE : 27

The transport plays an important role in access to health care service, conditions of living and the overall satisfaction of their lives in such institution. The Travancore foundation is situated in Karukachal in a semi rural area where proper transportation is possible. 28.1% has the excellent reaction where as 18.8% has very good impression on transport. 18.8% has good satisfaction on transport facilities of the institution. 28.1% has poor amount of satisfaction and 6.3% has very poor satisfaction in transport facilities.

The Snehakood Abhayakendram is situated in a junction area, but it is remote area which has a little difficulty to reach there. With the ambulance or any other vehicle would have some limitations in reaching there especially at night time if there is an emergency. Maybe that's why the respondents of unpaid senior care facility has least satisfaction in transport. They need to be transported and treated accurately without any lag or difficulties.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The research study helped to understand the varied functions of two types of senior care facility in Kerala district. Travancore foundation is a paid and standardized senior care home where as Snehakood Abhayakendram is assistance providing for shelter, protection, food, clothes and all. The quality of life is completely varied in each institution. Paid institution has the good quality of life than unpaid senior care facility. Paid senior care facility name Travancore foundation has several qualities such as luxury aged home, personalized care, hands on assistance with daily activities, safe and security, social activities and management, access to health care facilities, comfortable and home like setting, more free time and independence and fun for the inmates. The institution look out for the maximum satisfaction of their inmates. Snehakood Abhayakendram has no much standardized services. The place is completely clean and neat. But has no standardized facilities and systems. The number of inmates are low compared to Travancore foundation. It is just a place of providing food, shelter, clothes, primary health care...The difference in the quality of life of older adults living in two types of institution and the reason behind is thoroughly studied through this research study called ‘ A comparative study on the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility’.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER -5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The study identified two level of quality in the life of old aged people living in high standardized care home (paid senior care facility) and normal level of old age home (un paid senior care facility).
- The study found out that paid senior care home, Travancore foundation has more qualified and standardized services as compared to unpaid senior care institutions.
- The inmates of Travancore foundation is more satisfied in their present life as a result of quality services and care provided from the institution whereas the inmates of unpaid senior care facility are not satisfied with the overall conditions of their institution.
- The study shows physical, mental, environmental satisfaction and social well-being are highly satisfied with the respondents of Travancore foundation as compared to Snehakood Abhayakendram, the adults has lower satisfaction in physical, environmental conditions of their institution.
- The study found out that paid senior care home has skilled nursing, personalized care for each and every adult, hands on assistance with daily living activities, safety , security and encouragement, social activities and engagement, timely and proper access to health care facilities, comfortable and home-like setting, independence and fun, more free time and so on... where as in unpaid senior care home is providing primary services such as food, shelter, essential medical care...
- The study has showed that due to the updated and standardized services and activities improves living standards by helping them fighting loneliness and live as they want while the inmates in unpaid institutions are fighting with loneliness and depression due to the move away from their children, grand children and social relationships due to the lack of another social engagements, entertainment activities and standardized services.

- The study helped the researcher to find out that rich people are utilizing the paid senior care facility, whereas middle class and poor families utilize the unpaid senior care home.
- The study shows that, compared to the older adults living in paid senior care facilities, the inmates of unpaid senior care institutions have a reduced amount of satisfaction in their livelihood.
- The study found out that compared to paid senior care homes, the inmates of unpaid institutions are provided with essential services such as food, shelter, essential medicines, less recreational activities and no entertainment or any social engagements, just a normal assistance to lead their weak life.
- The study found out that the senior citizens living in paid senior care facilities are more satisfied with the overall quality of life as compared to unpaid senior care facilities.
- The study has found out that quality of life is greatly varied between two institutions as good quality of life in paid senior care homes and low quality of life in unpaid senior care homes.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research study reflects the fact that rich people are able to receive all the standardized facilities and services whereas poor or middle class people are denied to acquire any of the services to improve the quality of their living. It reflects the inequality or the gap between rich and poor. As the senior citizens are an important part of the welfare of the nation, it is important to ensure equality and quality life among the old aged people regardless of their wealth status.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

It was so hard to find the contacts and build rapport with the officials of two institutions, because it was the first time of the researcher conducting a study in old age care homes. The researcher had faced difficulty in getting consent from the paid old age care home as to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the older adults in the institution. During the study the researcher noticed that there were several adults who were weak as it was impossible to answer the questions. The researcher went a little

emotional when realized that some of the adults were having bad times due to the feel of loneliness and missing of their children and their family.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The upcoming research would have conducted among more number of samples in different areas because it would provide the study more vitality and accountability. In the future, research studies can be conducted to improve the living condition of adults living in unpaid old age homes.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The study is a comparative study on the quality of life of older adults living in paid and unpaid senior care facility. The study reflects that paid senior care facility provides the better quality of life than the quality of life of older adults in unpaid senior care facility. According to Theodore Roosevelt, ‘ Old age is like everything else, to make a success of it, you’ve got to start young’.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ONLINE DOCUMENTS

Antonello Lorenzini (2018) The impact of the quality of life on the health of older people from a multi-dimensional perspective, Retrieved May 16 2018, from <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/4086294>

Catherine Hawes Miriam Rose (1999) A national study of assisted living for frail elderly results of national survey of facilities, Retrieved December 14 1999, from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/dalt/cap/reports/facres.pdf>.

G Richard Steffanci (2022) Quality of life in older people, Retrieved September 17 2022, from <https://www.msmanuals.com>> quasi.....

Gopal Netuveli, David Blane (2008) Quality of life in older ages, Retrieved February 15 2008 https://www.researchgate.net/publications/5571528_quality_of_life_in_older_ages

H J Zhan, B Luo, Z Chen (2011), Institutional elder care in China, Retrieved February 3 2012, from <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-8351-0-13>

Lucia Artner (2018) Materialities in and of institutional care for elderly people, Retrieved October 30 2018, from <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2018.0003>

Luciano Magalhaes Vitorino, Lisiano Magnelli Girardi Paskuline (2013) Quality of life of seniors living in community and in long term care facilities; A Comparative Study, Retrieved February 22 2013, from <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-1169213000700002>

Maria Sovarloa Soosova (2016) Determinants of quality of life in elderly, Retrieved September 16 2018, from Central European Journal Of Nursing and Midwifery

Natalie Boyd (2014) Institutional elder care for older adults, Retrieved October 20 2021, from <https://study.com/academy/institutional-care-for-older-adults.html>

Peter S Reed, Zebbedia Gibb, (2018) Elder care complexities and outcomes; A mandate for Interdisciplinary Geriatric Clinical Assessment, Retrieved March 14 2019 from, <https://4fa1f69efb104cceb8c3e5e6a0a837887b85.pdf>

BOOKS

R. William Lassey (2000) Quality of life of older people, Berlin : Pearson Herausgeber Publications

Thomas Boggatze (2022), Quality of life and person centered care for older people : Vallendar, Springer Cham Publications

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

1.Name :

2.Age :

3.Sex :

male

female

4. Religion :

Hindu

Christian

Islamic

Others

5.Educational qualification :

6.Do you have children :

yes

no

7.If yes, how many :

8 Do you have grandchildren ;

yes

no

9.If yes, how many :

10.Place :

11. To what extent do you feel the physical pain prevents you from doing what you need to do ?

Very poor

poor

good

Very good

excellent

12. Do you have enough energy for everyday life?

13 .How well are you able to get around?

Very poor

poor

good

Very good

excellent

14. How satisfied are you with your sleep?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good
excellent			

15. How satisfied are you with your ability to perform your daily living activities?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good
excellent			

16. How satisfied are you with your capacity for work?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good
excellent			

17. How much do you enjoy your life?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

18. To what extent do you feel your life to be meaningful?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

19. How well are you able to concentrate?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	Excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

20. Are you able to accept your bodily appearance?

yes	no
-----	----

21. How satisfied are you with yourself?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

22. How often do you have negative feelings such as blue mood despair, anxiety, depression?

occasionally	always
--------------	--------

23. How satisfied are you with your personal relationships?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good
excellent			

24. How satisfied are with support you get from your friends?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

25. How safe do you feel safe in your daily life?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

26. How healthy is your physical environment ?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good
excellent			

27. Have you enough money to meet your needs?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

28. How available to you is the information that you need in daily-to day life?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

29. How satisfied are you with the conditions of your living place?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

30. How satisfied are you with your access to health services?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

31. How satisfied are you with your transport?

Very poor	poor	good	Very good	excellent
-----------	------	------	-----------	-----------

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE IN
WAYANAD**



JOICE GEORGE

**DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020- 2023

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE IN
WAYANAD**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

JOICE GEORGE

Register No: DB20BSWR001

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
MR. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE**

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,

KANNUR-670706

MARCH 2023

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE IN WAYANAD**, is a bonafide record of work done by **Joice George** under the guidance of **Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work** during the period of her study (2020-2022) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANACHIKKAL, SDB

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A COMPARITIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE IN WAYANAD**, submitted by **Mr. Joice George** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Joice George, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A COMMPARITIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE IN WAYANAD** submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

30 NOVEMBER 2022

JOICE GEORGE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything. I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mr.Zaviarkutty Francis my faculty supervisor, whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study. I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Joice George

ABSTRACT

In this world, disasters are mainly two types and they are natural and man-made disasters. Landslide is one of the deadly and the most unpredictable natural disaster exist. But, in some cases human activities can be a contributing factor in causing landslides. Many human-caused landslides can be avoided or mitigated. They are commonly a result of building roads and structures without adequate grading of slopes, poorly planned alteration of drainage patterns, and disturbing old landslides. When the landslide occurs, they damage/destroy ecosystems, harm agriculture, damage built infrastructure, lead to economic losses, deaths, social disruption and can lead to other hazards. The landslide mainly affects people in terms of short- and long-term mental health effects due to loss of family, property, livestock or crops. Landslides can also greatly impact the health system and essential services, such as water, electricity or communication lines. The people who main becomes the victims of landslide had gone through the one of their most terrifying moments in their life. There is a chance of loosing their valuable belongings, family members & property. The researcher adopts a Quantitative Research of descriptive case analysis using Questionnaire as the research tool. Government are trying to do their maximum in the welfare services for the victims of the landslides & they make occasional visits to their place to collect the report about their needs and problems.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.	i
CERTIFICATE.	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.	iii
ABSTRACT.	iv
CONTENTS.	V
LIST OF FIGURES.	Vi
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2	5
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.3 CONCLUSION	11
CHAPTER 3	14
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	14
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	14
3.2.1.1 SOCIO -ECONOMIC CONDITION	14
3.2.1.2 LANDSLIDE	14
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	14
3.2.2.1 SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONDITION	14

3.2.2.2 LANDSLIDE	15
3.3 VARIABLES	15
3.3.1 Independent Variable	15
3.3.2 Dependent Variable	15
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	15
3.5 PILOT STUDY	15
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	16
3.7 SAMPLING	16
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	16
3.8.1 Primary Data	16
3.8.2 Secondary Data	16
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.10 PRETEST	16
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	16
CHAPTER 4	18
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	18
4.1 INTRODUCTION	18
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	19
4.3 CONCLUSION	45
CHAPTER 5	46
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	46
5.1 INTRODUCTION	46
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	46
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	49
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	49
5.5 CONCLUSION	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	51
APPENDIX	53

LIST OF FIGURES

SI.NO	Title	Page no
01	Gender of the of respondent	21
02	The size of their family	22
03	Occupation status	23
04	The place where the people stayed before the landslide were suitable against landslide	24
05	Received information from the concerned authorities about landslide	25
06	Noticed construction works during that time	26
07	Having an assumption about landslide	27
08	Heavy rainfall on that day	28
09	Informed authorities for help	29
10	Received the evacuation order	30
11	Able to evacuate during the landslide	31
12	Faced injury during the evacuation	32
13	Collect the valuable belongings	33
14	Rescue team was arrived at the location	34
15	Faced transportation difficulties during the evacuation	35
16	Lost any family members during the disaster	36
17	Received relief fund from the government	37
18	The government had taken the welfare measures for the people who have been affected by the landslide	38
19	Government officials visited the place after the landslide	39
20	Faced delay in receiving relief fund	40

21	Lost house during the landslide	41
22	Had mental stress during and after the landslide	42
23	Consulted professionals for the treatment	43
24	Received primary essentials during the calamity	44
25	Faced discrimination while receiving the relief service	45
26	Satisfied with the relief service provided by the government	46

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly deals with the statement of the problem of the study, title of the study, objectives, significance of the study, characterization. In this chapter, researcher gives a short information about the research and the things that will be included in the research.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of “mass wasting,” which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. A landslide, sometimes known as landslip, slope failure or slump, is an uncontrollable downhill flow of rock, earth, debris or the combination of the three. Landslides stem from the failure of materials making up the hill slopes and are beefed up by the force of gravity. People are always waiting for a disaster. People who are continuing their lives in sloppy area are the one with most threat. The recovery occurs via new landslides if co-seismic landslide deposits are limited. The recovery of new landslides could occur <1 year depending on climatic conditions. Remobilization governs the recovery if co-seismic deposits are abundant. The longest recovery times occur via remobilization in high relief areas. Loss of tax revenues on properties devalued as a result of landslides. Loss of industrial, agricultural, and forest productivity, and of tourist revenues, as a result of damage to land or facilities or interruption of transportation systems. When a landslide occurs it not only affects the people but also damages their livestock and their property too. When a disaster occur the most difficult stage is to recover them from that incident and make sure about their safety. The rehab stage require a massive amount. They will be facing a trouble on the raising of fund for the rehab. So the economic system faces a huge problem in that process. So many studies proved that whenever a landslide occurs the socio-economic system faces a huge challenge when they are into the recovery and rehab stage.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A comparative study on the socio-economic condition before and after landslide in Wayanad.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To study the impact of landslide caused on the socio-economic system.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study about the situation of the victims of landslide, before the occurrence of landslide.
- To identify the situations they have gone through during the occurrence of landslide.
- To find out about the condition of the victims after the occurrence of the landslide.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Landslides are the disaster that could produce a large amount of damage to the people, who are living at the slope areas. In the current scenario landslides are occurring continuously. The damage also increases vastly without a control. Researchers are trying very hard to figure out the method to keep up with the landslide. They invented a map to identify the most threat areas and to evacuate them before the landslide occurs. Through this LANDSLIDE HAZARD ZONATION MAP(LHZ) they could possibly know the most areas under the threat. The socio-economic System works for the betterment of the people. When a landslide occurs they faces a huge loss and they are loss of industrial, agricultural, and forest productivity, and of tourist revenues, as a result of damage to land or facilities or interruption of transportation systems. So to recover all these loses is a task for economic system. And they can't avoid this task, because they are the ones who have the responsibility to recover the victims from that terrific situation.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the statement of problem faced by economic system after a landslide. This chapter includes the general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are all added in this introduction chapter.

1.5.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the reviews of related and relevant studies done in the topic economic system after landslide. The chapter reveals many reviews about the landslide and they explain the condition of the people and place after the occurrence of landslide. Sometimes this chapter reveals the reason why landslide occurred in that place. This chapter is mainly reviewing all the possible articles that have published related to landslide.

1.5.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the most important information's about the study & they are; Introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical and operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, hypothesis, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, source of data, tools of data collection, pre-test, method of data collection, method of data analysis.

1.5.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter contains mainly the introduction, collected data from the respondents, analysis of the data collected from the victims and the conclusion.

1.5.5 FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Last chapter will be findings of the study, limitations of the study, major suggestions that should be taken care by the certain authorities to overcome the difficulties that the researcher found and conclusions.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This is mainly a comparative study that focuses on how the landslide affects the socio-economic system and what difference does landslide makes on economic expenditures and the lifestyle of the people who have been affected by the landslide. Areas that are having sloppy areas will be the most dangerous area that can possibly expect landslide at any time. So in this study, researcher analysis how landslide makes changes in the economic system and the living conditions of the victims before and after the landslide.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Review of literature is the re-examining of previous articles. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is a brief review of the previous articles and published works on a specific topic. A review of literature is not just a chronological catalog of all sources. It's an evaluation. It values old researchers and make the new research valuable. Review of literature provides much knowledge about the certain topic. The evaluation of old works about the certain topic makes a clear image about the gaps in research, limitations and conflicts in previous studies

Landslide is a natural disaster that occurs in the hilly areas mostly. It is mainly occurred due to heavy rainfall and disturbance occurred by human activities. Loss of tax revenues on properties devalued as a result of landslides. Loss of industrial, agricultural, and forest productivity, and of tourist revenues, as a result of damage to land or facilities or interruption of transportation systems. Whenever a landslide occurs it mainly harms the human's livelihood and economic system. Landslide causes severe injuries to people and also to their livestock as well.as damage to the infrastructure & housing.Landslides can overwhelm, and even pollute streams and waterbodies with excess sediment. In extreme cases they can dam streams and rivers, impacting both water quality and fish habitat. Landslides can wipe out large tracts of forest, destroy wildlife habitat, and remove productive soils from slopes. Human activities can be a contributing factor in causing landslides. Many human-caused landslides can be avoided or mitigated. They are commonly a result of building roads and structures without adequate grading of slopes, poorly planned alteration of drainage patterns, and disturbing old landslides..

2.2REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Landslide Susceptible Zone Mapping Using ARS& GIS Techniques in selected Taluks of Kottayam District, Kerala, India

R. S. Ajin, Ana-Mariya Loghin, P. G Vinod, Mathew K. Jacob & R. RKrishnamurthy.

Landslide is a geological phenomenon that describes a wide variety of ground movement process. This phenomenon can be caused by natural factors or human activities resulting in environmental degradation and damage to buildings, roads, railways, pipelines, communication network and Agricultural land. The study area, Meenachil and Kanjirapally taluks in Kottayam district is prone to landslides and have been severely affected by landslide during past several years. On preparing landslide susceptible zone map based on ARS(Applied Remote Sensing) GIS (Geographical Information System) technics, only eight influencing factors were selected ; slope, elevation, soil, lithology, drainage density, land use/land cover, road density and lineament density. In preparing the landslide susceptible zone map they used index method to show the areas affected by landslide as very low, low, moderate, high, very high susceptible zones. The susceptible map is validated using the landslide incidence points of the study area. The Landslide susceptible zone map is a great benefit for the geoscientists, engineers and experts in planning and development.

2. Landslide Hazard Zonation In & Around Thodupuzha- Idukki – Munnar Road, Idukki District, Kerala: A Geospatial Approach

P. Biju Abraham and E. Shaji

Department of geology, University of Kerala Karivattom campus Thiruvananthapuram.

Landslide hazard zonation in and around ThodupuzhaMukki-Munnar road (TM Road) in Idukki district, Kerala, India has been carried out using geospatial techniques. Being a landslide prone area a hazard zonation is attempted using terrain fragility concept. On the basis of traverse mapping, slide prone areas and palace-slides along the TM road were identified. Precambrian crystallines consisting of homblende-biotite gneiss, biotite gneiss, granite gneiss, charnockite and pink granites form the main rock types. Factor maps of various terrain parameters such as slope, land use, relative relief, drainage pattern, drainage density, landform, and surface material were made and their integration continued on a GIS platform. Based on geospatial analyses, the study area (438 sq. Km) is ranked into four classes of relative fragility viz. Highly fragile (8.25 sq. Km), fragile (41.25 sq. Km), moderately fragile (232 sq. Km) and stable (156.5 sq. Km). The first two categories together form 11% of the area, the most hazardous regions, which require immediate mitigation measures for slope protection. The study

forms a basis for evolving a strategy for the development of the entire TM road of Idukki district. The fragility concept used in this study is a fast and cost effective model for identifying landslide prone areas, especially in the Western Ghats.

3. Analytical hierarchy process for landslide hazard zonation of South-Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India

PatilAbhijit S. And Panhalkar S.S.

Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur,
Maharashtra,INDIAabhijitpati8893@gmail.com

Western Ghats of Maharashtra were frequently suffering the disaster named landslide caused by steep slope areas and mountainous terrain. To overcome this terrible situation landslide hazard zonation have significant and safe mitigation measure. This study has been carried out in South-western Ghats of Maharashtra with the primary objective of delineating landslide hazard zones for the study area by using Analytical Hierarchy Process and Geographical Information System.

The main focus of this study is to rank different segment of land surface on the basis of degree of potential landslide hazard of South-western Ghats of Maharashtra. AHP model is derived with thirteen thematic layers viz, slope, drainage density, land use, land cover, lineament density, geology, NDVI, earthquake, geomorphology, relief, rainfall and road density. The output of this research presents Low, Medium, High and Very High landslide hazard zones of South-western Ghats of Maharashtra. This is a preventive measure taken by landslide hazard zonation.

4. LANDSLIDE HAZARD ZONATION IN AND AROUND KEDARNATH REGION AND ITS VALIDATION BASED ON REAL TIME KEDARNATH DISASTER USING GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUES

DivyaUniyal”, SaurabhPurohit?, SourabhDangwal’, Ashok Aswal’, M.P.S.Bisht,
M.M.Kimothi

Commission V, SS: Disaster Monitoring, Damage Assessment and Risk Reduction

Landslides are one of the frequently happening disasters in this hilly state of Uttarakhand which accounts to the loss of lives and property. Every year, during the rainy season heavy rainfall occurs and that leads to landslide which affect the families

severely. With the development of satellite observation technique, Advanced data analysis tool and new modelling techniques of landslide hazard zonation map can be prepared. In the present study, Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) for Kedamath to Augustmuni region of Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand state was carried out using Remote Sensing and GIS technique. For the preparation of LHZ map, high resolution satellite data have been used. After pre-processing of the data various thematic layers are prepared in GIS environment. The weighted-rating system technique were used for the LHZ map to show the five zones, namely “very low hazard”, “low hazard”, “moderate hazard”, “high hazard” and “very high hazard”. This map has been validated after the tragedy of Kedamath in Uttarakhand, Total no. Of 224 Landslides has been marked from Kelamath to Augustmani region just after the kedarnath tragedy in year 2013. When this landslides thematic layer is overlaid on LHZ, the study shows that approximately 50% of landslides was there in LHZ map high and very high hazard v zones have been identified. After the tragedy the study team have gone to the field, with the help of DGPS around 40 ground control points have been taken to validate our result. So by using this geospatial technique around 50% people’s life could be saved.

5. Using Field-Based Monitoring to Enhance the Performance of Rainfall Thresholds for Landslide Warning

Minu Treesa Abraham

Neelima Satyam, Maria Alexandra Bulzinetti,

Biswajeet Pradhan 3450, Binh Thai Pham and SamueleSegoni

Landslides are natural disasters which can create major setbacks to the socioeconomic of a region. Destructive landslides could happen in a quick time, resulting in severe loss of lives and properties. Landslide Early Warning Systems (LEWS) can reduce the risk associated with landslides by providing much time for the authorities and the public to take necessary decisions and actions. LEWS are usually based on statistical rainfall thresholds, but this approach is often associated to high false alarms rates. This manuscript discusses the development of an integrated approach, considering both rainfall thresholds and field monitoring data. This method was implemented in Kalimpong, a town in the Darjeeling Himalayas, India. In this work, a decisional algorithm is proposed using rainfall and real-time field monitoring data as inputs. The tilting angles measured using MicroElectroMechanical Systems (MEMS) tilt sensors

were used to reduce the false alarms issued by the empirical rainfall thresholds. When critical conditions are exceeded for both components of the systems (rainfall thresholds and tilt meters), authorities can issue an alert to the public regarding a possible slope failure. This approach was found effective in improving the performance of the conventional rainfall thresholds. They improved the efficiency of the model from 84% (model based solely on rainfall thresholds) to 92% (model with the integration of field monitoring data). This conceptual improvement in the rainfall thresholds enhances the performance of the system significantly and makes it a potential tool that can be used in LEWS for the study area. That was an iconic finding that helps people to get away from landslide prone areas.

6. Landslide hazard and risk assessment

Fausto Guzzetti

Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Bonn, 2006

Landslides play an important role in the evolution of landforms and represent a serious hazard in many areas of the World. In places, fatalities and economic damage caused by landslides are larger than those caused by other natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and floods. Due to the extraordinary breadth of the spectrum of landslide phenomena, no single method exists to identify and map landslides, to ascertain landslide hazards, and to evaluate the associated risk. This work contributes to reduce this shortcoming by providing the scientific rationale, a common language, and a set of validated tools for the preparation and the optimal use of landslide maps, landslide prediction models, and landslide forecasts.

I begin the work by critically analysing landslide inventories, including archive, geomorphological, event and multi-temporal maps. I then present methods to analyse the information shown in the inventories, including the assessment of landslide density and spatial persistence, the completeness of the landslide maps, and the estimation of the recurrence of landslide events, the latter based on historical information obtained from archive or multi-temporal inventories. I then use statistical methods to obtain the frequency-size statistics of landslides, important information for hazard and risk studies. Next, I discuss landslide susceptibility zoning and hazard assessment. I examine statistical and physically-based methods to ascertain landslide susceptibility, and I introduce a scheme for evaluating and ranking the quality of susceptibility

assessments. I then introduce a probabilistic model to determine landslide hazard, and I test the model at different spatial scales. Next I show how to determine landslide risk at different scales using a variety of approaches, including probabilistic methods and heuristic geomorphological investigations. Risk evaluation is the ultimate goal of landslide studies aimed at reducing the negative effects of landslide hazards. Lastly, I compare the information content of different landslide cartographic products, including maps, models and forecasts, and I introduce the idea of a landslide protocol, a set of regulations established to link terrain domains shown on the different landslide maps to proper land use rules.

I conclude the work by proposing recommendations for the production and optimal use of various landslide cartographic products. The recommendations and most of the results shown in this work are the results of landslide hazard research conducted in central and northern Italy. However, the lessons learned in these areas are general and applicable to other areas in Italy and elsewhere.

7. The Blackhawk landslide

Ronald L Shreve

Geological Society of America, 1968

This paper is based in part on investigations for my doctoral thesis that were carried out at the California Institute of Technology under Professor Robert P. Sharp, whom I thank for his unfailing support and helpful suggestions. Also gratefully acknowledged are the constructive criticisms of RK Fahnestock and JB Hadley, who reviewed the manuscript for publication, and valuable discussions with CH Dix, WB Kamb, WD Rannie, SJ Tuthill, and many others. Financial support was provided by the National Science Foundation, the California Institute of Technology, and the University of California.

8. Landslide atlas of Kerala

KS Sajinkumar, Thomas Oommen

GSI Publications 7 (1), 2021

Landslides constitute a major geologic hazard because they are widespread (www. Usgs. Gov). A global data set of landslides that resulted in loss of life between AD

2004 and 2010 accounts to 2,620 fatal landslides, causing a total of 32,322 recorded fatalities (Petley 2012). The Himalayas, the Western Ghats, and the Eastern Ghats of India experience landslide of varying intensity, primarily during the monsoons. Approximately 12% of land area in India is under the threat of landslides (www. Gsi. Gov. In).

9. Why are flood and landslide victims less willing to take mitigation measures than the public?

Shuyeu Lin, Daigee Shaw, Ming-Chou Ho

Natural Hazards 44 (2), 305-314, 2008

Almost annually, natural hazards such as floods and landslides cause a great deal of financial loss and human suffering in Taiwan. In order to gain a better understanding of disaster preparedness, this paper examines several factors in relation to hazard mitigation behavior: social economic status (education, income), psychological vulnerability (sense of powerless and helpless), risk perception (perceived impact and control) and social trust. The statistical analysis reported here is based on the “2004 National Risk Perception Survey of Floods and Landslides in Taiwan”. The main findings include: (1) in comparison with general public, victims are less willing to adopt risk mitigation measures than the public, even though they perceive larger impacts, worry more about the hazard, and pay more attention to hazard information; (2) trust, risk perception and social economic status are positive predictors for mitigation intentions, whereas psychological vulnerability is a negative predictor; and (3) psychological variables are stronger predictors for mitigation intentions than that of socio-economic variables. In light of these findings, the policy implications and intervention strategy are also discussed.

10. The socioeconomic effects of a landslide in Western Washington

Tara J Burke, David N Sattler, Thomas Terich

Global Environmental Change Part B: Environmental Hazards 4 (4), 129-136, 2002

Landslides can create permanently unstable sites that cannot be repaired or developed, and as a result, can cause severe economic and social consequences for families and communities. This study examines the economic and social effects of a landslide that

struck Western Washington in February 1999. Two years after the landslide, property owners completed a confidential questionnaire. Property owners experienced significant personal financial losses and received little financial assistance to recover. Most (93%) did not receive any relief from their insurance policies, and 7% received only temporary rental assistance. Participants reported a variety of monetary and personal losses that were associated with emotional distress. They also reported a variety of gains and new perspectives on life. In this paper, we consider mechanisms to reduce the economic losses of landslides as well as implications and future research directions.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Review of literature provides always more and more accurate information about the certain topic. The more re-examine occurs the more the topic becomes valuable. When a landslide occurs it harms the economy, human life and their property. Landslide is a natural disaster that occurs due to change in climate and the disturbance caused by human activities. But when the technology got improved and they are figuring out solutions to overcome this disaster. LHZ maps were introduced to figure out the places that where in too danger or in the welcoming stage of a landslide, Then the team starts mitigation to avoid unnecessary life loss and damage to property. Around 50% of life could be saved from landslide using this technique. LHZ maps shows the places mainly into 5 phase: 'very low, low, moderate, high, very high'. May be on future progress landslide could be a less feared disaster.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a set of systematic techniques and plans used in research to resolve a research problem. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted. It describes and analyses how a researcher intends to carry out their research. This chapter includes the definition of concepts, variables, hypothesis, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of the study, sampling, sources of data, tools of data collection, pre test, method of data collection and analysis. For the purpose of research, researcher used thirty samples from the selected population and used stratified sampling method to find out the samples. This chapter is dealing with the methodology which the researcher made use for the study about the comparative study on socio-economic condition before and after landslide.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

Socioeconomic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic access to resources and social position in relation to others.

3.2.1.2 LANDSLIDE

A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

A way of describing people based on their education, income, and type of job. Socioeconomic status is usually described as low, medium, and high. People with a

lower socioeconomic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a higher socioeconomic status.

3.2.2.2 LANDSLIDE

It occurs when the driving force is greater than the resisting force. It is a natural process that occurs in steep slopes. The movement may range from very slow to rapid. It can affect areas both near and far from the source.

3.3 VARIABLES

A variable is an object, event, idea, feeling, time period, or any other type of category you are trying to measure. There are two types of variables – independent variable and dependent variable.

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change, and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable. Landslide is the independent variable of this study.

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment, and is dependent on the independent variable. Socio-economic condition are the dependent variable of this study.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. This study aims at describing the condition of societies economic system before and after a landslide. This study will conducted among the people of Wayanad who have faced landslide. The researcher will use cluster sampling method to collect data from the population. The researcher will use self made questionnaires and describe the findings regarding the changes that occurred in socio-economic condition after and before a landslide.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted to know the feasibility and scope of the study. It will be helpful in making questionnaires as per the requirements.

3.6 UNIVERSE & UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is the Puthumala in Wayanad district. The unit selected for the research is a Puthumala household in Wayanad district.

3.7 SAMPLING

Cluster Sampling method is used in this research. A community from Puthumala is randomly selected and data is collected from 30 households.

3.8 SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher used the both primary and secondary source.

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected from the article, journals, books, and website.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher is using self made questionnaire for the research. The questionnaire prepared on the basis of objective.

3.10 PRE-TEST

Pre-test is the trial test before the research. Through the pre-test we can understand the relevance and reliability of the questions that the researcher have prepared. Research can be made more effective through pre-test.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire method. The questions were asked to 30 people from Puthumala households in Wayanad district and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher is using micro soft excel for an accurate data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

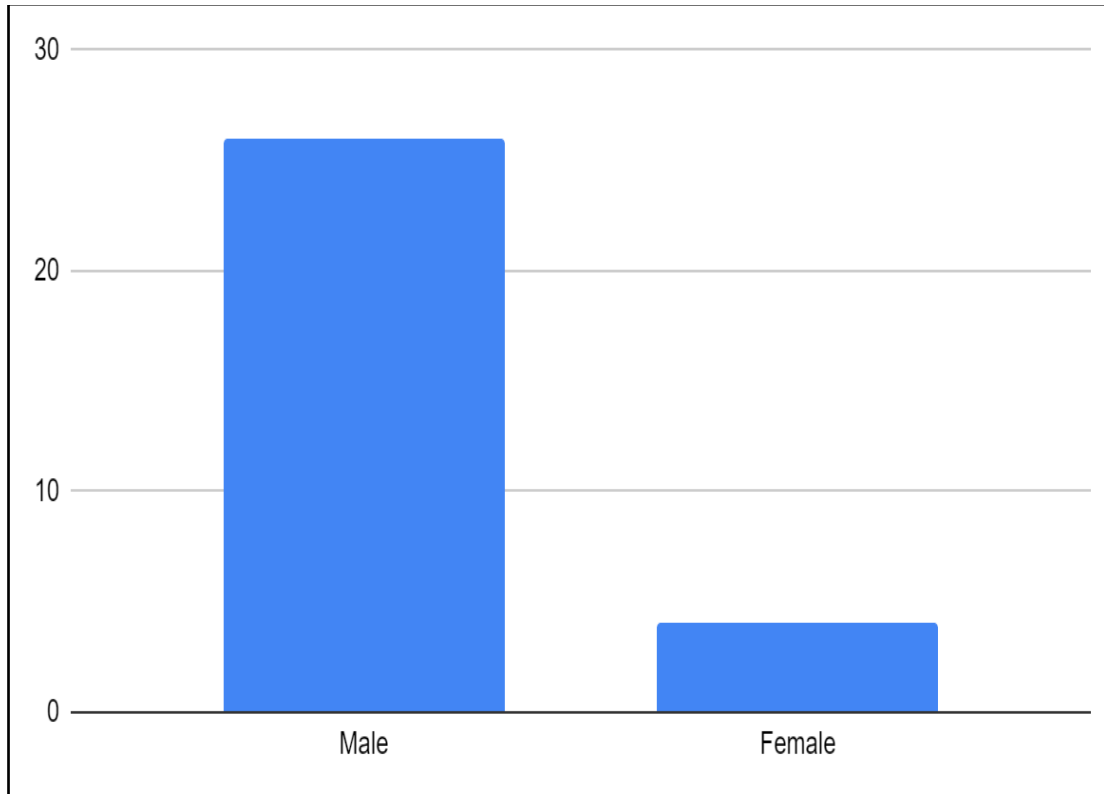
Chapter 4 deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collection done by the researcher. The researcher collected the data from the allowed population. The data that was collected by the researcher were from the 30 respondents of Wayanad who were affected by the landslide. Data analysis and interpretation of data is the process of analysing the data collected from the respondents. The comparative study about the socio-economic condition is all about studying the changes occurred in the life of people after they get affected by the landslide.

After the landslide occurs the life of people becomes very tragic. They lose their home, property, and the mental strength to live. When a landslide occurs they will always be in a panic about welcoming another tragedy and they always leave with a fear about when the next one will arrive. In the tragedy the most painful thing is that sometimes they will lose their life partner or friends, neighbours. That is the most painful thing that the people could ever face in this kind of disaster. Even after facing that dreadful disaster, sometimes the sufferings of people will remain in the form of facing difficulties in finding a new shelter, sometimes the shelter they received will be not well built, that home will not be constructed well. The people with less influence will be facing difficulties like this and people with influence, can easily restart their life like nothing happened.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

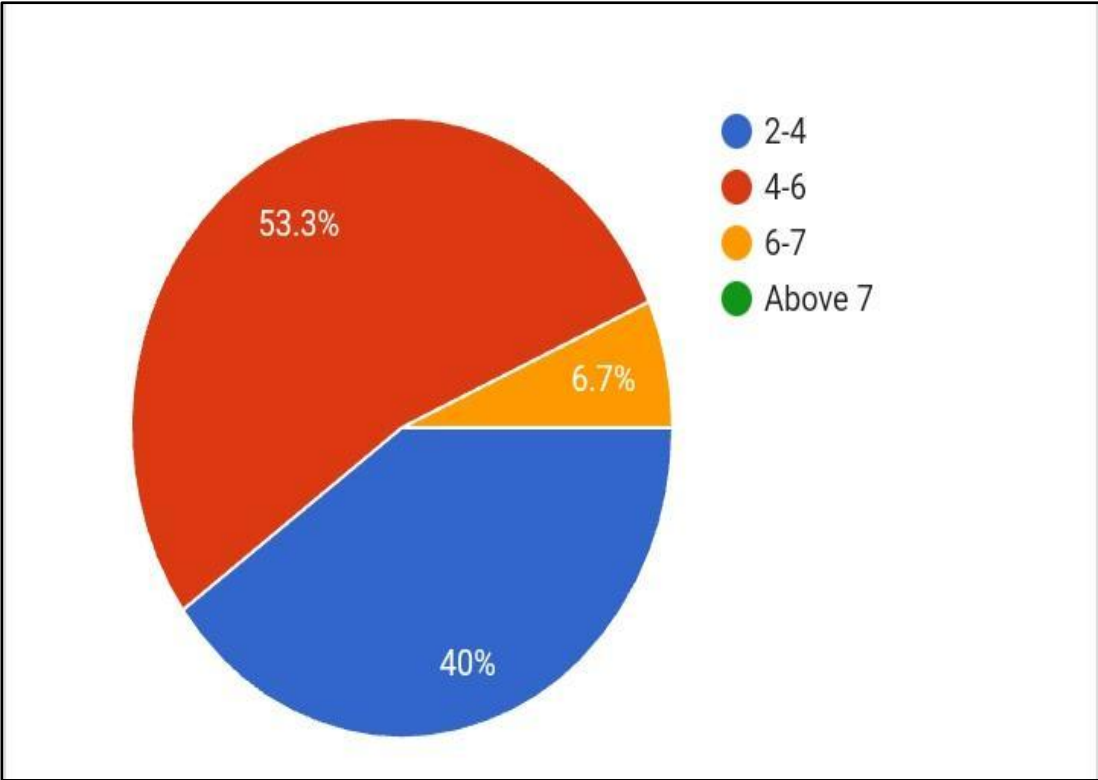
Figure 1: Gender



According to the data collected by the researcher from the 30 samples, 26 were males and 4 were females. The main respondents that the researcher had interaction with the male more than the females. The majority of the respondents who were willing to provide the data about the landslide were males.

4.2.2 THE SIZE OF THEIR FAMILY

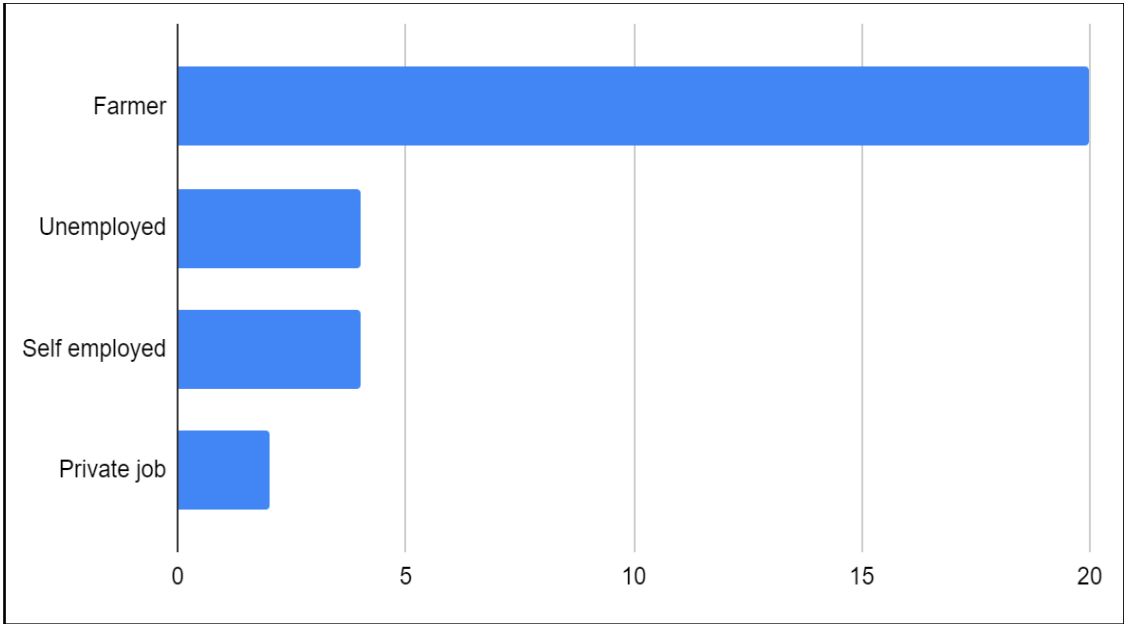
Figure 2: Family size



From the data collected, the researcher was able to figure out the strength of their family and 53.3% of them had 4-6 people in their family and 40% had 2-4 people in their family. And about 6.7% have 6-7 people in their family. Majority of the respondents having a family that contains 4-6 members in their family.

4.2.3 OCCUPATION STATUS

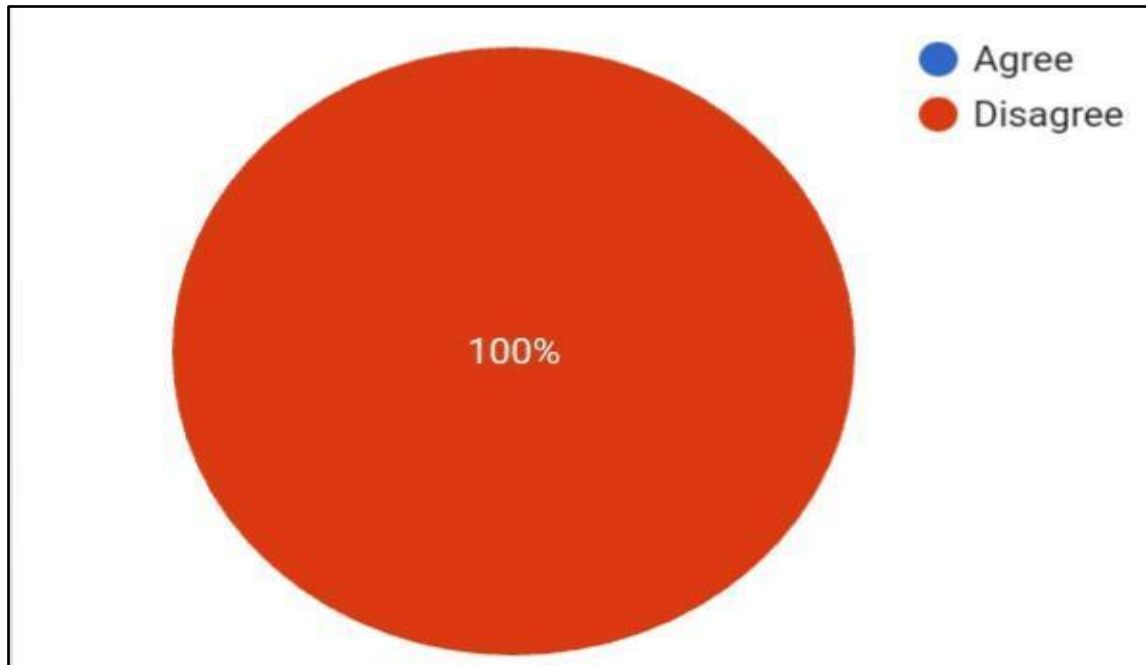
Figure 3: Occupation



According to the data, 20 respondents were farmers and 4 were self employed and 4 were unemployed and 2 were having private jobs in the private sectors. Due to the landslide almost every farmer has lost their job and this incident destroyed their farm field too. They are facing a huge difficulty in continuing their daily livelihood due to the landslide occurring in their area. From this data it is clear that most of the people who have been affected by the landslide were farmers.

4.2.4 THE PLACE THAT THE PEOPLE STAYED BEFORE LANDSLIDE WERE SUITABLE AGAINST LANDSLIDE

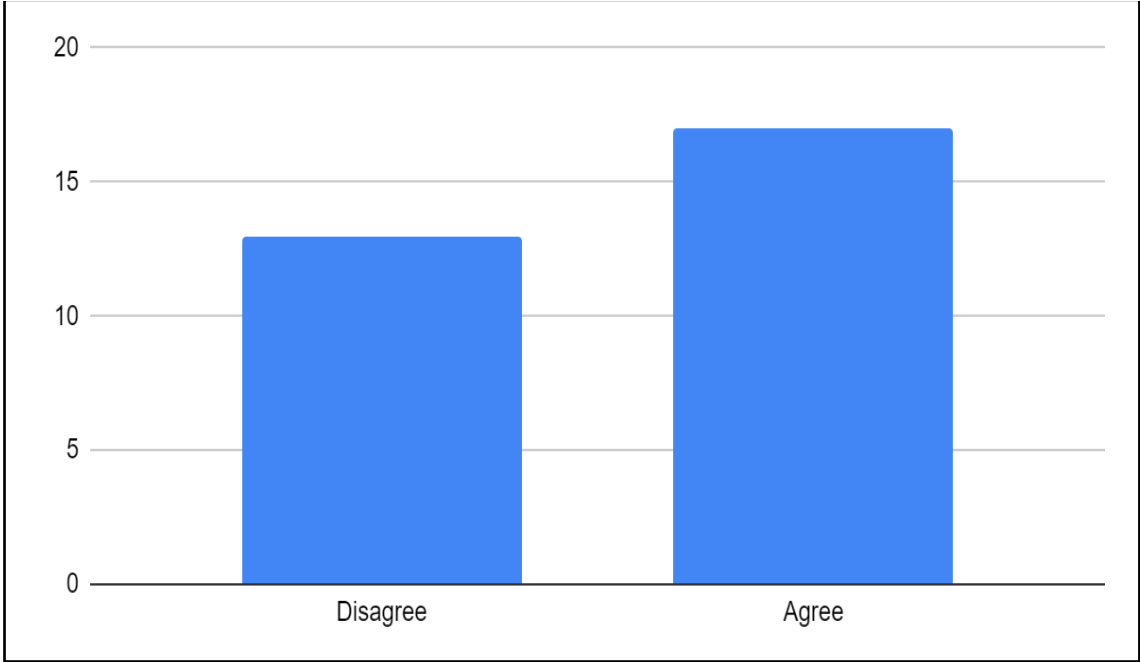
Figure 4: About the place



From analysing the data that is being collected from these 30 samples, 100% responded to the statement that asks the people that the land you stayed before the landslide occurred were suitable against landslides. And 100% of the sample's response is that they all disagree with this statement. Because that land was floppy and when a rain occurred the people in that population always had to stay away from that place due to the increase in the water level in that place and almost all of the homes will be under the water. Only a few of them will be having their house above the water. So the people whose house will be under the water will be staying at the homes that were above the water. That's why the respondents disagreed with the statement saying that this place is suitable against landslides. The people who belong to that place are always waiting for a new disaster.

4.2.5 RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE CONCERNED AUTHORITIES ABOUT LANDSLIDE

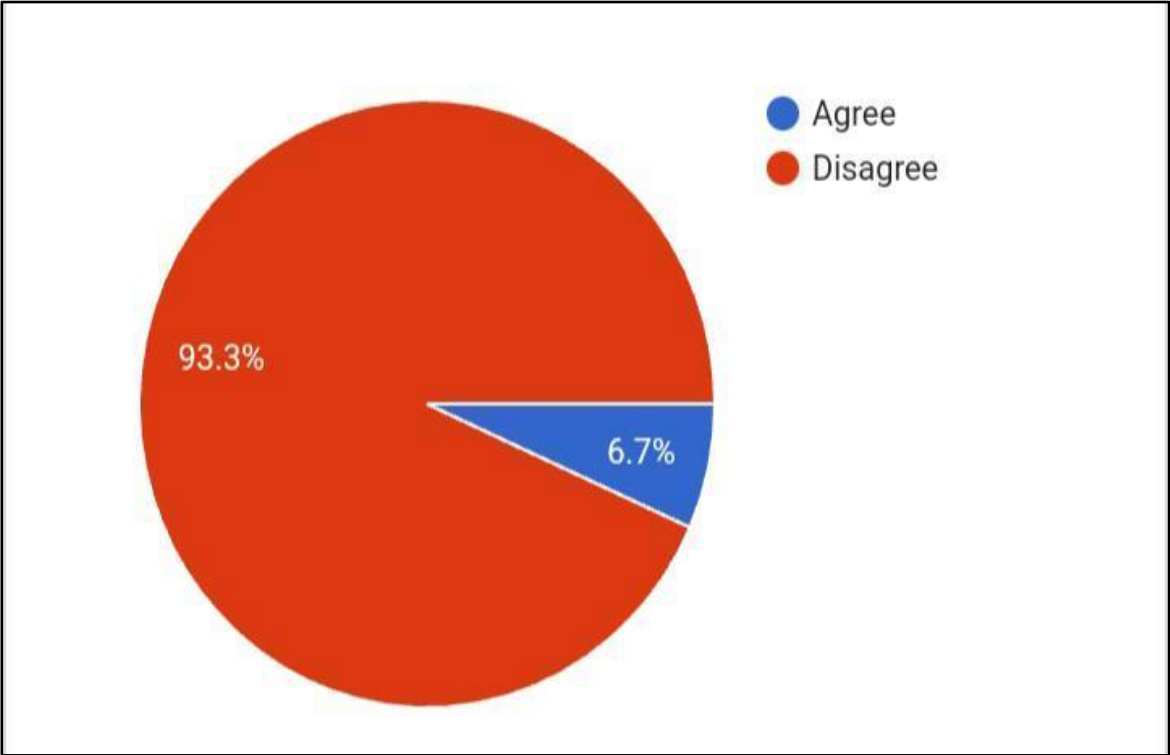
Figure 5: About the information



This statement is all about enquiring that whether they received any information about landslide from the concerned authorities, and the response form the collected samples is that 18 of the 30 were received or got the warning form the concerned authorities. The information to evacuate people were arrived from the ward member. And the other 12 who disagreed that they haven't received information from the concerned authorities. Because they were not aware that they had received information about evacuation. They have received the information about the landslide from the people who have come to rescue the people and make them safe by keeping them at evacuation camps arranged for the people.

4.2.6 NOTICED ANY CONSTRUCTION WORK DURING THAT TIME

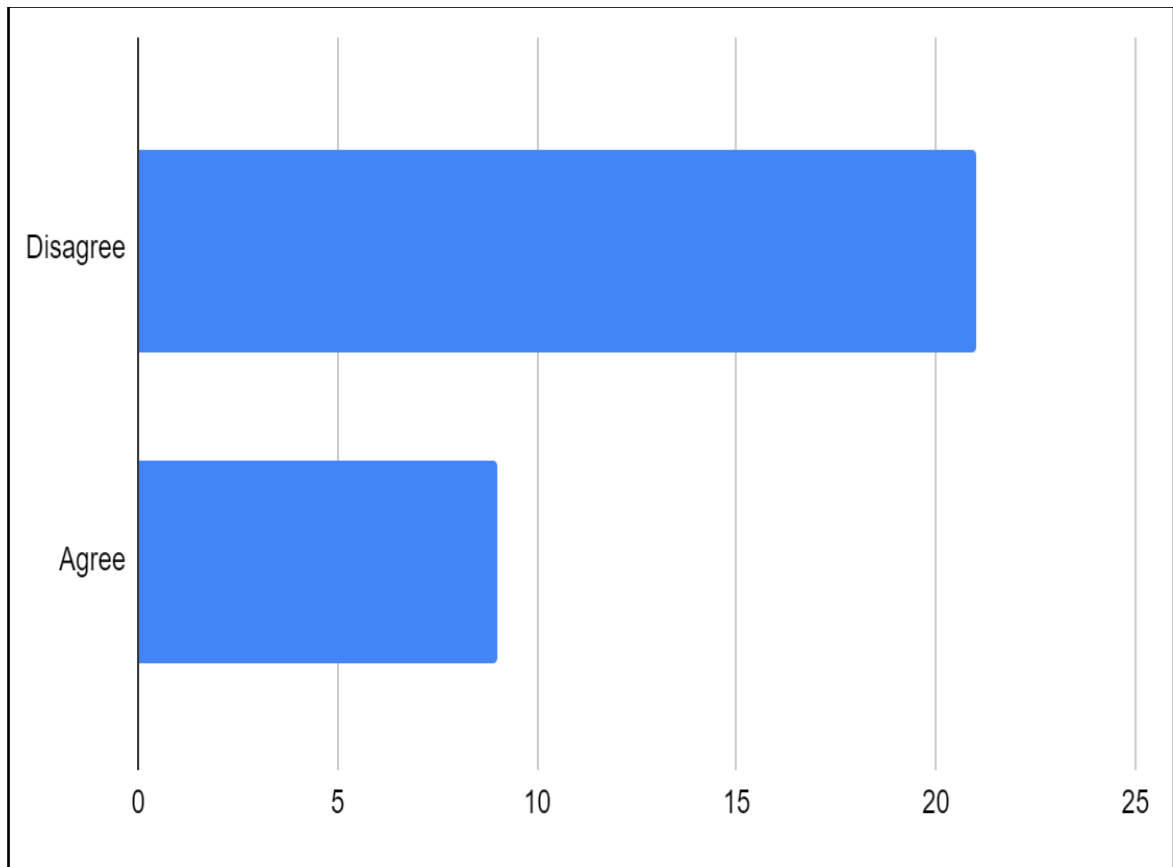
Figure 6 : About construction works



The statement was all about asking for information about any construction works going on during those days. And the researcher got the response from the respondents that almost 93.3% have disagreed with this statement and says that they have never seen any building construction works going on. The next session agreed to the statement and they said that some of the house's were constructed during those days. And about 6.7% agreed with that statement.

4.2.7 HAVING AN ASSUMPTION ABOUT LANDSLIDE

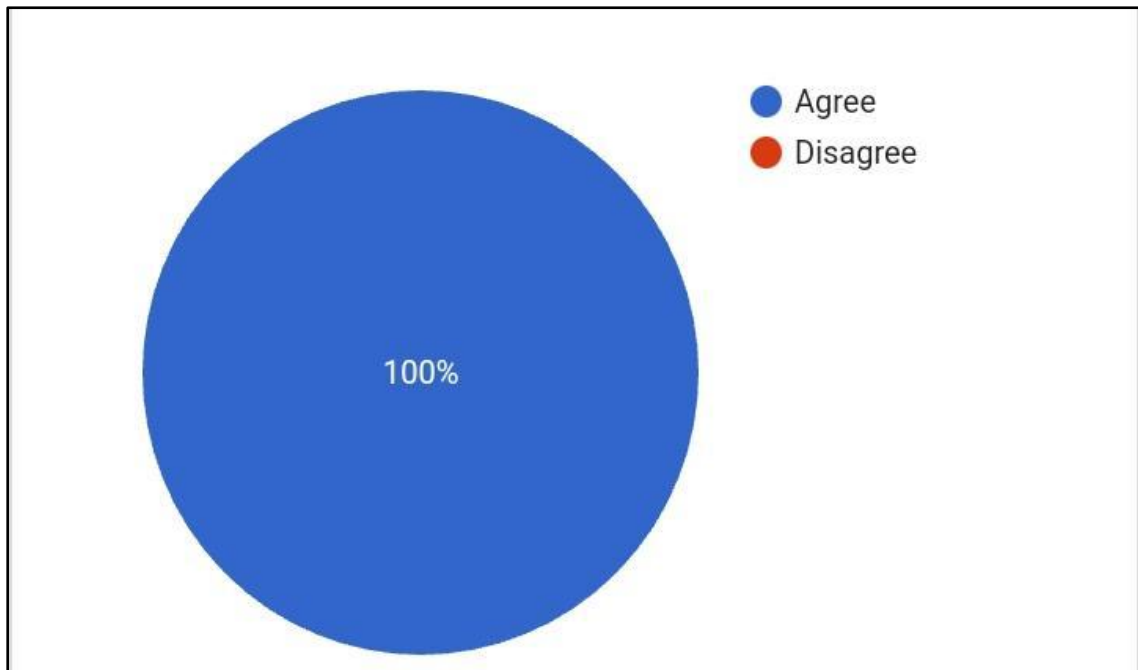
Figure 7: Assumption about landslide



The researcher collected the data from the respondents about whether they have any assumption about the landslide. From the data collected, about 21 from 30 have disagreed with this statement and the remaining 9 have agreed with the statement. The respondents said that they have no idea about why this incident occurred suddenly. They don't even know what is the cause of this landslide. But after that landslide occurred, they live every moment with a fear of death. But the people who have their assumptions about the landslide said that the cause for the landslide is the rainfall occurring continuously.

4.2.8 THERE WAS A HEAVY RAINFALL ON THAT DAY

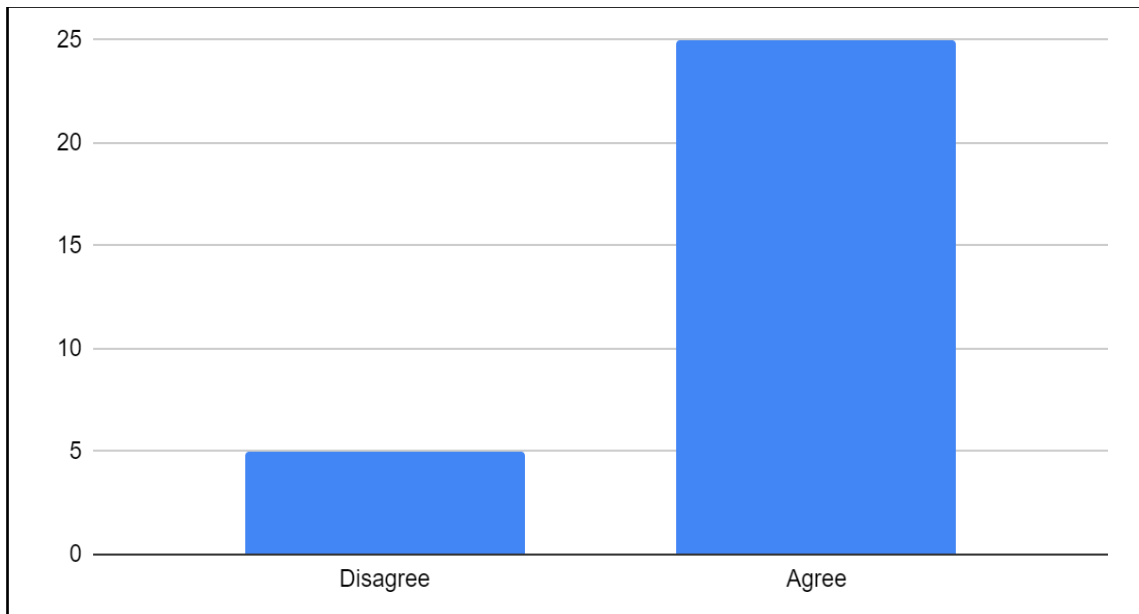
Figure 8: Heavy rainfall on that day



The respondents said that they have experienced severe rain during those days. They are afraid of that rainfall because whenever the rain occurs they have to shift from their home to another place where the water level is not that high. During the rain, almost every time there are homes that will be underneath the water and sometimes their property goes missing. During the last rainfall also they have evacuated from their place. But that last time it was much longer than previous times and that caused the landslide.

4.2.9 INFORMED AUTHORITIES FOR HELP

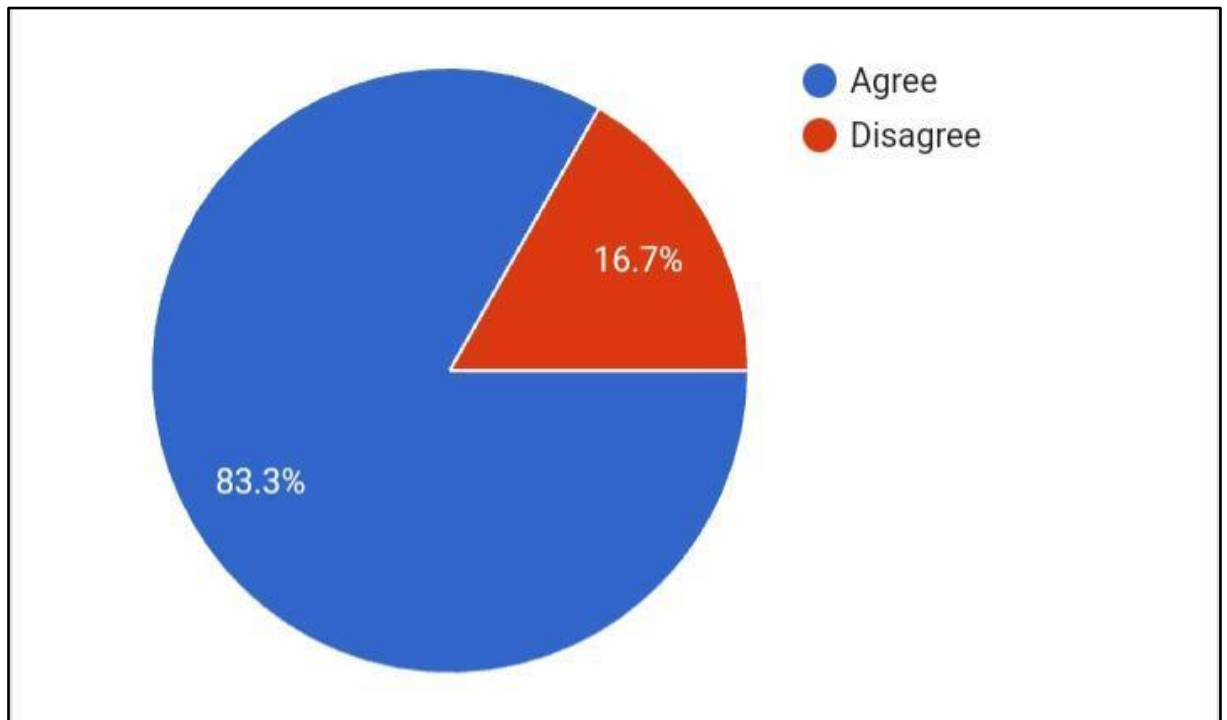
Figure 9: Informed for help



According to the data, 25 respondents have agreed that they have called for help when they were about to encounter a disaster. And the remaining 5 have disagreed and said that they couldn't ask for help. The people of that place were informed that a landslide is about to occur and leave as soon as possible. The people of that place itself took care of the people who couldn't ask for help. From the data, we can see that majority were able to call for help from the concerned authorities.

4.2.10 RECEIVED THE EVACUATION ORDER

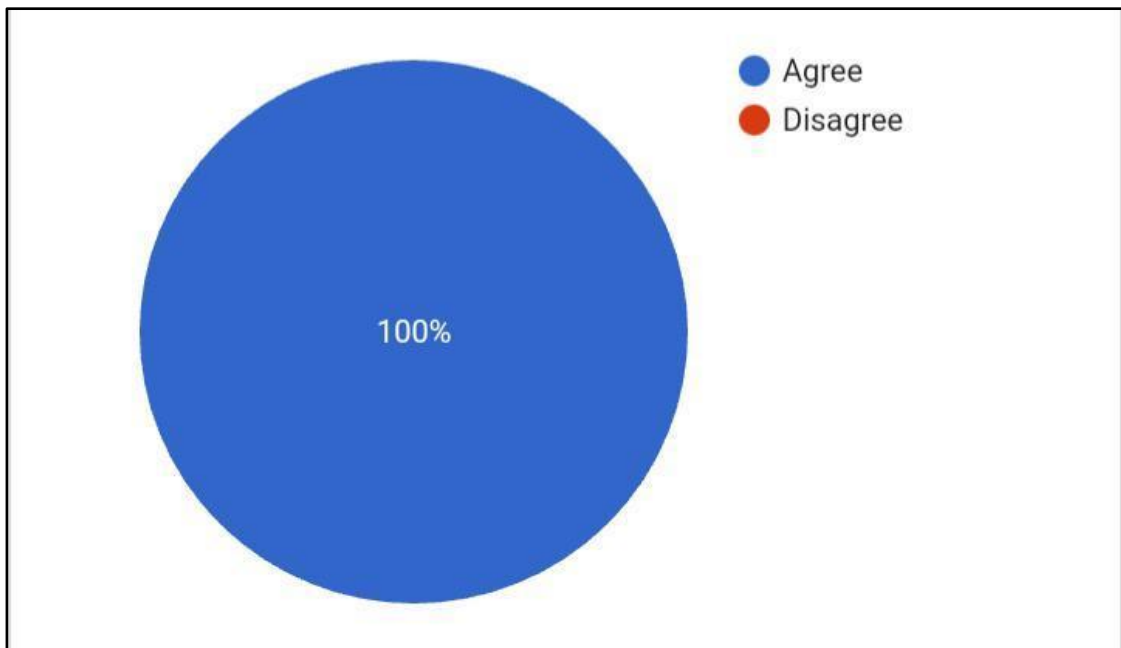
Figure 10: Evacuation order



By the collected data, researchers were able to understand that about 83.3% received evacuation orders and 16.7% did not receive the information. They were able to evacuate by the information from the people who have arrived to rescue them from their drastic situation or else they would have died without no reason. But in limited time the panchayat member contact most of the people and make them to inform the people who he was not able to connect during that time. So he was able to make almost everyone to aware about the situation and do the necessary.

4.2.11 ABLE TO EVACUATE DURING THE LANDSLIDE

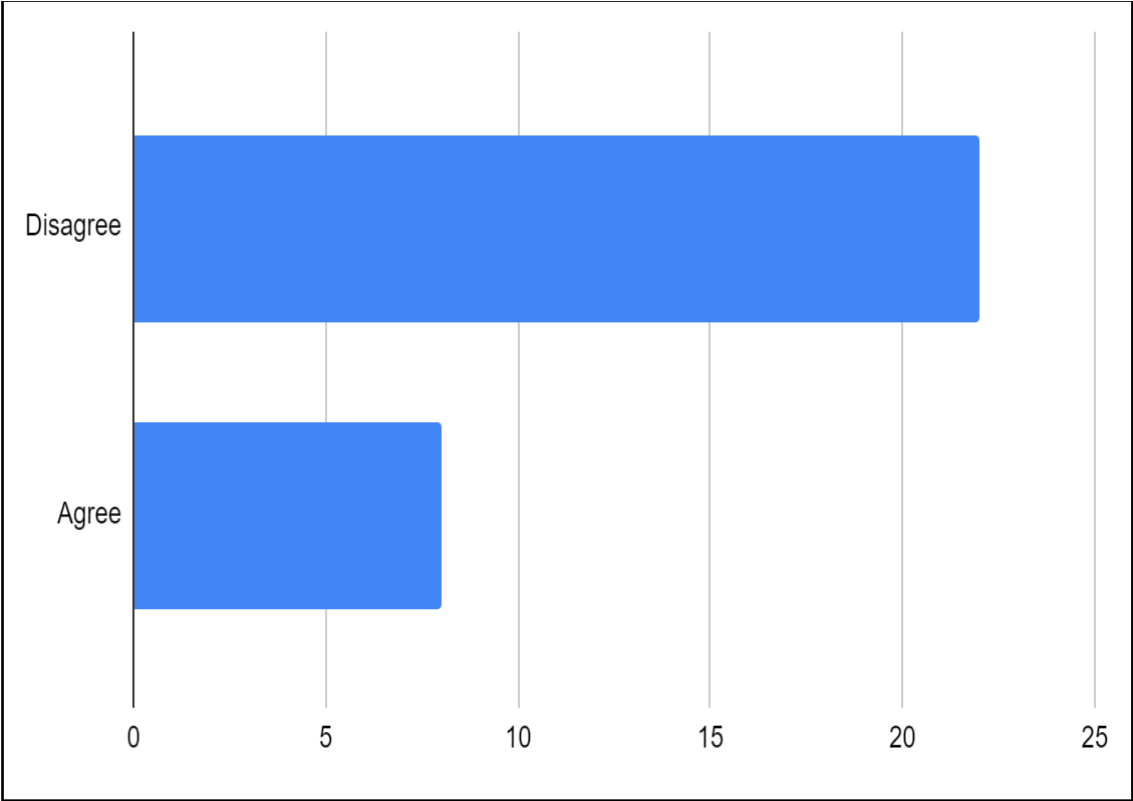
Figure 11 : Evacuate during the landslide



According to the data collected from the respondents, researchers understand that during the landslide 100% of the respondents were able to evacuate to the camp the responsible had arranged.

4.2.12 FACED INJURY DURING THE EVACUATION

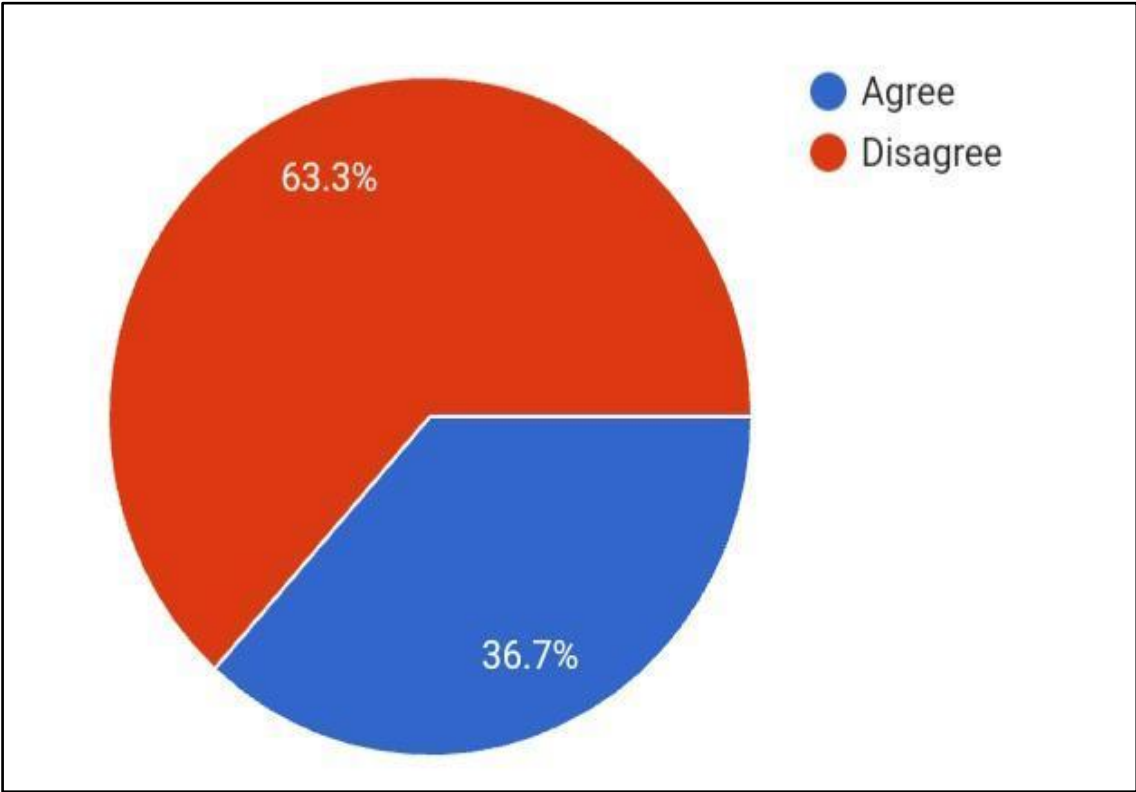
Figure 12: Injuries during the evacuation



According to the data collected from the respondents, 22 have disagreed with the statement that they have faced injuries during the evacuation. And the other 8 of them had agreed with the statement that they have faced injuries during the evacuation. And some of the Injuries were severe and some of them were minor injuries. From the data, the researcher found that majority were able to evacuate without Injuries.

4.2.13 ABLE TO COLLECT THEIR VALUABLE BELONGINGS DURING THE EVACUATION

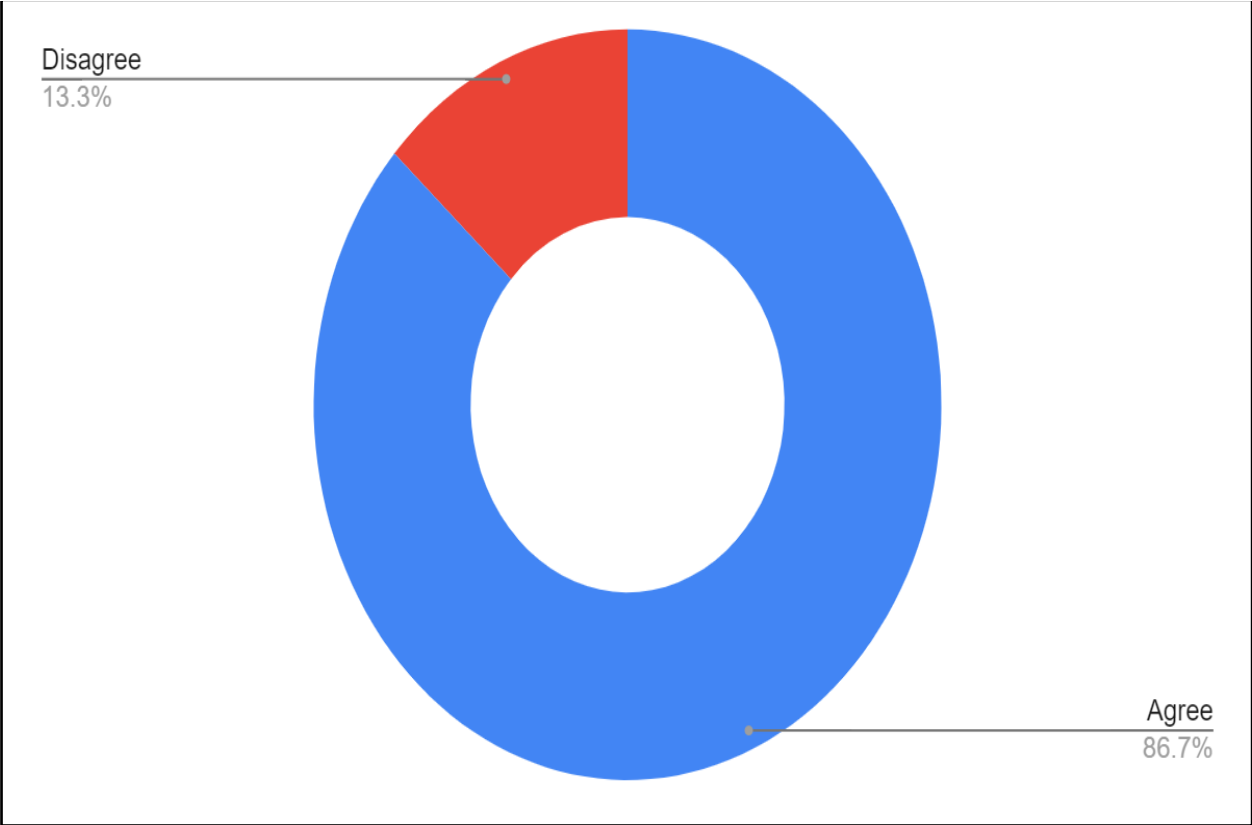
Figure 13 : Collected the valuable belongings



From the respondents, only 36.7% agreed that they were able to collect their valuable things during the evacuation. And the remaining number of respondents were Disagreed to the statement that they were able to collect their valuable belongings. And they are about 63.3%. They have lost so many documents that hold the details about their education, identity, house ownership and also they have lost money & gold. Some have lost vehicles too. They couldn't retrieve their vehicles; that went underneath the ground.

4.2.14 RESCUE TEAM WAS ARRIVED AT THE LOCATION ON TIME

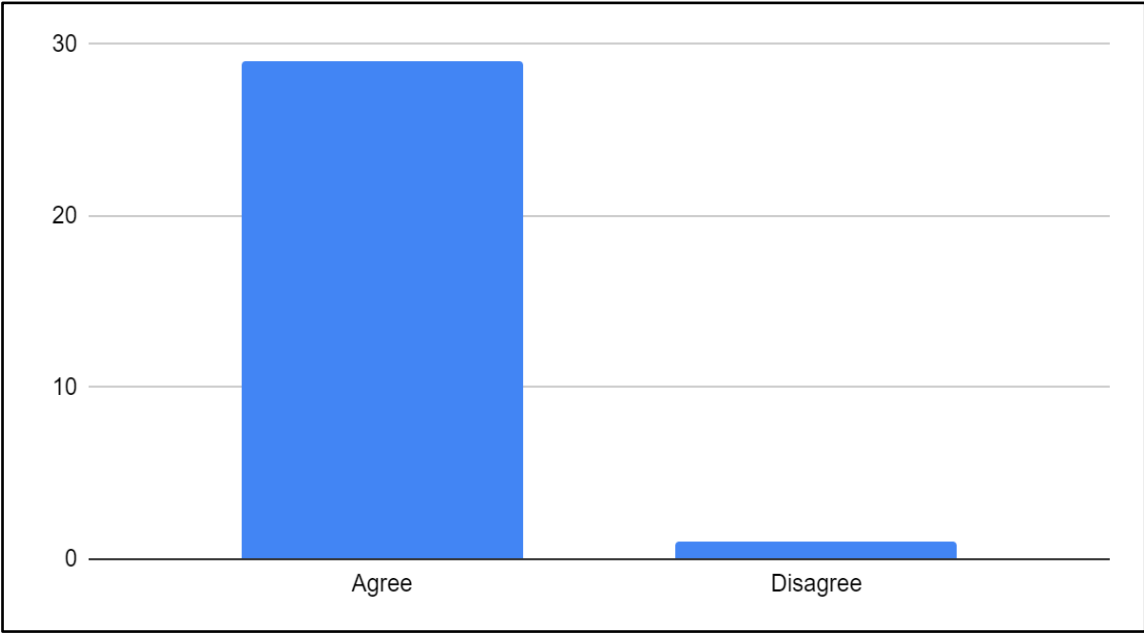
Figure 14 : Rescue team



From the data collected almost 86.7% of the respondents have agreed that the rescue team assigned to rescue the people who were about to face a disaster, arrived before the landslide and was able to rescue almost everyone. But still they couldn't save some of them. And the remaining 13.3% disagreed and said that they didn't see any rescue team. And they were saved by the help of other people who were about to escape.

4.2.15 FACED TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES DURING THE EVACUATION

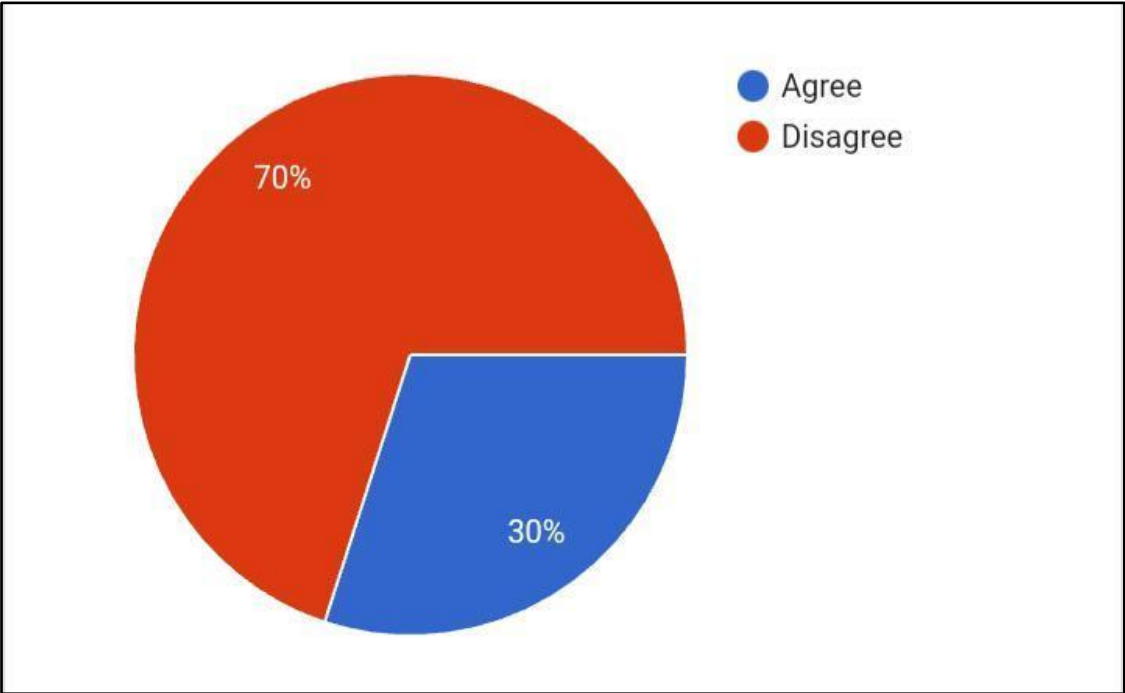
Figure 15: Transportation difficulty



From the respondents about 29 have agreed with the statement that they have faced difficulties in transportation. The roads to the evacuation camp were almost filled with soil and trees. It was so tough for the vehicles carrying the people from the landslide area to pass the road. But still they somehow managed to reach the evacuation camps with less harm to the people. The remaining one disagreed to the statement and said that they haven't faced any difficulties during the evacuation.

4.2.16 LOST ANY FAMILY MEMBERS DURING THE DISASTER

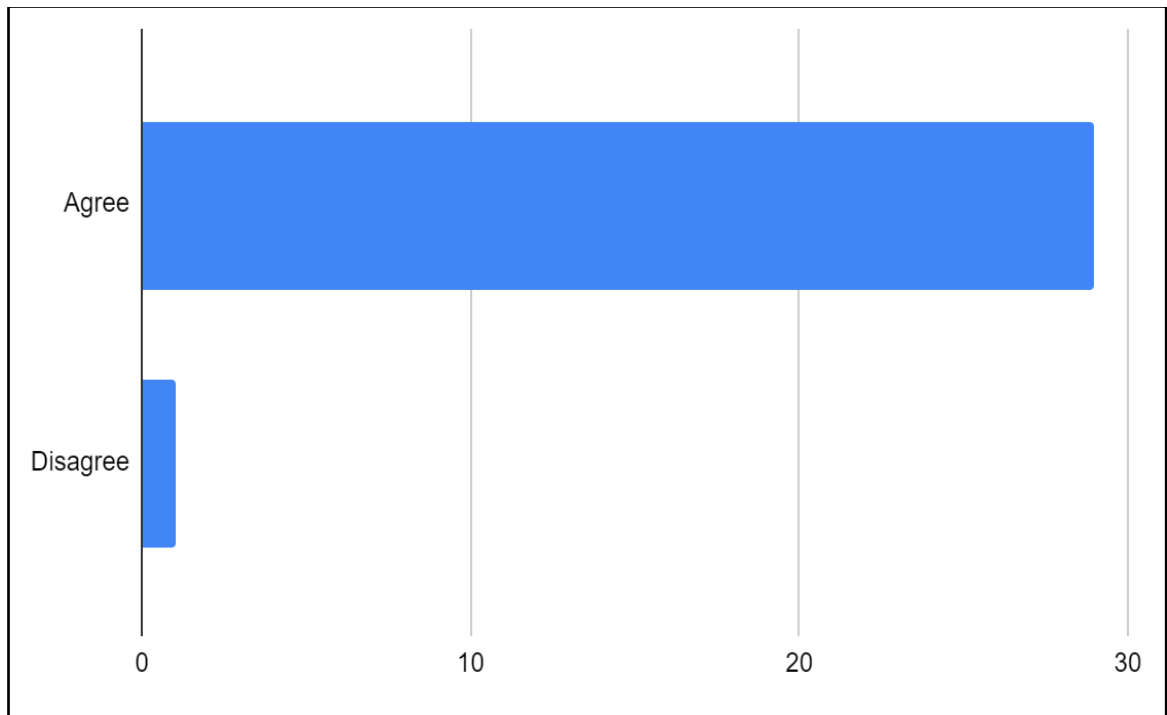
Figure 16: Loss of family members



From the responses collected by the researcher, almost 70% disagreed with the statement and 30% agreed that they have lost their family members. The respondents said that some of the bodies of the dead were still not discovered and still underneath the ground. And some of the respondents said that the government had not taken any actions to recover that body.

4.2.17 RECEIVED RELIEF FUND FROM THE GOVERNMENT

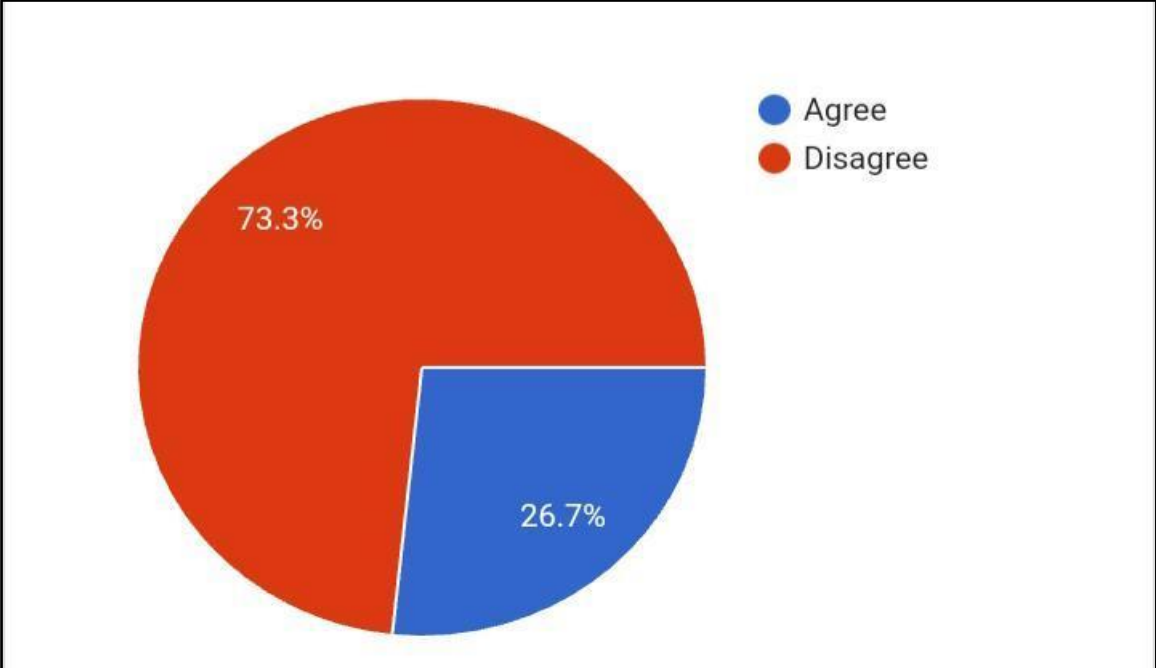
Figure 17 : Relief fund



The researchers were able to collect the response from the respondents about this statement and the response was that about 29 have agreed to the statement that they have received the relief fund from the government as a token of relief from the landslide. And the other one had disagreed to the statement and said that they didn't receive any relief fund from the government. The relief fund was given from the evacuation camp itself. The fund is about ten thousand rupees for the people who have encountered the landslide. The people who haven't received the relief fund are the ones who evacuated to their own relatives' homes. So they weren't able to receive the fund.

4.2.18 THE GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN THE WELFARE MEASURES FOR THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LANDSLIDE

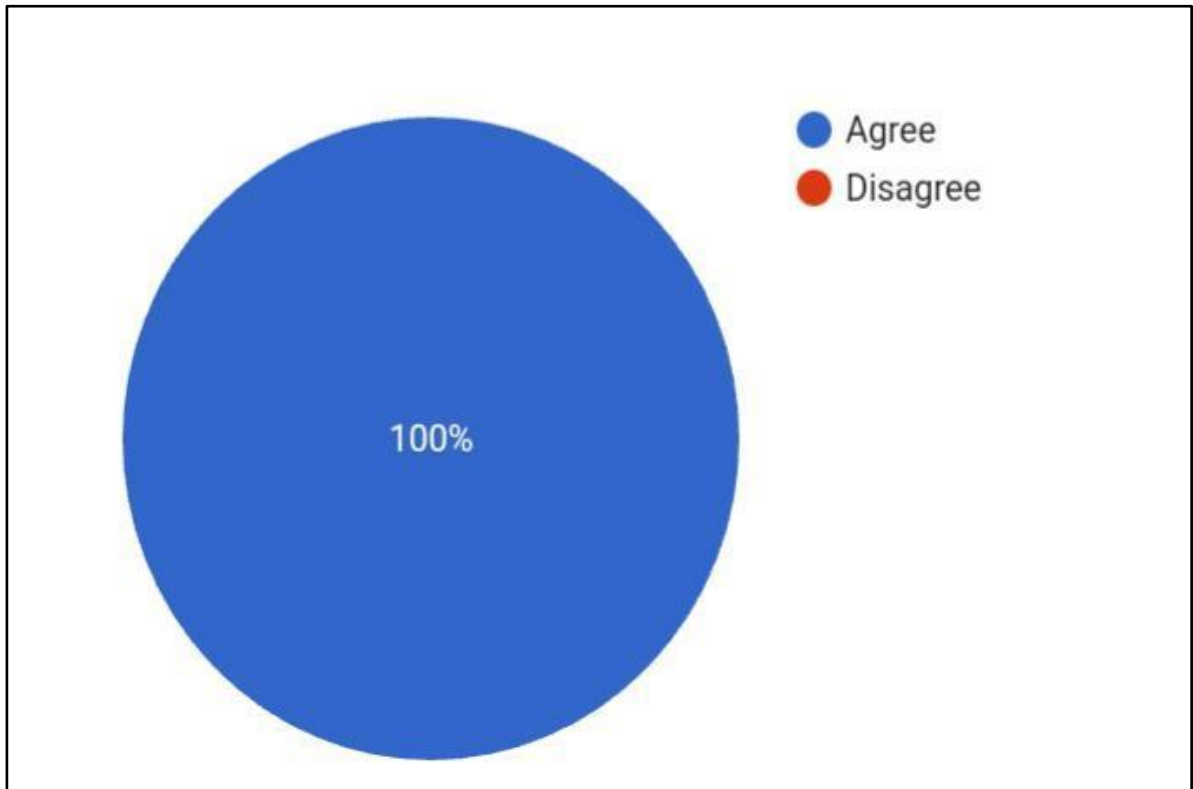
Figure 18: Welfare measures



The data collected from the samples revealed that 73.3% have disagreed with the statement that the government has taken welfare measures for the people who have been affected by the landslide. And the other part of the respondents have a different opinion and that is that they have agreed that the government has taken the welfare measures and they have received the benefits of those welfare measures. The people who have disagreed said that government haven't visited their place after they have handovered the relief fund. The house they built wasn't even stable and the people who stays in that house are expecting another disaster and that is the collision of the house. Someone doesn't receive the things that they lost when the landslide occurred. That's the reason they have disagreed that the government hasn't taken any welfare measures for the people who have been affected by the landslide.

4.2.19 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS VISITED THE PLACE AFTER THE LANDSLIDE

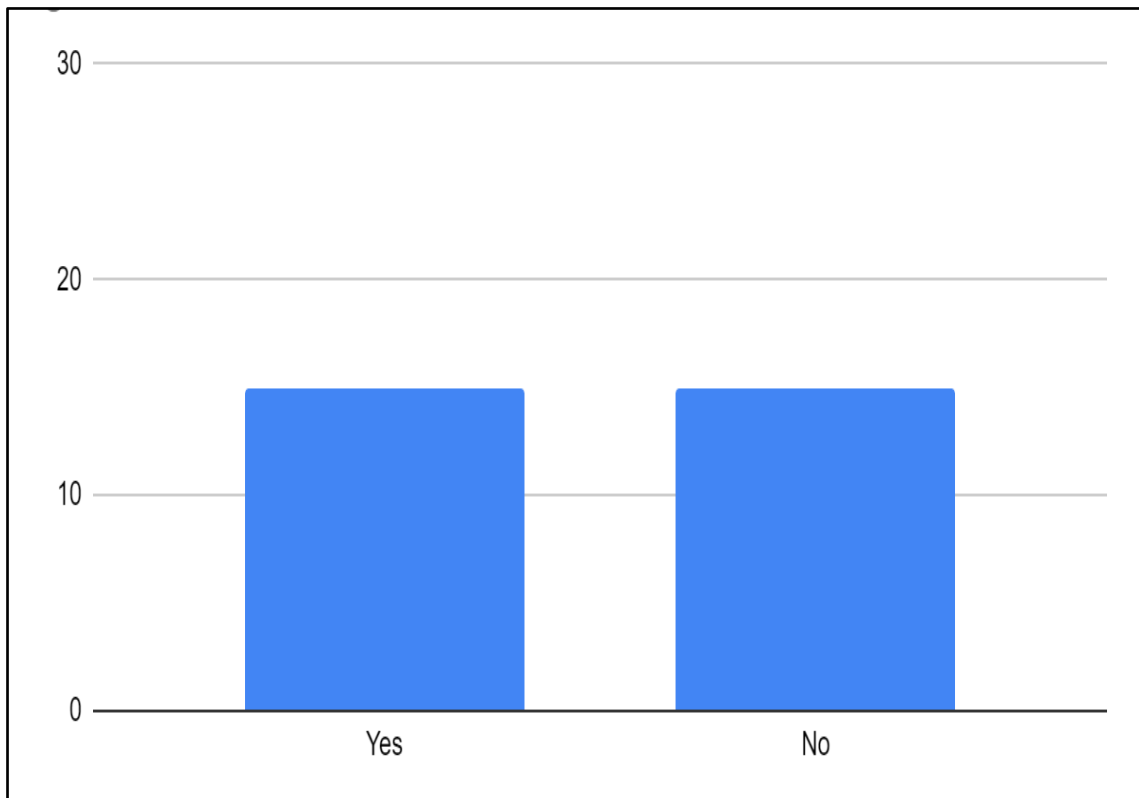
Figure 19: Visit of the government officials



From the data collected, the responses of the respondents were 100% agreeing with this statement. The government authorities have occasionally conducted a visit to the place where the people stays after the incident. And collected the details from the people that contains the information about their needs and problems that need to be solved. The respondents said that the ones who were arrived to collect the details were main people.from the government and the collector also took a visit at the place where the landslide occurred.

4.2.20 FACED DELAY IN RECEIVING RELIEF FUND

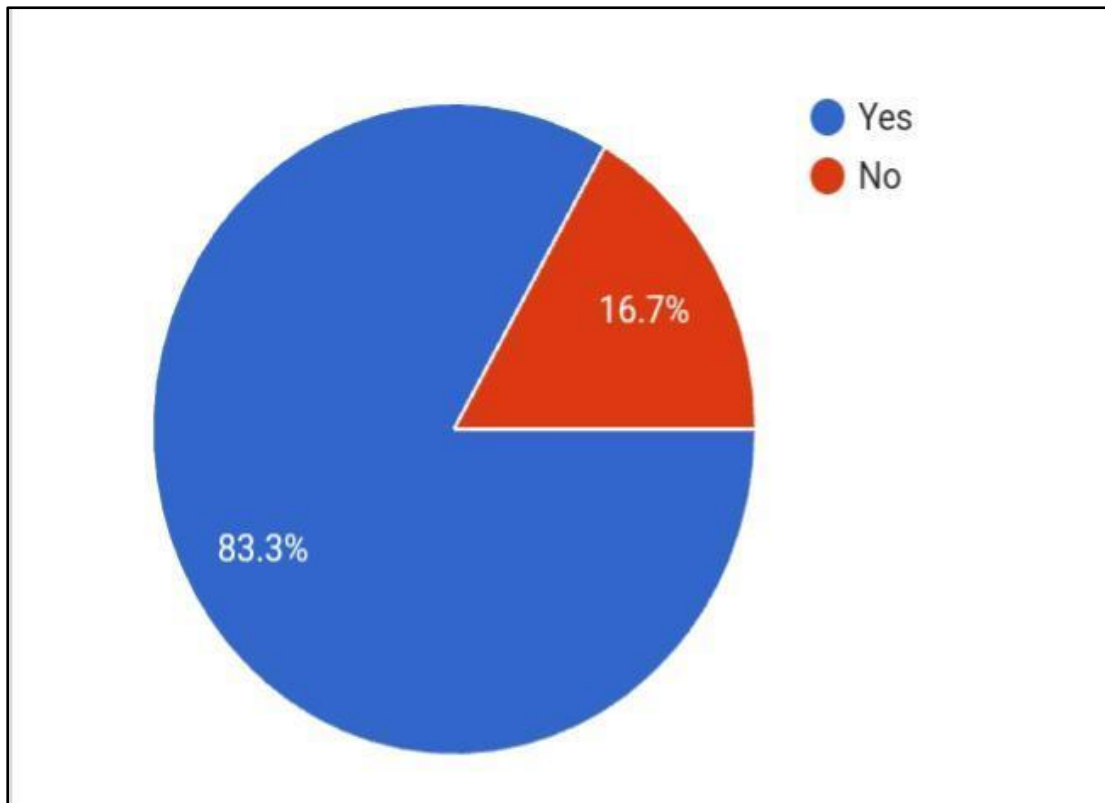
Figure 20 : Delay in relief fund



The respondents responded to this statement and the response is that about 15 have agreed and the other 15 have disagreed with the statement. The 50% have received the fund without any delay or lag but the others have faced that delay and it was upto 5-10 days than others who received the fund without any delay. The other one who received the fund holds political influence. So they received the fund way more faster than the others who faced delay.

4.2.21 LANDSLIDE CAUSED HOUSE DAMAGE

Figure 21: Caused house damage



The data about the loss of their shelter was collected from the 30 samples and almost 83.3% have agreed that they have lost their home. And the other 16.7% stated that they haven't lost their house.

4.2.22 HAD MENTAL STRESS DURING AND AFTER THE LANDSLIDE

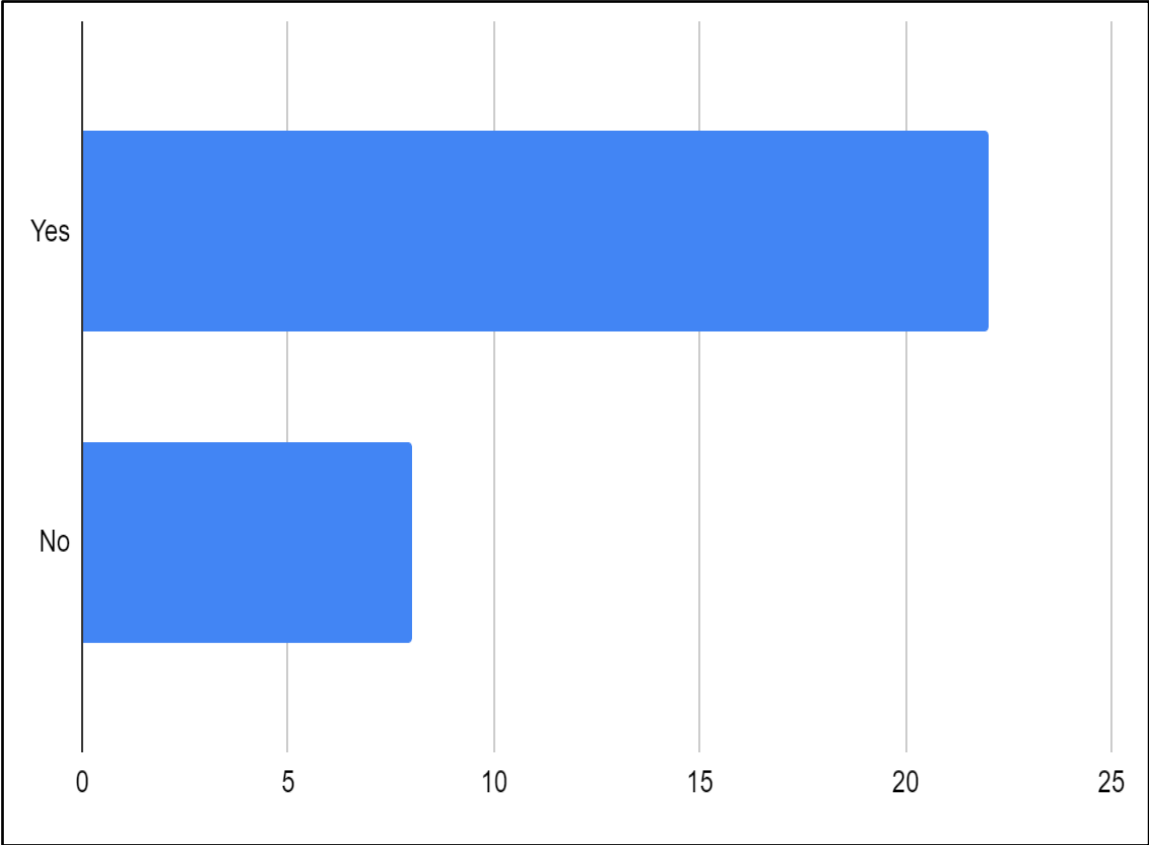
Figure 22: Mental stress during and after the landslide



From the total data analysis, 100% of the respondents totally fell into mental stress due to the incidents and losses they have encountered. The landslide occurred in their place that made their life miserable and make them lost their valuable belongings and people. So going through such drastic situation really made them lost their mind.

4.2.23 CONSULTED PROFESSIONALS FOR THE TREATMENT

Figure 23: Consulted professionals for treatment



According to the respondents, 22 have consulted a professional for the treatment to recover from the mental stress that they have been experiencing during and after the landslide. And the remaining 8 people had said that they haven't attended or consulted any professionals for treatment of mental stress. They just overcome it without any consulting sessions.

4.2.24 RECEIVED PRIMARY ESSENTIALS DURING THE CALAMITY

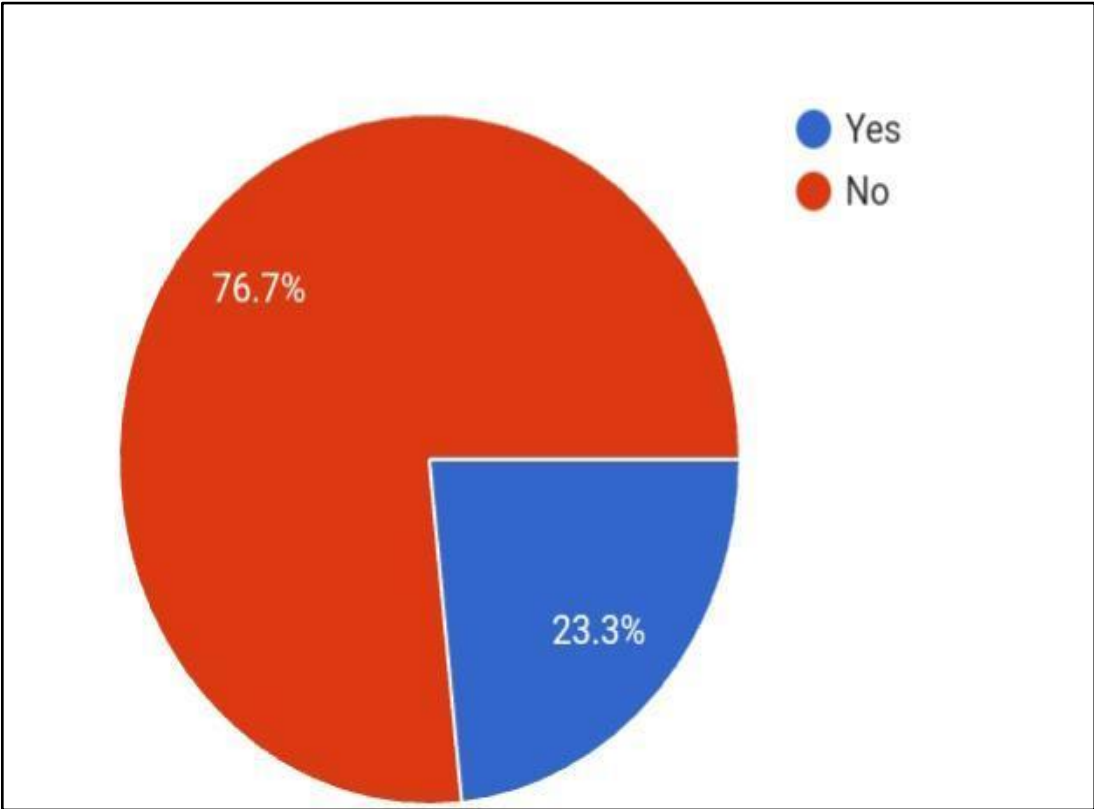
Figure 24 : Primary essentials



The respondents said that they have received the primary essentials during the calamities and 100% of the respondents have no objection against that statement. All of the victims who have been able to evacuate during the landslide were evacuated to certain safe place and they didn't face any delay in receiving primary essentials during the calamity.

4.2.25 FACED DISCRIMINATION WHILE RECIEVING THE RELIEF SERVICE

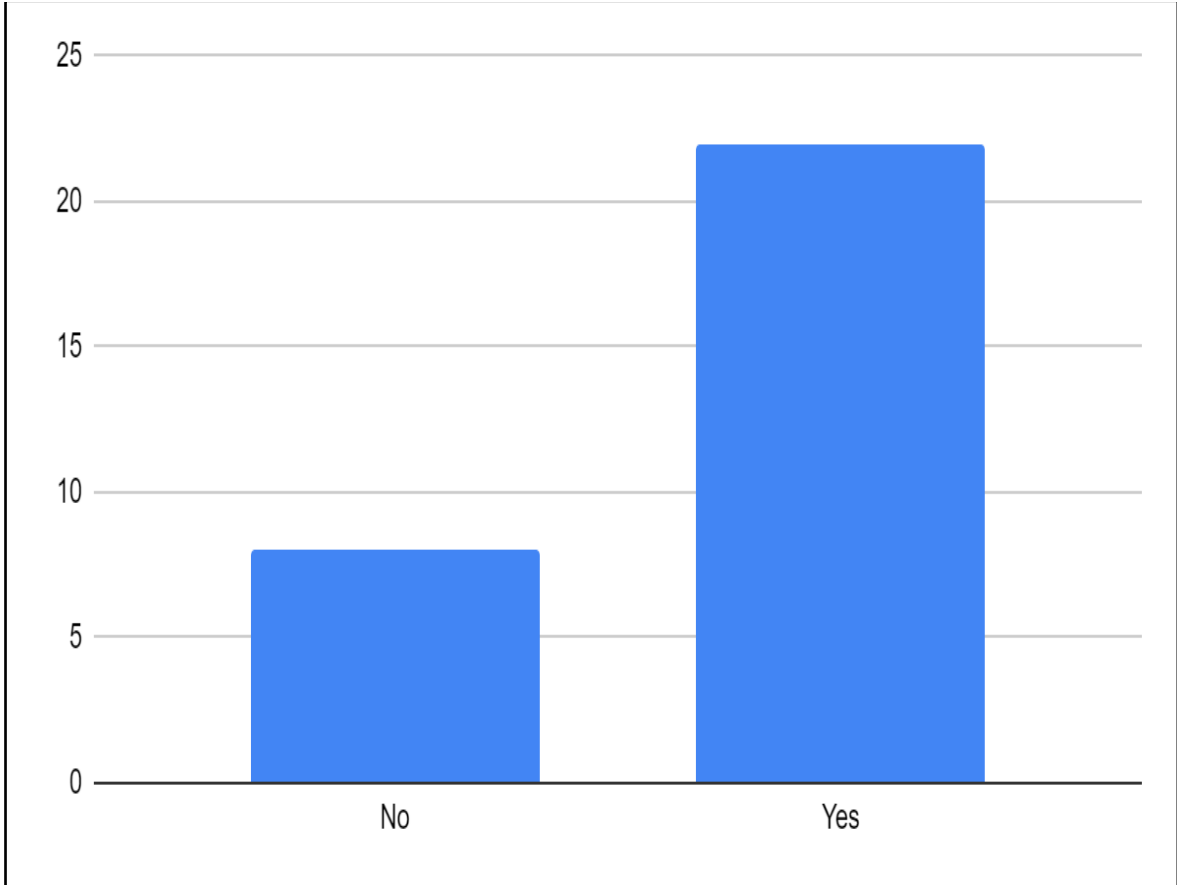
Figure 25 : Relief service



The respondents have different opinions about this statement and their statement is that about 76.7% have said that they didn't face any discrimination while receiving the relief service. And the other part that is 23.3% had said that they have faced discrimination while receiving the relief service. The respondents said that the government had shown more interest in the people who were at their political side and those who were not at their political party side.

4.2.26 SATISFIED WITH RELIEF SERVICES AND SCHEMES PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Figure 26: Satisfied with the relief service



According to the data collected, about 22 respondents were happy or satisfied with relief service/ schemes provided or implemented by the government. The ones who weren't satisfied were about 8 respondents. They weren't happy about the services and schemes provided by the government. According to the respondents, they expect more from the government and they did feel that the government lacks interest in providing services and schemes for the victims and they weren't even taking any action against the complaints and petitions, they have submitted.

4.3 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, researcher had analysed the data occurred from the respondents. The researcher was able to occur the information that needs to finish the research study. Through this study researcher was able to find out the different types of opinions and the difficulties faced by the victims of the landslide.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS AND SOLUTIONS

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In chapter 5, it is all about listing the findings and suggestions that evolved from the analysis and interpretation done by the researcher. Through the findings, the suggestions are formed. The suggestions will be the things that identified by the researcher from the findings that needs to be filled or done soon to solve that problem or to overcome that certain situation. This chapter holds the findings of the comparative study about the socio-economic condition before and after the landslide in Wayanad. It gives the suggestions to improve the conditions of the people who have been affected by the landslide. This final chapter analyses the data collected from the people of Wayanad who have encountered the landslide and reached at the conclusion and identified the findings of the study.

5.2 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- This study shows that more than half of the people at Wayanad were relayed at farming for their daily livelihood.
- This study proves that the place where the people were staying before the landslide was not sustainably built against a landslide.
- Through this study the researcher was able to find that the people were not fully aware about the landslide.
- The concerned authorities were failed to inform about the danger to the people of that place. Average people were only know about the disaster ahead and they were the one who informed the others who were not aware about the disaster.
- The study results describes that the people have no assumption about the disaster. They have no idea what was the cause of this sudden incident.
- The study have an assumption about the landslide that the construction works going on that days could also be one of the reason that caused the landslide.
- From the study it proves that the place where landslide occurred was always experiencing a heavy rainfall during the days of landslide and before that too.
- The respondents said that they have been experiencing heavy rainfall, when the rain occurs almost every home will be underneath the water and the people

always have to shift from their home and stay at the house that is not sink in the water.

- From the responses it is clear that when the rain is over, the whole house will be ruined and filled with dirt and there is chance for loosing things after the rainfall.
- The study says that majority were able to inform the authorities to save them from this disaster and to safely evacuate to certain safe place.
- From the response of the respondents, some of them have not informed anyone to help, they were being rescued by the people who got the information from the concerned authorities.
- Through the data it is clear that according to the people's request for a safe place to evacuate from the place where the landslide occurred, the concerned authorities had arranged a place for everyone to safely shift.
- Even though some of the people were still not aware about the evacuation order ,they were also safe rescued and evacuated to that evacuation camp for their safety.
- The respondents have said that they were able to evacuate to the camp safely. But the analysis reveals that majority of them have lost their life partner, relative, neighbours & friends too.
- Majority of the respondents have agreed that they have faced difficulties in transportation facilities, due to the collision of sand and trees in the road that is caused by the landslide. Transportation was a huge deal for the team that arrived for the rescue.
- The people who were able to evacuate with their family were reached the camp with less casualty & majority were able to escape without any injuries but still some of them had injuries that was received in the time of evacuation.
- From the enquiry the researcher was able to figure out the place that kept them after rescuing and the place that is used as the evacuation camp was the public school of that place Puthumala.
- From the enquiry about the rescue team assigned to rescue the people who have been affected by landslide, the researcher was able to figure out that the rescue team were the people that lives there and they were the ones who spread the information about landslide.

- Majority of people agreed that they haven't collected their valuable belongings during the evacuation time and they have lost all of them. But a few were able to collect their valuable belongings and they mainly focused on documents about their identities and all others have been lost by them also.
- The study make clear that almost everyone have received the relief fund from the evacuation camp itself.
- But the study also proves that some of them have faced delays on receiving the relief fund that have given for regaining the things that they have lost.
- That fund was mainly on maintaining the houses that were not lost in the disaster and for the people who lost their only shelter to build a new one.
- Study proves that majority had lost their house, field, valuable documents that holds the details about their own identity and some of them had lost their vehicles, jewellery and money that they have been saving for the future themselves.
- So the people request for the relief fund that will be able to overcome the loss.
- But according to the people the fund they request for rebuild their family and shelter have been delayed.
- The respondents said that so many professionals were arrived and take a sight about their condition and left by saying that they will take care of their problems.
- But according to their response they haven't taken any welfare measures against their complaints.
- The researcher identified that some want to shift the place where they stay but the government didn't allow that, so the people who haven't lost their life is still staying their expecting another landslide or much worse.
- Through the study the researcher was able to figure out that the people who haven't shifted from the place where they encountered landslide, have been experiencing a difficulty in consuming water. The water they are consuming are not pure and they are consuming it by that knowledge.
- The study explains that some of the respondents have faced discrimination in receiving the relief service.
- The study reveals that the people who encountered the landslide have almost fall into mental stress and most of them had lost hope in continuing their life.

- So the majority were consulted the professionals for the treatment and was able to recover to the normal stage.
- The researcher was able to find out that the services provided by the government and most of them were satisfied by the relief services provided by the government. But still all of them were not satisfied by their services, some have still objections against their activities.
- Through the study, the researcher found that the victims of the Landslide who had to move apart from their old place to a new one had felt difficulty in co-operating with the new situations.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Government must ensure that the victims of the landslide are receiving the benefits of the welfare services that is provided by the government in time..
- Government must ensure that the victims of the landslide are treated well enough, so that they didn't feel like they are being discriminated in terms of receiving the benefits of the welfare service that is provided by the government.
- Government have to conduct a occasional visit to the places where the victims of the landslide stays & should conduct a enquiry about how is their condition after that incident.
- Government must have to done enquiry about the victims regarding that they are satisfied with the facilities and welfare schemes that are made to improve the condition of the victims affected by the landslide.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Travel expenses was really a big deal
- Lack of cooperation from some of the respondents

5.5 CONCLUSION

The people who have been affected by the landslide had faced a drastic situation and so many had fallen into mental diseases like depression and mental stress. Even though the government have provided several welfare measures and schemes to improve their living conditions and to ensure that they have return to normal life style, after facing a drastic situation like encountering a landslide. The government have implemented the welfare schemes for each and every one equally and some of the victims are not

satisfied with the welfare measures taken by the government. Some of the victims had felt like they have been discriminated and they had felt like the people with political influence had received more benefits from the government than the others. The people affected by the landslide demands an enquiry with government about when will be the government take actions against the complaints & appeals they have submitted to the government.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- R. S. Ajin.(2014). Landslide Susceptible Zone Mapping Using ARS & GIS Technique sin selected Taluks of Kottayam District, Kerala, India. June 2016
Url:https://www.academia.edu/28566543/Landslide_Susceptible_Zone_Mapping_Using_ARS_and_GIS_Techniques_in_Selected_Taluks_of_Kottayam_District_Kerala_India.
- P. Biju Abraham & E. Shaji. (2013). Landslide Hazard Zonation In & Around Thodupzha-Idukki – Munnar Road, Idukki District, Kerala: A Geospatial Approach. December 2013
Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271914187_Landslide_hazard_zonation_in_and_around_Thodupzha-Idukki-Munnar_road_Idukki_district_Kerala_A_geospatial_approach.
- S. Abhijitpatil& S. S. Panhalkar.(2019). Analytical Hierarchy Process for Landslide Hazard Zonation of South-Western Ghats of Maharashtra, India. January 2019.
Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330104385_Analytical_hierarchy_process_for_landslide_hazard_zonation_of_South-Western_ghats_of_Maharashtra_India.
- UniyalDivya, PurohitSaurabh, DangwalSourabh, Aswal Ashok, M. P. S. Bishit& M. M. Kimothi.(2018). Landslide Hazard Zonation In and around Kedarnath Region and It's Validation based on real time Kedarnath Disaster using Geospatial Techniques. November 2018.
Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329043599_LANDSLIDE_HAZARD_ZONATION_IN_AND_AROUND_KEDARNATH_REGION_AND_ITS_VALIDATION_BASED_ON_REAL_TIME_KEDARNATH_DISASTER_USING_GEOSPATIAL_TECHNIQUES.
- Abraham Minu Treesa, Neelima Satyam & Bulzinetti Mariya Alexandra.(2020). Using Field-Based Monitoring to Enhance Performance of Rainfall Thresholds for Landslide Warning. December 2020.

Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346783619_Using_FieldBased_Monitoring_to_Enhance_the_Performance_of_Rainfall_Thresholds_for_Landslide_Warning.

- Fausto Guzzetti.2006. Landslide hazard and risk assessment. Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Bonn.

Url:https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=landslide&oeq=land#d=gs_qabs&t=1669551330892&u=%23p%3D-kXYpTlpDhEJ.

- Ronald L Shreve.1968. The Blackhawk Landslide. Geological Society of America, January 01,1968

Url:<https://doi.org/10.1130/SPE108-p1>.

- K. S Sajinkumar, Thomas Oommen. 2021. Landslide atlas of Kerala. Geological Society of Kerala.

Url:<http://www.geosocindia.org/index.php/bgsi/article/view/157698>.

- Shuyeu Lin, Daigee Shaw, Ming-Chou Ho.2008. Why are flood and landslide victims less willing to take mitigation measures than the public? Natural Hazards 44 (2), 305-314, 2008.

Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225381280_Why_are_flood_and_landslide_victims_less_willing_to_take_mitigation_measures_than_the_public_Nat_Hazards.

- T. J. Burke. 2002. The socio-economic effects of Landslide in Western Washington. Environmental Hazards. January 2002.

Url:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318780801_The_socioeconomic_effects_of_a_landslide_in_western_washington.

APPENDIX

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKKADAVU QUESTIONNAIRE

(The information given by the respondents will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purposes only)

Topic: - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC
CONDITION BEFORE AND AFTER A LANDSLIDE IN WAYAND.

1.Name:

2.Age:

A) Below 25 B) 25-35 C) 35-45 D) Above 45

3.Gender:

A) Male B) Female C) Others

4.Family Size:

A) 2-4 B) 4-6 C) 6- 7 D) Above 7

5. Ward No.:

6. House No.:

7. Occupation:

A) Farmer B) Private Job C) Self Employed D)
Unemployed

8. Average monthly income:

A) 1000-3000 B) 3000-6000 C) 6000-7000
Above 7000

9. Did you really think that this place was suitable against landslide.

A) Agree B) Disagree

10. Did you received any information from the authorities about landslides.

A) Agree B) Disagree

11. Did you noticed the symptoms of any heavy rainfall on that day.

A) Agree B) Disagree

12. Did you noticed any construction works going on that time.
A) Agree B) Disagree
13. Did you have any assumption about the causes of landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree
14. Did you noticed any heavy rainfall on that day.
A) Agree B) Disagree
15. Were you aware about that whom should you inform, if you ever face a disaster.
A) Agree B) Disagree
16. Did you inform the authorities for help.
A) Agree B) Disagree
17. Did you receive the evacuation order.
A) Agree B) Disagree
18. Were you able to evacuate during the landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree
19. Did you face any injuries during the evacuation.
A) Agree B) Disagree
20. Were you able to collect all the important things, during the time of evacuation.
A) Agree B) Disagree
21. Did the emergency force arrived at the location during landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree
22. Did you faced any transportation difficulties during the evacuation.
A) Agree B) Disagree
23. Did you lost any of your family member or friend during the landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree
24. Did you receive any government funds regarding landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree
25. Did the government took welfare measure to recover people from their loss .
A) Agree B) Disagree
26. Did government officials visited your place after landslide.
A) Agree B) Disagree

27. Did you face any delay for receiving funds from the government.

A) Yes B) No

28. Did you lose your house.

A) Yes B) No

29. Did you face mental stress during and after the landslide.

A) Yes B) No

30. Did you receive professional help for mental stress.

A) Yes B) No

31. Did you receive primary essentials during the calamity.

A) Yes B) No

32. Did you face any discrimination while receiving relief services.

A) Yes B) No

33. Are you satisfied with the relief activities.

A) Yes B) No

**A STUDY ABOUT CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN
WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR**



FATHIMA T

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**A STUDY ABOUT CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN
WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

FATHIMA T

REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR005

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR - 670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR** is a bona fide record of work done by Ms. **FATHIMA T** under the guidance of **AISWARYA THOMAS, ASST.PROFESSOR** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR** submitted by Ms. **FATHIMA T** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

AISWARYA THOMAS

ASST. PROFESSOR

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **FATHIMA.T**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

FATHIMA T

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR.SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF. AISWARYA THOMAS (faculty supervisors) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

FATHIMA T

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the challenges faced by women working in transportation sector. There are many challenges faced by women working in the transportation sector. As women make up only a small percentage of the workforce in the transportation sector, this can make it difficult to advance their careers and be taken seriously as professionals. This study intends to know whether women in transportation face discrimination from the public and also whether they face unique challenges when it comes to balancing work and family responsibilities, as they are often the primary caretakers for their children. Additionally, it is also intended to examine whether women in transportation face the challenges of being a minority in a male-dominated industry. The paper attempts to analyze the challenges faced by women working in transportation sector. The samples consist of 30 respondents (female). The data was collected from the women conductor through a questionnaire. The data analysis shows that additionally, many women who work in the transportation sector are employed in low-wage, which further limits their ability to unionize or advocate for better working conditions. Thus this study tries to give an overall idea on challenges faced by women working in transportation sector.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 OBJECTIVES	2
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY.....	2
1.6 CHAPTERIZATION.....	2
1.7 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	4
2.3 CONCLUSION.....	7
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	8
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS.....	8
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	8
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION.....	8
3.3 VARIABLES.....	8
3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
3.6 PILOT STUDY.....	9
3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY.....	9
3.7.1 UNIVERSE	9
3.7.2 UNIT	9
3.8 SAMPLING.....	9
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA	9

3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	9
3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	10
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	10
3.11 PRE-TEST	10
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	10
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	10
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	11
4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	12
5.6 CONCLUSION	40
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	41
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	41
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	42
5.6 CONCLUSION	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
APPENDIX	45

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	12
2	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	13
3	JOB SATISFACTION	14
4	AREA OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION	15
5	AREA WERE WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FELT OFFENDED BECAUSE OF THEIR LOW STRENGTH	16
6	COUNT OF WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FELT PHYSICAL TIREDNESS DUE TO THE OVER DUTY	17
7	ANNUAL INCOME	18
8	FAMILY SUPPORT	19
9	COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO HAD FEAR OF LOSING JOB	20
10	PASSENGER COOPERATION	21
11	PEOPLE WHO HAD FACED BAD EXPERIENCE FROM MALE PASSENGER	22
12	PEOPLE WHO HAD FACED BAD EXPERIENCE FROM FEMALE PASSENGER	23
13	PEOPLE WHO HAVE FAMILY TIME	24
14	PEOPLE WHO ARE FACING MENTAL STRESS DUE TO THEIR WORK LOAD	25
15	REGULAR SALARY	26
16	SALARY SATISFACTION	27
17	PREFERENCE OF BETTER JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE	28

18	PEOPLE WHO FELT EMPOWERD	29
19	WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHO ARE COMFORTABLE WITH THEIR WORK	30
20	PARENTAL SUPPORT IN CHOOSING JOB	31
21	THOUGHTS OF RESIGNING FOR BETTER OPPORTUNUTIES	32
22	WORKI NG TIME IS EFFECTED DUE TO TRAFFIC	33
23	WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTORWHO FELT SOCIAL INSECURITY	34
24	WORKING IN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS	35
25	JOB AFFECT TO FAMILY BACKGROUND	36
26	JOB UPTO EXECTION	37
27	JOB ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATION	38
28	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	39

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of research includes statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives, significance of the study, chapterization and conclusion. This chapter gives an overall idea and importance of the study on challenges faced by women working in transportation sector.

There are many challenges faced by women working in the transportation sector. One of the biggest challenges is the lack of gender diversity in the industry. Women make up only a small percentage of the workforce in the transportation sector, and this can make it difficult to advance their careers and be taken seriously as professionals. Additionally, women in transportation often face discrimination from the public. They also face unique challenges when it comes to balancing work and family responsibilities, as they are often the primary caretakers for their children. Additionally, women in transportation probably deal with the challenges of being a minority in a male-dominated industry. The study aims to identify the challenges faced by women working in transportation sector.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The participation of women in traditional employment sector was very low till 1950's. The studies examine the influence of women working in transportation sector for women empowerment. Among developing countries especially in India participation of women is very low, but recently attitude towards women employment improved and it reflected in increasing in the participation of women in different job sector. Many traditional occupation sectors have improved at attracting women. But non-traditional sectors like transportation remain male dominated. The study will helps to understand the challenges that are facing by the women working in transportation section. Transportation is the job sectors where the society doesn't encourage women. Through this study it can understand the society's attitude towards women working in transportation sector.

There are many challenges faced by women working in the transportation sector. One of the main challenges is the lack of gender diversity in the industry. Another challenge faced by women in the transportation sector is the long hours and irregular work schedules. This can make it difficult to balance work and family responsibilities.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Challenges faced by women working in transportation sector.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To identify the challenges faced by women working in transportation sector.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To identify the scope of women in transportation sector.
- To identify the attitude of family member of women employee in transportation sector.
- To analyze job satisfaction of women working in transportation sector.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will enhance the researcher to understand about the working condition of a women working in transportation sector. Although the country is developing and improving women empowerment in transportation sector, women participation in this sector is very low comparing to other. Around the world women and men are striving to achieve a better mobility future for all. Yet, the majority of decision makers and planners in the transport sector are male, and women's needs are often only poorly addressed. Transport systems can only become truly inclusive and gender-responsive if the voices, perspectives and experiences of women are reflected at all levels in the transport sector. Thus, as it is still a largely male-dominated field, it is imperative to focus on increasing the number of women working on transport.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

In the chapter 1 it includes the title of the study that is “challenges faced by women working transportation sector” and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of the study, significance of the study and chapterization. The second chapter includes review of literature which is review articles, journals or studies which are related to the study. The chapter 3 includes the

methodology. Chapter 4 deals with the data presentation and interpretation of data. The last chapter consists of findings, implications of the study, limitations, suggestions for the further future and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUTION

Due to the low participation of women transportation sector it shows women's interest in transportation sector. In transportation mostly it is consisted with male workers. Women are facing many issues in working in transportation sector because transportation job sector is male dominant.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that your work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Women behind the wheel: Empowering women in transportation-

By Musket transport Ltd, Canada

This article is about women empowerment and equality in the workplace especially in transportation sector. According to this article, transportation sector is still male-dominated. Musket transport Ltd. aims to create a mere inclusive, gender equal workplace for women and also committed to employing women at all levels of the company. In this article, we can see that Federal government Canada launched new equity legislation as well as a new department for women and gender equality. The new department will have responsibility in all matters related with woman and gender equality. This articles concludes that male-dominated sector have to become more female-friendly. In this article we can see that Musket transport Ltd is a role model to whole world in exploring new ways to attract women to various careers in transportation.

Promoting the employment of women in the transport sector-obstacles and policy options

By Professor Peter Turnbull

The purpose of this study is to present a generic framework to enhance the opportunities and mitigate the barrier that women facing in the transportation sector. This study focused on the working conditions and the human right policies of transport companies designed to mainstream gender, the opportunities for success and advancement and barriers faced by women in terms of education and training and the level of social support available to women who work in the transport sector. This study recommended promoting gender equality at all levels of the organization through gender mainstreaming. Study found out that the development of a career cycle model for women in the transport sector has facilitated the identification of appropriate policies to address the barriers that women face at each stage in the cycle.

Attracting and retaining women in the transportation industry –

Jody Godfrey and Robert L. Bertini

This study identified the factors needed to attract, promote and retain women in transportation industry and realized the fact that attracting women to the transportation industry requires a multifaceted holistic approach. This study recommended the successful ways to attract and retain young women in the transportations sector in future. It is important to identify current challenges associated with attracting women to the transportation industry. It is important to consider not only the key aspects that are required to attract women to the industry, but also the key aspects that are necessary to promote and retain women once they are in the field. The study recommended connecting with young people to promote the industry as a desirable career option. Study found out that successful practices to attract women to the transportation industry include connecting with young people, networking, and encouraging professional organization participation, especially at leadership positions. Attraction is also dependent on education, access to jobs, retention strategies within the organization, and opportunities to advance to leadership positions. The study concludes that promotion and retention of women in the transportation industry is multifaceted and requires holistic approaches and dedication from all levels of employment.

WOMEN IN TRANSPORTATION

PAULO RUI ANCIAES

In this study it present that Women tend to be underrepresented in the transportation industry in most countries, especially in management positions and in some traditionally male-oriented professions. It also says that women working in the industry may also face challenges not face by male colleagues, such as discrimination both on the job and outside work. The low participation of women in the transportation industry may be partly explained by broader social issues restricting women's employment prospects. The article points that the work-life balance is therefore more difficult to manage for women than for men. The issue is especially relevant in the case of jobs in public transportation, because of a high prevalence of shift and night work. The job security of women is also often at risk before and after childbirth, while the right to maternal leave or child care leave is not universal, even when enshrined in the law.

Making the Transport Sector Fit for Women to Work in

Dr Barbara Helfferich

This report presents the main findings of a large-scale survey among women working in the transport sector, initiated and conducted by the Women's Committee of the European Transport Workers' Federation (ETF). It reveals an urgent need for substantial changes to make the sector genuinely fit for women workers. The study says that the low number of women working in the transport sector has been attributed to multiple factors, each reinforcing the other. Together, they present a formidable barrier to women wanting to enter or remain in the transport sector. The study reveals that women working in the transport sector often face two competing realities. On the one hand, the sector offers interesting long-term employment.

2.3CONCLUSION

Above reviews mainly deals with women empowerment and equality in the workplace especially in transportation sector. The main purpose of above articles is to enhance the opportunities and mitigate the barrier that women facing in the transportation sector. These studies examine the successful ways to attract and retain young women in the

transportations sector in future. It is important to identify current challenges associated with attracting women to the transportation industry. The promotion and retention of women in the transportation industry is multifaceted and requires holistic approaches and dedication from all levels of employment.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A research methodology encompasses the way in which you intent to carry out your research. This includes how you plan to tackle things like collection methods, statistical analysis, participant observation, and more. The purpose of a research methodology is to explain the reasoning behind your approach to your research. The study focuses on influence of women working in transportation sector for women empowerment.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1 THEORITICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 Challenges :Something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability.(Cambridge dictionary)

3.2.1.2 Women: Distinctively feminine nature (Merriam Webster)

3.2.1.3 Transportation: Means of conveyance or travel from one place to another. (Merriam Webster)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 Challenges: A challenge is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination.

3.2.2.2 Women: An adult female human being

3.2.2.3Transportation: The movement of goods and persons from place to place and the various means by which such movement accomplished.

3 .3 VARIABLE

- Independent variable: Challenges
- Dependent variable: Working women in transport sector

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A researcher chooses a framework of method and techniques to be used and applied in the research process. This framework is usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the topic that is the subject of the research.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted a pilot study with two Kerala state road transport corporation women conductor in Thalassery town and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.6.1 UNIVERSE

Women working in transportation sector in Kannur.

3.6.2 UNIT

A woman working in transportation sector in Kannur.

3.7 SAMPLING

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make satisfied inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. The researcher uses snowball sampling, it is a method of research in which researcher recruit initial subjects to be in a study and ask those initial subject to recruit additional subject to be in the study.

3.8 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data gathered from questionnaire. Secondary source is data collected from website, books, and journals.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

3.9.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data was collected from the women working in transportation sectors with the support of questionnaire.

3.9.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data is collected through reviewing books, journals, research studies, and articles and so on.

3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The research collected data from thirty Kerala state road transportation corporation from Kannur district. The researcher had used self-made questionnaire as the tool for collecting primary data. The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information regarding the challenges faced by women working in transportation sector. Questionnaire with closed ended questions are efficient in gathering information which make the research more reliable and data analysis easier.

3.11 PRE-TEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaire on members of the target population. Pre-test is trial test of a specific aspect of the study such as method of data collection. Research can be made more effective through pretest.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaires as a method of data collection. The researcher visited women in transportation sector in order to gather information.

3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users to format, organize and calculate data in a spreadsheet program from Microsoft and make information easier to view as data is added or changed.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The fourth chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation of data collected is for research which focuses on “Challenges Faced by Women Working in Transportation Sector”

The areas where data collected are from Kerala State Road Transport Corporation women conductor.

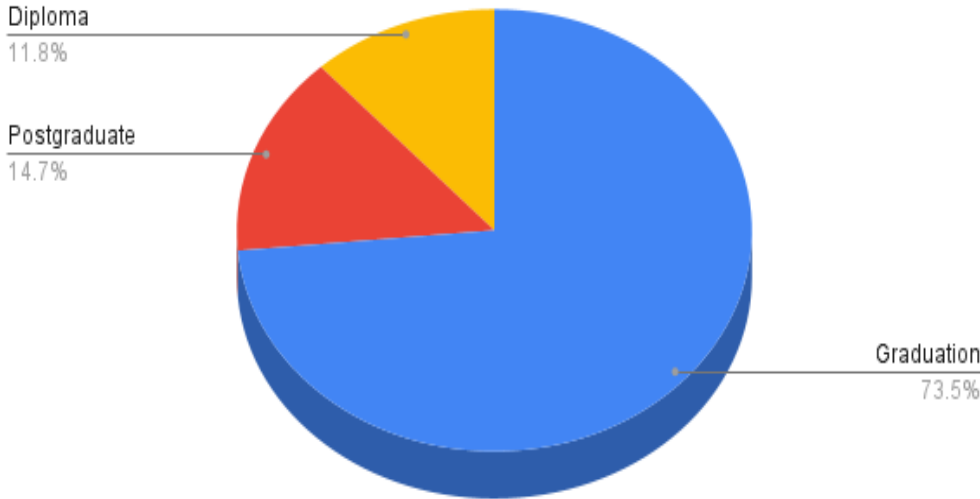
Data analysis is the most crucial part of a research. The data analysis is process which gather information by using proper application or tools which allows the researcher to explore the data and find a pattern in it. Based on that information and data the researcher can make decisions or get an ultimate conclusion. Data analysis summarizes collected data. It involves interpretation of data gathered through questionnaire and interview.

Data interpretation is the process of reviewing data through some predefined processes which help to assign some meaning to the data and arrive at a conclusion. It involves taking the results of data analysis. Data analysis is the process of ordering, categorizing, manipulating, and summarizing data to obtain answers to research questions.

4.2 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

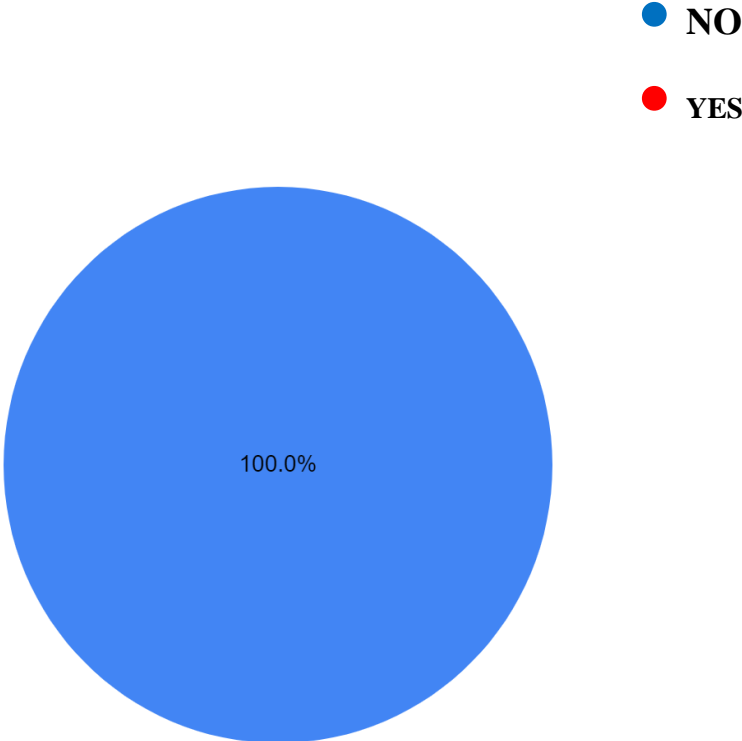
FIGURE 1



As the pie chart above suggests, 73.5% of the respondents are graduated, 14.7% of them are post graduated and 11.8% have diploma in various subjects. Thus, this chart shows that majority are highly qualified than the minimum qualification, this sector demands.

4.2.2 TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

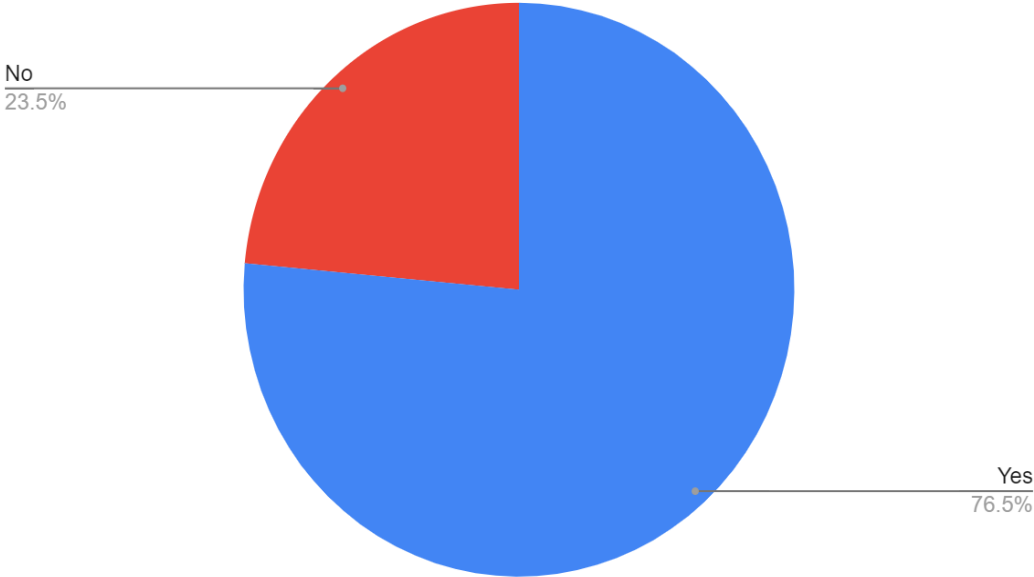
FIGURE 2



As the above chart, all employees in this sector are permanent and there are no temporary employees in this sector. So it indicates that there are no temporary employees. A permanent employee in transportation sector is an employee who works in the transportation industry on a full-time basis.

4.2.3 JOB SATISFACTION

FIGURE 3



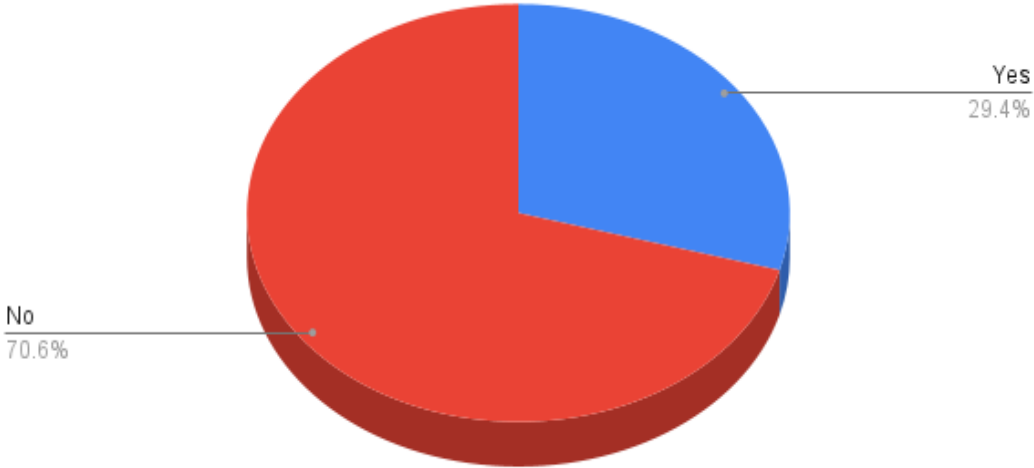
The pie chart above shows that 76.5% employees in this sector are satisfied in their job and 23% are not satisfied.

This shows that majority of the employees have job satisfaction in this sector.

Job satisfaction is the level of contentment an employee feels with their job. Through it proves that employees are satisfied with their job, how much they enjoy their work. Job satisfaction is important because it is linked to productivity, employee turnover.

4.2.4 AREA OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION

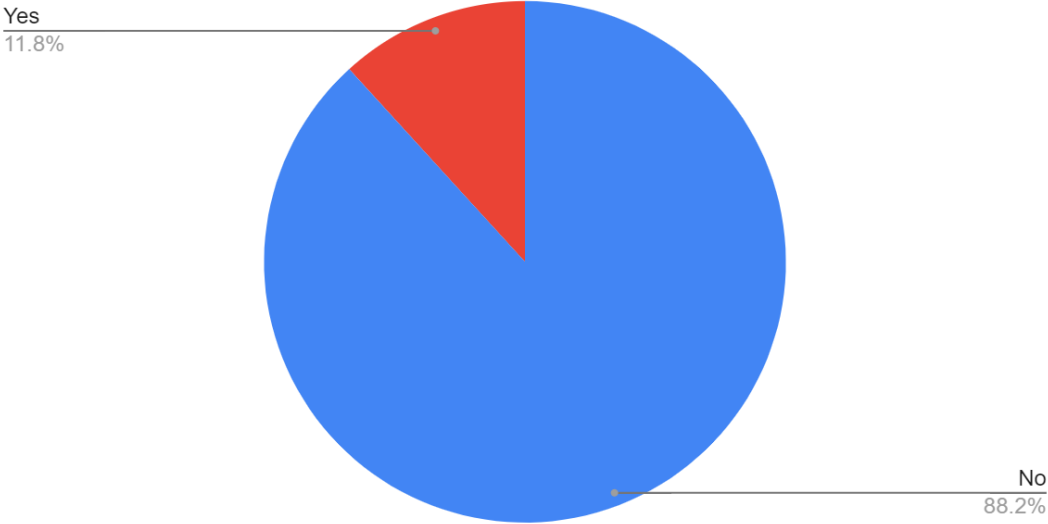
FIGURE 4



As per above pie chart, according to 29.4% respondents, there is gender discrimination in this sector. But 70.6% feel that there is no gender discrimination in this field. So as per this chart majority claim that they didn't feel gender discrimination.

4.2.5 AREA WERE WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FELT OFFENDED BECAUSE OF THEIR LOW STRENGTH

FIGURE 5

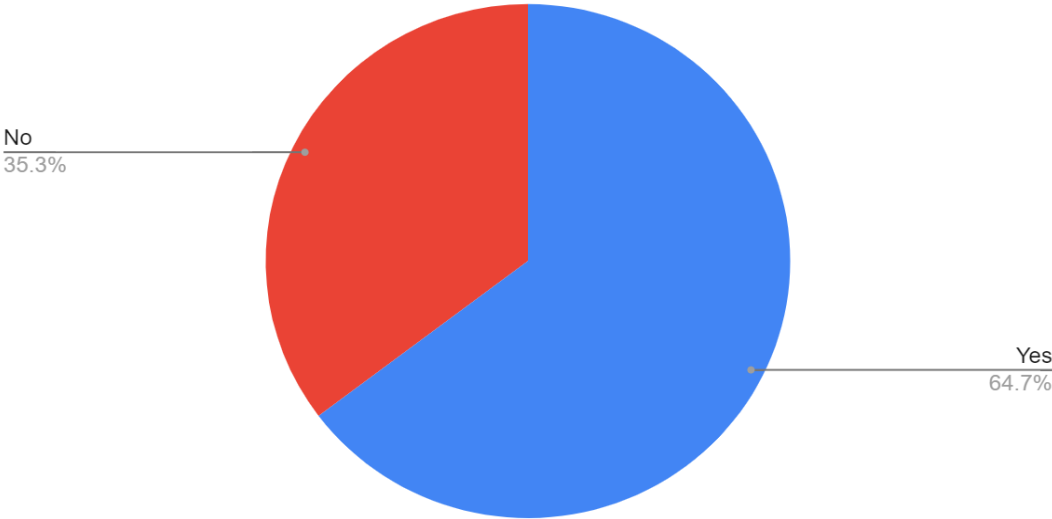


As per this chart, 88.2% of the respondents did not feel offence because of their low strength. At the same time, 11.8% have claimed that they felt offended because of their low strength.

Thus, majority of the respondents did not feel any offence due to their low strength.

4.2.6 COUNT OF WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FELT PHYSICAL TIREDNESS DUE THE OVER DUTY

FIGURE 6



As per the chart, 64.7% have the experience of physical tiredness due to over duty in the sector and 35.3% have not felt so.

This shows that majority in the transportation sector are physically suffering due to over duty.

4.2.7 ANNUAL INCOME

FIGURE 7

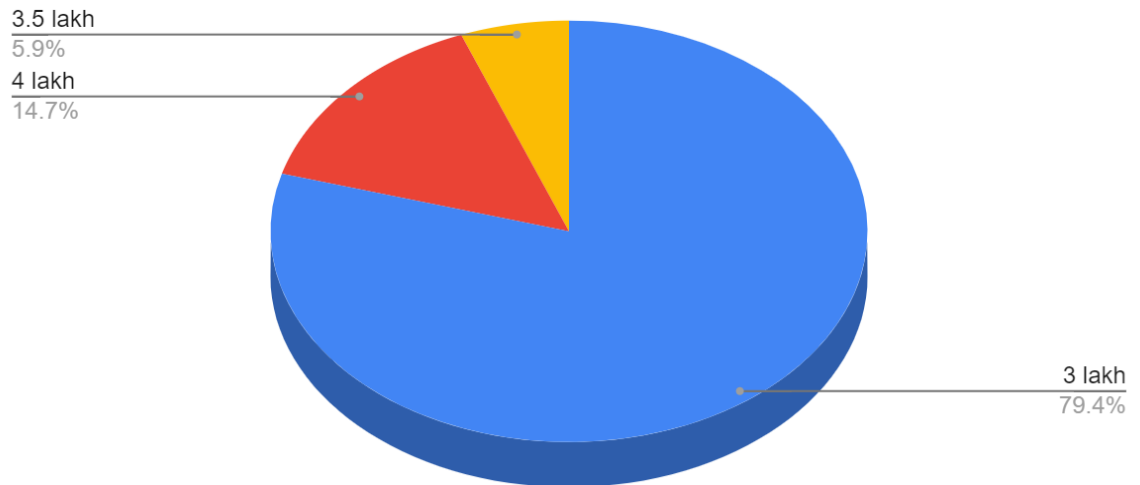
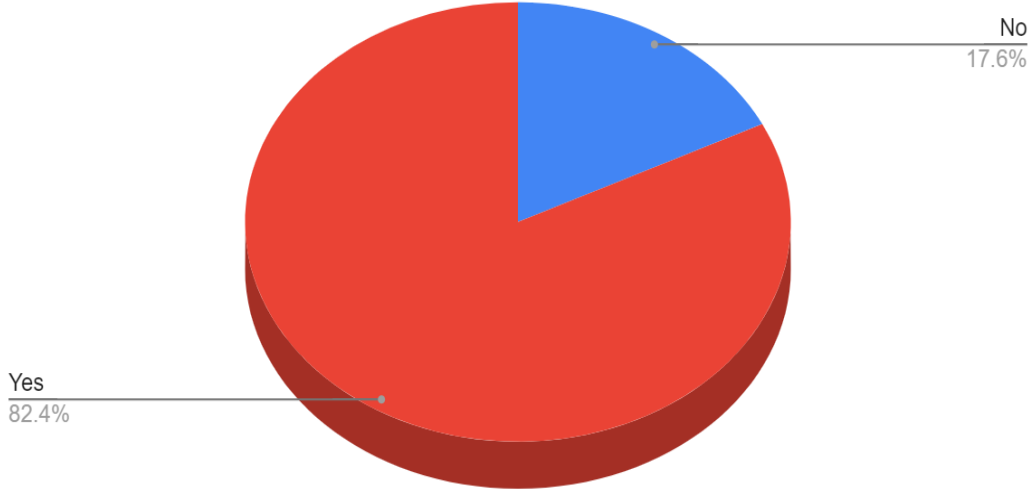


Figure 4.7 shows that annual income of 5.9% of the employees of this sector is 3.5lakh, 14.7% respondents earn 4lakh as their annual income and annual income of 79.4% is 3lakh.

This shows that annual income of the women employees in this sector is between 3lakh and 4lakhs.

4.2.8 FAMILY SUPPORT

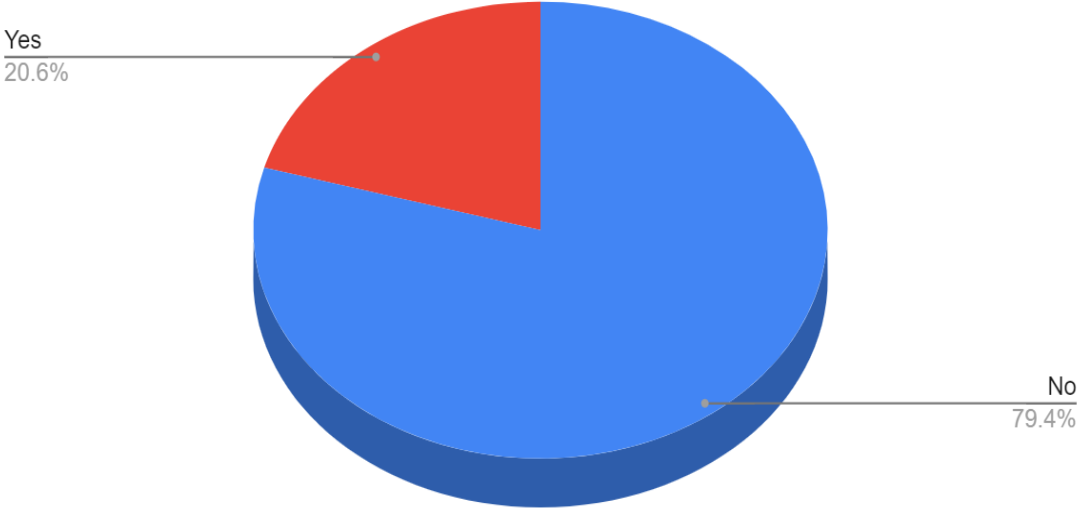
FIGURE 8



Above pie chart shows that 82.4 of the respondents have family support in their job and 17.6 have the experience of not getting the support from the family in their job. Thus the majority claims that they have support of their family to work in this sector.

4.2.9 COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO HAD FEAR OF LOSING JOB

FIGURE 9

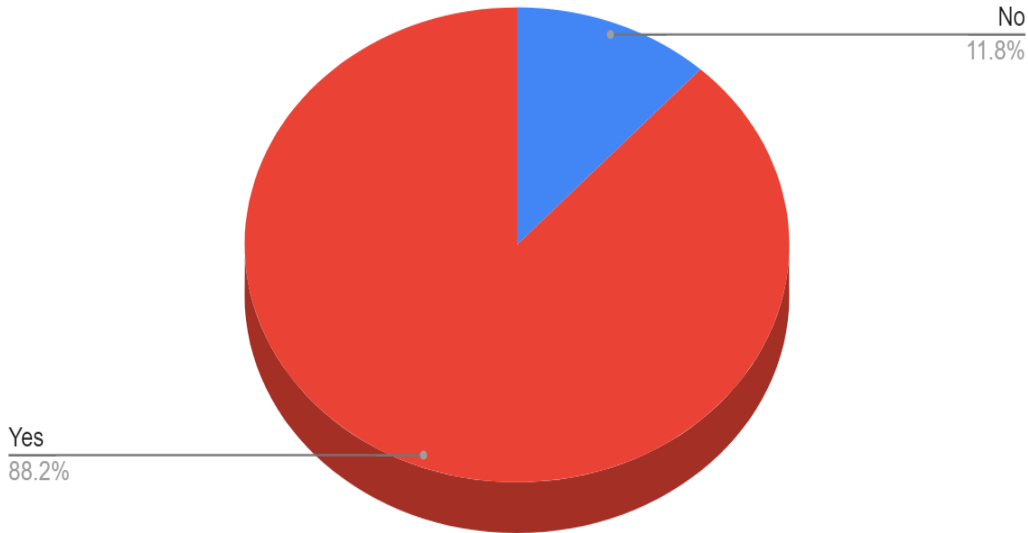


As above pie chart suggests, 20.6% are feeling insecurity of losing the job, while 79.4 respondents are feeling secure in their job.

This shows that majority of respondents not afraid of losing the job.

4.2.10 PASSENGERS COOPERATION

FIGURE 10

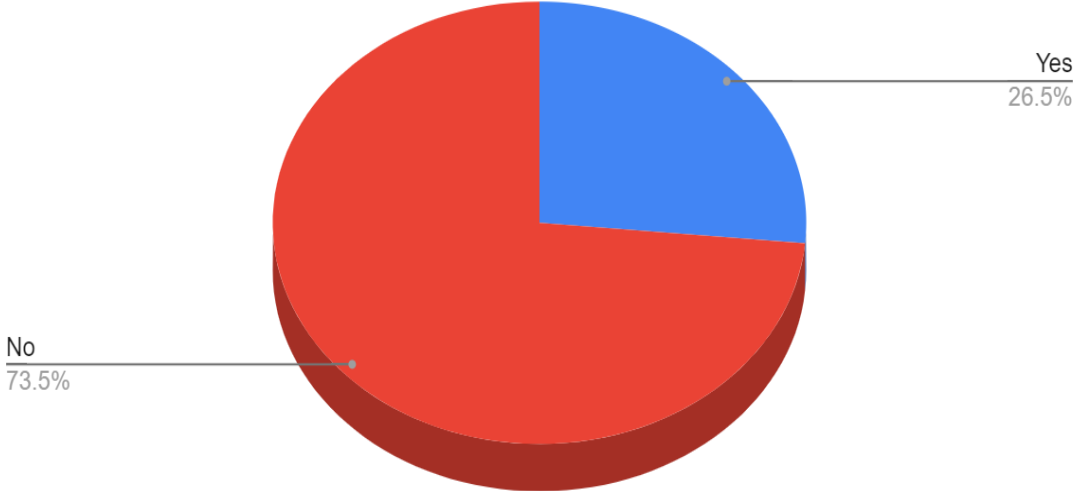


This chart shows that 88.2% claims that passengers are cooperative with them in the job, but 11.8% have negative experience from the passengers.

This shows majority women employees are satisfied in passenger's cooperation with them.

4.2.11 PEOPLE WHO HAD FACED BAD EXPERIENCE FROM MALE PASSENGERS

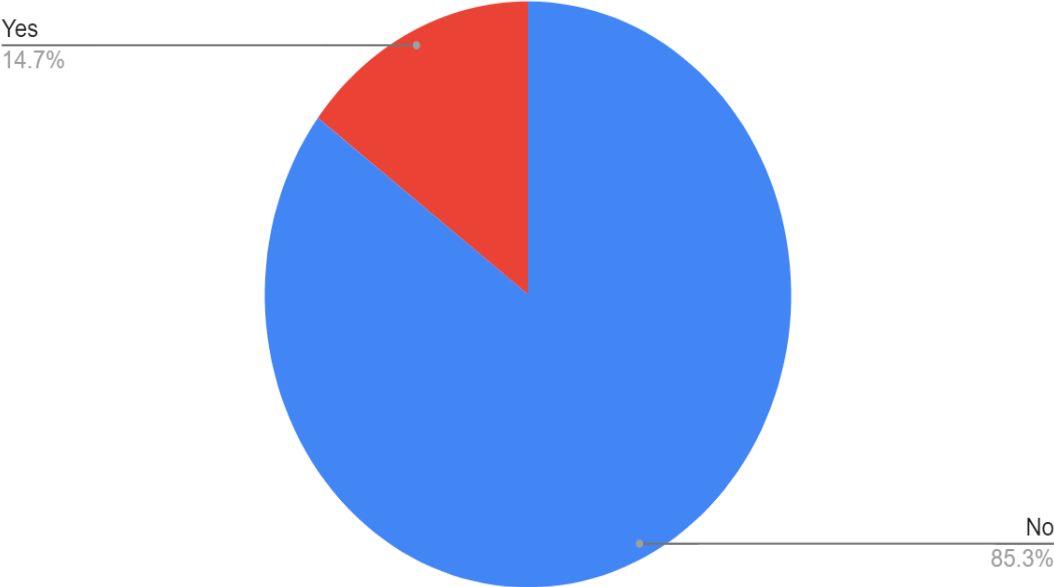
FIGURE 11



As the above pie chart shows, 73.5% respondents have not faced any bad experiences from the male passengers. 26.5% have the bad experiences from the male passengers. Thus, majority of the respondent haven't faced any awful experience from male passengers.

4.2.12 PEOPLE WHO HAD FACED BAD EXPERIENCE FROM FEMALE PASSENGERS

FIGURE 12



As per above chart, 85.3% have not faced any bad experience from the part of female passengers. At the same time 14.7% have faced bad experience from female passengers. Thus, majority of respondents haven't faced any bad experience from female passengers.

4.2.13 PEOPLE WHO HAVE FAMILY TIME

FIGURE 13

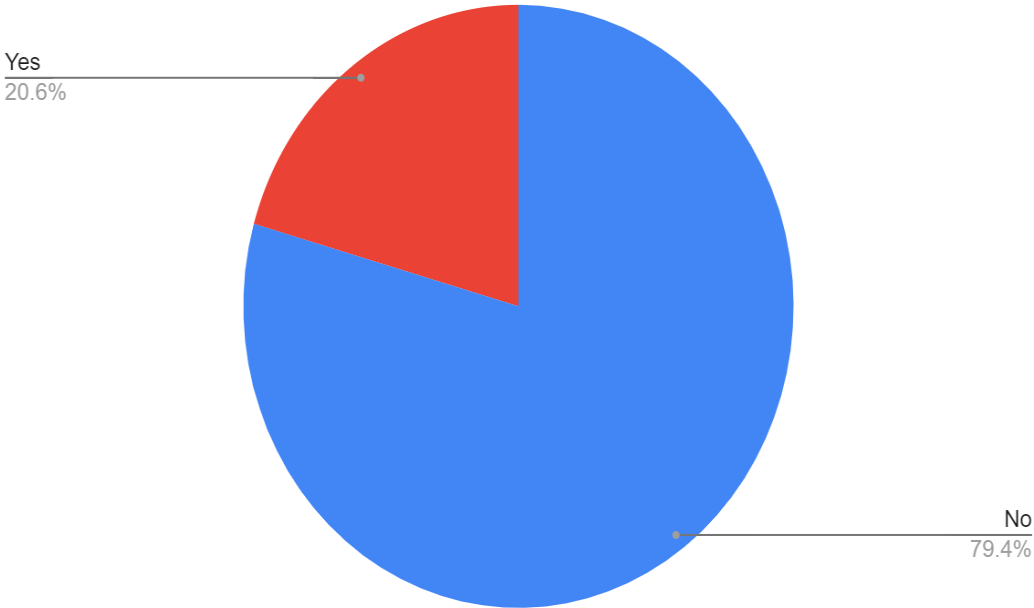
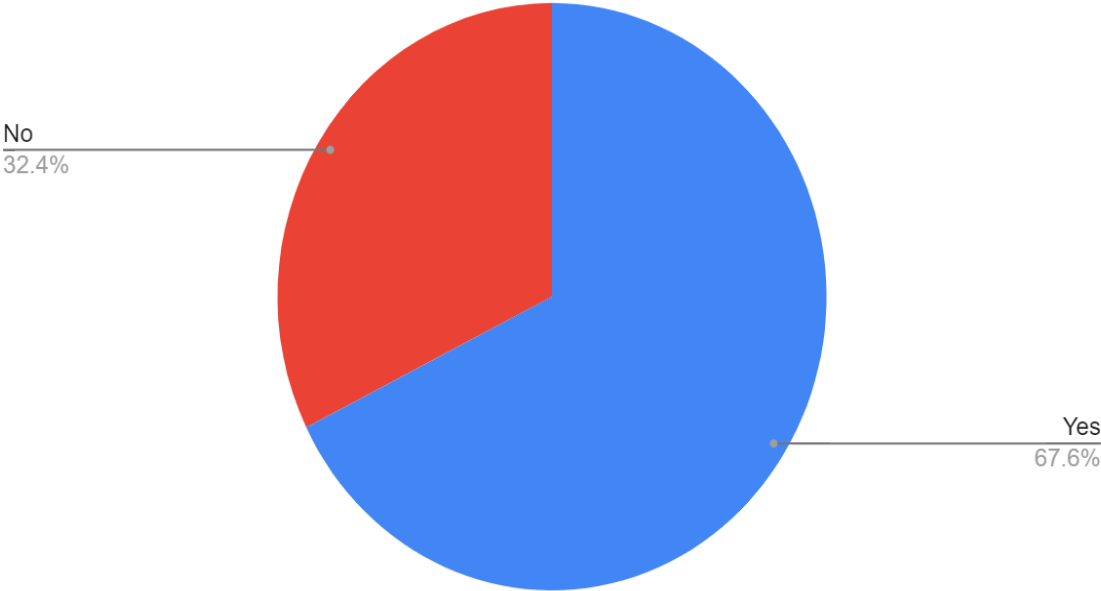


Figure 4.13 show that 79.4% claims that they are not getting enough time to spend with their family. But 20.6% have not felt so. Thus, majority of the respondents haven't getting time to spend with the family.

4.2.14 PEOPLE WHO ARE FACING MENTAL STRESS DUE TO THEIR WORK LOAD

FIGURE 14

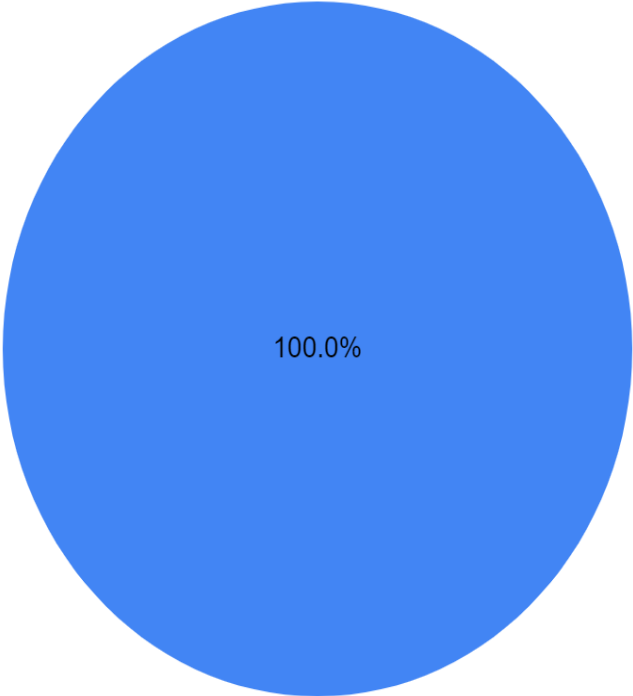


As per above chart 67.6% are facing mental stress due to their work load. But 32.4% that they have not felt mental stress in their work. Thus, majority of the respondents are facing mental stress due to the work load.

4.2.15 REGULAR SALARY

FIGURE 15

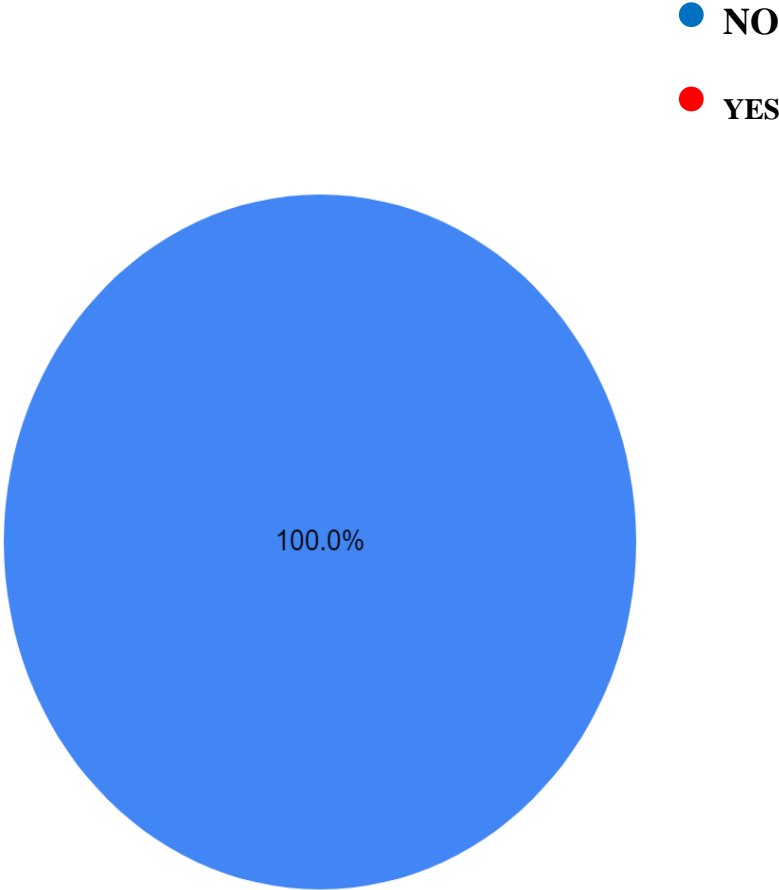
- NO
- YES



This shows that all of respondents claim that their salary is not regular.
This shows that employees in this sector are not getting their salary regularly.

4.2.16 SALARY SATISFACTION

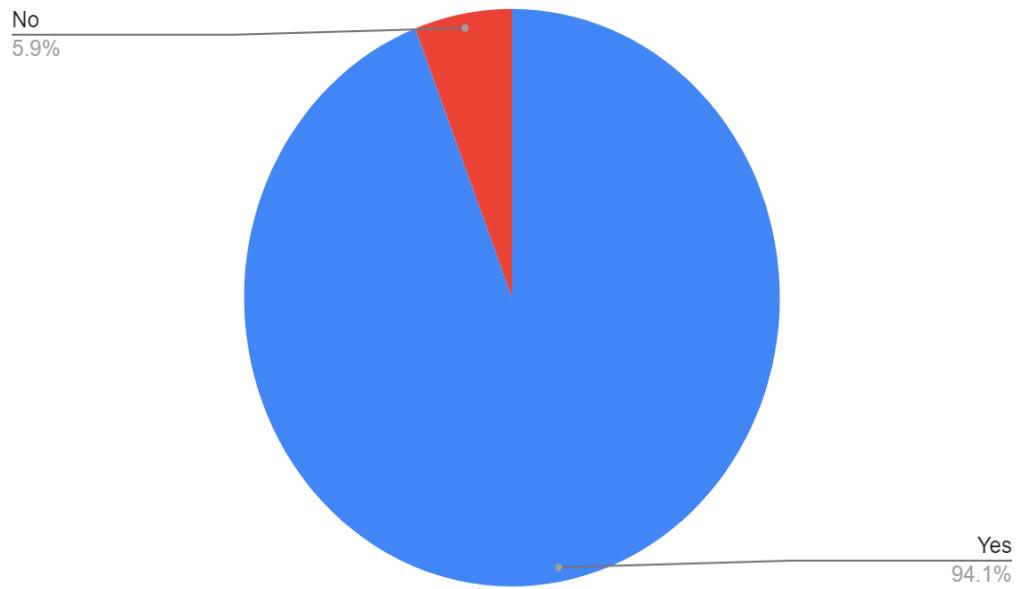
FIGURE 16



This shows that all the respondents are not satisfied in their salary. In general, salary satisfaction is the degree to which an individual is satisfied with their salary.

4.2.17 PREFERENCE OF BETTER JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN FUTURE

FIGURE 17



This shows that 94.1% respondents claim that they will quit this job, if they get a better job in future, but 5.9% do not think so. Thus, majority of the respondents claim that they will quit the job.

4.2.18 PEOPLE WHO FELT EMPOWERED

FIGURE 18

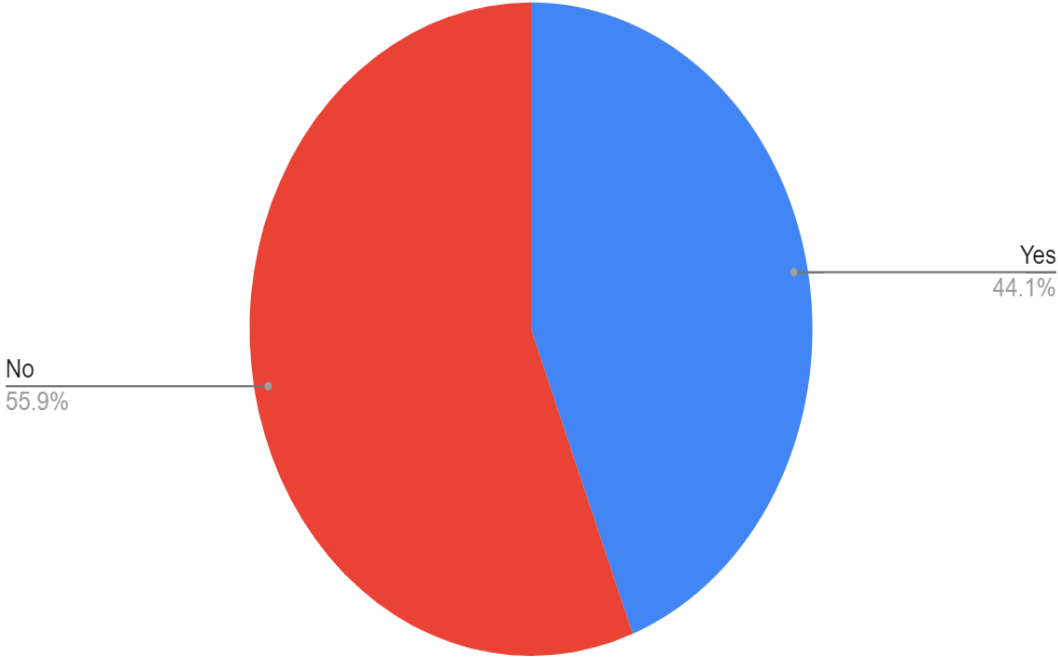
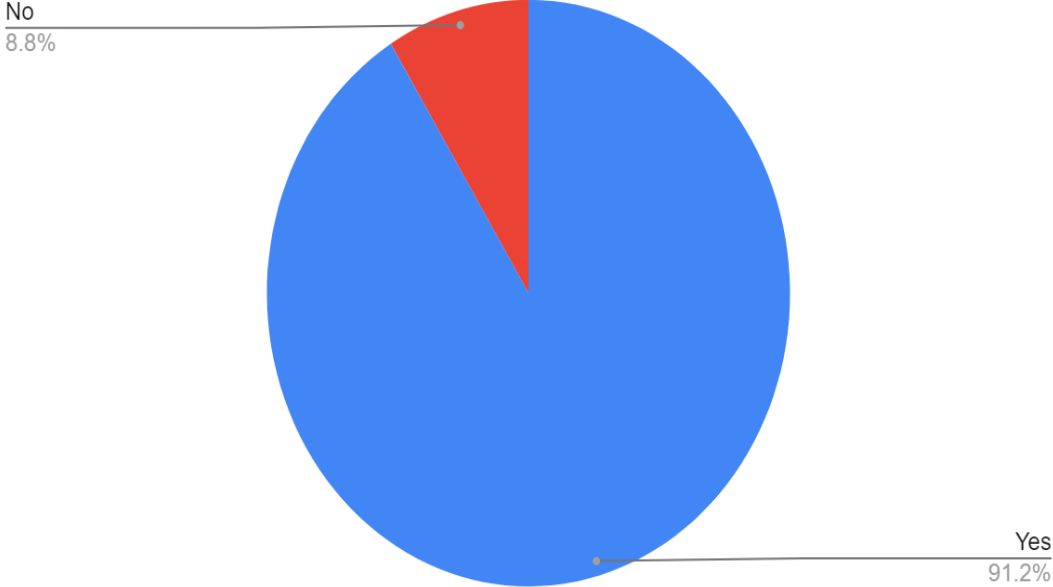


Figure 4.18 shows that 55.9% are not feeling empowered in the job. 44.1% have the feeling of empowerment their work in this sector. Majority of the respondents haven't felt empowered with their job.

4.2.19 WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHO ARE COMFORTABLE WITH THEIR WORK

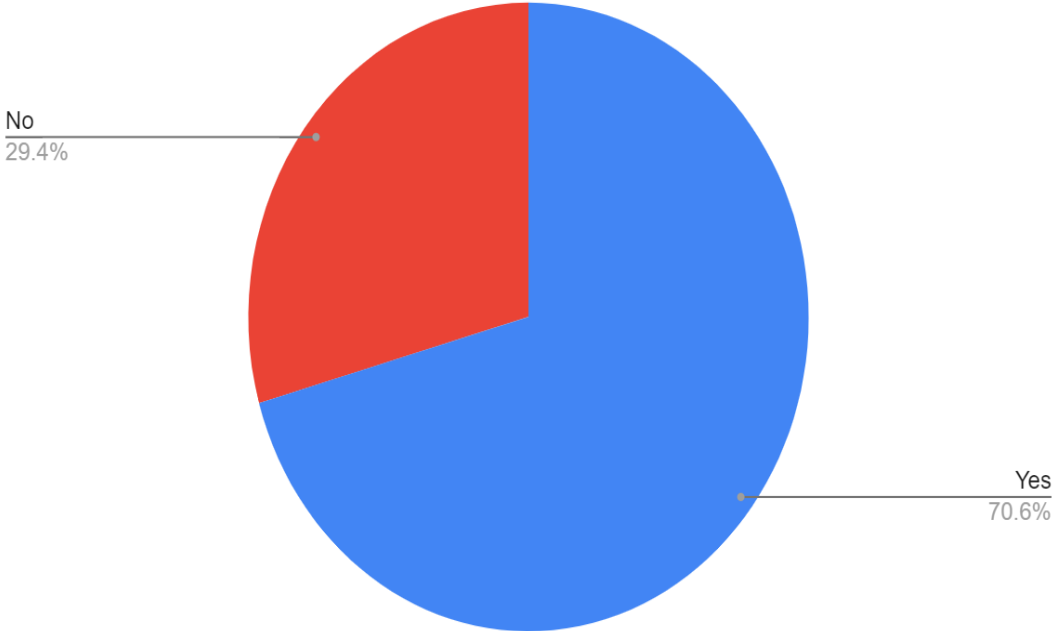
FIGURE 19



Above chart suggests that 8.8% are not comfortable in their work. 91.2% are feeling comfort in their work. Majority of the respondents are comfortable in their work.

4.2.20 PARENTAL SUPPORT IN CHOOSING JOB

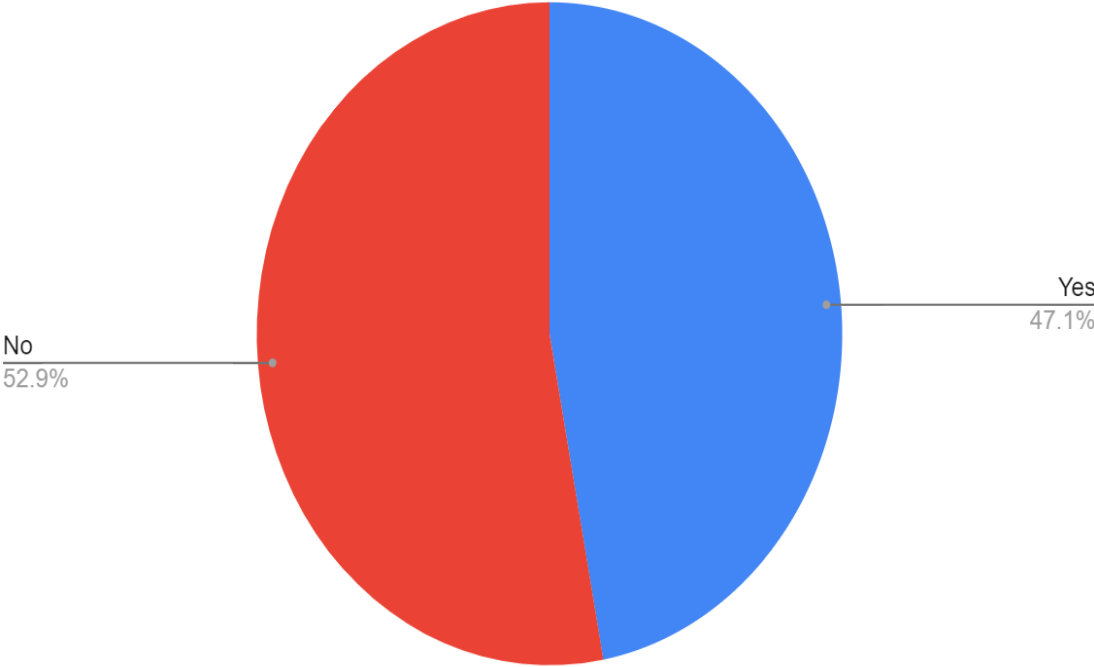
FIGURE 20



This figure shows that 29.4% have not get parental support in choosing this job. Parents of 70.6% have supported them in choosing this job. Majority of the respondents get parental support in choosing the job.

4.2.21 THOUGHTS OF RESIGNING FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES

FIGURE 21

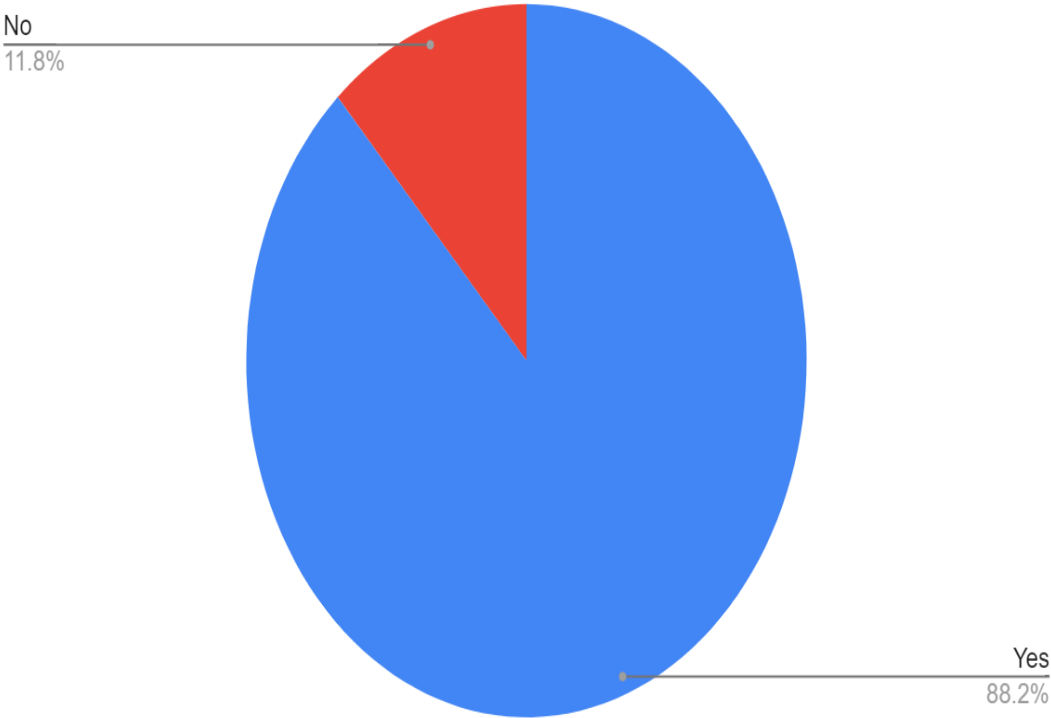


The above pie chart shows that 52.9% claimed that they are not thinking of resignation from this job if they get a better opportunity in future. 47.1% claimed that if they get a better opportunity, they will opt that job.

Majority of the respondents haven't thought of resigning if they get a better job opportunity.

4.2.22 WORKING TIME IS AFFECTED DUE TO TRAFFIC

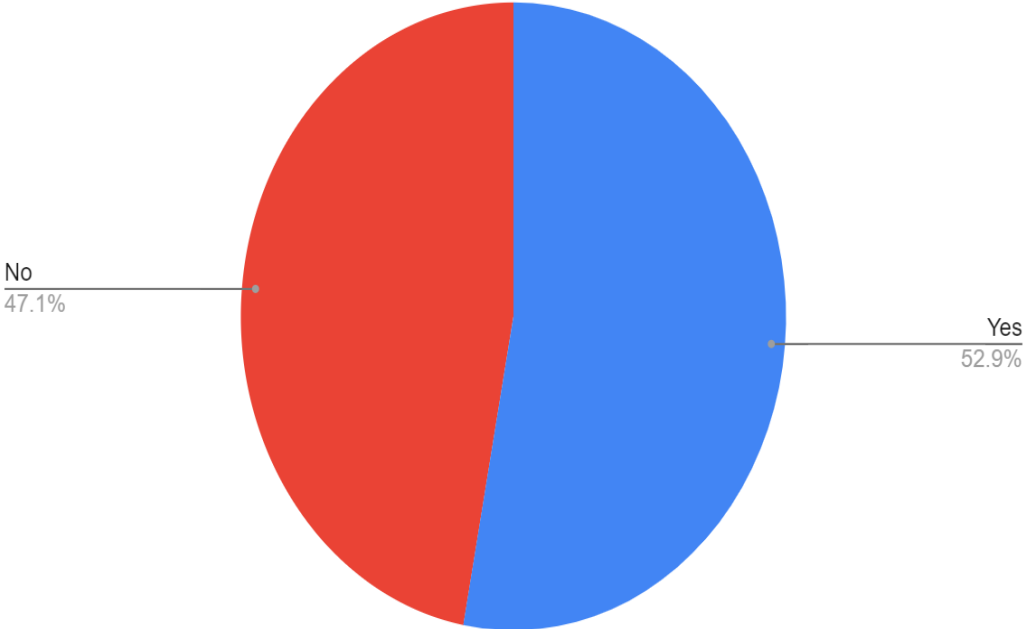
FIGURE 22



Above shown pie chart 11.8% claimed that traffic has not affected their working time. 88.2% have claimed that traffic has affected their working time. Majority of the respondent have affected their working time due to the traffic.

4.2.23 WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR WHO FELT SOCIAL INSECURITY

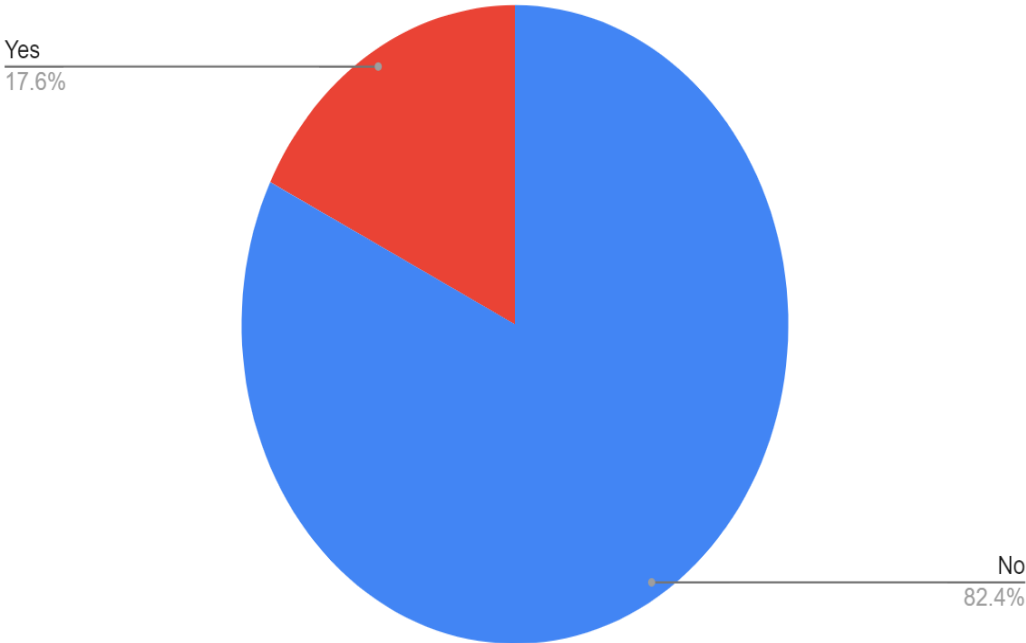
FIGURE 23



Above shown 47.1% have not felt social in security in this sector, but 52.9% have the feeling of social security. Majority of the respondent felt social security in this sector.

4.2.24 WORKING IN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

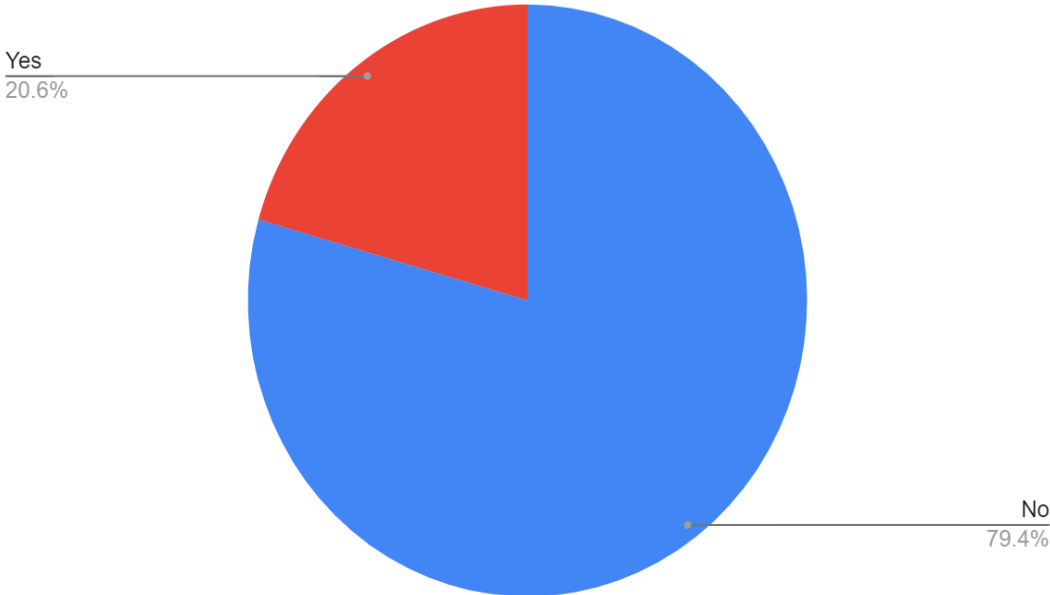
FIGURE 24



The Figure 4.23 shows that 17.6% believes that it is fair to work in public holiday. According to 82.4%, it's not fair, not getting holiday in public holiday. Thus, majority of the respondents are against for working in public holidays.

4.2.25 JOB AFFECT TO FAMILY BACKGROUND

FIGURE 25

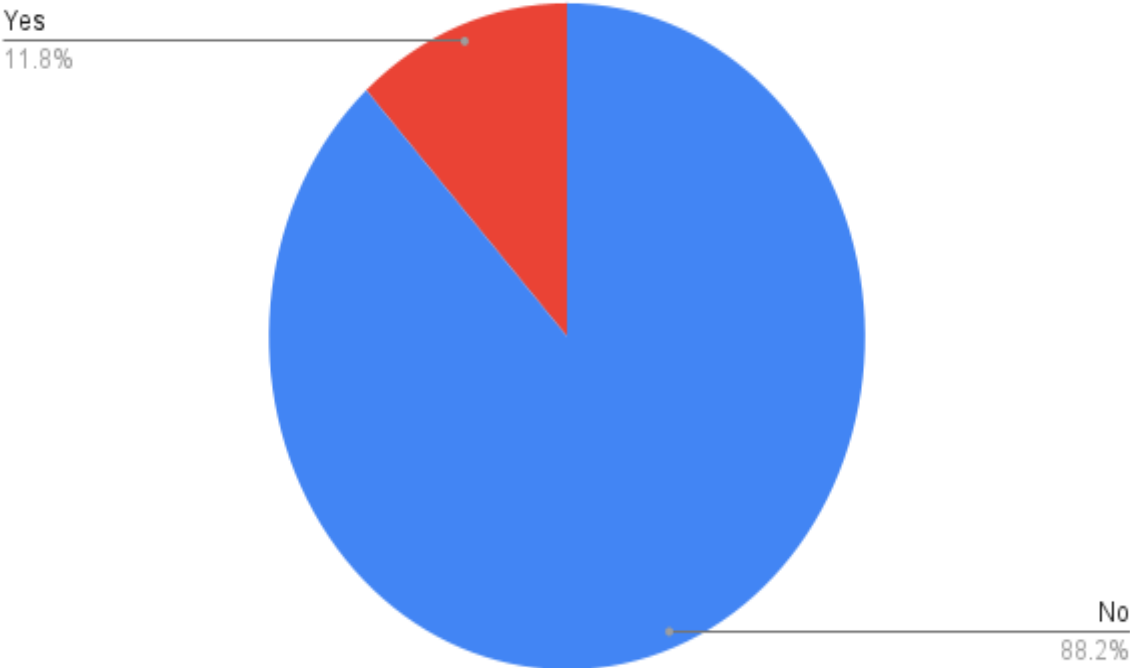


In the pie chart above shows that 20.6% believes that this job affected their family background, but opinion of 79.4% is that their job is not affecting their family background.

Majority of the respondent’s job had affected their family background.

4.2.26 JOB UP TO EXPECTATION

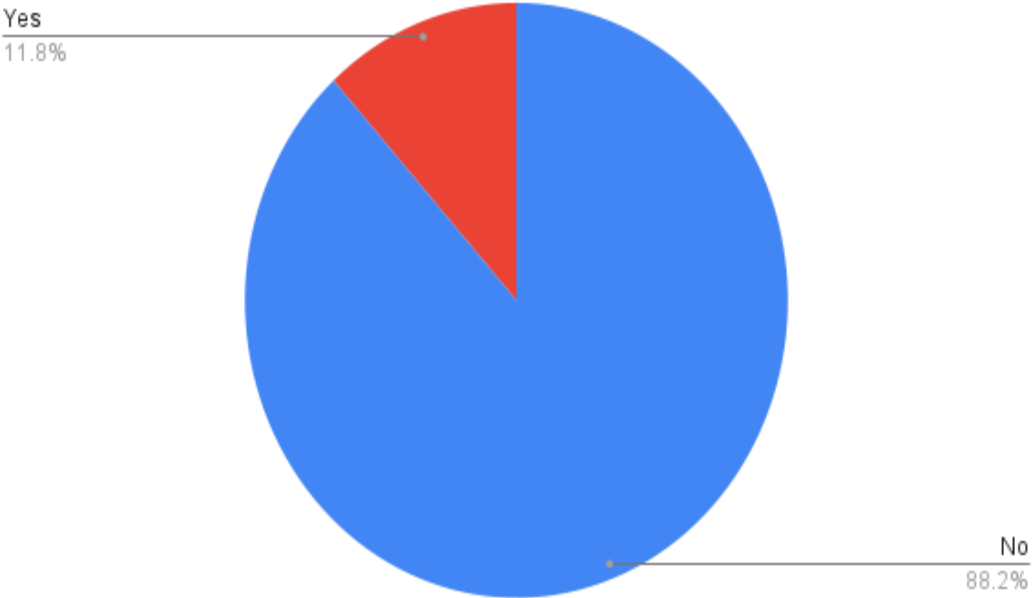
FIGURE 26



The figure 4.26 shows that 11.8% respondent says that the job is up to their expectation.88.2% says that the job is not up to their expectation. Majority of the respondents do not meet their expectation in their work.

4.2.27 JOB ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATION

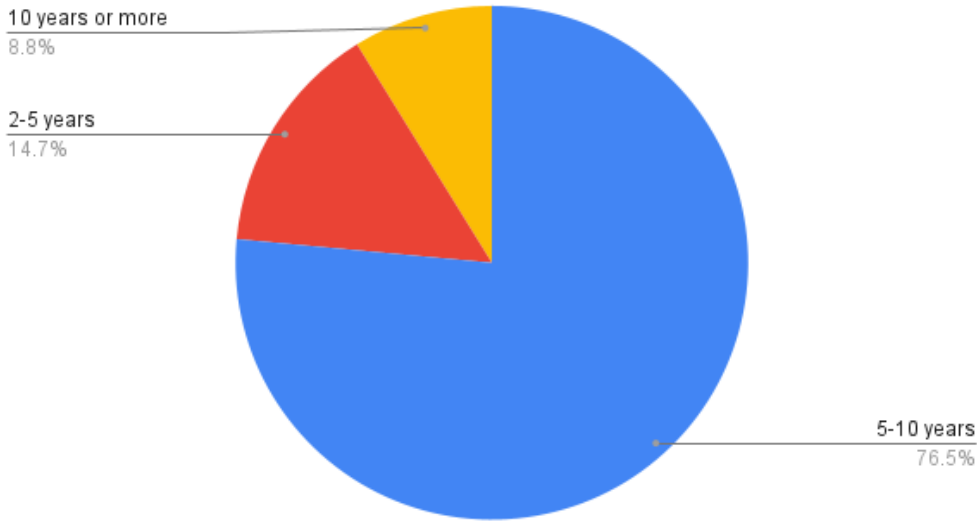
FIGURE 27



The above shown pie chart 11.8% respondent's claims that their job is up to their qualification. 88.2% respondents claim that their job is not up to their qualification. Majority of the respondents' job was not up to the level of qualification.

4.2.28 YEARS OF WORK EXPERIENCE

FIGURE 28



In above shown pie chart it says that 8.8% respondents worked for more than 10 years.14.7% respondents worked for 2-5 years in this sector.76.5% respondent worked for 5-10 years.

Thus, majority of the respondents worked for 5-10 years of experience.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The study focuses on challenges facing by women working in transportation sector. As transportation sector is highly male dominated sector because of the difficulty in working. The study help to understand they are satisfied with their job even though there are some negative factors like irregular salary, physical tiredness, lack of enough leisure time to spend with family. Majority of the respondents agrees that there is no gender discrimination in this sector and they have family support. As the majority of the respondents have high education qualifications than the concerned job demands, they prefer better job if they get opportunity.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The fifth chapter of research deals with finding suggestions and conclusion. It is the final chapter of a research. In this chapter it describes the findings which conclude the study. The study has found the challenges faced by the women working in transportation section.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- From the study it shows that currently there is no temporary employee and every employee is permanent.
- The study indicates that the employees are satisfied with their job.
- The study shows that the Kerala state road transport corporation of Kannur district has 59 lady conductors.
- The study reveals that women working in transportation sector are not facing much gender discrimination.
- The study shows that the women employees are having physical tiredness due to the duty.
- The study shows that a family of women working in transportation sector supports them.
- The study indicates that the employee doesn't have fear of losing job because the Kerala state road transport corporation is under government.
- The study reveals that employees don't get time to spend with their family.
- The study shows that the employees are facing mental stress due to the work.
- The study shows that the salary is not regular and the employees are not satisfied with the salary.
- The study shows that this job is not equivalent to employee's educational qualifications.
- The study indicates that the employee would prefer better job opportunities if they get.
- The study shows that working in holidays is not fair.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study found that the primary challenges faced by women conductor working in Kerala road transportation sector are long working hours and low wages. In addition, women conductors also don't face challenges related to gender discrimination and lack of job security. One of the most significant challenges is the lack of gender diversity in the industry. This lack of diversity can lead to a number of problems, such as a lack of understanding of the needs of women passengers, a lack of support for women employees, and a general feeling of isolation.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Due to the busy schedule of employees didn't get an opportunity to communicate directly with most of the respondents.
- There is a lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the number of women working in the transportation sector, as well as the specific challenges they face.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS

- Further studies on this topic can be conducted by taking into account of the limitations.
- Should decrease work load
- Should provide public holidays

5.6 CONCLUSION

The study shows that general issue facing by the employees of transport sector is financial insecurity that is irregular salary and not getting enough salary to meet their basic needs. Besides these general issues, challenges facing by women employees in this sector are lack of enough leisure time to spend with family, physical tiredness and mental stress due to the lengthy working hours etc. Although there are challenges like these, majority of the respondents agrees that they haven't faced any gender discrimination from the part of passengers or their male colleagues. But some responded that they have faced social insecurity due to misbehavior of passengers and

colleagues. As the majority of the employees are highly qualified than the sector demands, they prefer better job if they get opportunity. Besides these factors study shows that women employees are capable to handle this job in a pleasant manner which shows a step to women empowerment in transportation sector.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Musket Transport Ltd, Canada (2016) Women Behind The Wheel: Empowering Women In Transportation, Retrieved November 30 2020, From

<http://www.empowerwomen.org/en/community/stories/2020/11/women-behind-the-wheel-empowering-women-in-transportation>

Professor Peter Turnbull (2013) Promoting The Employment Of Women In The Transport Sector-Obstacles And Policy Options, Retrieved 20 December 2013,From

https://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS_234880/lang--en/index.htm

Jody Godfrey And Robert L. Bertini (2019) Attracting And Retaining Women In The Transportation Industry, Minet A Transportation Institute Publication, Retrieved February 2019, From

https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/mti_publications/259/

Paulo Rui Ancaes (2014) Women In Transportation, Retrieved April 2015, From

<https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/print/10129888/1/ancaes%202015%20women%20in%20transportation.pdf>

Dr Barbara Helfferich (2020) Making The Transport Sector Fit For Women To Work In, Retrieved August 2020, From

<https://diamond-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/WomeninTransport-ETF-Report-Findings-from-a-survey-of-women-transport-workers.pdf>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

A STUDY ON CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN WORKING IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purpose

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Annual income :
4. Educational qualification:
5. Marital status :
6. How many years have you worked in this sector?
0-2YR 2-5YR 5-10YR 10YR-OR-MORE
7. Are you satisfied in this job?
 Yes
 No
8. Are you a temporary employee?
 Yes
 No
9. Have you ever faced gender discrimination in this sector?
 Yes
 No
10. Have you ever felt offended because you are a minority in your department?
 Yes
 No
11. Have you felt physical tiredness by the overtime duty in this sector?
 Yes
 No

12. Do you face any financial crises?

Yes

No

13. Does your family support your job?

Yes

No

14. Have you ever had fear of losing your job?

Yes

No

15. Are passengers cooperative?

Yes

No

16. Have you ever faced any bad experience from male passenger?

Yes

No

17. Have you ever faced any bad experience from female passenger?

Yes

No

18. Do you get time to spend with family?

Yes

No

19. Are you facing any mental stress due to the job?

Yes

No

20. Is your job equivalent to your qualification?

Yes

No

21. Is your paid salary regularly?

Yes

No

22. Are you satisfied with your salary?

Yes

No

23. Are you sure about your job security till pension age?

Yes

No

24. If given better opportunities would you opt for it?

Yes

No

25. Do you get support from your colleagues?

Yes

No

26. Have you ever felt empowered?

Yes

No

27. Are you comfortable in your job as the women employees are low in this sector?

Yes

No

28. Do your parents support you to choose this profession?

Yes

No

29. Do you think your job is up to your expectation?

Yes

No

30. Do you face any extra challenges than any other?

Yes

No

31. Do you face any constraints due to bus breakdown?

Yes

No

32. Have you felt embarrassment for working in a public sector where women are minor in that sector?

Yes

No

33. Did you feel like quitting your job?

Yes

No

34. Does traffic affect your time schedule?

Yes

No

35. Have you ever felt social insecurity at night shift?

Yes

No

36. Do you think its fair not getting holiday in public holiday?

Yes

No

37. Does your job affect family background?

Yes

NO

**A STUDY ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR
STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT**



SAFOORA JASMIN CP

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A STUDY ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR
STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL AWARD OF FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

SAFOORA JASMIN CP

REGISTER NUMBER : DB20BSWR030

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST.PROF.DELNA ABRAHAM

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,
KANNUR – 670706**

NOVEMBER -2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT** is a bonafide record of work done by **SAFOORA JASMIN CP** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.DELNA ABRAHAM** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikkadavu

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **,A STUDY ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR DISTRICT** submitted by in partial fulfillment of the **SAFOORA JASMIN CP** requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF. DELNA ABRAHAM

Research Guide , Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikkadavu

DECLARATION

I, Safoora Jasmin CP the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation “A study about importance of mentoring for students in personality development with special reference to Kannur district in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance Of Ms. Delna Abraham Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

SAFOORA JASMIN CP

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outset I would like to thank the Almighty for showering his Blessings and his supernatural grace in abundance up on me, without which this Project would not have been taken up and completed successfully. I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchickkal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Ms. Delna Abraham(Faculty Supervisor), whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to Complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members and the library staff for their immense help and assistance during the identification of the topic, Literature search and review preparation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and Availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

SAFOORA JASMIN CP

ABSTRACT

A study about importance of mentoring for students in personality development with special reference to Kannur district. The respondents in the study were 30 college students. Self –made questionnaire method was used for the data collection. Mentoring is a powerful tool for helping students develop their personalities. This tool can help them to gain confidence, build relationships and strengthen their critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Mentoring can also help students develop a sense of purpose, explore career options and identify their strengths and weaknesses. The study surveyed a sample of 30 students from two colleges. All the students were between the ages of 18 and 24 and had been mentored at least once in the past year. The survey included questions about the students’ self-efficacy, leadership qualities, communication skills, and ability to cope with stress. This research paper is an attempt to study and analyze the importance of mentoring for students in personality development. The findings of the study show that mentoring will help to students in personality development. The study also explored the impact that different types of mentoring had on personality development. Students reported that they benefited the most from mentors with whom they had a close relationship and who provided support and encouragement

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES	2
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES	2
1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	2
1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.3 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	10
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	10
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	10
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	11
3.3 VARIABLES	11
3.3.1 DEPENDEND VARIABLE	11
3.3.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	11
3.5 RESEARCH DESIGN	12
3.6 PILOT STUDY	12
3.7 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	12

3.7.1 UNIVERSE	12
3.7.2 UNIT	12
3.8 SAMPLING	12
3.9 SOURCES OF DATA	12
3.9.1 PRIMARY SOURCE	12
3.9.2 SECONDARY SOURCE	13
3.10 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.11 PRE-TEST	13
3.12 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	13
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	15
4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16
5.6 CONCLUSION	41
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	43
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	43
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	44
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	44
5.5 CONCLUSION	45
BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
APPENDIX	49

LIST OF FIGURE

SL NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE.NO
1	1	ATTENDED A MENTORING SESSION	16
2	2	MENTORING HELP IN ACHIEVING EMOTIONAL STABILITY IN STUDENTS	17
3	3	MENTORING HELP IN DEVELOPING PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES	18
4	4	MENTORING PROGRAMS WILL INFLUENCE IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT	19
5	5	MENTORING REDUCES STRESS	20
6	6	MENTORING HELPS IN SHARING YOUR PROBLEM	21
7	7	MENTORING PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	22
8	8	MENTORING PROVIDE A POSITIVE INFLUENCE IN STUDENTS	23
9	9	NEED TO PROVIDE MENTORING FROM PRE-SCHOOL	24
10	10	MENTORING WILL CREATE A DEPENDENCY ON THE MENTOR	25
11	11	MENTORING GIVES YOU CONFIDENCE TO SHARE YOUR PROBLEMS WITH STRANGERS	26
12	12	MENTORING HELPS YOU IN MAINTAINING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS	27
13	13	MENTORING PROVIDES A SPACE FOR EMOTIONAL OUTFLOW	28
14	14	TAKE MENTORING SESSIONS	29

		REGULARLY	
15	15	MENTORING HELPED YOU IN TAKING IMPORTANT LIFE DECISIONS	30
16	16	MENTORING HELPED YOU IN OVERCOMING ANY TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS	31
17	17	FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH SHARING YOUR PERSONAL MATTERS WITH THE MENTOR	32
18	18	FEEL JUDGED DURING A MENTORING SESSION	33
19	19	FELT INHIBITED DURING A MENTORING SESSION	34
20	20	FEEL THE MENTOR WILL NOT TAKE YOU SERIOUSLY	35
21	21	FEEL OTHERS WILL JUDGE YOU IF YOU ATTEND MENTORING SESSIONS	36
22	22	EVER REGRETTED AFTER OPENING UP IN A SESSION	37
23	23	MENTORING IS IMPORTANT IN AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	38
24	24	LESS DISTRACTIVE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IS IMPORTANT FOR MENTORING	39
25	25	GENDER DIFFERENCE IS A BARRIER IN MENTORING	40

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Mentoring supports and encourages people to manage their own learning, maximizing their potential, developing their skills and improving their performance to become the person they want to be. One of the most common problems and challenges faced by students is non - availability of right numbers of mentors to participate in the program. And at the same time lack of knowledge and proper skill for mentoring is one of the major problems that happened in a mentoring programmed. Low quality mentors are not motivated to help their mentee succeed, and will be less effective and less engaged. And at the same time there is lot of barriers in mentoring and they are ,mismatched expectations between mentor and mentee , lack of available mentors in college , lack of time or compensation of college mentors and geographic separation between mentor and mentee. Due to the lack of clear setting of goal in mentoring leads to the failure of the mentoring program.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study about the Importance Of Mentoring For Students In Personality Development

1.3 OBJECTIVES: GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

General:

- To study the importance of mentoring for students in personality development.

Specific :

- To study importance of mentoring in college students.
- To study how mentoring helps to develop personality.
- To study the barriers and problems in mentoring.

1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Mentoring can help students to become more capable and motivated to manage your own situation or development on a continual basis. Effective mentoring builds your ability and encourage desire for independence and self – reliance, even if this taken time. Mentoring supports and encourages people to manage their own learning,

maximizing their potential, developing their skills and improving their performance to become the person they want to be. A mentor helps the students believe in themselves and boosts their confidence through mentoring mentees can develop self – confidence , self – awareness ,strong communication skills , exposure to new and different perspectives , improve goal setting , learn to self reflect and so on. Through effective way of mentoring mentors can help the mentees to become more strong and effective in their study and also in their life.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

Introduction is the first chapter of the research study. And it is a very brief study of complete research. This chapter includes scope of the study, title of the study, objectives of the study, relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The introduction covers the statement of the importance of mentoring for students in personality development, which is title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives, the significance and relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are added in the introduction.

CHAPTER 2 : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The chapter speaks about the reviews of literature relevant and related studies done on mentoring for students in personality development. This chapter includes introduction and conclusion.

CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design, universal, unit of the study, sampling designs, exclusion and inclusion criteria, sources of data primary or secondary, tools and methods of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

CHAPTER 4 : DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and the Interpretation of collected data and conclusion.

CHAPTER 5 : FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The final chapter is all about the major findings and the, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Mentoring is a process that happens in a school, college or related places to help students for the development of their studies and also for their personality .Lack of proper mentoring will leads to the dissatisfaction of mentee. Qualified and skilled mentors are essential for get best results in mentoring process.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in- depth evaluation of previous research. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalog of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. All sides of an argument must be clearly explained, to avoid bias, and areas of agreement and disagreement should be highlighted. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help the researcher determine the nature of the research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that the work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Esther Frei, Martina Stamm, Barbara Buddeberg-Fischer

Mentoring has been considered an increasingly important element of coaching development programs. It occurs when a teacher willingly invests time in the personal development of a student or athlete, when a trusting relationship evolves, needs and interests are fulfilled, and imitation of behavior takes place. The purpose of this study was to examine the mentoring experiences of expert team sport coaches. Although mentoring is acknowledged as a key to successful and satisfying careers in medicine, formal mentoring programs for medical students are lacking in most countries. Within the framework of planning a mentoring program for medical students at Zurich University, an investigation was carried out into what types of programs exist, what the objectives pursued by such programs are, and what effects are reported. A PubMed literature search was conducted for 2000 - 2008 using the following keywords or their combinations: mentoring, mentoring program, medical student, mentor, mentee, protégé, mentorship. Although a total of 438 publications were identified, only 25 papers met the selection criteria for structured programs and student mentoring surveys.

The mentoring programs reported in 14 papers aim to provide career counseling, develop professionalism, increase students' interest in research, and support them in their personal growth. There are both one-to-one and group mentorships, established in the first two years of medical school and continuing through graduation. The personal student-faculty relationship is important in that it helps students to feel that they are benefiting from individual advice and encourages them to give more thought to their career choices. Other benefits are an increase in research productivity and improved medical school performance in general. Mentored students also rate their overall well-being as higher. -

MENTORING FOR PROMOTE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

Dennis J Moberg

As role models, mentors serve as moral exemplars to their protégés. Yet, since the mentoring literature gives scant attention to the mentor's role in protégé moral education, mentors are largely unwitting participants in this process. Grounded in research from moral psychology and philosophy, this article provides guidance to mentors who want to be more intentional about the process of protégé character development. Based upon a theoretical analysis, eight propositions are offered regarding ways mentors can help their protégés form character as an integrated system of motivation, emotion, knowledge and cognition through experience, reflection, and inspiration.

THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY IN MENTORING RELATIONSHIPS

Daniel B Turban, Felissa K Lee

Mentoring, as a partnership in personal and professional growth and development, is central to academic medicine, but it is challenged by increased clinical, administrative, research, and other educational demands on medical faculty. Therefore, evidence for the value of mentoring needs to be evaluated. Objective to systematically review the evidence about the prevalence of mentorship and its relationship to career development. During the past two decades, considerable research has examined the impact of mentoring relationships at work .A traditional mentoring relationship¹ is an intense interpersonal exchange between a senior, experienced, and knowledgeable employee (ie, the mentor) who provides advice, counsel, feedback, and support related to career

and personal development for a less experienced employee. A recent meta-analysis confirmed earlier qualitative reviews by finding that mentoring relationships are related to both objective and subjective measures of career success. More specifically, mentored versus non mentored individuals reported higher compensation, more promotions, and greater career satisfaction, career commitment, and job satisfaction. Although such evidence indicates mentoring relationships are beneficial for protégés, little research has investigated processes through which mentoring influences career success, and thus we know little about how mentors or protégés can influence the value of mentoring relationships. We believe that individual differences, in particular personality characteristics, influence the effectiveness of mentoring relationships, and thus we discuss the role of personality in mentoring relationships.

MENTORING COLLEGE STUDENTS

Gloria Crisp, Irene Cruz

In response to the mounting national support provided to mentoring programs and initiatives in higher education, the present article updates a review article written by Jacobi. The article revisits the mentoring literature in an attempt to re-frame and update the definition and characteristics of mentoring provided by Jacobi. It also synthesizes and critically analyzes empirical literature specific to mentoring college students published between 1990 and 2007. Finally, the article presents broad theoretical perspectives of mentoring from the business, psychology and education literature in preface to a proposed theoretical framework specific to mentoring college students. The article concludes with specific recommendations to advance the mentoring literature.

MENTORING IN RESEARCH: A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH

Ronald T Brown, Brian P Daly, Frederick TL Leong

Psychologists are frequently called on to mentor students, trainees, and early faculty in various aspects associated with research. Little formal training is provided to mentors on how to effectively and successfully mentor trainees at the various developmental levels of the training process. The authors apply a developmental focus to the mentoring relationship. The literature on research mentoring is reviewed, including a review of mentorship with women and ethnic minorities. The multiple roles and functions of mentorship for clinical researchers and research scientists also are

explored. Finally, the authors provide a list of the top 6 skills and behaviors that enable successful mentoring.

STUDENT MENTORING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

Leung Mee Lee, Tony Bush

There is a developing interest in mentoring in the educational system in Hong Kong, especially in higher education. Mentoring is looked at as a retention and enhancement strategy for undergraduate education. With the setting up of a mentoring system during the freshmen year, it is hoped that student retention can be increased and academic achievement can be promoted. The study aims to find out the current mentoring practices carried out at the Hong Kong Baptist University. Results are based upon quantitative data collected from 456 students and 79 faculty members engaging in the mentoring program of the University Life Program at the university in 1998. The author also conducted insight interviews into the student–mentor relationship and the problems encountered by mentors. The study focuses upon students' perspectives of an 'effective' mentor. The implications for resources are discussed as part of a review of the mentoring program at the university.

2.3 CONCLUSION

From these review of literatures , researcher understood that, communication goals and needs of cancer patients is a very relevant and important topic in today society . to study about cancer patients ,their needs ,problems ,wants and so on helps to support them and make them more confident about their survival. Studying about them will also helps to improve the life of cancer patients and improvement of technology of cancer treatment also

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information about a topic .in research paper, the methodology session allows the reader to critically evaluate a study’s overall validity and reliability. A research methodology gives research legitimacy and provides scientifically sound findings. It also provides scientifically sound findings. It also provides a detailed plan that helps to keep researchers on track, making the process smooth, effective and manageable. A good methodology can help increase the reader’s trust in yours findings. For the purpose of the research, researcher used thirty samples from the selected population and used simple random sampling method to find out the samples. This chapter is dealing with methodology which the researcher made use for the study about the “To study the importance of mentoring for students in personality development.”

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORATICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 MENTORING

“A leaning relationship which helps people to take charge of their own development, to release their potential and to achieve results which they value.”

(Conner and pokora2007)

3.2.1.2 STUDENT

“The term student refers to individuals registered and recognized as learners in educational institutions like colleges and universities for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and skills that could enhance personal developments to prepare them for the world of work.”

(Cambridge University)

3.2.1.3 PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

“Personality development is the development of the organized pattern of behaviors and attitudes that makes a person distinctive. Personality development occurs by the ongoing interaction of temperament, character , and environment .”

(Encyclopedia of Children’s Health)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 MENTORING

A mentor essentially helps the student take informed decisions at each and every stage of their academic and professional quest.

3.2.2.2 STUDENT

A student is a personal enrolled in a school or other educational institution.

3.2.2.3 PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Personality development is defined as a process of developing ad enhancing ones personality.

3.3 VARIABLES

A variable is an object, event idea , feeling , time period or any other type of category you are trying to measure. There are mainly two types of variables – independent and dependent.

3.3.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment , and is dependent on the independent variable. Personality development is the dependent variable in this study.

3.3.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change , and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable . Mentoring is the independent variable of this study.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon , situation , or population. This study focuses on the importance of mentoring in the personality development among students.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

The pilot study is the first step of the entire research protocol and is often a smaller sized study assisting in planning a modification of the main study . Pilot studies are crucial element of good study design. Conducting pilot study does not guarantee success in the main study , but it does increase the likelihood of success . Pilot studies fulfill a range of important functions and can provide valuable insights for other researchers . It also helps to score the feasibility of your research process. Pilot studies can serve as some form of baseline survey.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is Brennen College Thalassery and S N College Kannur District. The researcher has collected the data from a student of each college as total 30 students.

3.7 SAMPLING

A sample is a small portion of a population .Sampling refers to the strategies which enable us to pick a subgroup as a basic subgroup from a larger population and then use the subgroups as a basis for making inferences about the larger group. Here researcher used simple random sampling method for this researcher .

3.8 SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources.

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected from the books ,journals and websites. The researcher referred journals, books , websites and other published researches. It provides the researcher a great insight in to the importance of mentoring and how it is related with personality development of individuals.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA

Researcher had used questionnaires as the tool for collecting the primary data. The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information on importance of mentoring for students in personality development. Questionnaire with closed ended questions are efficient in gathering information which makes the research more reliable and data analysis easier.

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the target population, to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution. The tool selected by the researcher was found effective and capable of meeting the objectives of the study.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher collected data from the college students by using questionnaire method .The questions which were prepared and pre-tested were asked to thirty students directly and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomena derived from the data the researcher could find the relation between the independent and dependent variables. In this study the researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

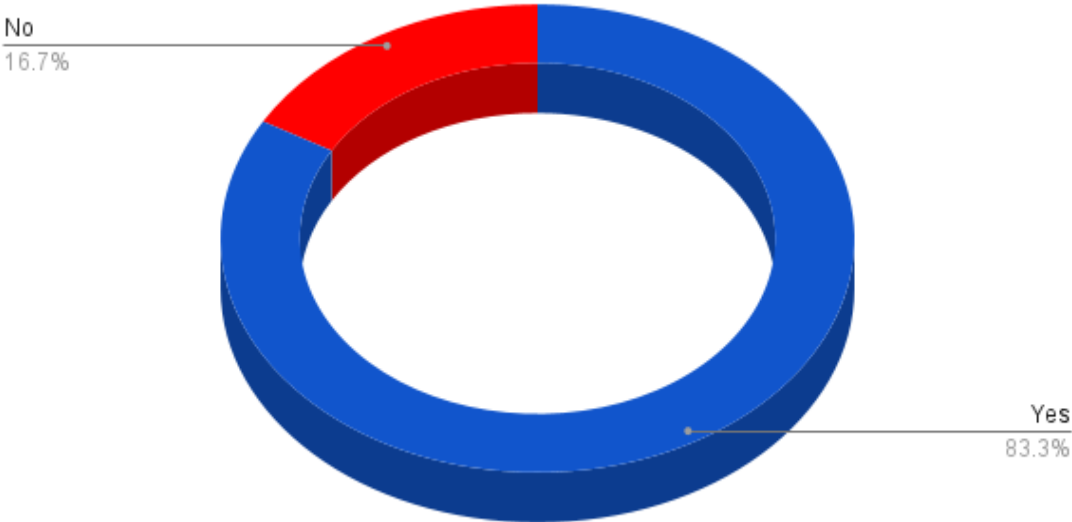
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis is the process of uncovering patterns and trends in the data. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the data. The interpretation of data helps researchers to categorize, manipulate, and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions. The importance of data interpretation is evident and this is why it needs to be done properly. It is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analytics allow us to make informed decisions and to stop guessing. The results obtained are communicated, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 EVER ATTENDED A MENTORING SESSION

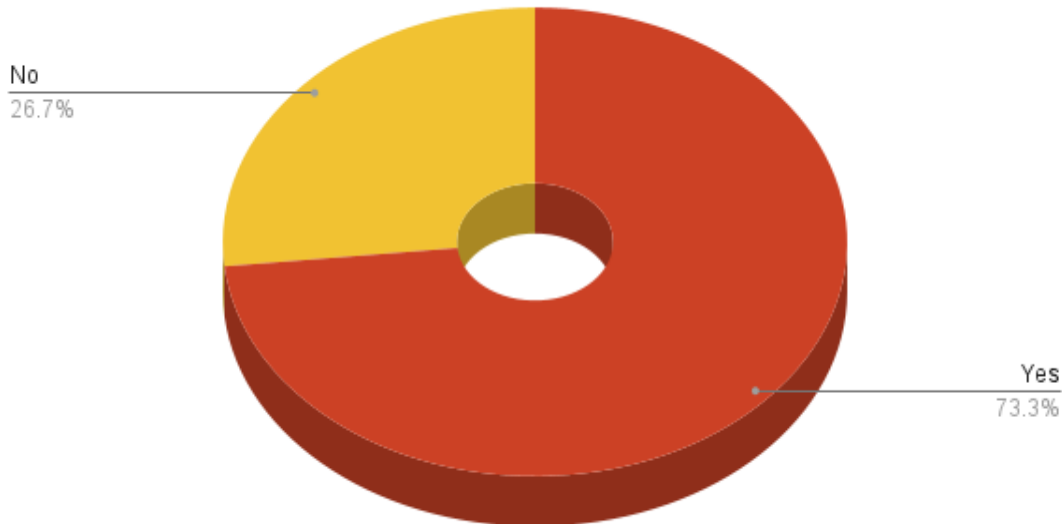
FIGURE NO.01



From the total data collected 83.3% of individuals attended mentoring sessions, they were aware about the mentoring session and to know how effective it is to solve the problems. And 16.7% of individuals never attended a mentoring session; they did not know about the mentoring session and the effectiveness of the mentoring session.

4.2.2 MENTORING HELPS TO ACHIEVE EMOTIONAL STABILITY

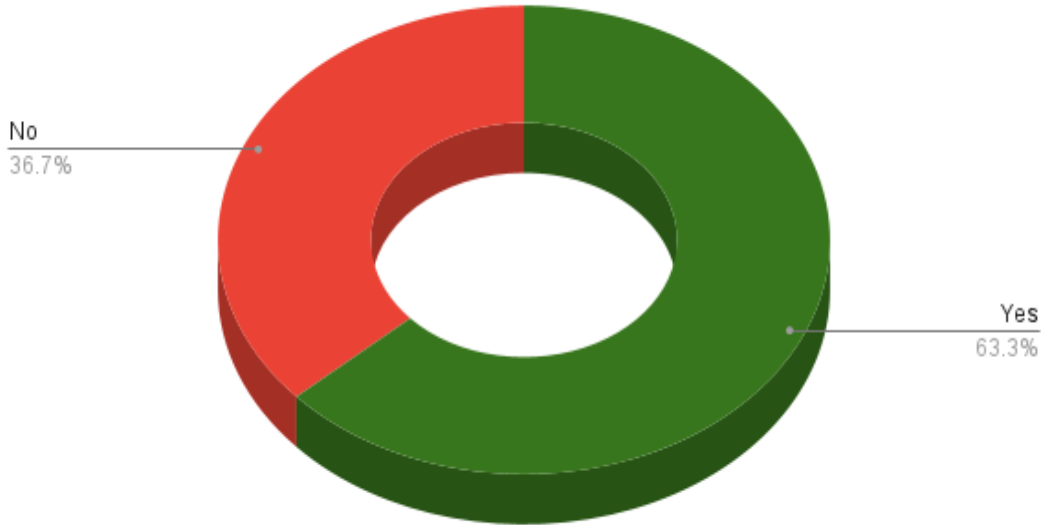
FIGURE NO.02



From the above figure it's clearly seen that 73.3% of respondents have achieved emotional stability while attending a mentoring session. And 26.7% of individual couldn't achieve emotional stability through attending mentoring. Emotional stability enables the person to develop an integrated and balanced way of perceiving the problems of life. Through the figure it's clearly understand motoring help in achieving emotional stability of students.

4.2.3 MENTORING HELPS TO DEVELOP PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

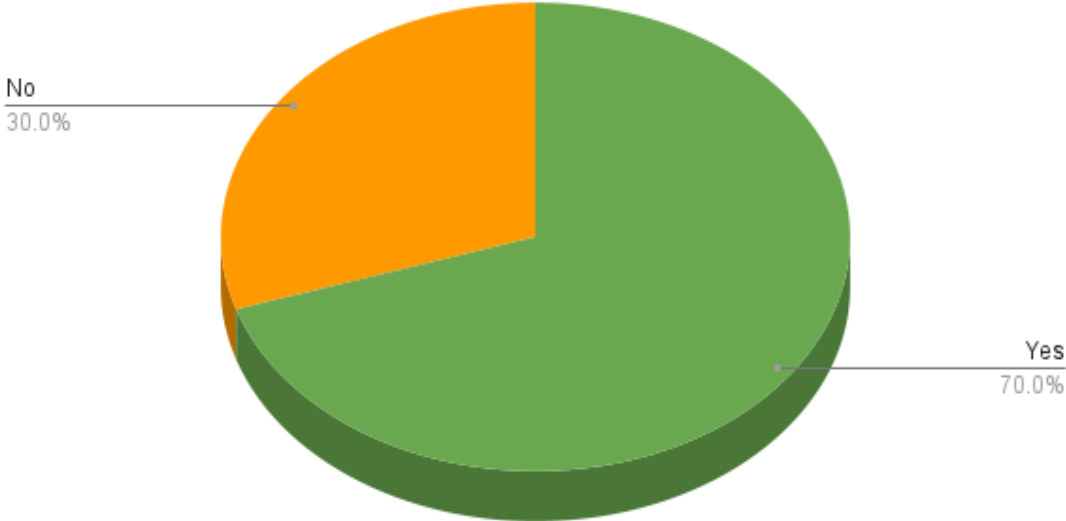
FIGURE.NO 3



From the total data collected 63.3% of individual developed problem solving ability with the help of mentoring. 36.7% did not develop problem solving ability. 63.3% of the respondents believed that a mentor can develop problem solving abilities and get valuable advice from mentors. A mentor gave confidence to open up so that most of the individuals have to accept the statement.

4.2.4 MENTORING PROGRAMS INFLUENCE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

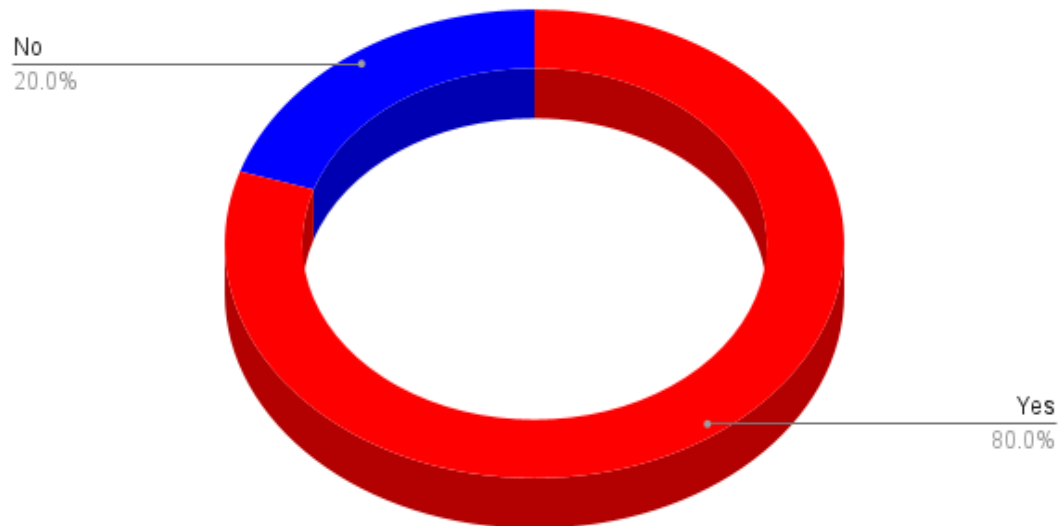
FIGURE NO 04



The above show pie diagram shows 70%of respondents believe that mentoring programs will influence in personality development only 30% of respondents believe that mentoring programs will not influence in personality development. Most of the respondents believed that mentoring helps to open up their problems so that respondents believe that mentoring programs will influence personality development.

4.2.5 MENTORING REDUCES STRESS

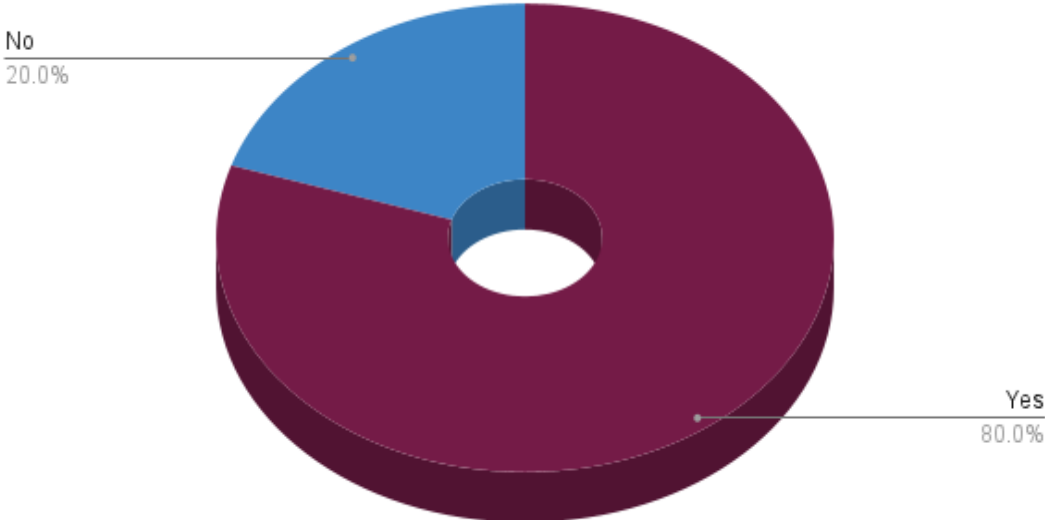
FIGURE NO 05



This figure shows that 80% of respondents have reduced stress through attending a mentoring section because mentoring programs can have a positive impact on the stress levels. And the rest 20% of individuals do not reduce stress while attending the mentoring section, they can't be opening up their problems to mentors.

4.2.6 MENTORING HELPS TO SHARE PROBLEMS

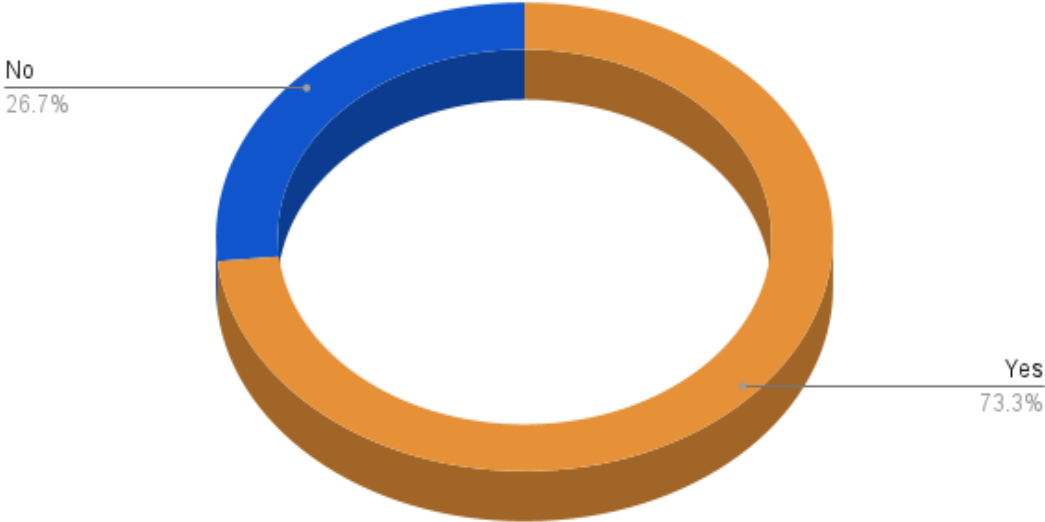
FIGURE NO 06



The above given pie chart shows that 80% of respondents have to share the problem while attending the mentoring section. Mentors help to identify the weaknesses, strengths and acquire knowledge and increase your confidence. And 20% of respondents do not share the problem to mentor they didn't get any rapport.

4.2.7 MENTORING PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

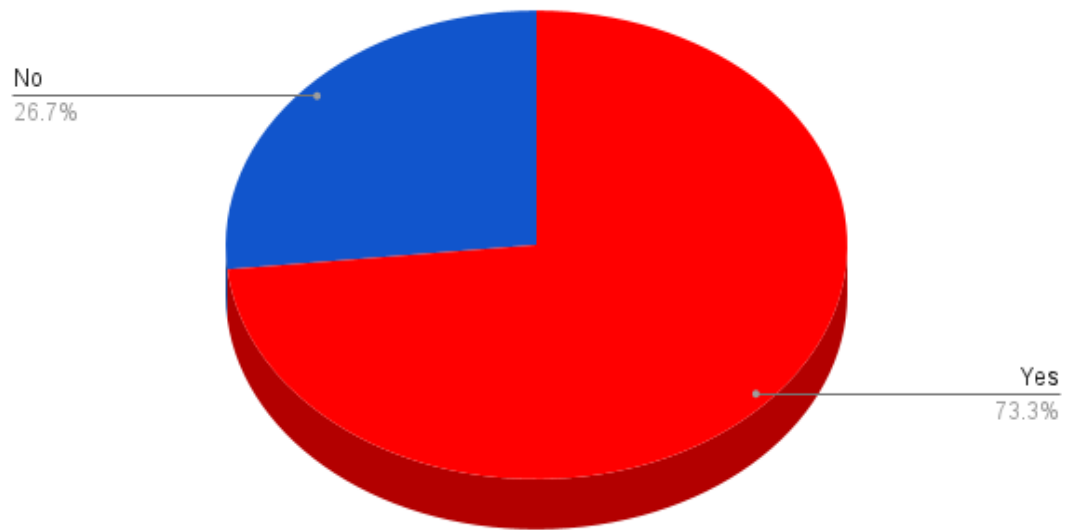
FIGURE NO 07



From the figure 73.3% of respondents feel mentoring plays a crucial role in academic performance because mentoring helps to improve the academic performance of students. Mentors provide guidance, support, and motivation to students, which can help them stay focused and on track with their studies. Mentors can also provide valuable advice about different educational and career paths, as well as provide resources and connect students with opportunities. And the rest 26.7%of respondents do not feel mentors place a crucial role in academic performance, they never take it on seriously.

4.2.8 MENTORING PROVIDES A POSITIVE INFLUENCE IN STUDENTS

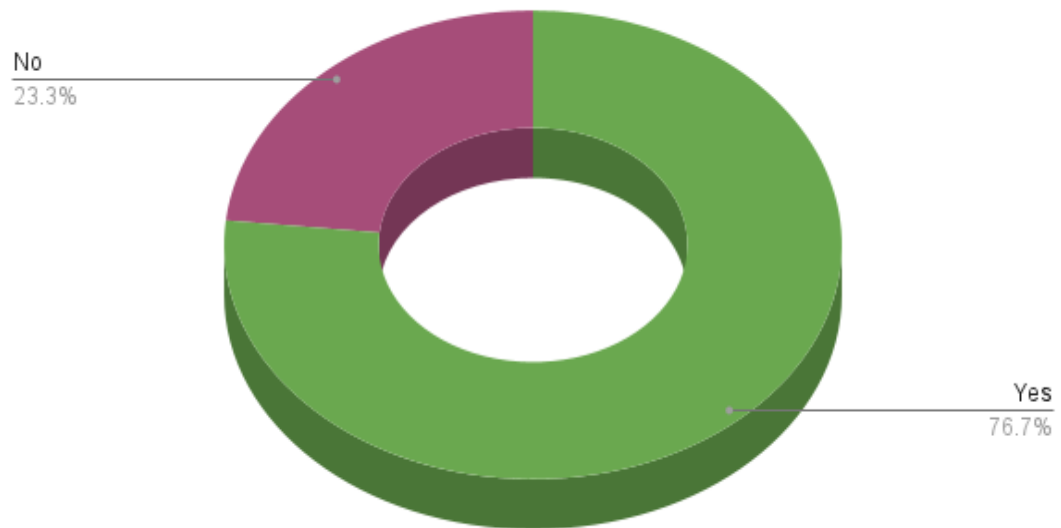
FIGURE NO 08



As per the above pie chart suggests, 73.3% of respondents are agreed mentoring can provide a positive influence in students. Mentors can serve as role models and provide guidance, support, and encouragement to students. They can help students develop essential skills such as problem-solving, communication, and critical thinking. Mentoring can help motivate students to set and achieve their goals, as well as build their self-confidence. And 26.75% of respondents do not feel mentoring provides a positive influence on students.

4.2.9 PROVIDE MENTORING IN PRE-SCHOOL

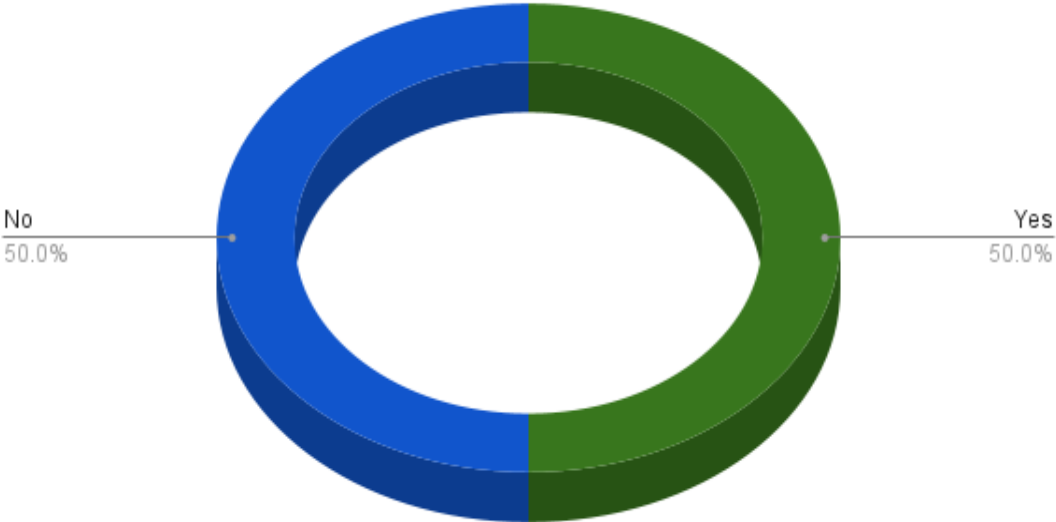
FIGURE NO.09



The above given pie chart shows that 76.7% of respondent agreed there is a need to provide mentoring from pre-school. Research has shown that mentoring can have positive effects on children's development and academic success, particularly for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Mentors can provide support, guidance, and encouragement to struggling students, helping them to overcome obstacles and reach their full potential. And 23.3% of respondent said that there is no need to provide mentoring from pre-school.

4.2.10 MENTORING CREATES DEPENDENCY ON THE MENTOR

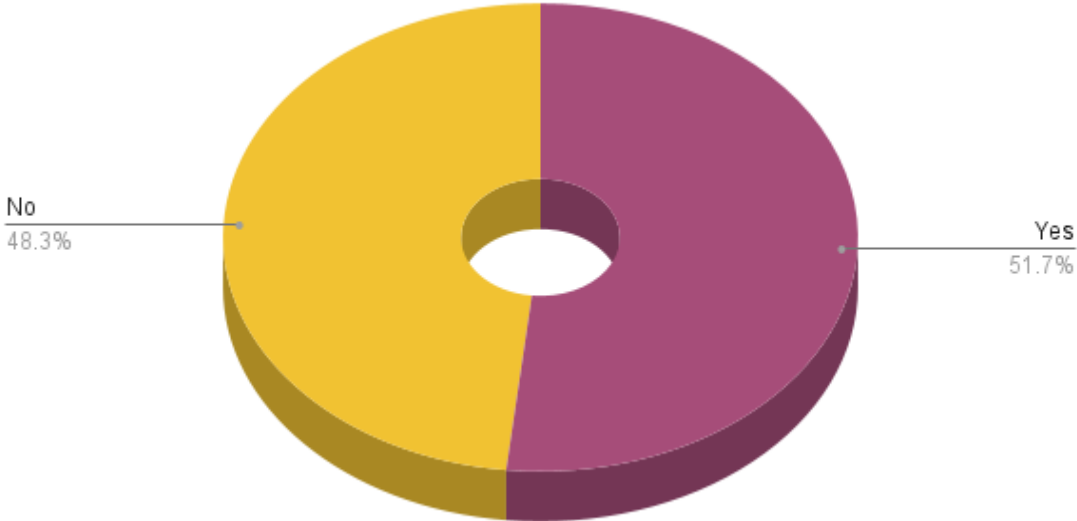
FIGURE NO 10



The figure shows that 50 %of the respondents said yes to the statement because the students will not be capable of solving their problems on their own, so they will depend on mentoring. And the 50 % argues that it won't make dependency on the mentor because they are not much dependent on mentoring. It is human nature to depend on each other and survive and here we can see that people tent to depend and also tend to neglect the help which are provided to them through mentoring

4.2.11 MENTORING GIVES CONFIDENCE TO SHARE PROBLEMS

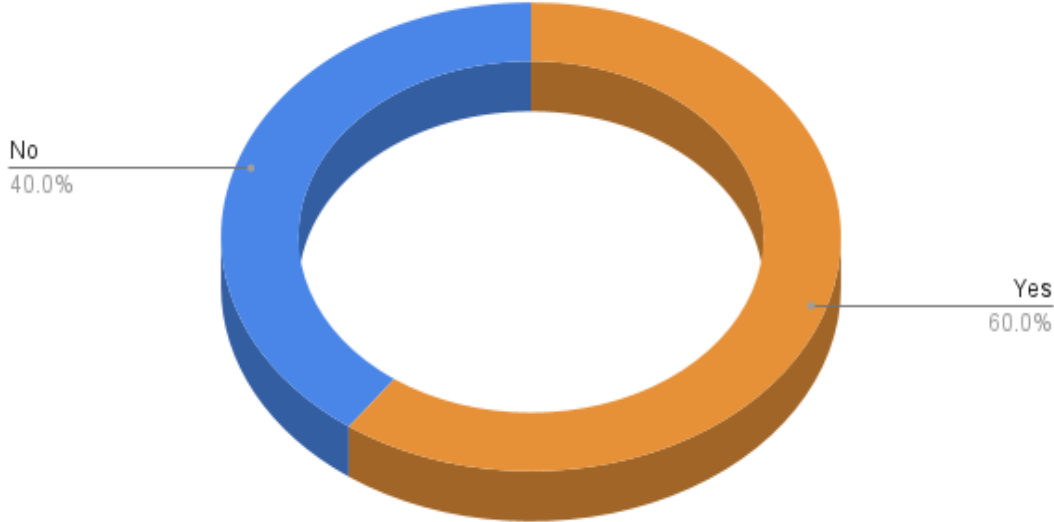
FIGURE NO .11



The above figure shows that 51.7% of respondents say that mentoring gave confidence to share our problem with strangers’ 48.3% of respondents disagree with the statement. Mentoring can give you the confidence to share your problems with strangers, but it is not guaranteed. Through mentoring, you can learn different strategies and skills that may help you feel more comfortable opening up to strangers. It also provides a safe space to practice talking about your issues and explore potential solutions. Ultimately, it is up to you to decide if you are comfortable sharing your problems with strangers.

4.2.12 MENTORING HELPS TO MAINTAIN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

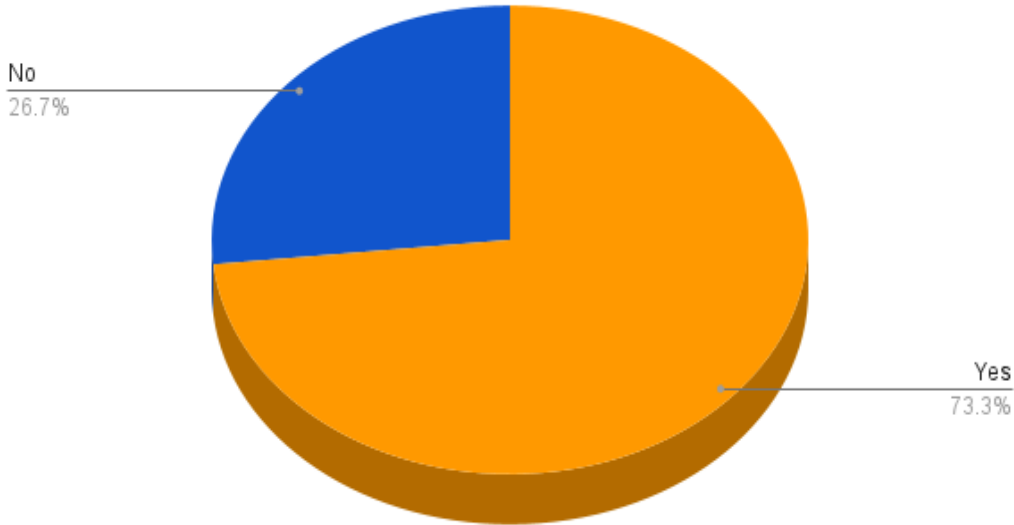
FIGURE NO .12



Among the respondents 60 % of them feel that it makes any change in their relationships because they need advice to keep their relationship better. Mentoring can help you maintain interpersonal relationships with other people. Through mentoring, you can create a positive relationship with someone who can help you better understand yourself and the world around you. And 40% of them believe it is not that mentoring will help them to maintain relationships with others.

4.2.13 MENTORING PROVIDES A SPACE FOR EMOTIONAL OUTFLOW

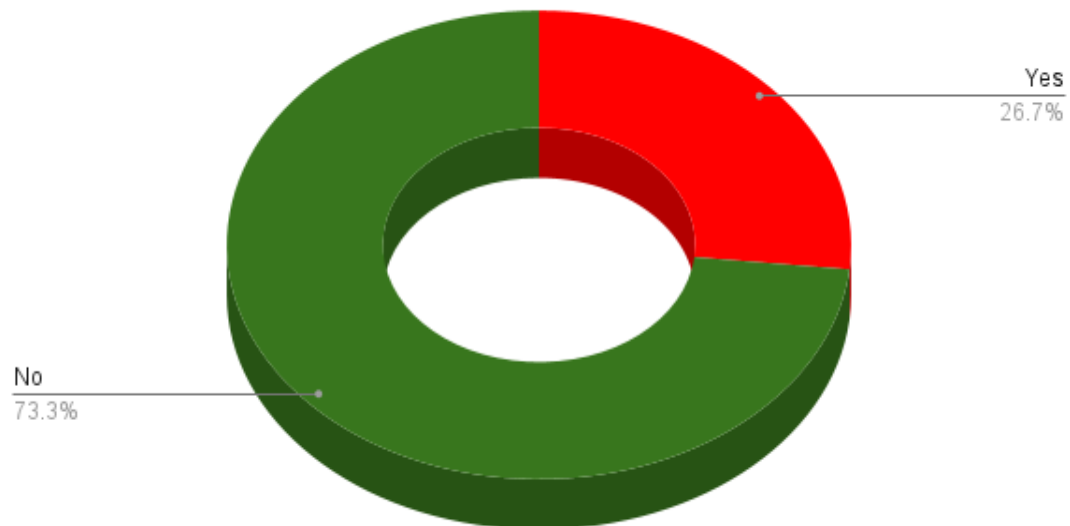
FIGURE NO.13



The figure shows that 73.3% of respondents say that mentoring provides a space for emotional outflow and the rest 26.7% of respondents not agreed on mentoring provide a space for emotional outflow. 73.3% have agreed because mentoring can provide a space for emotional outflow. Mentors are there to listen, provide advice, and be a sounding board for their mentees. A mentor can also act as a positive role model and provide emotional support to their mentees. They can help to create a safe space for mentees to express themselves without fear of judgment or criticism.

4.2.14 TAKES MENTORING SESSIONS REGULARLY

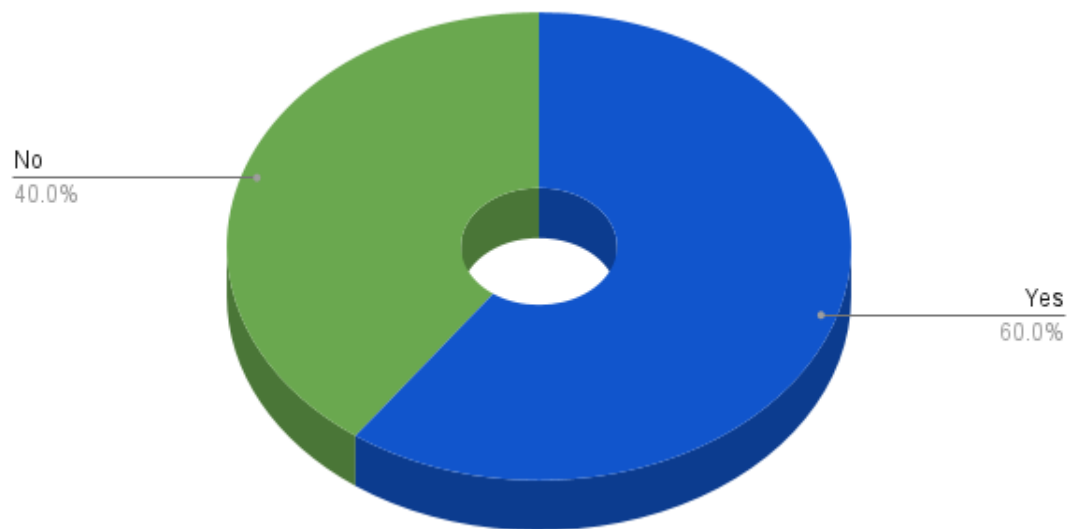
FIGURE NO.14



The above pie chart shows that 73.3% of respondents do not take mentoring sessions regularly. They use mentoring as an opportunity to get advice from industry professionals, build relationships, and gain insight into new industry trends and technologies. And 26.7% of respondents do take mentoring sessions regularly. They believe that mentoring is an integral part of personal and professional development and can be a great way to learn, grow, and stay motivated.

4.2.15 MENTORING HELPS IN CRITICAL DECISION MAKING

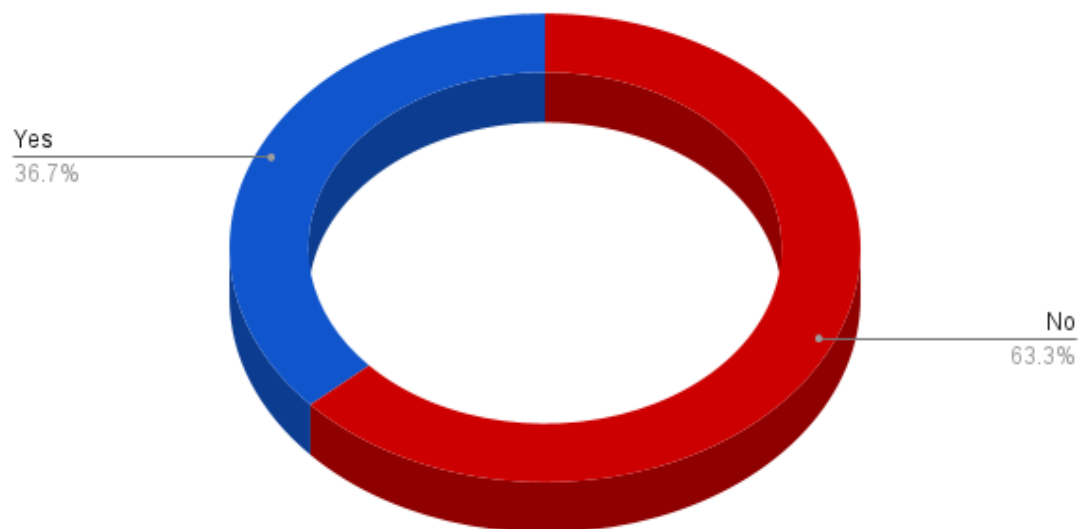
FIGURE NO .15



Among the respondents 60 % of students strongly agrees to the statement, mentoring has definitely helped respondents in taking important life decisions. Respondent mentors have helped me to gain clarity on what they need to focus on, given them helpful advice and guidance, and provided them with the confidence they need to make the best decisions. And only 40 % of the respondents said mentoring did not help them to choose important decisions in their life. They are not able to make decisions, so they depend on mentoring.

4.2.16 MENTORING HELPS TO OVERCOME TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS

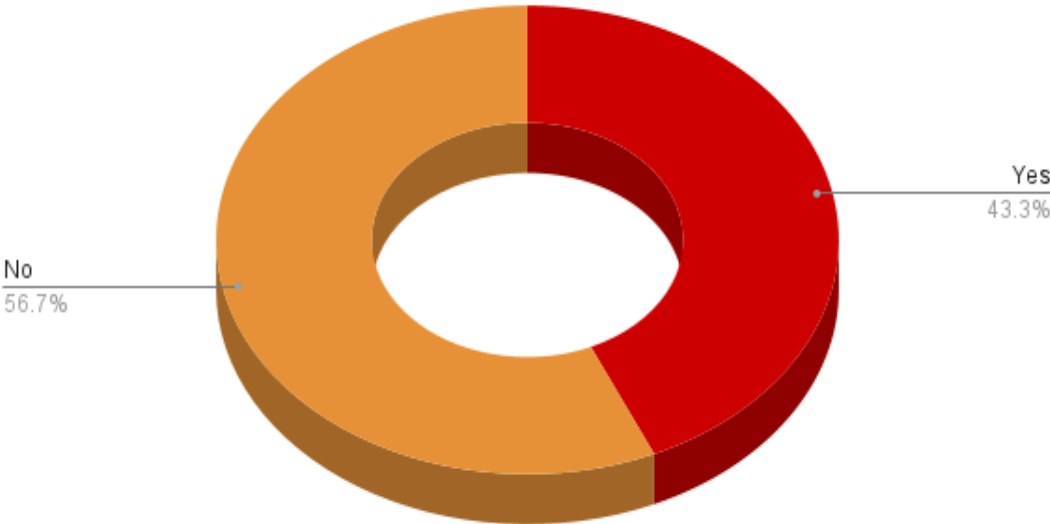
FIGURE NO.16



The figure shows that 36.7% of respondents have to overcome traumatic situations with the help of a mentor because Mentoring has been an invaluable part of helping respondents to overcome traumatic situations in their life. It has provided an opportunity to talk through their worries and fears, and to gain insight into emotions and thought processes. With the help of mentors, respondents have been able to work through difficult and traumatic experiences in a safe and supportive environment. And 63.3% of respondents can't overcome any traumatic situation while attending the mentoring session.

4.2.17 COMFORTABLE TO SHARE PERSONAL MATTERS WITH MENTOR

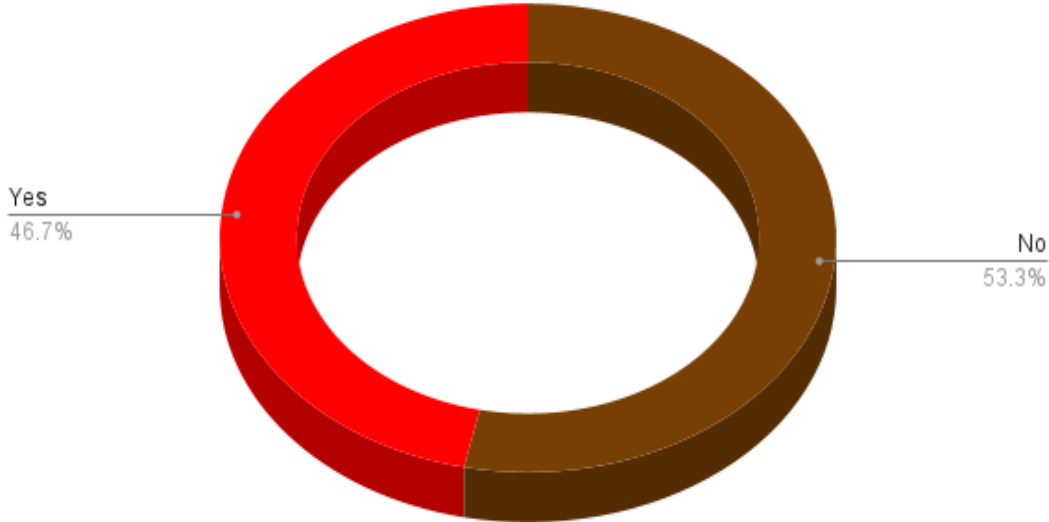
FIGURE NO.17



The figure shows that 56.7% of respondents have not gotten comfortable with sharing their personal matters with the mentor because it is completely understandable that you may not feel comfortable sharing your personal matters with your mentor. Everyone has different comfort levels, and it is important that you respect your own boundaries. If you do decide to share personal matters, be sure to set boundaries and expectations with your mentor so they know how to best support you. And 42.3% of respondents have felt comfortable with sharing your personal matters with the mentor.

4.2.18 FELT JUDGED DRUING A MENTORING SESSION

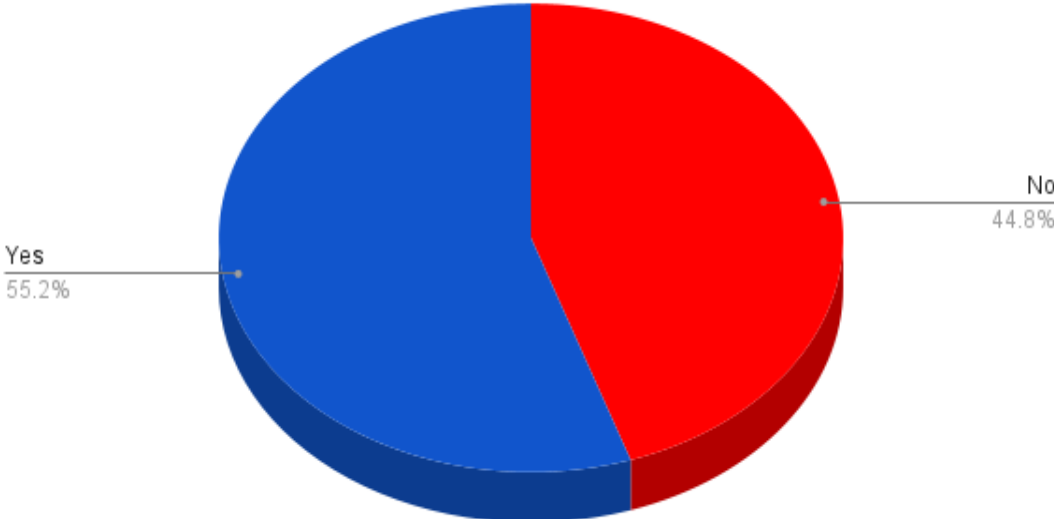
FIGURE NO .18



From the figure 53.3% of respondents do not feel judged during a mentoring session because respondents think it is important to remember that mentoring is a collaborative process, not an evaluation. As long as both parties are open to honest communication and feedback, there should not be a feeling of judgment. It is also important to remember that a mentor's role is to provide guidance, not to judge or criticize. And the rest 46.7 % of respondents felt judged during a mentoring session.

4.2.19 FELT INHIBITED DURING A MENTORING SESSION

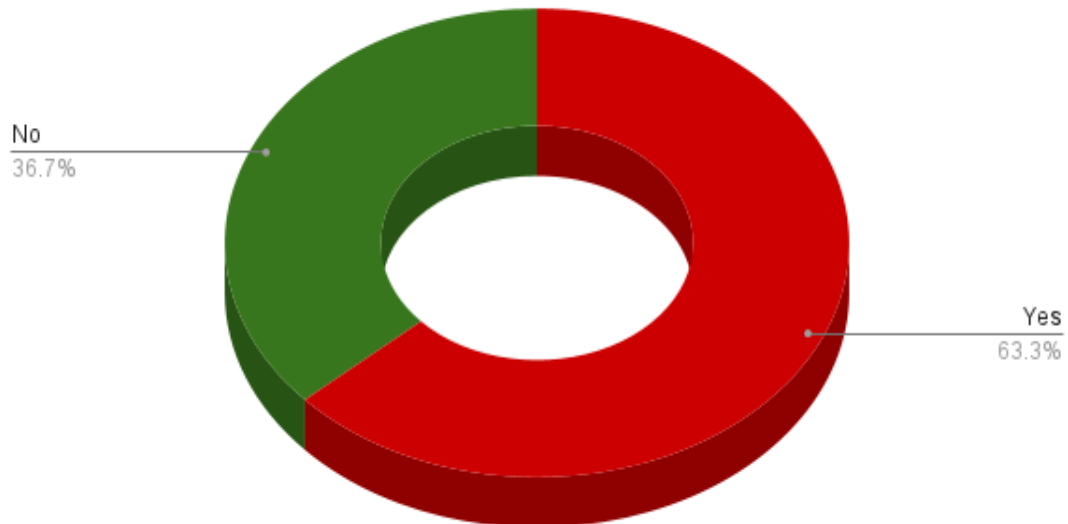
FIGURE NO.19



From the figure show that 55.2% respondents have felt inhibited during a mentoring session. This can happen when the mentor has a different level of experience than the mentee or when the mentee is not comfortable with the subject matter being discussed. It can also happen when there is a lack of trust between the mentor and mentee. It is important for both parties to be open and honest during the mentoring session to ensure a productive and successful experience. And the rest 44.8% of respondents have not ever faced inhibition during a mentoring session, it's important to remember that mentoring sessions are meant to be open and collaborative and that it's ok to ask questions, even if you don't feel like you know the answer.

4.2.20 FELT THE MENTOR WILL NOT TAKE YOU SERIOUSLY

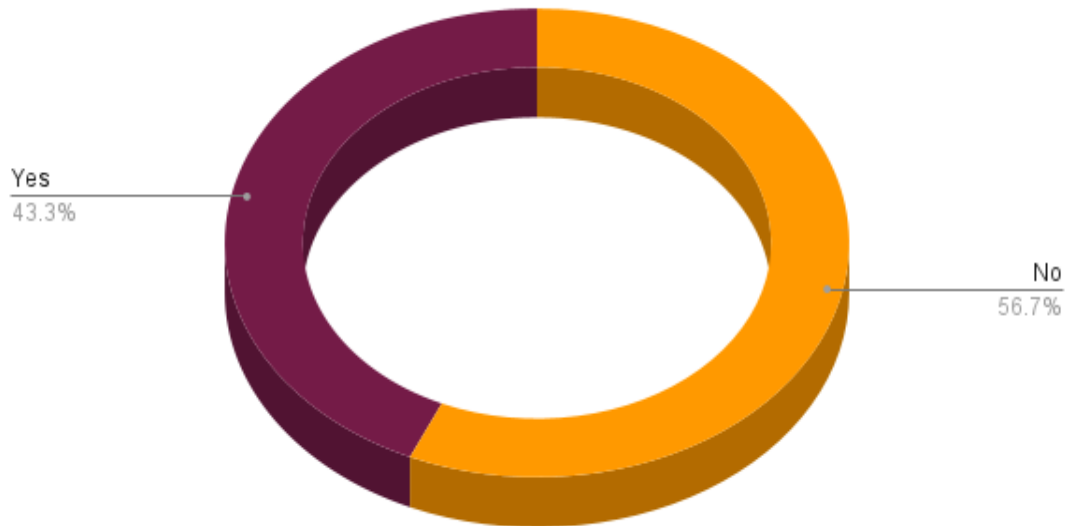
FIGURE NO.20



As per the above pie chart suggests, 63.3% of the respondents have felt that they are being considered and valued in a mentoring session by the mentor whereas 36.7% of them haven't felt that they are being treated up to the expectations as they are not seriously considered by the mentor. This may be because of lack of understanding between the mentor and mentee or maybe because of lack of will in their profession or person. The feeling of not being taken seriously will negatively affect a mentoring session as the mentee will be unable to bridge the communication.

4.2.21 FELT OTHERS WILL JUDGE YOU IF ATTENDED A MENTORING SESSION

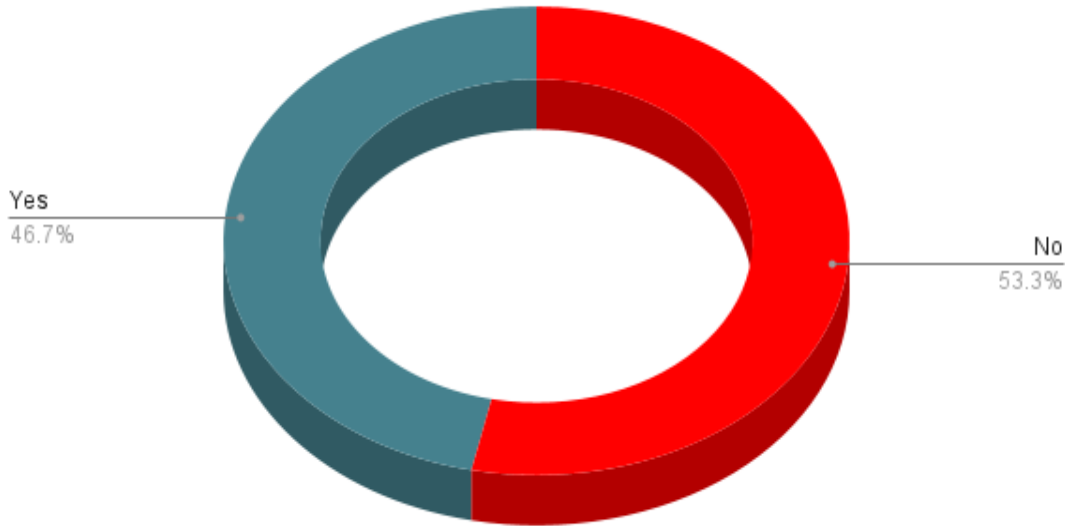
FIGURE NO .21



The above figure shows that 56.7% of respondents said no because people should not judge you for attending mentoring sessions. In fact, many people view mentoring as a great way to develop skills and gain knowledge, and as a sign that you are. And 43.3% of respondents feel others will judge you if you attend a mentoring session because of taking initiative to better yourself.

4.2.22 REGRETTED OPENING UP IN A SESSION

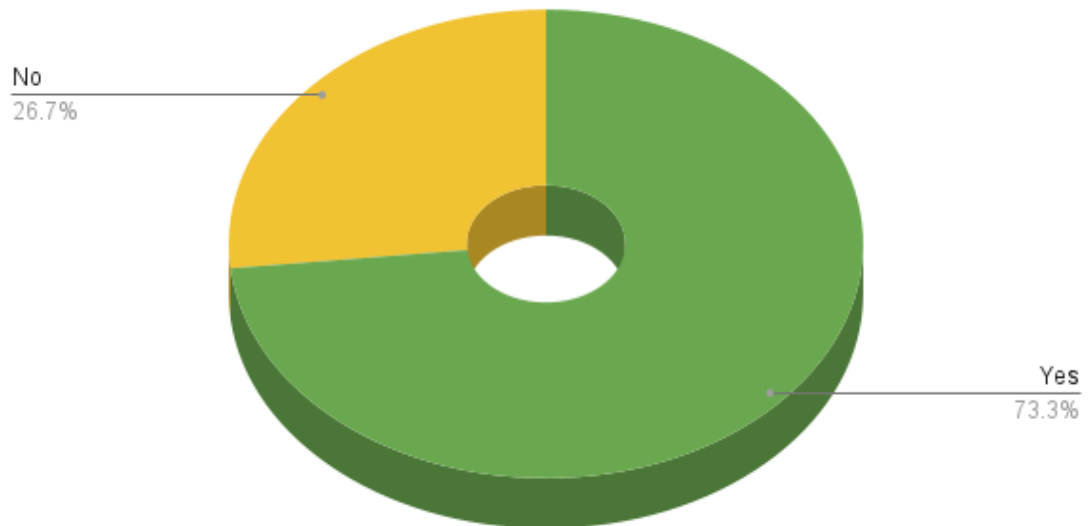
FIGURE NO.22



The above figure shows that 46.7% have felt regret after opening up in a session can be a difficult step to take. It can be a vulnerable experience to open up to a stranger about intimate details of your life. If you have regretted this decision afterwards, it is important to remember that you are not alone in this experience. And 53.3% of respondent not feel regret after opening up in a session because they felt comfortable with their mentor.

4.2.23 MENTORING IS IMPORTANT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

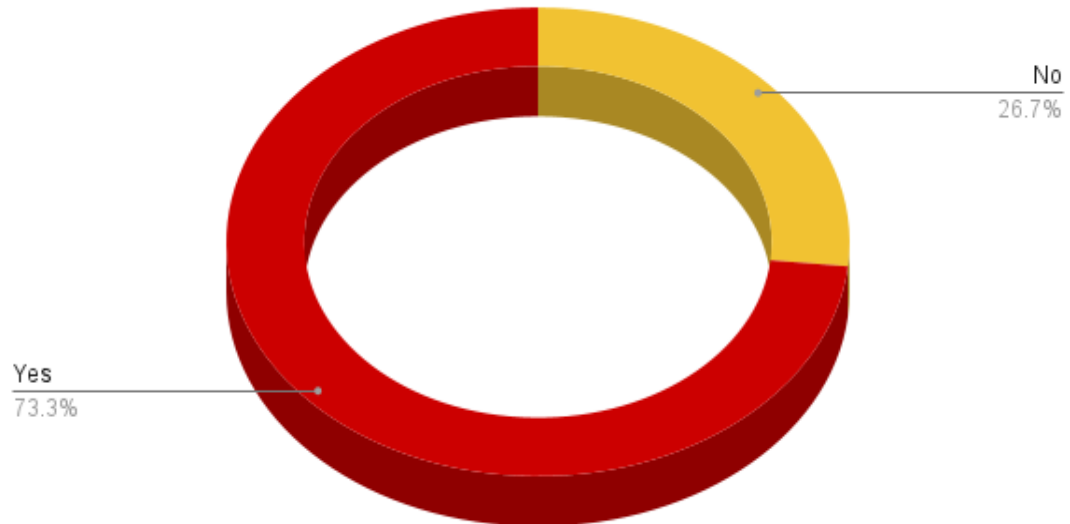
FIGURE NO.23



The figure shows that 73.3% of respondent think mentoring is important in an education institution because respondents believe mentoring is important in an educational institution. It provides an opportunity for students to connect with faculty, staff, and/or alumni for guidance and support. It can help students build confidence and gain insight into their academic and professional goals, while also fostering relationships between faculty and students. And 26.7% of respondent do not think of mentoring in an education institution.

4.2.24 IMPORTANCE OF LESS DISTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR MENTORING

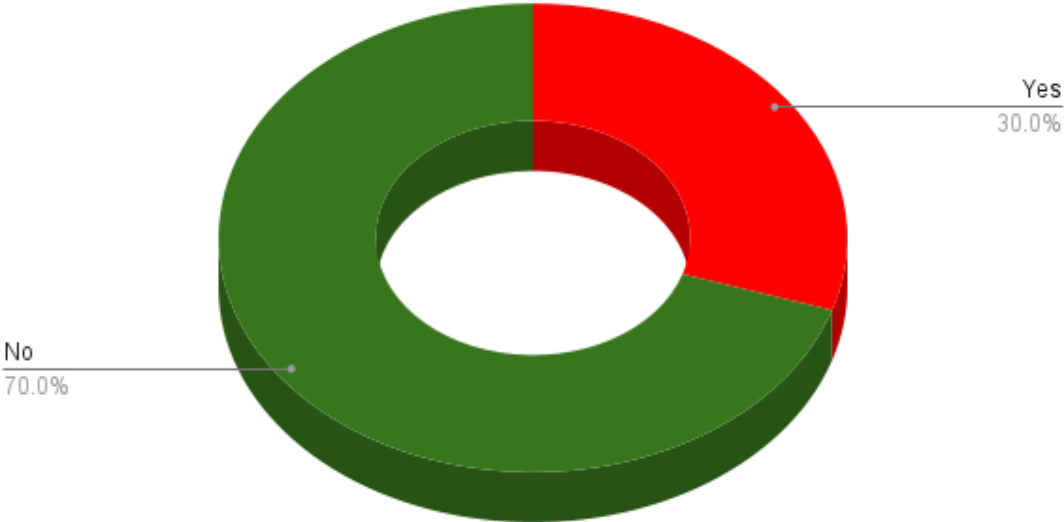
FIGURE NO.24



The above figure shows that 73.3% of respondents think that a less distracting physical environment is important for mentoring because a less distracting physical environment is important for mentoring. Having an environment that is comfortable and conducive to learning and open communication is essential for successful mentoring.

4.2.24 BARRIERS TO GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MENTORING

FIGURE NO .25



The figure shows that 70% of respondents have not agreed to think gender difference is a barrier in mentoring because if the mentor or mentee is uncomfortable discussing certain topics or experiences due to their gender, this could create a barrier to open communication and trust. Ultimately, it is important for mentors and mentees to be aware of gender differences and establish a respectful and trusting relationship in order to ensure a successful mentoring experience. And the remaining 30.0% of respondents have to think gender difference is a barrier in mentoring.

4.2.3 CONCLUSION

This chapter tries to make detailed analysis and interpretation of data collected by the researcher on the topic “IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT”. Each data is analyzed by using appropriate diagrams and that are interpreted on the basis of the results. Interpretation is the critical examination of the results of one’s analysis in the light of all limitations of the data gathered. The motive behind data analysis here is to present accurate and reliable data. As far as possible, avoid statistical errors, and find a way to deal with everyday challenges like outliers, missing data, data altering, data mining, or developing graphical representation. It is also a crucial and exciting step within the process of research. In most of the research studies, analysis follows data collection. Here it excludes the purification analysis process that transforms and presents useful information to conclusions and supports research findings.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the findings, suggestions and conclusions. In every research the researcher gives findings, suggestions and conclusions. This is the backbone of every research. The findings provide what the researcher had found out as the problem and analysis in the study area, the researcher suggesting for the findings and the conclusion of the study.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents are in the age between 18 to 24 years.
- The study indicates that the majority of the respondents are attending mentoring sessions.
- From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the mentoring that will help in achieving emotional stability among students.
- It is identified that the majority of the respondents' opinions on mentoring were helped with taking an important decision.
- The study indicates that the majority of the respondents identified that mentoring programs will influence personality development.
- Majority of the individuals agreed that they get mentoring sessions in preschool.
- Most of the individuals strongly agreed that mentoring helps in maintaining a professional relationship with others.
- From the study it is clear that 50% response reflects that the individuals who receives mentoring would create a dependency on the mentor.
- From the study it is clear that the majority of the respondents have helped mentoring to develop problem solving abilities.
- From the study it is identified that the majority of the respondents had reduced stress after attending the mentoring session.
- The study shows that the majority of the respondents have to agree in mentoring helps to sharing problems

- Majority of the respondents feel mentoring plays a crucial role in academic performance of youth.
- From the opinion of the respondents mentoring provide a positive influence in students
- Majority of the respondents do agree on mentoring gave confidence to share your problems with strangers.
- The study shows, among the respondents for mentoring help you in maintaining interpersonal relationships with others
- From the opinion of the respondents the mentoring provide an space for emotional outflow
- Majority of the respondents said that people would not judge you for attending mentoring classes.
- It is evident that the majority of the respondents had took mentoring sessions regularly
- From the study it is identified that the majority of the respondents has mentoring helped to overcoming a traumatic situations
- The study shows that, majority of the respondents are feel comfortable with sharing your personal matters with the mentor
- From the study it is indicating that the majority of the respondents do not feel judging during a mentoring session.
- From the opinion of the respondent they felt inhibited during a mentoring session

5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- Some students was not ready to corporate with the researcher.
- Researcher has no any experience in this field .
- Limited time period .

5.4 SUGGESTION FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH

- It would be more better to provide a private room or space for mentoring .
- It would be more better to choose the space for mentoring according to the students opinion.
- It would be more better to provide mentoring in every month regularly .
- It would be more better to provide mentoring from primary schools.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The study about identifying how the mentoring session becomes effective in youth life and the main significance faced by youth. In the further suggestion it has to be identified mentoring will help people to solve problem or to overcoming such situations, The study is conducted in a quantitative way with descriptive design. This study was conducted on 30 students from different colleges in Kannur district. Overall the study found that mentoring had a positive impact on youngsters.

Mentoring is an essential part of each areas in the society . And it is very important in school and college life. Mentoring is used to minimize the work pressure and study pressure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Smith Buffy (2015) Mentoring At Risk Students Through The Hidden Curriculum Of Higher Education. ISBN-13:978-1498515801, ISBN-10:1498515800
- Wai Becky (2015) Successful STEM Mentoring Initiatives For Underrepresented Students. ISBN-13:978-1620362952.
- Peno Kathey (2016) Mentoring In Formal And Informal Contexts.

Websites

- Rhodes JE. Older and wiser: Mentoring relationships in childhood and adolescence. *Journal of Primary Prevention*. 1994;14:187–196. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- Kram KE. *Mentoring at work*. Glenview, IL: Scott Foresman; 1985. [Google Scholar]
- Allen TD. Mentoring others: A dispositional and motivational approach. *Journal of Vocational Behaviour*. 2003;62:134–154. [Google Scholar]
- Jyoti, J.; Sharma, P. Impact of Mentoring Functions on Career Development: Moderating Role of Mentoring Culture and Mentoring Structure. *Glob. Bus. Rev.* 2015, 16, 700-718. [CrossRef]
- Okoye, K.; Hosseini, S.; Arrona-Palacios, A.; Escamilla, J. Impact of Educational Coaching Programs and Mentoring Services on Users' Perception and Preferences: A Qualitative and Quantitative Approach. *IEEE Access* 2021, 9, 48105-48120. [CrossRef]
- Noufou, O.; Rezanian, D.; Hossain, M. Measuring and exploring factors affecting students' willingness to engage in peer mentoring. *Int. J. Mentor. Coach. Educ.* 2014, 3, 141-157. [CrossRef]
- Ragins, B.R.; Cotton, J.L.; Miller, J.S. Marginal mentoring: The effects of type of mentor, quality of relationship, and program design on work and career attitudes. *Acad. Manag. J.* 2000, 43, 1177-1194.

- Eby, L.T.; Rhodes, J.E.; Allen, T.D. Definition and Evolution of Mentoring. In *The Blackwell Handbook of Mentoring*; Blackwell Publishing: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2007; pp. 7-20.
- Taruru, I.; Keriko, J.M.; Ombui, K.; Karanja, K.; Ondabu, I. Effects of coaching programmes on employee performance in business process outsourcing subsector of Nairobi city county, Kenya. *Int. J. Sci. Res. Publ.* 2015, 5, 6-24.
- Dean, D. Getting the most out of your mentoring relationships. *Mentor. Acad. Ind.* 2009, 3, 3-5.
- Hakro, A.N.; Mathew, P. Coaching and mentoring in higher education institutions: A case study in Oman. *Int. J. Mentor. Coach. Educ.* 2020, 9, 307-322. [CrossRef]
- Robinson, C.E. *Academic/Success Coaching: A Description of an Emerging Field in Higher Education*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, USA, 2015.
<https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/etd/3148>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO STUDY ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF MENTORING FOR STUDENTS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Gender :
4. Educational qualification :
5. Name of your educational institution :

6. Have you ever attended mentoring session?
 - Yes
 - No
7. Do mentoring helps in achieving emotional stability in students
 - Yes
 - No
8. Do mentoring helps in developing problem solving abilities?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Do you think that mentoring programs will influence in personality development?
 - Yes
 - No
10. Do you think mentoring reduces stress?
 - Yes
 - No
11. Do mentoring helps in sharing your problems?
 - Yes
 - No
12. Do you feel mentoring play crucial role in academic performance?
 - Yes
 - No

13. Mentoring provides a positive influence in students?
- Yes
 - No
14. Is there a need to provide mentoring from pre-school level?
- Yes
 - No
15. Do you think mentoring create a dependency on mentor?
- Yes
 - No
16. Does mentoring give you confidence to share your problems to strangers?
- Yes
 - No
17. Does mentoring help you in maintaining interpersonal relationship with others?
- Yes
 - No
18. Does mentoring session provide a space for emotional out flow?
- Yes
 - No
19. Do you take mentoring session regularly?
- Yes
 - No
20. Has mentoring helped you in making important decisions in life?
- Yes
 - No
21. Has mentoring helped you in overcoming any traumatic situations?
- Yes
 - No
22. Do you feel comfortable in sharing your personal matters with the mentor?
- Yes
 - No
23. Do you feel judged during a mentoring session?
- Yes
 - No

24. Have you ever felt inhibited during a mentoring session?

Yes

No

25. Do you feel the mentor will not take you seriously?

Yes

No

26. Do you feel others will judge you if you attend mentoring session?

Yes

No

27. Have you ever regretted after opening up in a session?

Yes

No

28. Do you think mentoring is important in an educational institution?

Yes

No

29. Do you think a less distracted physical environment is essential for mentoring?

Yes

No

30. Do you feel that gender difference is a barrier of mentoring?

Yes

No

**A STUDY ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA
TRIBES AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYAT, WAYANAD**



ASHISH ANTO

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A STUDY ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA
TRIBES AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYAT, WAYANAD**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

**ASHISH ANTO
REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR013**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU
IRITTY, KANNUR - 670706**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA TRIBES AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYAT, WAYANAD** is a bona fide record of work done by **ASHISH ANTO** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Boaco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA TRIBES AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYATH, WAYANAD** submitted by **ASHISH ANTO** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST. PROF. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **ASHISH ANTO**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA TRIBE AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYAT, WAYANAD**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ASHISH ANTO

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR..SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF. ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS (faculty supervisor) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ASHISH ANTO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha Panchayath, wayanad. The sample consisted of 30 respondents who participated in this data collection. This study is mainly to analyze the lifestyle changes among tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat, Wayanad. Through this study, the researcher collects the data from Noolpuzha colony, and analyzes the data and finds out the main findings. Through this study the researcher found out the main lifestyle changes of the Paniyas at Noolpuzha panchayat.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	
CERTIFICATE	I
DECLARATION	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	III
ABSTRACT	IV
CONTENTS	V
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	VII
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.6 CONCLUSION	2
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	3
2.2 THE ORIGIN OF THE PANIYA TRIBE	3
2.3 THE PANIYA WOMENS	5
2.4 CUSTOMS AND RITUALS RELATED TO MARRIAGE AND DEATH	6
2.5 THE PANIYAS	7
2.6 TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD IN WAYANAD, KERALA; CHANGING PATTERNS	8
2.7 PANIYAS; THE LARGEST TRIBAL COMMUNITY	10
2.8 TOBACCO INITIATION AMONG THE PANIYA TRIBES OF WAYANAD	11
2.9 CONCLUSION	12
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	13

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	13
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	13
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	13
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	13
3.4 UNIT AND UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY	14
3.5 SAMPLING	14
3.6 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	15
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16
4.1 INTRODUCTION	17
4.2 EDUCATION	17
4.3 ANNUAL INCOME	18
4.4 RELIGION	19
4.5 GENDER	20
4.6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN	21
4.7 MEMBERS IN HOUSE	22
4.8 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS	23
4.9 AWARENESS ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION	24
4.10 WORKING DAYS IN A WEEK	25
4. 11 AWARE ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROJECTS ON CHILD EDUCATION	26
4.12 ECONOMIC SITUATION	27
4.13 LIVING SITUATION	28
4.14 HEALTH SITUATION	29
4.15 TYPE OF CHOOSING HOSPITAL	30
4.16 PARTICIPATION IN KUDUMBASREE PROGRAMME	31
4.17 TYPE OF THE USAGE OF PHONE	32
4.18 CONCLUSION	32
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	33
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	33
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	34

5.4 SUGGESTIONS	34
5.5 CONCLUSION	34
BIBLIOGRAPY	35
APPENDIX	38

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	INTRODUCTION	17
2	EDUCATION	18
3	ANNUAL INCOME	19
4	RELIGION	20
5	GENDER	21
6	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	22
7	MEMBERS IN HOUSE	23
8	OCCUPATIONAL STATUS	24
9	AWARENESS ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION	25
10	WORKING DAYS IN A WEEK	26
11	AWARE ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROJECTS ON CHILD EDUCATION	27
12	ECONOMIC SITUATION	28
13	LIVING SITUATION	29
14	HEALTH SITUATION	30
15	TYPE OF CHOOSING HOSPITAL	31
16	PARTICIPATION IN KUDUMBASREE PROGRAMME	32
17	TYPE OF THE USAGE OF PHONE	33

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Through this chapter 1, the statement of the problem, title of the study, objectives, relevance of the study, and the chapterization is also included.

Chapter 1 is a very important one in the well going of a research study.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study examines the lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Lifestyle changes among paniya tribes at noolpuzha panchayath, wayanad.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- To study about the main lifestyle changes of Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat, Wayanad.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study about the lifestyle of Paniya tribes at Wayanad.
- To study about the present situation of them.
- To study about the cultural activities.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The relevance of the study is to find out the changes that happened in the lifestyle of Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat Wayanad. Majority of the tribes are situated in Wayanad is Paniyas. So the researcher chose the lifestyle changes that happened among them.

1.4 CHAPTERIZATION

The research is composed of 5 chapters with its contents and descriptions of each title.

They are the following:

CHAPTER – 1

The first chapter gives a brief introduction including, statement of the problem , title of the study, objective, significance, chapterization, conclusion and all adequate information so as to introduce the present topic of research.

CHAPTER – 2

The second chapter gives a brief review on the earlier studies. This chapter contains the importance and various aspects given by various authors and writers.

CHAPTER – 3

The third chapter describes methodology of the study, description of the samples and sampling procedures, the tool used, the data collection procedures adopted and the statistical techniques used for the analysis of the data.

CHAPTER – 4

This chapter discusses the analysis and interpretation of results which stands as the report of the research study.

CHAPTER – 5

The fifth provides the salient findings and the suggestions for future study will be discussed in this chapter. It concludes the research and is followed by reference and appendices which contain the tools used for the study.

1.5 CONCLUSION

The study is about the lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat Wayanad. The study is to understand the main changes happening in the lifestyle of Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat, Wayanad. Through this chapter the researcher gets an idea about the subject.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic .The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research.

2.2 THE ORIGIN OF THE PANIYA TRIBE

The Paniya tribe is found in Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala, and adjoining districts of Coorg in Karnataka and the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu. Majority of the entire Paniya population of South India inhabit Wayanad. According to the Census of 2011, there are 15,876 families of Paniya in Wayanad, contributing to a population of 69,116.

The term Paniya/Paniyan/Paniyar essentially means ‘someone who does work’ or ‘laborer’. Likely, this name also suggests their social standing, as a community who does work for their landlords. Historically, Pania’s have been agrestic slaves who worked in the agricultural field of the janmis or landlords.

There are multiple legends and folklore associated with the origins of the Pania’s. They themselves suggest that they come from a place called Ippimala, a hilltop, where there lived only two individuals, a man and a woman. They believe that they were brother and sister above their torso, and below the torso, different individuals. The Paniyas believe that they are descendants of this couple from Ippimala. This couple, known as Ippimala Muttasi and Ippimala Mutappe in local language, is revered by the Paniya. No evidence to support this tale has been found, and hence the story remains a part of the legend.

Another suggestion about the origin of the Paniyas came from Edgar Thurston, a British administrator who documented the ethnography of people of South India in the early part of the twentieth century. He suggested that the Paniyas have similar racial features to that of Africans. The theory suggested that they were shipwrecked on the Malabar coast. Another theory also suggests that the Paniyas were brought as workers

to Wayanad by a king in Malabar. However, both these theories have been discarded due to lack of evidence to verify these claims.

Occupation

Though the origin of the community is largely debatable, it is true that the community of Pania's served local landlords as agricultural laborers. This type of labor provided by the Pania's for the jammers is known as kundalini or bonded labor. The buying and selling of these agrestic slaves used to happen at an annual temple festival at Valliyurkaavu, in Mananthavady, Wayanad. The goddess at Valliyooru is also worshiped by the Paniyas and other tribal communities of Wayanad, such as the Adiyas, thus ensuring religious sanction. From among the Paniyas who assembled at the temple festival, the jammers bought laborers at a price the former believed to be fair—an amount of 10 or 30 INR was given to the chosen laborer, and he was bound to work for the same jammi at a meager wage. A Paniya was required to pledge the members of his family against a money loan (the initial payment made by the landlord to the Paniya laborer), and until he cleared the debt, the members of his family were bound to work for the jammi from whom loan was taken. The Paniyas believed that the wrath of the goddess would fall on the one who dared to break the contract with their master, and hence, they accepted this arrangement without protest.

These landlords, while they may have treated Pania's as slaves, also used to engage with them during festivals, such as during the Malayalam New Year, Vishu, which falls in the month of April, by making contributions and gifts. During this time, the jammers gave a certain quantity of paddy to their Paniya servant, the acceptance of which meant the laborer could not leave the master that year. The jammers also gave the women new clothes for festive occasions as a mark of charity.

This system of bonded labor came to an end in 1975 with the abolition of the same by the Kerala state government. Today, though the Pania's still work in the fields of landed farmers, they are wage laborers working on agricultural fields of landholding farmers near their tribal colonies. (Fig. 2) The men get paid about 600 INR for the work they do, while the women only get 350 INR. In addition to being agricultural laborers, they also have the option of being part of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee programme, where an individual in a household gets employment for 100 days or more or takes up odd jobs for the village community nearby. The Paniya women work as maidservants in the houses of farmers living close to their tribal colonies.

2.3 THE PANIYA WOMENS

The Paniya women also wear neck pieces made of beads of various colors. These neckpieces, ballikkale and panathaali, are of specific lengths. The panathaali is a sacred jewellery that is worn only on auspicious occasions by women. Holes are made on the coins that the Paniya women receive for their labor, and these are strung together along with beads and worn as a necklace. The number of coins on the neck piece suggests the amount of work that they did; the more the number, the more the work they have done. Mud School is yet another type of necklace worn by the Paniya tribes. Today, there are not many women who wear these traditional jewellerys, except one or two of the oldest. Some even have resorted to wearing modern jewelry, mostly bought from fancy stores in the town.

Folk Performances of the Paniya Tribes and their Instruments

There are two main traditional ceremonial performances associated with Paniya culture—Vattakali and Kambalakali. Other than these, there is also Mari Theyyam, a ritual performance in which a person, usually a man, is worshiped by the people around him while he takes on the form of ‘theyyam’, an embodiment of the goddess he is paying respects to.

Vattakali, a form of dance performance, literally means a performance in a circle. As the name suggests, this is performed by women who form a circle and dance rhythmically to the sound of the thudi (a small, drum-like instrument resembling a damru) played by three men. The performance is usually accompanied with singing by the women, and the songs usually are sung to tease one of the women dancing with them, or one of the men playing the instrument.

Kambala Kali is the performance associated with Kambala Natty, the paddy replanting ritual. Kambalakkali was performed on the paddy fields of the jemes, where the women engaged in planting paddy to the rhythm of thudi and cheeni (a pipe-like instrument). Kambalakkali is not performed as a ritual anymore, as the system of bonded labor has ended and the Paniyas no longer work as agricultural laborers in many cases. However, recently, in October 2018, this practice was recreated in the paddy field, with about hundreds of Paniya laborers gathered in the field, planting paddy.

Today, Vattakali and Kambalakali are performed on stage or in special settings meant to promote tribal art performances.

Musical instruments

Thudi: This musical instrument is an integral part of the Paniya tribe, and is a part of all their folk performances. While the wooden portion of the thudi is made of a jackfruit tree's trunk, the skin for the drum is made of goatskin. Earlier, they were made using the skin of monkeys and wild goats. There are various forms of playing the thudi; each being specific to a particular event.
Cheeni: Cheeni is another important instrument belonging to the community. (Fig. 8) It is also known as peeki or kuzhal. The instrument has three parts—a long pipe with air-columns in the middle, a bowl-like part at the top, and a vase-like part at the bottom. These three parts are assembled while playing the cheeni. Each part is made of different kinds of wood. Also, there are different types of cheenis, some are just a single straight pipe.

2.4 CUSTOMS AND RITUALS RELATED TO MARRIAGE AND DEATH

Marriage.: Linguists like P. Somasekharan Nair, who studied the community in the late 1970s, suggest that the Paniyas practice endogamy, and are monogamous. The decision to get a girl and a boy engaged in marriage is done with the approval of the headman. Among the Paniyas, the prospective groom is supposed to pay a price to the family of the bride, or the bride in some cases, before the wedding. In case he is unable to pay the price, he can be of service in any other way to the parents of the bride. In addition to this, there is also the idea of giving presents to the family of the bride, especially to her mother, and it is an important tradition of a Paniya wedding, and the inability to do so results in, in many cases, the bride being taken back to her parents' house. The wedding ceremony usually takes place in the evening, at the house of the bride, which includes Vattakali performances as well. Even today, the wedding ceremony of the Paniyas is as elaborate an affair as it was in the past, which involves the coming together of village people from around the colonies

Death and burial: A deceased person is buried by the Paniyas. The seventh day following the death involves a ceremonial dancing and singing performance at the grave. The close family members of the deceased also maintain abstinence till the sixteenth day after death of an individual, during which they avoid consuming meat or

fish. However, today, the traditional practices are gradually being replaced by locally standardized Hindu practices.

Paniya Language

The Paniya dialect, or Paniyabhasha, is a mixture of Malayalam, Tamil and Tulu. To communicate among themselves, they still use this language; to outsiders, they speak in fluent Malayalam. The young generation today can read and write in Malayalam and communicate with each other in Malayalam, using Paniyabhasha only to talk to elders.

Embracing a Modern Life

From having been bonded, landless laborers, the Paniya tribe has seen many changes with time. The younger generation responds positively to social changes. Children attend schools; girls attend school with boys, and engage with education as much as the boys do. They have higher aspiration levels compared to the previous generation. While this remains as a sign of progress, there are a lot of school dropouts among them—a matter of grave concern amongst local self-governments (Panchayats), school authorities and tribal development departments. However, the fact remains that the Paniya people form the most deprived segment of the population of Wayanad, and majority of them are still landless. Though welfare measures have been provided, they have not yielded the intended results.

2.5 THE PANIYAS

Paniyan means ‘worker’ as they were supposed to have been the workers of non-tribes. They have an interesting hierarchy. In olden days, Paniya settlement had a headman called ‘kuttan’ appointed by the landlord. Next in the rank of Kuttan was the ‘Mudali’ who is the head of the family. Any major decisions of the family were taken by Mudali. Both ‘Kuttan’ and ‘Mudali’ are called ‘Mooppanmar’. Paniyas follow monogamy practice. Widow remarriage is allowed. The Paniyas have only a crude idea of religion. Their major deity called ‘Kali’ is believed to be malignant and powerful. They also worship the Banyan tree. They hesitate to cut such trees and it is believed that if anyone attempts to cut them, they fall sick.

Paniya tribes are the inhabitants of southern Kerala, especially in the regions of Wayanad, Kozhikode, Kannur and Malappuram. They belong to the Dravidian language family they have their own language known as Paniya language. Paniya is the largest scheduled tribe in Kerala. In native language the word Paniya means worker or laborer in general, and they are supposed to have been the workers of non-tribal people.

Turning back to the history they were literally slaves in the feudal system. They worked as agricultural laborers; they believed that they were the original inhabitants of Kerala. Based on the view of Das (2017) “Paniyas are the dark-skinned tribe, short in nature with broad noses and curly or wavy hair” [2] Figure-2 Their appearance has lot of varieties from other tribes, single long cloth wrapped around their waist is the male dressing style, and woman who cover or wrap their entire body by using one long cloth and other piece of cloth. One belt called áрати’is tied around their waist. In the puberty ceremony the girl who wore ‘chela’ (a kind of sari) and belt must be in red color.

2.6 TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD IN WAYANAD, KERALA; CHANGING PATTERNS

Livelihood was always a point of concern for the policy makers and researchers. According to [3]it would be very interesting to highlight the tribal interactions and changing livelihood patterns as at present they cannot take up their traditional occupations due to several factors and are engaged as wage laborers in nearby estates. They have also started migrating to outside states resulting in culture change and occupation patterns. The emergence of industry and market economy has disturbed the age old tribal and nature relation according to [4]. As compared to the past times the dependence of tribes on the forest based livelihood is tapering away. This study has attempted to reveal the present livelihood strategies of the tribals and various socio-economic factors influencing it. Various livelihood activities engaged by the tribal households were grouped into three categories viz., agriculture and livestock rearing, forest activities (forest works, NTFP collection, watchers and forest guards) and non-forest activities (wage labor and Government jobs). Kattumakkan is one of the primitive tribes of Kerala, found significantly in Wayanad. As their name denotes, the Kattunaickka were the kings of the jungle regions engaged in the collection and gathering of forest products. They are known as ‘Ten Kurumar’ since they collect honey from the forest. They have all the physical features of a hilltribe. Along with NTFP collection they are also engaged in agriculture as well as agriculture labor. They are the major community engaged in honey collection in Wayanad. More than 50%of this tribe depends on fuel food alone as an energy source reveals their high dependence on forest ecosystems. The income distribution among these PVTG groups revealed that 62%of their income came from non-forest activities which clearly revealed their

lower participation in forest related occupations now. Forest activities contributed to only 29% of their annual income. Lack of interest among the new generation in forest related occupation, lack of skill, high risk and lower returns were the major reasons for the tapered interest in forest activities. A wide majority of tribes in the state of Kerala hail from the Paniya tribe. They inhabit the regions of Wayanad and the adjacent parts of Kannur and Malappuram. The Paniyas were sold along with plantations by the landlords as bonded laborers. Higher castes were employing them as professional coffee thieves. Paniyas are the most marginalized and deprived community among the tribes in Wayanad due to their inherent socio-economic backwardness since colonial period. If we look into the income distribution of these communities, 78% of their income came from non-forest activities alone. From an earlier period they were the laborers in plantations. Even now they continue to engage in labor activities. Only 19% of their income comes from forest even though they are skillful in forest collection.

Income distribution of the tribal households in general indicated their decreasing dependence on the traditional livelihood options like agriculture & livestock and forest activities (NTFP collection, forest conservation works, watchers and promoters etc.). For both the communities this scenario was indifferent that non forest activity contributed to more than 50% of annual income. The dependence on non-forest activities was highest among the Paniya tribe, socio-economically weak among all of them. Paniyas are the least land holding community among all. Wage labor was the major income source under non forest sources. Due to their low educational background and poor social status, even after the concerted efforts of the government they are still the most backward among all of them. Among the four, Kattunaicka also showed a decreasing dependency on forest activities. Even though the majority of them were engaged in NTFP collection the income generation was not sufficiently contributing to the total income.

5. Factors affecting the livelihood strategies They reported that in recent years, land resources alone have not been able to provide food and livelihood security for the tribal households and it resulted in seasonal migration under distress. In [5] in order to assess the influence of various socio-economic factors on the livelihood strategies of tribals, multinomial logistic regression was employed. Livelihood strategies were grouped into three, forest activities, non-forest activities and agriculture & livestock rearing. Based on this, households were categorized into three; Group 1 included households whose major

income comes from agriculture and livestock: Group 2 consisted of households whose major income comes from forest activities and Group 3 with more than 50% income from non-forest activities. Group 2 was taken as the base category. It was observed that independent factors such as age, education, individual land ownership, household asset structure, and annual household's income had a significant impact on the livelihood strategies of tribal households.

2.7 PANIYAS ; THE LARGEST TRIBAL COMMUNITY

The indigenous populations of India are some of the most backward and marginalized communities. The lack of awareness regarding health or risks to health among these communities has resulted in grave concerns regarding their health determinants. Oral health is no exception to this and perhaps more neglected than general health. One of the major risk factors for poor oral health among these tribes is the extensive use of tobacco (Mohindra et al., 2010).

Wayanad, a hilly district in northern Kerala is home to several tribal communities. Paniya tribes constitute the largest tribal community in Wayanad and the word 'Paniya' translates to 'Laborer' or 'people who does physical work' (Manojan, 2018). These tribes with a history of enslavement are currently facing extreme marginalization due to lack of social integration and literacy. They are also reported to be less likely to avail scheduled tribe benefits offered by the government compared to other tribes. Their health determinants are poor due to low rates of health care utilization and underreporting of health conditions (Mohindra et al., 2006).

The prevalence of tobacco usage and related oral mucosal lesions is alarmingly high amongst the Paniya tribes of Wayanad when compared to the general population (Deepa et al., 2013). The use of chewable forms of tobacco is very rampant in these communities, particularly among the female population. This is in stark contrast to the rest of the Indian population wherein the use of tobacco by a woman is considered culturally unacceptable. The age of initiation of tobacco use among this population is as early as 16 years (Janakiram et al., 2013). Previous research has indicated that in tribal communities comparable to Paniyas, tobacco initiation may be attributed to familial influence, peer influence, lower perceived smokeless tobacco harm, societal norms and culture (McCleary-Sills et al., 2010; Johnston et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Subramaniam et al., 2015; Valsan et al., 2016; Chaffe et al., 2019). The implications

of tobacco use are many among Paniyas, ranging from health risks to financial burden. Often, addiction is so severe that a significant proportion of the household income is spent on alcohol and tobacco (Mohindra et al., 2010).

Any tobacco control program in a community like Paniyas should start with a sound knowledge of the determinants for initiation of this habit. Most of the existent research in this field focuses on estimating prevalence and enumerating risk factors for tobacco chewing. Very few studies have focused on factors leading to the initiation of smokeless tobacco use. Therefore, a qualitative dimension becomes critical to explore how and why a marginalized community has succumbed to tobacco extensively, keeping in mind the cultural and social factors existent in this population. Hence the current study was designed to explore the perceptions of smokeless tobacco initiation among the Paniya tribes of Wayanad.

2.8 TOBACCO INITIATION AMONG THE PANIYA TRIBES OF WAYANAD.

The indigenous populations of India are some of the most backward and marginalized communities. The lack of awareness regarding health or risks to health among these communities has resulted in grave concerns regarding their health determinants. Oral health is no exception to this and perhaps more neglected than general health. One of the major risk factors for poor oral health among these tribes is the extensive use of tobacco (Mohindra et al., 2010).

Wayanad, a hilly district in northern Kerala is home to several tribal communities. Paniya tribes constitute the largest tribal community in Wayanad and the word ‘Paniya’ translates to ‘Laborer’ or ‘people who does physical work’ (Manojan, 2018). These tribes with a history of enslavement are currently facing extreme marginalization due to lack of social integration and literacy. They are also reported to be less likely to avail scheduled tribe benefits offered by the government compared to other tribes. Their health determinants are poor due to low rates of health care utilization and underreporting of health conditions (Mohindra et al., 2006).

The prevalence of tobacco usage and related oral mucosal lesions is alarmingly high amongst the Paniya tribes of Wayanad when compared to the general population (Deepa et al., 2013). The use of chewable forms of tobacco is very rampant in these communities, particularly among the female population. This is in stark contrast to the rest of the Indian population wherein the use of tobacco by a woman is considered

culturally unacceptable. The age of initiation of tobacco use among this population is as early as 16 years (Janakiram et al., 2013). Previous research has indicated that in tribal communities comparable to Paniyas, tobacco initiation may be attributed to familial influence, peer influence, lower perceived smokeless tobacco harm, societal norms and culture (McCleary-Sills et al., 2010; Johnston et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Subramaniyam et al., 2015; Valsan et al., 2016; Chaffe et al., 2019). The implications of tobacco use are many among Paniyas, ranging from health risks to financial burden. Often, addiction is so severe that a significant proportion of the household income is spent on alcohol and tobacco (Mohindra et al., 2010).

Any tobacco control program in a community like Paniyas should start with a sound knowledge of the determinants for initiation of this habit. Most of the existent research in this field focuses on estimating prevalence and enumerating risk factors for tobacco chewing. Very few studies have focused on factors leading to the initiation of smokeless tobacco use. Therefore, a qualitative dimension becomes critical to explore how and why a marginalized community has succumbed to tobacco extensively, keeping in mind the cultural and social factors existent in this population. Hence the current study was designed to explore the perceptions of smokeless tobacco initiation among the Paniya tribes of Wayanad.

2.9 CONCLUSION

Through this chapter, the reviews that are mainly done by other researchers about this subject are mainly included in this chapter. Through these reviews the researcher get an idea about the topic and its specific areas.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A research methodology encompasses the way in which you intend to carry out your research. This includes how you plan to tackle things like collection methods, statistical analysis, participant observation, and more. The purpose of a research methodology is to explain the reasoning behind your approach to your research. The study focuses on lifestyle changes among tribes.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

LIFESTYLE

Someone's way of living the things that a person or particular group of people usually do. (Cambridge dictionary)

CHANGES

To exchange one thing for another thing, especially of a similar type.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

LIFESTYLE

The permanent habit of a person.

CHANGES

Developments of particular things.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

A researcher chooses a framework method and technique to be used and applied in the research process. This framework is usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the topic that is the subject of the research.

3.4 UNIT AND UNIVERS OF THE STUDY

UNIT

A Paniya tribe in Noolpuzha panchayat in Wayanad.

UNIVERSAL

Paniya tribes in Noolpuzha panchayat Wayanad.

3.5 SAMPLING

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make satisfied inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. The researcher uses cluster sampling, which divides a population into smaller groups known as clusters. They then randomly selected among these clusters to form a sample.

3.6 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data gathered from questionnaires. Secondary sources are data collected from websites, books, and journals.

3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary data was collected from tribes in Noolpuzha with the support of a questionnaire.

Secondary data is collected through reviewing books, journals, research studies, articles etc.....

3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used a questionnaire as a method of data collection. The researcher visited tribes in Noolpuzha, Wayanad in order to gather information.

3.9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users to format, organize and calculate data in a spreadsheet programme from Microsoft and make information easier to view as data is added or changed.

3.10 CONCLUSION

Through chapter 3, the researcher gets an idea about the collection of data and its methods. And get an idea about research designs, units and universes of study.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, and is used in different business, science, and social science domains. In today's business world, data analysis plays a role in making decisions more scientifically and helping businesses operate more effectively. Here is the data analysis about the lifestyle changes among tribes.

4.2.1 EDUCATION

SI.NO	EDUCATION	PERCENTAGE
1.	PLUS, TWO	9.7%
2.	SSLC	25.8%
3.	BELOW 10 TH	64.5%

TABLE NO. 1

Here the data is showing the education of the tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat. The percentage of SSLC passed students are mainly the majority and the 2nd standard qualified peoples also have the second majority. And the other plus one ,degree ,5th, 4th, and the 7th have no majority.

4.2.2 ANNUAL INCOME

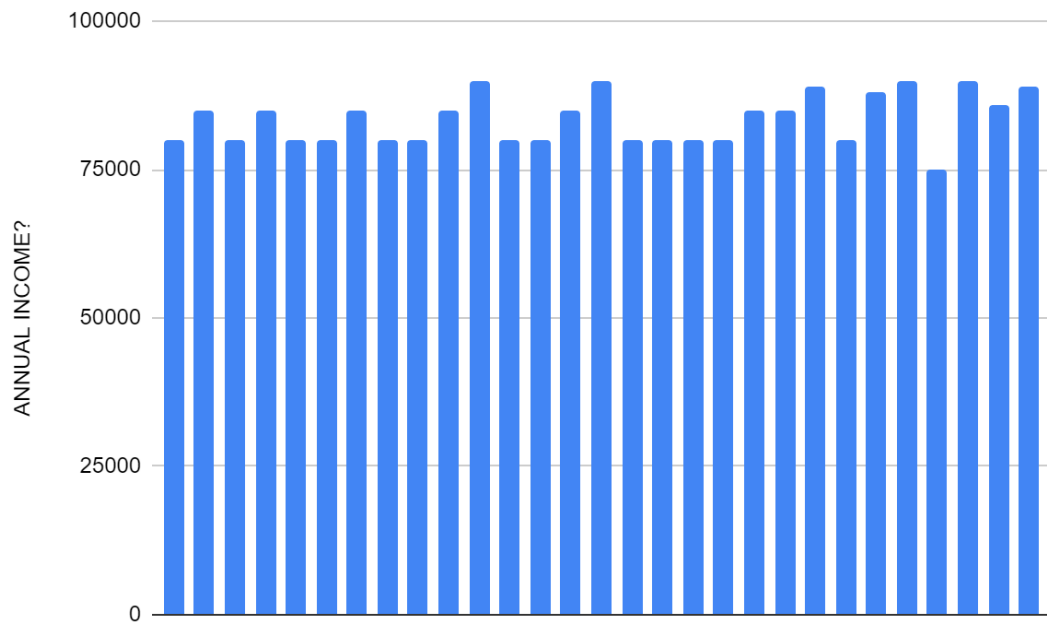


FIGURE NO.2

As per the above graph suggests the average income of the tribal people in Paniya under 80000. This indicates that they are below the poverty line and more natural resources depending on nature. This is because most of them are illiterate and unemployed. The income can affect a family's situation in different ways.

4.2.3 RELIGION

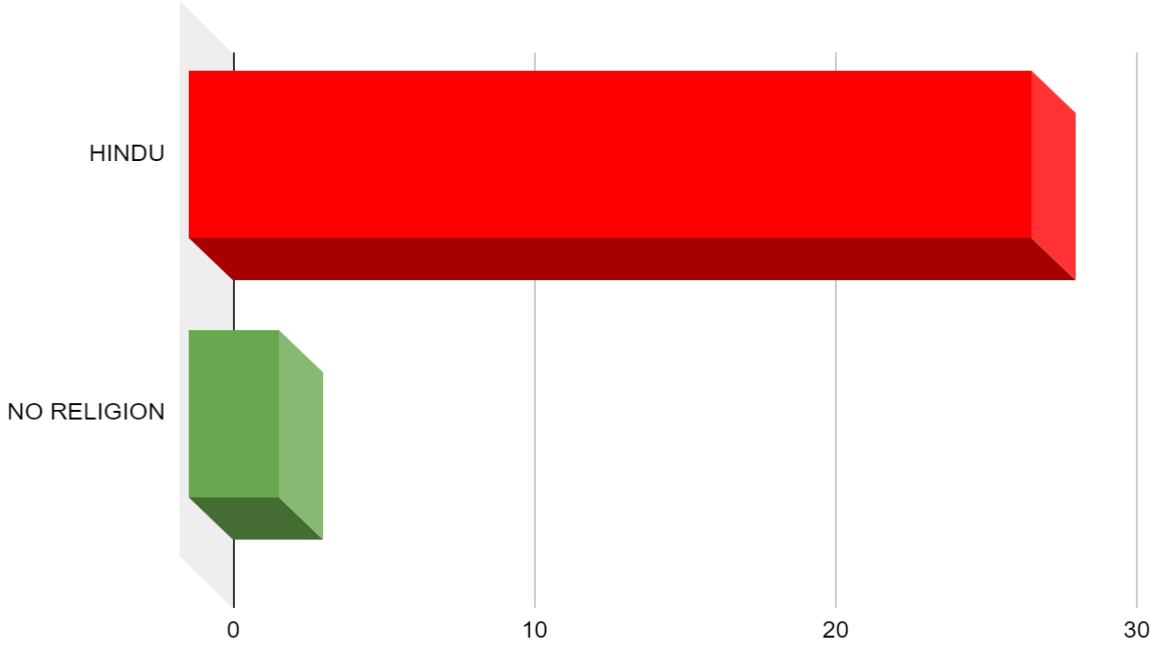


FIGURE NO .3

As per the above graph suggests, the majority of respondents of this community do belong to Hindu religion. Here religion can be considered as a leading factor in lifestyle changes and development of a community. 90.3% of Hindus and 9.7% of tribes have no religion.

4.2.4 GENDER

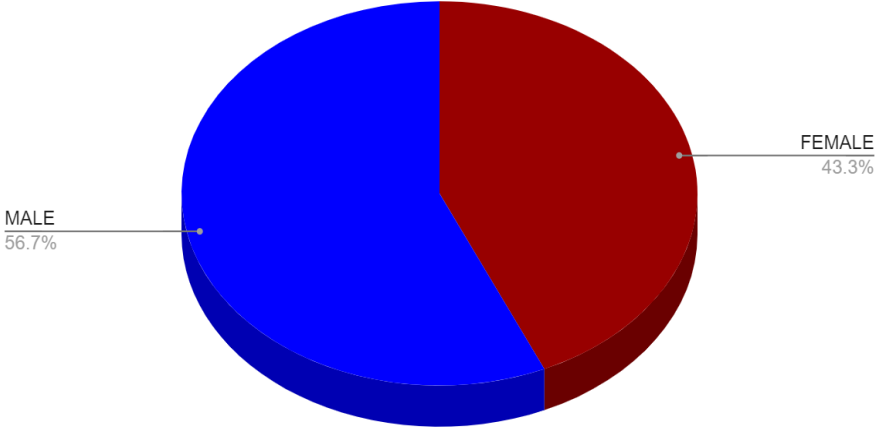


FIGURE NO.4.

As per the above pie chart suggests, here 58.6% of the respondents are males and rest of the 41.1% of them are females. Gender plays a crucial role in the lifestyle changes of a community.

4.2.5 NUMBER OF CHILDREN

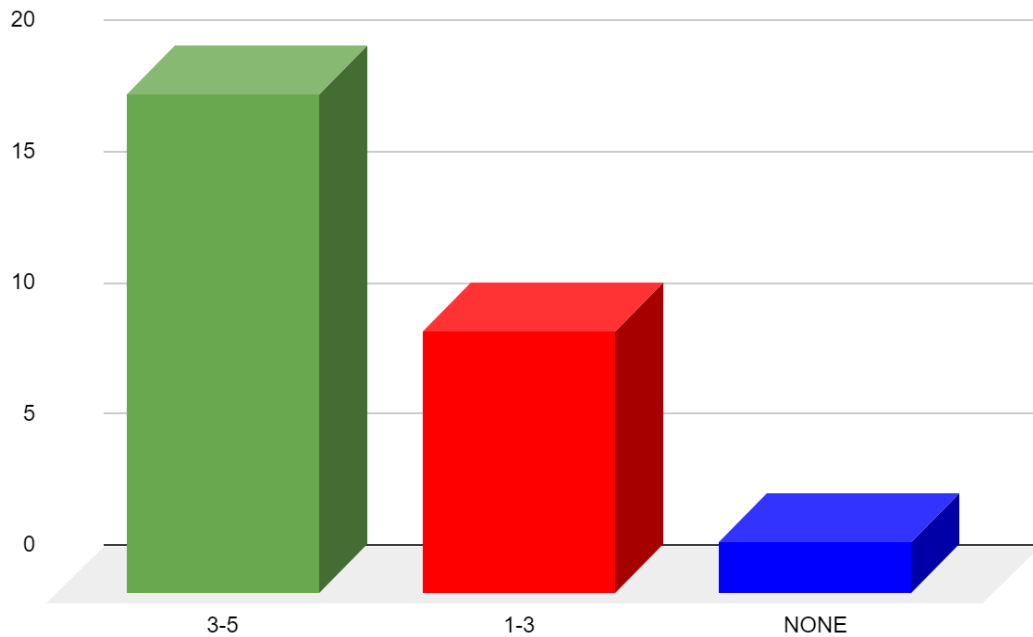


FIGURE NO.5

As per the above graph suggests,76.7% of the respondents are having a minimum of 1-3 children and 20% of the respondents are having about 3 – 5 children and the rest of the respondents do not have any children. Here we can say that children can be a changing factor in people’s lifestyle as they change a lot in the day-to-day life of parents and family members.

4.2.6 MEMBERS IN HOUSE

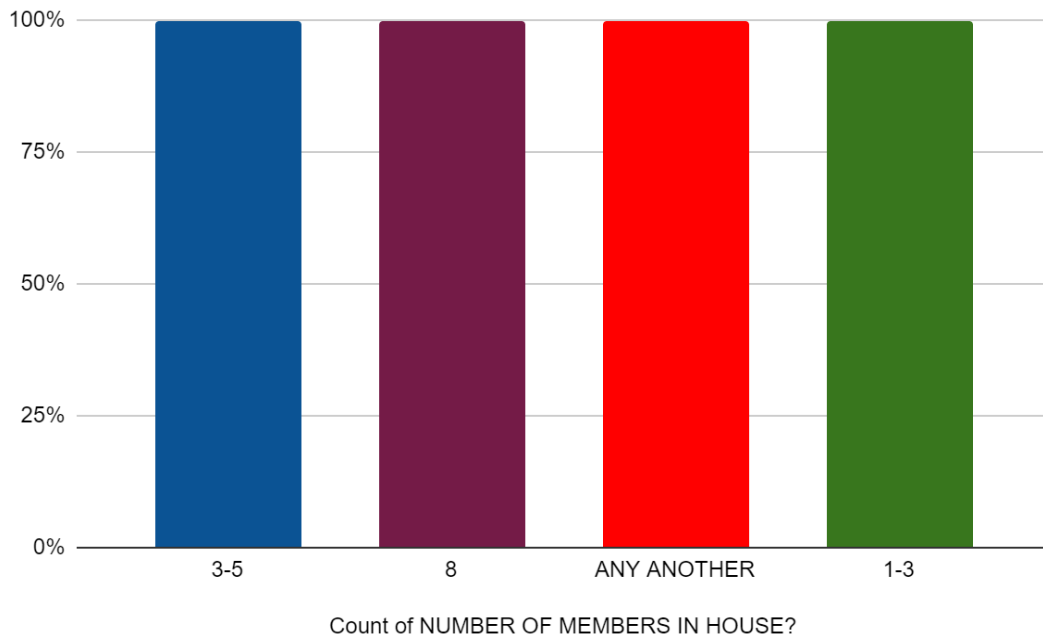


FIGURE NO. 6

As per the above graph suggests, 66.7% of respondents have 3-5 members in their house whereas 3.3% of the respondents have almost 8 members in their house and 3.3% of them have 1-3 members in their family and 26.7% of respondents have more than 8 members in their family. More members in a family can sometimes cause maladjustments in proper functioning. Hence, we can say that the increase or decrease in the no. of family members can cause certain lifestyle changes among tribal people.

4.2.7 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

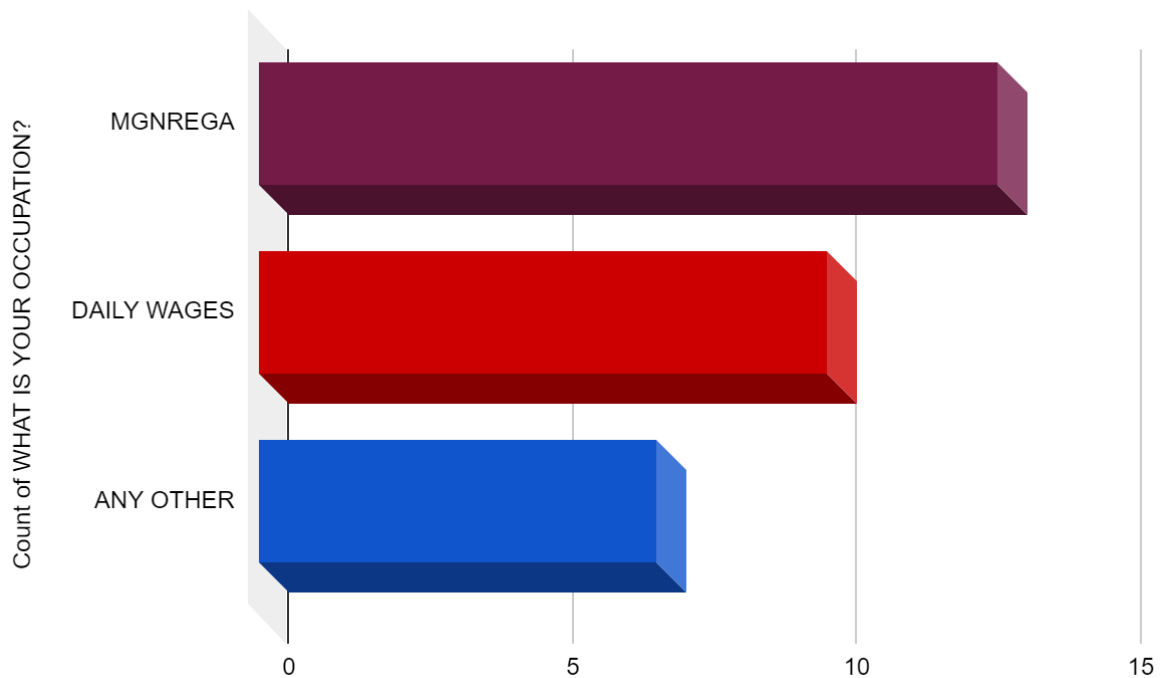


FIGURE NO.7

As per the above graph suggests, 43.3% of the respondents are working in the MGNREGA sector whereas 33.3% of them are daily working people and the rest of the population 23.3% of them work in different sectors other than MGNREGA and daily wage occupation. Here we can say that most of the tribal people are working as daily wage workers other than in government sectors or private sectors. Hence, we can say that tribal people's occupation is mainly concentrated in daily wage sectors. And now there is a tendency to go for MGNREGA more.

4.2.8 AWARENESS ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

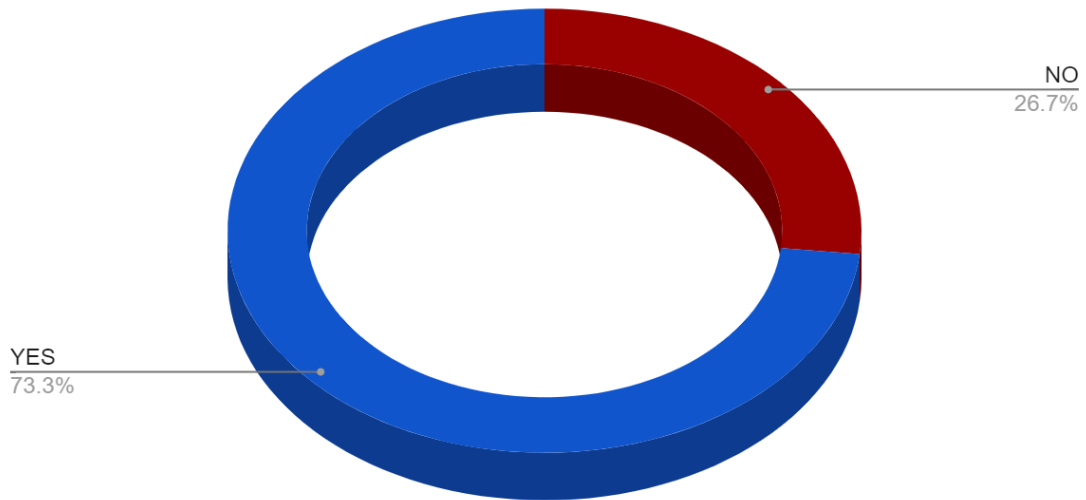


FIGURE NO.8

As per the above graph suggests, 73.3% of the respondents say that they are aware about the importance of education in our day-to-day life as it can make major changes in people's life whereas 23.7% of the respondents say that they are unaware of education's importance. Since education is a leading factor and something which provides stability in life, people are becoming aware of the need for knowledge in their life. Hence, we can say that the majority of the respondents are aware of the education's importance in their life. And here there is a positive response that most of them are showing an interest to go for the minimum level of education purpose.

4.2.9 WORKING DAYS IN A WEEK

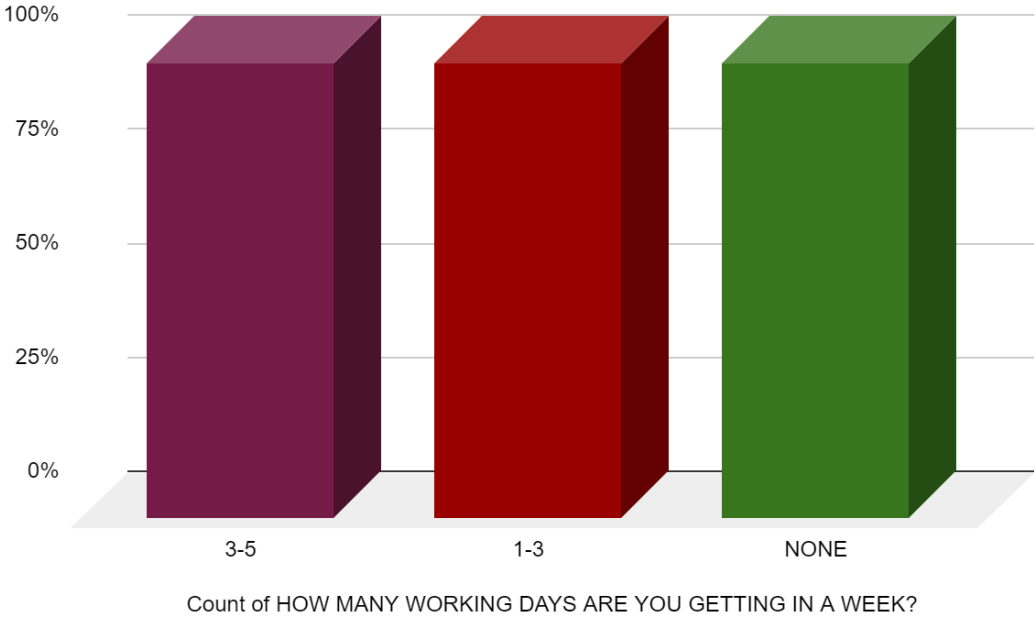


FIGURE NO.9

As per the above graph suggests,60.0% of the respondents say that they are frequently getting 3-5 days in a week and 33.3% of them are getting at least 1-3 days in a week whereas 6.7% of them are not even getting any work in a week. Here we can see that the majority of the population is getting a maximum of 3-5 days in a week which can help the tribes to live a normal life with less poverty. Hence we may say that employment is uniformly distributed largely in different areas of the community .

4.2.10 AWARE ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROJECTS ON CHILD EDUCATION

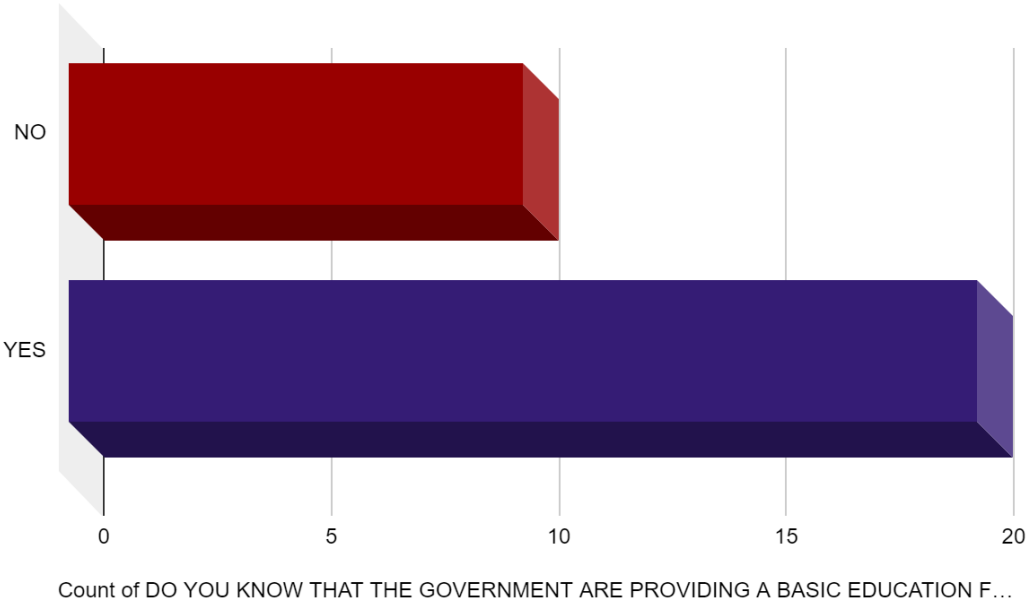


FIGURE NO.10

As per the above graph suggests,66.7% of the respondents say that they are aware of the various governmental projects which provide compulsory education to every child in Kerala whereas 33.3% of them say that they are unaware of the government projects which provide education to each and every child in Kerala. Without education there will be unemployment,shorter lifespan, and poor health conditions. Here we can say that most of the respondents are aware of the education’s importance and about the various government projects which support compulsory education, and there is a positive change.

4.2.11 ECONOMIC SITUATION

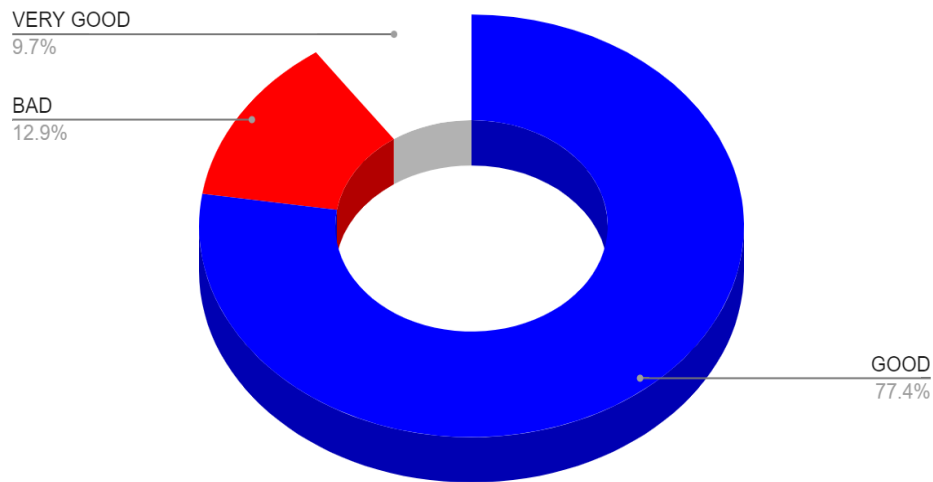


FIGURE NO.11

As per the above graph 77.4 tribes belong to a good economic situation. And the other 12.9% of tribes belong to the bad situation. And the only 9.7% were only belongs to the very good situation. This means that they are getting enough support from the government.

4.2.12 LIVING SITUATION

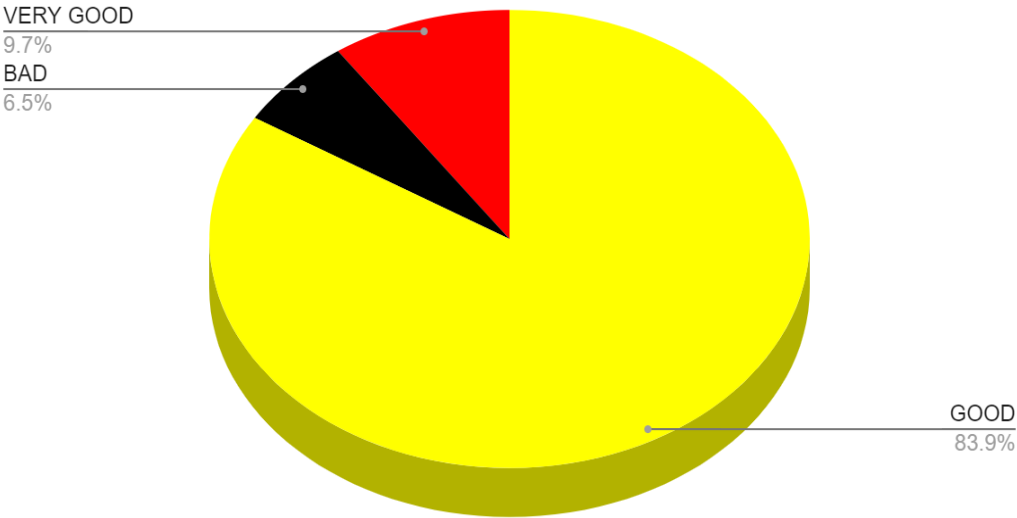


FIGURE NO.12

As per the graph above most of the tribes belonged to a good living situation. And the other 9.7% of tribes belonged to a very good living situation. And the other few 6.5 Only coming from a bad living situation.

4.2.13 HEALTH SITUATION

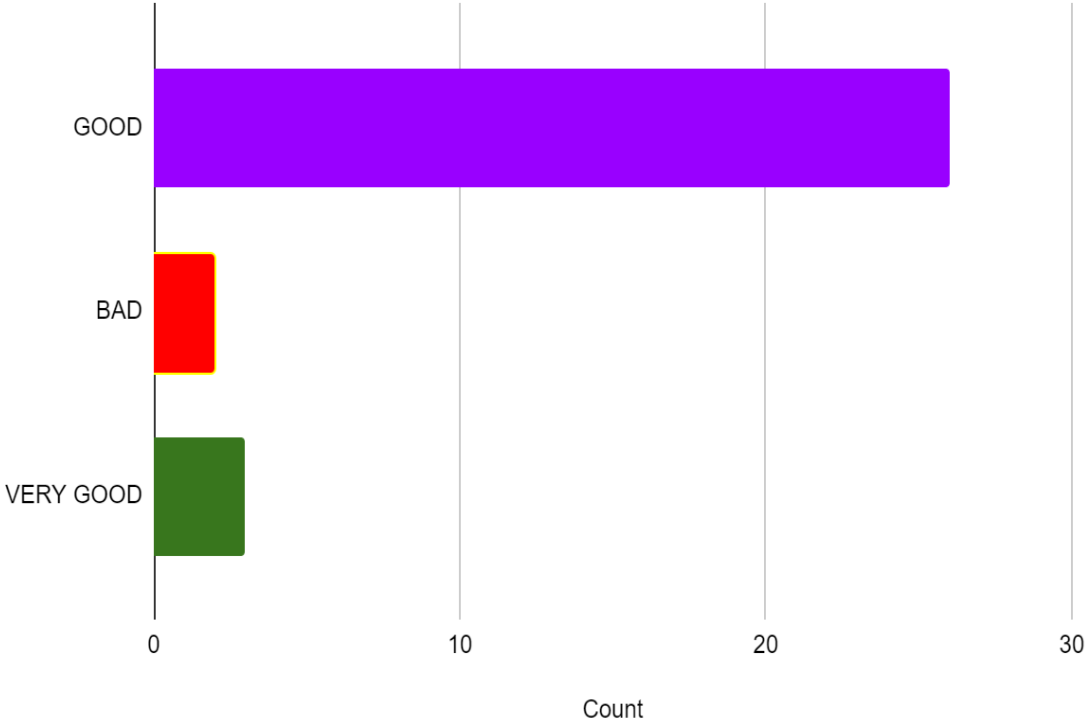


FIGURE NO.13

As the graph above shows, the majority of the tribes belonged to a good health situation(83.9%). And the other 9.7% of tribes belonged to a very good health situation.And the few 6.5% of tribes only belonged to a bad living situation.

4.2. 14 TYPE OF CHOOSING HOSPITAL

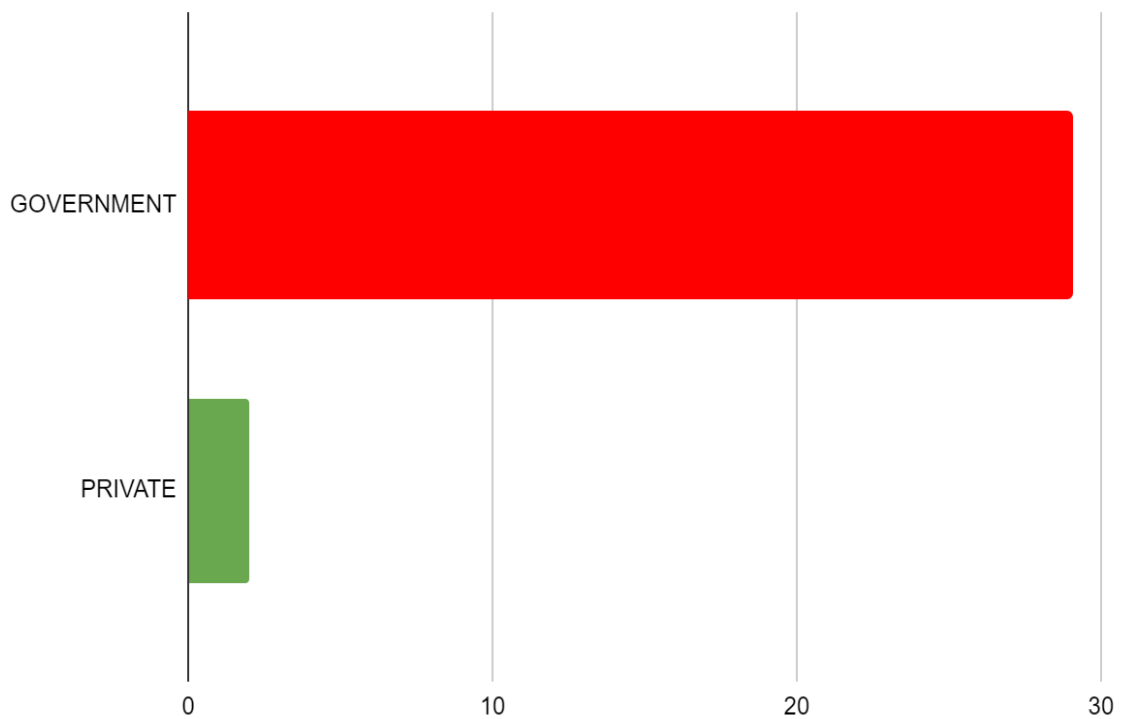


FIGURE NO.14

As per the graph given above, 93.5% of tribes are choosing the government hospital while they have a health issue. And the other 6.5% only were choosing the private hospital for their treatment.

4.2.15 PARTICIPATION IN KUDUMBASREE PROGRAMME

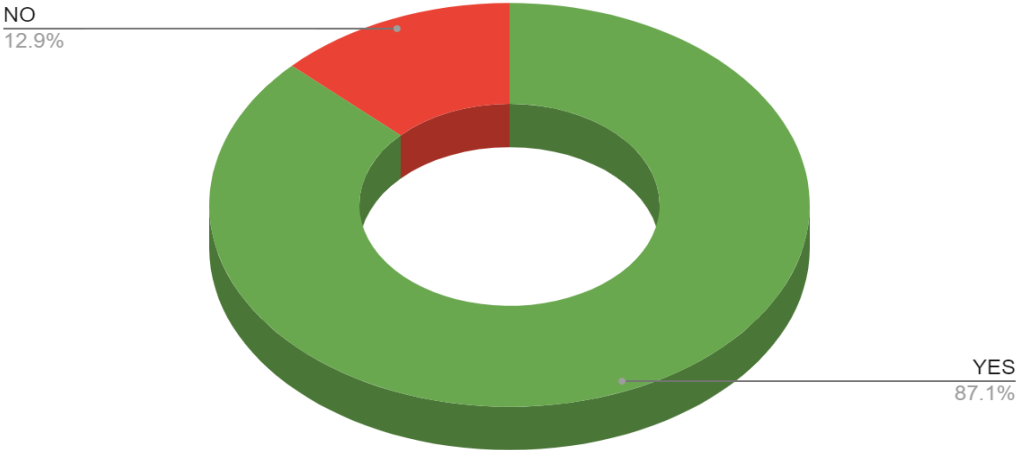


FIGURE NO.15

As per the graph above 87.1% of tribes were participating in the kudumbasree programme. And the other 12.9% of tribes were only parting in the kudumbasree programme.

4.2.16 TYPE OF THE USAGE OF PHONE

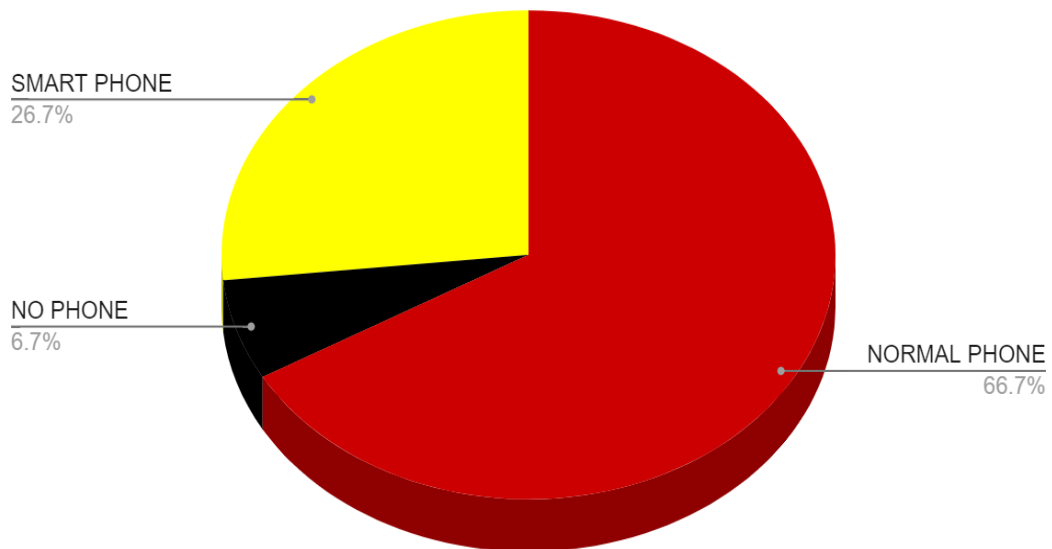


FIGURE NO.16

As per the graph above, 66.7% of tribes are using a normal phone. And 26.7% of tribes are using smartphones. And the other 6.7% only have no phone.

CONCLUSION

Through chapter 4, the researcher gets the data about the lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat. And find out the main findings about the lifestyle changes among them.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher has weaved ideas from research studies and findings of present study. Here are the findings and suggestions about the “lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat, Wayanad”.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The study indicates that the majority of the respondents do not have a basic education. But a few of them are educated.
2. The study indicates that the majority of the respondents are of the “Hindu” religion.
3. Most of the respondents are males and there were also females and the most majority of the tribes were males in this colony.
4. Most of the tribes have 3-5 children and they are getting the support of the Government.
5. The study indicates that the majority of the tribes were doing the (MGNREGA), and they are getting enough working days.
6. Most of them are aware about the importance of education, but they are not utilizing the opportunities that are provided from the part of Government.
7. The study indicates that the majority of tribes had a better economic situation. It means that the majority of the tribes were getting enough work in a week.
8. Majority of them have a good living situation and few of them have only a bad living situation.
9. The study indicates that the majority of the tribes have a better living condition.
10. The study indicates that the majority of the tribes are choosing the “Government” hospital, if they have a health issue.
11. The study indicates that the majority of the tribes are participating in the kudumbasree program.

- 12.** The study indicates that the majority of the tribes are using a normal phone. And few of them are using a smartphone and the other few have no mobile phone also.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experience in doing research.
- Lack of sufficient time.
- More traveling expenses.
- Lack of responses from some respondents.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS

- Need to select some more travelable areas.
- Need to concentrate on specific problems faced by the Paniya community.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Through this chapter 5, the major findings, limitations, and the suggestions for the further studies were mainly included. Through this research study, the researcher got a clarified idea about the lifestyle changes among Paniya tribes at Noolpuzha panchayat Wayanad.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS:

- TRIBES OF INDIA(The struggle for survival) –CHRISTOPH VON FURER – HAIMENDORF -1982
- THE SCHEDULED TRIBES –K. S. SINGH -1997

ONLINE DOCUMENTS:

- S Sathiyarayanan, Logaraj Muthunarayanan, TA Devaparthasarathy
- Indian Journal of Community Medicine: Official Publication of Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine 44 (4), 342, 2019
- José Day, Alan Bailey, David Robinson. Annals of Human Biology 6 (1), 29-39, 1979
- Yuwadee Duangtep, Kulaya Narksawat, Rawadee Chongsuwat, Peungchon Rojanavipart. Mahidol University, 2010
- Wild edible plants used by the Kattunaikka, Paniya and Kuruma tribes of Wayanad District, Kerala, India
- MK Ratheesh Narayanan, N Anilkumar, V Balakrishnan, M Sivadasan, H Ahmed Alfarhan, AA AlatarJ Med Plants Res 5 (15), 3520-3529, 2011
- ndigenous knowledge in education: A study among Paniya tribes in Kerala
- Tribal livelihood in Wayanad, Kerala; changing patterns
- Merlin Mathew, KB Umesh
- Indian Journal of Economics and Development 7 (11), 1-6, 2019

Websites:

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=life+style+changes+among+paniyatribes+at+wayanad&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669369049953&u=%23p%3DL0A4QQTjWjQJ

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=life+style+changes+among+paniyatribes&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669368848359&u=%23p%3Dapkd4VAypeIJ

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=life+style+changes+among+paniyatribes&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669368935557&u=%23p%3DI3rgIWVvS1IJ

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=life+style+changes+among+tribes&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669368750839&u=%23p%3DoWbDMewbqMcJ

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=life+style+changes+among+tribes&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669368351442&u=%23p%3D7GU9IoDvEfQJ

APPENDIX

LIFESTYLE CHANGES AMONG PANIYA TRIBE AT NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYAT, WAYANAD

QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, I am **ASHISH ANTO**, 3rd year BSW student of Don Bosco College Angadikadavu Kannur. As part of my final year research, I am sending you this Google form kindly fill this form. I assure you of the confidentiality of the information shared. If you have any queries kindly contact me over the following mail address (ashishanto2020@gmail.com) so that I can assist you.

Thank you in advance.

PART-1

1.Name:_____

2.place:_____

3.Age:____

4.Education Qualification :_____

5.Annual Income :_____

6.Religion?

a)Hindu

b)Muslim

c)Christian

d)Any Another_____

7.Gender?

a)Male

b)Female

c)Others

8.Number of children?

a)1-3

b)3-5

e)Any another ___

f)None

9.Number of members?

a)1-3

b)3-5

c)Any another

10.what is your occupation?

a)Daily wages

b)MGNREGA

c)Any Other _____

Part-B

12. How many working days are you getting in a week?

a)1-3

b)3-5

c)Any another_____

d)None

13. Are you aware about the importance of education?

a) Yes

b) No

14. Do you know that the government is providing a basic education for each and every person in our country? Are you aware of that?

a) Yes

b) No

15. Do you know that the government is providing study rooms for your children?

a) Yes

b) No

16. Are you utilizing that opportunity?

a) Yes

b) No

17. Did any one of your colony get a government or private job after their education?

a) Yes

b) No

18. What is your present economic situation?

a) GOOD

b) VERY GOOD

19. Did anyone start or finish higher education like (degree, pg and so on..) from your community.

a) Yes

b) No

c) Bad

20. Are you cultivating any crops?

a) Yes

b) No

21. Which type of crop, you are cultivating _____

22. What all are changes that come in the cultivate style?

23. What is your living situation?

a) Good

b) Very good

c) Bad

24. Are you using a smartphone or normal phone?

a) Smart phone

b) Normal one

25. Do you have a ration card?

a) yes

b) No

26. Do you have an Aadhaar card?

a) Yes

b) No

27. What is your health situation?

a) Good

b) Very good

c) Bad

28.If you are facing a health issue, which type of hospital you are choosing?

a)Government

b)Private

29.Did any one of your family participate in the Kudumbasree program?

a)Yes

b)No

30.Did any wild animals enter your area?

a) yes

b) No

31. Did any one of your community face the attack of wild animals?

a)Yes

b) No

32. Are you getting enough support from the part of the government for the attack of wild animals ?

a) yes

b) No

33. Are you all interested in the culture of arts in your community?

a) yes

b) No

**A STUDY ABOUT THE GENDER EQUALITY OF
WORKING WOMEN IN ORGANISED SECTOR**



ABIN ABRAHAM

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON GENDER EQUALITY OF WORKING WOMEN IN
ORGANISED SECTOR**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ABIN ABRAHAM

REGISTERNO: DB20BSWR010

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST.PROF. AKSHAYA P

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS
& SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,
KANNUR - 670706**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON GENDER EQUALITY OF WORKING WOMEN IN ORGANISED SECTOR**, is a bonafide record of work done by **ABIN ABRAHAM** under the guidance and supervision of **AKSHAYA P** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social Work**, during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

HOD, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON GENDER EQUALITY OF WORKING WOMEN IN ORGANISED SECTOR**, submitted by **ABIN ABRAHAM**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms. AKSHAYA P

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **Abin Abraham**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A Study On Gender Equality Of Working Women In Organised Sector**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Ms. Akshaya P**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ABIN ABRAHAM

March 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and science college), Fr. Sojan Pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and my faculty supervisor, Ms. Akshaya P whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ABIN ABRAHAM

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality affects people in various ways such as education, healthcare, physical and financial resources and so on. The study focuses on the perception of women on gender inequality at working place .This perception is often based on the males own personal experiences with gender inequality in the sector.The research mainly concentrates on the geographical areas of Thalasseri municipality. The respondents of the study were thirty working womens .Questionnaire method was used for the data collection. The results of the quantitative analysis provide insights into how women perceive gender inequality in their families and communities. The results of the research analysis provide direction for both future research as well as the development of gender equality interventions specifically designed for working women

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	
CHAPTER 1; INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 OBJECTIVES	2
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.6 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.7 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.3 CONCLUSION	9
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	10
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	10
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	11
3.4 PILOT STUDY	11
3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	11
3.6 SAMPLING	11
3.7 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION	12
3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	12
3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	12
3.10 PRE-TEST	12
3.13 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	12
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	

4.1 INTRODUCTION	13
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	14
4.3 CONCLUSION	40
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	41
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	41
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	42
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	42
5.5 CONCLUSION	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
APPENDIX	45

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS	14
2	PLACE OF SCHOOLING	15
3	TOTAL WORK EXPERIENCE	16
4	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	17
5	COMFORTABLENESS WITH OTHER GENDER BOSS	18
6	EQUALITY OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN	19
7	EQUALITY IN PAYMENT	20
8	EQUALITY IN GIVING OPPORTUNITIES	21
9	EQUALITY ON GIVING TRAINING SECTION	22
10	EQUAL WORKING HOURS	23
11	EQUALITY IN GIVING PROMOTION	24
12	JOB SATISFACTION	25
13	TEAM WORK PRESSURE	26
14	PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES	27
15	PREFERENCE OF FEMALE CO-WORKERS	28
16	TRAINED OF HANDLING DIFFICULT SITUATION	29
17	FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE AT WORK PLACE	30
18	WOMEN LISTEN MORE EFFECTIVELY	31
19	INEQUALITY ON SALARY	32
20	CULTURE SUPPORT FOR WORKING TOGETHER	33
21	EVALUATE BY GENDER THAN MERIT	34
22	STRESS BY WORK LIFE AND PERSONAL LIFE	35
23	ACTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION	36

24	DECISION MAKING MORE IN WOMEN	37
25	MEDICAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT	38
26	EVENTS TO REDUCE STRESS	39
27	DISCRIMINATION FACED	40

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In a society, everyone has the right to lead his/her life accordingly without any discrimination. When this state is achieved where all individuals are considered to be equal irrespective of their caste, gender, colour, profession, and status, we call it equality. Equality can also be defined as the situation where every individual has the same rights and equal opportunity to grow and prosper. Every individual of society dreams for equal rights and access to resources available at their disposal, but there is a lot of discrimination. This discrimination can be due to cultural differences, geographical differences, the colour of the individual, social status and even gender. The most prevalent discrimination is gender inequality. It is not a localised issue and is limited to only certain spheres of life but is prevalent across the globe. Even in progressive societies and top organisations, we can see many examples of gender bias. Gender equality can only be achieved when both male and female individuals are treated similarly. But discrimination is a social menace that creates division. We stop being together and stand together to tackle our problems. This social stigma has been creeping into the underbelly of all of society for many centuries. This has also been witnessed in gender-based cases. Gender inequality is the thing of the past as both men and women are creating history in all segments together.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this study, gender equality for working women in organized sector. Gender discrimination turns the employees transform into paranoid and suspicious, fearful and angry individuals. Elimination of gender discrimination is crucial for the satisfaction and motivation, commitment and enthusiasm and less stress of the employees. Gender inequality in the work place takes many forms that are unequal pay, disparity, in promotions, incidents of sexual harassment, and racism. Often, it present itself in more nuanced way like fewer opportunities for women who are mother and higher incidence of burnout in women.

The concept that women and men, girl and boys have equal conditions. Treatment and opportunities for realizing their full potential, human right and dignity, and for contributions to economic, social cultural and political development. Gender equality is, therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the difference of men and women. The process of being fair to men and women, boys and girls, needs and priorities of both women and men and girl and boy are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups and that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes and prejudices about gender roles.

1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study on gender equality of working women in organized sector.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 General objectives

- To study the Gender equality of working women in organized sector.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To know about the gender discrimination in work force.
- To know about the problem faced by women employees due to their gender.
- To identify the stress level in women workers.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study focus on the gender discrimination mainly affected by the women in organization sector. Gender equality implies that the interest, needs and priorities of both women and men and girl and boys are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different group and that all human being are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes and prejudices about gender roles. Gender equality is a matter of human right and is considered a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender equality prevents violence against women and girls. It's essential for economic prosperity. Societies that value women

and men as equal are safer and healthier. Gender equality is a human right. Women have fewer opportunity for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education. Greater health and safety risk, and less political representation. The word gender describe the socially-constructed roles and responsibilities that societies consider appropriate for men and women. Gender equality means that men and women have equal power and equal opportunities for financial independence, education, and personal development.

1.6 CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter provided an introduction to the study. The introduction covers the statement of the gender equality working women in organized sector, the title of the study, general and specific objectives the significance or relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion.

Chapter 2: Review of literature

This chapter speaks about the review of literature relevant and study of gender equality for working women in organized sector. Review of literature is conducted to understand the various researches that have been undertaken on the topic gender equality for working women in organized sector. The researcher analyzed many articles and studies which address similar and related issues. These have been discussed further in detail to gain a better understanding of the researcher's topic. This chapter includes introduction, the studies on gender equality for working women in organized sector and conclusion.

Chapter 3: Research methodology

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concept, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design. universal, unit of the study, sampling, design, exclusion and inclusion criteria, source of data primary or secondary, tools and method of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

Chapter 4: Data analysis and interpretation

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and testing of collected data and conclusion. Data analysis is considered to be important step and heart of the research in research work. Interpretation provides a theoretical conception which can serve as a guide for the further research. The analysis and interpretation of data, which is based on the results of the questionnaire, deals with a quantitative analysis of data.

Chapter 5: Findings, suggestion and conclusion

This chapter provides an integration of the findings with the theoretical framework and literature reviewed. This chapter also concludes the study by presenting a summary of the overall research, stating the limitations of the research and providing recommendations for future research.

1.7 CONCLUSION

Gender equality prevents violence against women and girl. It's essential for economic prosperity. Societies that value women and men as equal are safer and healthier. Gender equality is a human right. The form and extent of women's work participation in the organized sector is qualitatively different from that in the unorganized sector. They have specific educational and training qualifications. Women are predominantly employed in the lower ranks of the organization as they are devoid of higher educational qualifications, expertise and skill due to sustained pre-market discrimination that starts in the family, and with larger social arrangements. Women continue to occupy fewer jobs and sector than men. Gender equality is important for workplace not only because it is "fair and the right thing to do" but because it is also linked to a country's overall economic performance. Gender bias can lead to higher employee turnover rate too. Gender balance is about ensuring that there are equitable opportunities for individuals not withstanding their gender, including equitable access to employment, compensation benefits, and developmental opportunities across all sectors of an organization.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. The term can refer to a full scholarly paper or a work such as a book, or an article. Either way, a literature review is supposed to provide the researcher/author and the audiences with a general image of the existing knowledge on the topic under question. A good literature review can ensure that a proper research question has been asked and a proper theoretical framework and/or research methodology have been chosen. To be precise, a literature review serves to situate the current study within the body of the relevant literature and to provide context for the reader. In such case, the review usually precedes the methodology and results sections of the work. This chapter includes the studies related to the gender equality for working women in organised sectors.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 STUDIES ON GENDER EQUALITY

The article “Changes in working with gender equality in management in Sweden” is based on a study of the changes in the methods used in working with gender equality issues in management in Sweden from the early 1990s until the early 2000s. The changes that have taken place may be described in two ways – partly changes in how the work is pursued within organisations, and partly through the work having moved to other arenas. When summarising the material, four overriding trends can be identified that characterise the changes in gender equality work: a more radical understanding of gender equality among groups positive to change; a professionalization of gender equality work; a shift from organisational projects to working with individuals; a shift from organisational projects to influencing organisations from other public. Its focus on Sweden as well as its focus on a specific, quite small group of people.

The research article “Institutions, organisations and gender equality in an era of globalisation” by Arunrao and davidkellher. Understanding through this study the development organisations can play a significant role in supporting women in the communities where they work to challenge unequal gender relations. The authors of

this article argue that the majority of development organisations fail to do so because they pay insufficient attention to the importance of social institutions in perpetuating inequality. Two prominent approaches to gender mainstreaming emphasise organisational infrastructure and culture. Ideas in these approaches are necessary, but insufficient, to enable organisations to play a part in transforming the social institutions that perpetuate gender inequality.

The article “Flexible Working, Work–Life Balance, and Gender Equality:” bringing forward that is worker’s control over when and where they work, has increased substantially over the years across most industrialised countries. Furthermore there is increasing demand for more flexibility in the workplace especially from the younger generation. Recent reports note that the majority of millennial would like the opportunity to work from home and/or have flexitime (Finn and Donovan 2013; Deloitte 2018). It is highly likely that in the future, flexible working will become the norm rather than the exception in many jobs. The question this special issue aims to examine concerns the gender discrepancies in the outcomes of flexible working for the division of labour and workers’ work–life balance. Flexible working can be used as a positive capability spanning resource useful for workers, especially women, to adapt their work to family demands (Singly and Hynes 2005). Previous studies have shown that flexible working allows mothers to maintain their working hours after childbirth (Chung and Van der Horst 2018b), and to remain in human-capital-intensive jobs in times of high family demand (Fuller and Hirsh 2018). This ability may increase women’s satisfaction with work–life balance by allowing women to maintain both.

The ILO’s policy on equality between women and men, expressed in the Director-General’s Circular no. 564 (1999), calls for mutually reinforcing action to promote gender equality in staffing, substance and structure. This is achieved by mainstreaming gender equality into all aspects of ILO work. GED/ILOAIDS provides office-wide support to this process. The promotion of gender equality is reflected in the ILO programme and budgets for which the entire organization shares responsibility. The overall strategy is to intensify the mainstreaming of gender equality into all ILO programmes, including Decent Work Country Programmes and national poverty reduction policies and strategies. The ILO supports constituents in this process through the collaboration of its gender specialists and gender focal points.

The purpose of the paper “Gender Politics and Public Policy Making: Prospects for Advancing Gender Equality” is to stimulate a re-envisioning of gender politics in public policy making by applying a new approach to understanding them. Our approach

is based on, and illustrated by, a study of gender dynamics in policy-making processes in the NSW public sector in Australia. The study draws on theoretical developments in the sociological study of gender arrangements in large organisations. Central to the analysis is the concept of *gender regime* (Connell 2002).

The article “The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality” by Titan Alon, Matthias Doepke, Jane Olmstead-Rumsey & Michele Tertilt. This paper describes the economic downturn caused by the current COVID-19 outbreak has substantial implications for gender equality, both during the downturn and the subsequent recovery. Compared to “regular” recessions, which affect men’s employment more severely than women’s employment, the employment drop related to social distancing measures has a large impact on sectors with high female employment shares. In addition, closures of schools and day care centers have massively increased child care needs, which have a particularly large impact on working mothers. The effects of the crisis on working mothers are likely to be persistent, due to high returns to experience in the labour market. Beyond the immediate crisis, there are opposing forces which may ultimately promote gender equality in the labour market. First, businesses are rapidly adopting flexible work arrangements, which are likely to persist. Second, there are also many fathers who now have to take primary responsibility for child care, which may erode social norms that currently lead to a lopsided distribution of the division of labour in house work and child care.

2.2.2 STUDIES ON WORKPLACE GENDER EQUALITY

“Troubling gender equality: Revisiting gender equality work in the famous Nordic model countries” by Charlotta Edstrom and Kristiina Brunila. This article concerns gender equality work, that is, those educational and workplace activities that involve the promotion of gender equality. It is based on research conducted in Sweden and Finland, and focuses on the period during which the public sector has become more market-oriented and project-based all over the Nordic countries. The consequences of this development on gender equality work have not yet been thoroughly analysed. Our joint empirical analysis is based on discourse-analytic methodology and two previous empirical studies. By analysing interviews conducted with people involved in gender equality work, this article emphasises the effects of market-oriented and project-based

gender equality work in education and working life in Sweden and in Finland. The findings highlight an alliance between projectisation and heteronormativity that acts to regulate how gender equality ought to be talked about in order for its issues to be heard. A persistently constructed 'remedy' to 'the gender equality problem' is that girls and women are positioned as 'needing' to change more than boys and men, by adopting more traditionally 'masculine manners' and choosing to work in more 'masculine sectors'. The findings also show that the constitutive forces of these discourses provide little leeway for critical perspectives.

“Development in company reporting on workplace gender equality: A corporate social responsibility perspective” By Kate Grosser, Jeremy Moon. This paper investigate the extent to which external reporting by UK best practice companies now includes performance information about gender equality in the workplace. It examine reason for company disclosure on this issue and the barriers to better reporting. It find that new and substantial forms of gender performance reporting have emerged. However such reporting remains largely non-comparable.

The article “The global compact and gender inequality: a work in progress” by Maureen A Kilgore. The purpose of this paper is a number of international organizations have identified gender equality as a critical element in poverty reduction and development. It gives that the global compact was launched, in part, to work towards the achievement of these goals, this article argues that the gender inequality in its learning network. The article discuss the findings of a review of the GC learning network, which reveals that the issue of gender inequality was missing from in its first decade. The author findings including the lack of participation by women’s organizations in the GC learning network.

The research article “Gender and corporate social responsibilities: big wins for business and society” by Rita Wilkes, AgottaGidre. This paper explain the beginning of 21st century some trend of widely discussed phenomenon of corporate social responsibility had already drifted across the gender issues taking into account several discourses of philanthropy, accountability and stakeholder relations discussed about concern with gender and CSR might be addressed to the former debate on philanthropy and CSR. The scope of the study is recent debate on gender and CSR in terms of so called big wins of business and society.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The findings from this review reveal a lack of significant extant literature on the specifics of the topic of investigation for this research. The researcher investigated the books, scholarly articles, and other sources relevant to the research topic. This is considered in further detail in the next chapter as the part of the discussion of methods for the research.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the method or technique that is used to conduct a research or study about a specific subject. This covers the various aspects of the research study like the title of the study, treatment of the problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, definition of the concepts, which is used in the study, pilot study research criteria, sampling method, sampling size, tools and data collection, pre-test, method of analysis, time frame, limitation of the study, budget, findings and suggestions.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 GENDER

Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time (WHO)

3.2.1.2 EQUALITY

Equality is the right of different group of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment. (Cambridge dictionary).

3.2.1.3 WORKING WOMEN

Working women who is gainfully employed; often, specific such a women as distinct from a housewife. (Collins dictionary).

3.2.1.4 ORGANIZED SECTOR

Organized Sector, which is registered with the government. In this sector, people get assured work, and the employment terms are fixed and regular. (Industrial Labour in India).

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 GENDER

Both the male and female especially when considered with reference to social and cultural difference rather than biological one.

3.2.2.2 EQUALITY

The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.

3.2.2.3 WORKING WOMEN

A woman, especially one who does manual or non-executive work.

3.2.2.4 ORGANIZED SECTOR

In the organized sector, the employment terms are fixed and regular

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design means a detailed outline of how an investigation will take place. A research design will typically include how data is to be collected, what instruments will be employed, how the instruments will be used and the intended means for analyzing the data collected.

A researcher chooses a framework of method and technique to be used and applied in research process. This framework usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the subject of the research.

3.4 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirement. The researcher conducted a pilot study among women working in the organized sector at Iritty with ten samples and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.5.1 UNIVERSE

Working women in organized sector.

3.5.2 UNIT

A working woman in organized sector at thalassery municipality.

3.6 SAMPLING

Sampling is the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristic of the whole population. The samples were collected from Iritty block. Researcher used random sampling a simple random sample is a subset of individuals

chosen from a larger set in which a subset of individuals are chosen randomly, all with the same probability. It is a process of selecting a sample in random way.

3.7 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

3.7.1 PRIMARY DATA

Researcher collected primary data by using self prepared questionnaire from the respondents.

3.7.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data collected from articles, books, journals, research papers, research studies and internet resources.

3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Researchers choose the self prepared questionnaire as the research tool. The questionnaire consisting of 30 questions were prepared based on the objectives of the study. Primary data was collected from the working women with the support of questionnaire.

3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used questionnaire as a method of data collection. The researcher visited the organizations of women

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher conducted pre-test on 2 respondents to identify, whether the tool is effective and understandable to them

3.11 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data was collected from 30 working women from the organized sector. The collected data was coded and presented on the graph sheet. The researchers made use of Microsoft excel to do the statistical application.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Analysis and interpretation of data are two major steps in the process of research. Analysis of data is the most skilled task in the research process. It is the area of critical examination of the assembled and grouped data for studying the characteristics of the object under study and for determining the pattern of relationship among the variables relating to it.

The data analysis process is gathering information by using a proper tool which allows you to explore the data and find a pattern in it. It involves examining and moulding collected data for interpretation to discover relevant information and support decision making to solve a research problem. Data analysis also serves as a reference for future data collection and other research activity. So that we can make ultimate conclusions. “Interpretation involves attaching meaning and significance to the analysis, explaining descriptive patterns and looking for relationships and linkages among descriptive dimensions.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETAION

4.2.1 Religion of the respondents

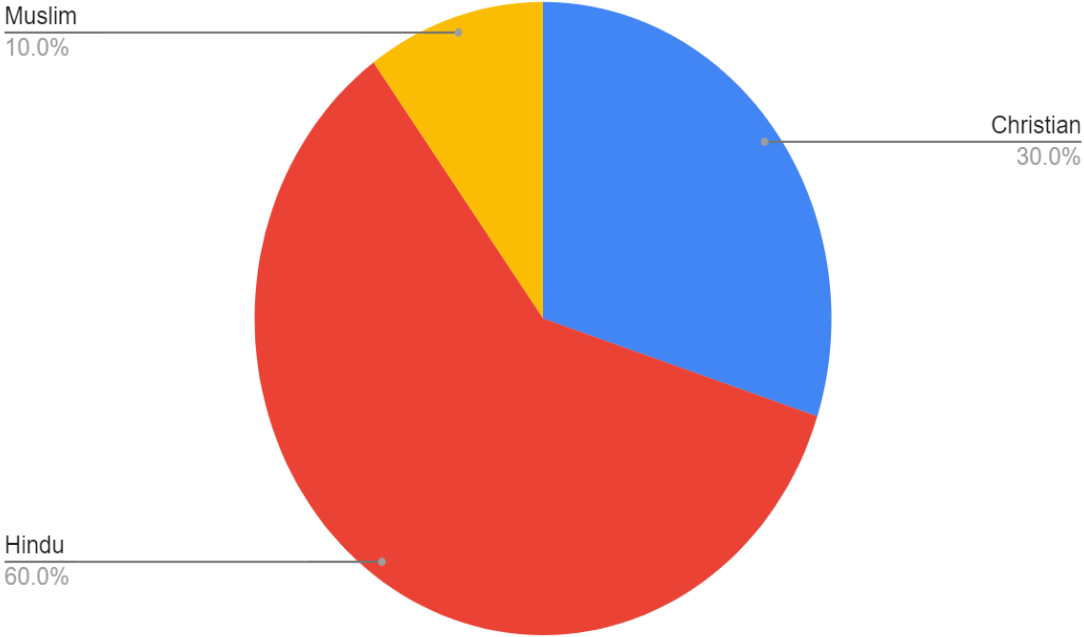


Figure 1

As per the pie chart above suggest, 60% of the respondents belongs to Hindu community. 30% of the respondents belong to Christian community and 10% of the respondents belongs Muslim community. These majorities of the respondents belongs to Hindu community

4.2.2 Place of schooling

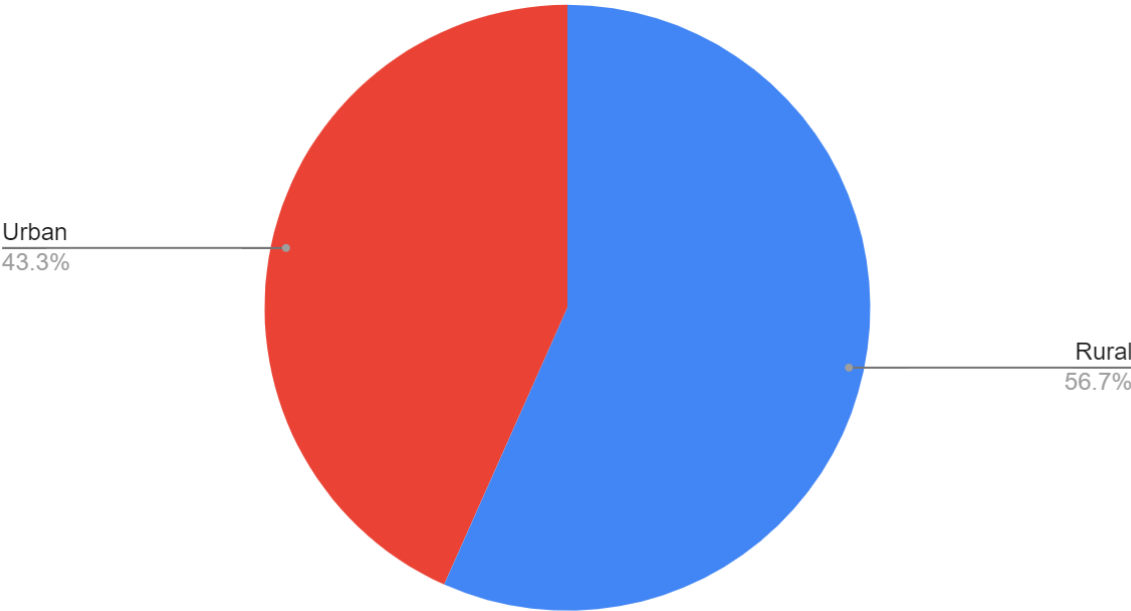


Figure 2

As per the pie chart above suggest, 56.7% of the respondents studied in rural area but 43.3% of the respondents studied in urban area. These majority of them studied in rural area

4.2.3 Total work experience

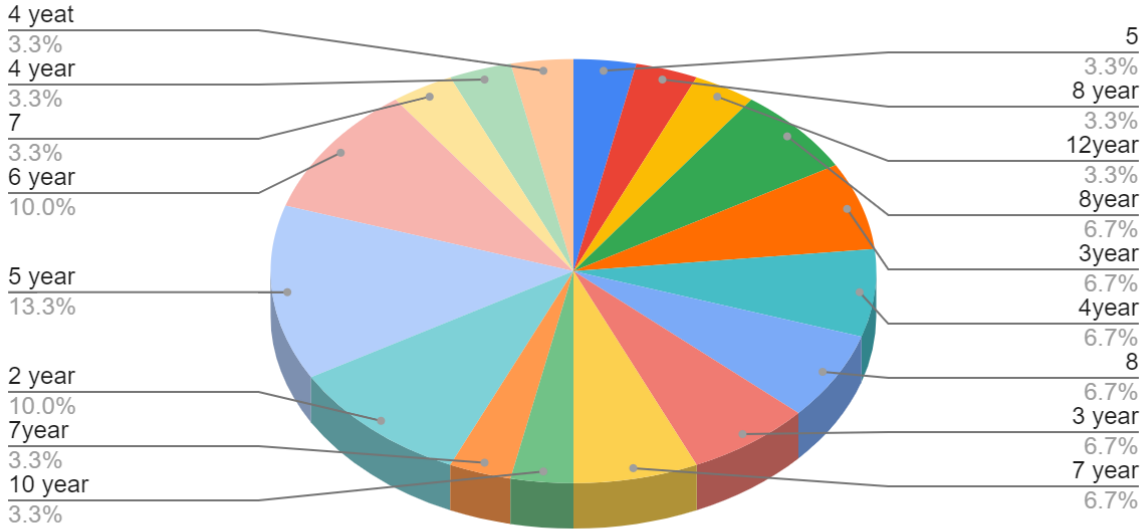


Figure 3

As per the pie chart above suggest, 3.3 % of the respondents have 4 years of working experience,3.3% of the respondents have 7 years in working experience,10.0% of the respondents have 6 years in working experience, 13.3% of the respondents have 5 years in working experience,10.0% of the respondents have 2 years in working experience,3.3% of the respondents have 7 years in working experience and 3.3% of the respondents have 10 years in working experience. These majority of them have 5 years in working experience.

4.2.4 Type of organization

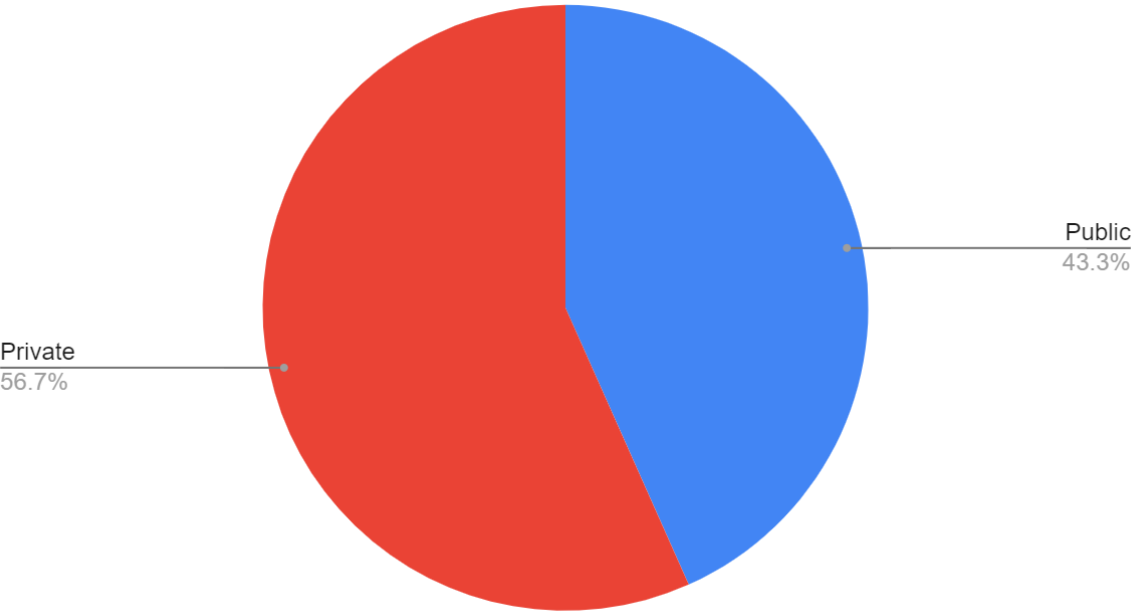


Figure 4

As per the pie chart above suggest, 56.7% respondents working in private sector and 43.3% of the respondents working in public sector. These majority of the respondents working in private sector.

4.2.5 Comfortableness with other gender boss

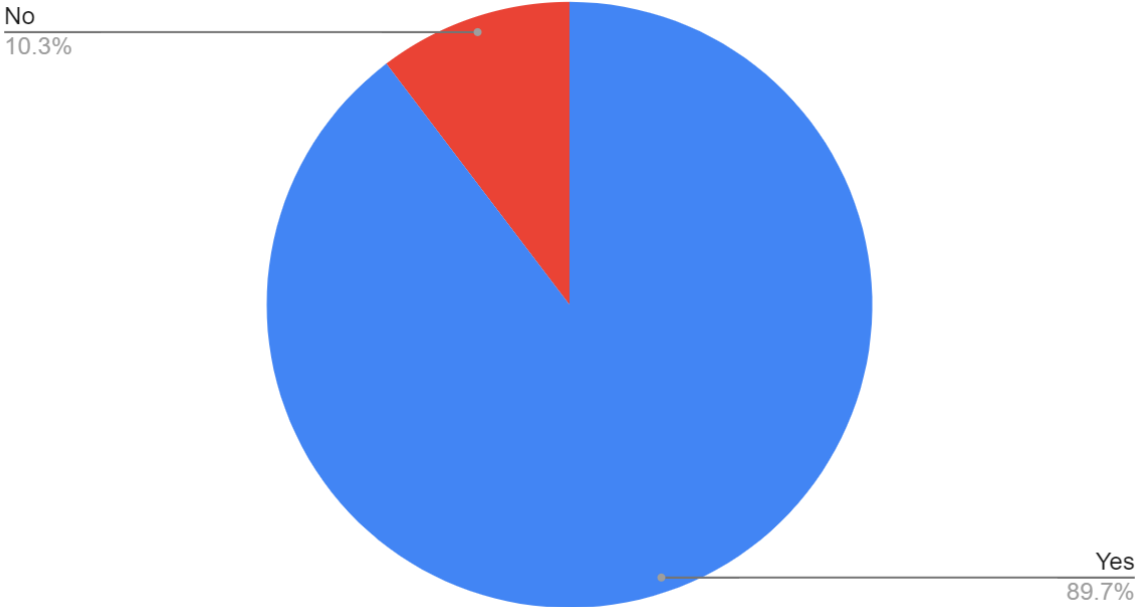


Figure 5

As per the pie chart above suggest, 89.7% of the respondents are comfort with other gender(Male) boss, but 10.3% of the respondents are not comfort with other gender boss. These Majority of the respondents are comfort with other gender boss.

4.2.6 Equality of both men and women

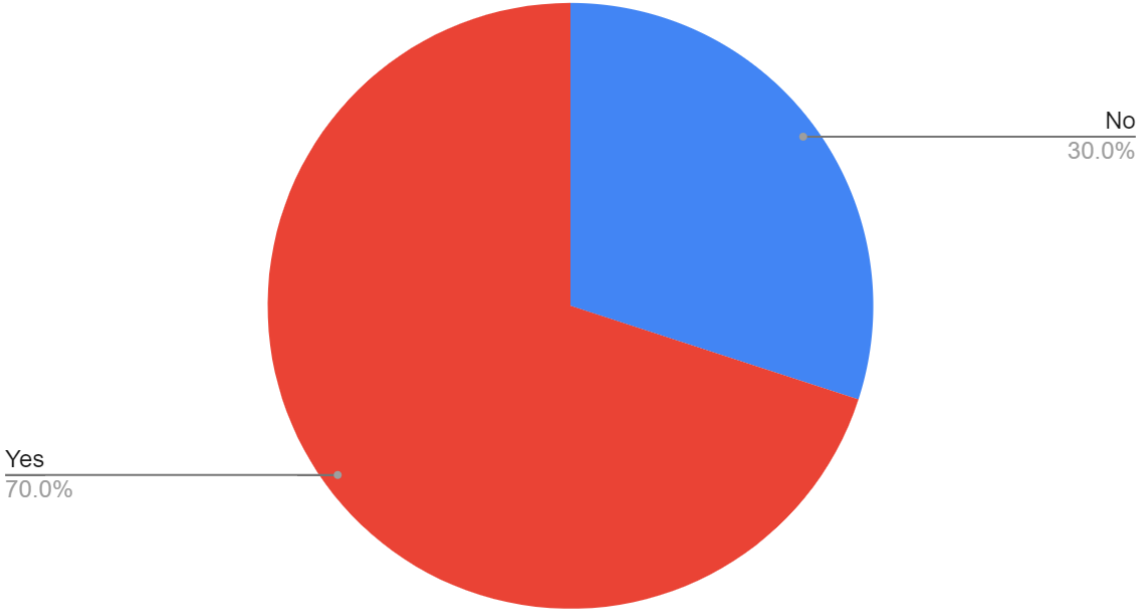


Figure 6

As per the pie chart above suggest, 70.0% of the respondents are getting equality in working sector but 30.0% of the respondents do not get equality in working sector. These majority of the respondents get equality in working sector.

4.2.7 Equality in payment

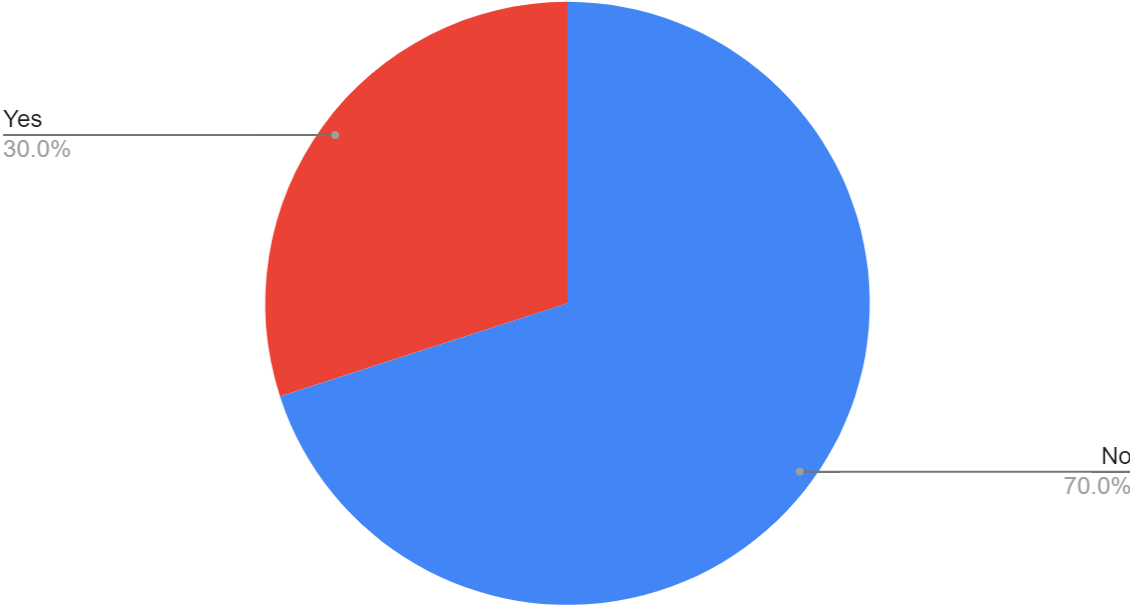


Figure 7

As per the pie chart above suggest 70.0 respondents do not get equal payment in working sector, but 30.0% of the respondents get equal payment in working sector. majority of sample responded that they are not getting equal payment from their working sector.

4.2.8 Equality in giving opportunities

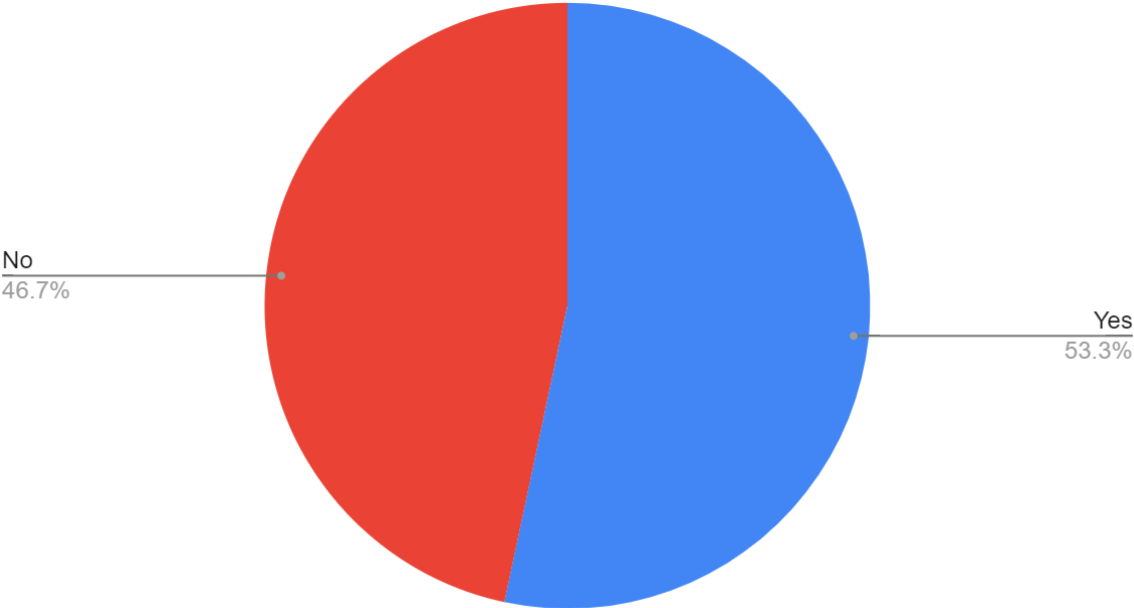


Figure 8

As per the pie chart above suggest 53.3% of the respondents get an equal opportunities in working sector but 46.7% of the respondents do not get an equal opportunities in working sector. These majority of them get an equal opportunities in working sector

4.2.9 Equality on giving training section

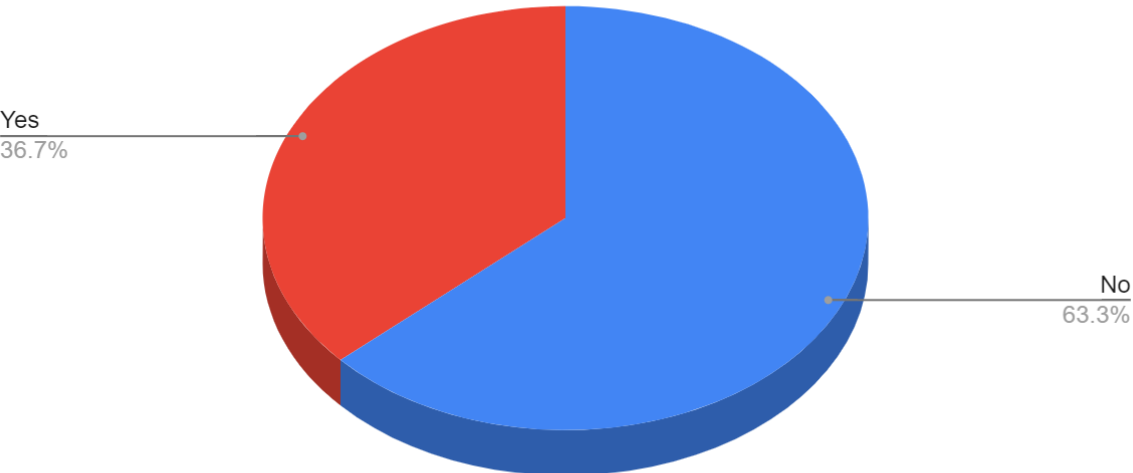


Figure 9

As per the pie chart above suggests, 63.3% of the respondents do not get equal training section in working sector and 36.7% of the respondents get equal training section in working sector. Thus majority of them do not get equal training section in working sector

4.2.10 Equal working hours

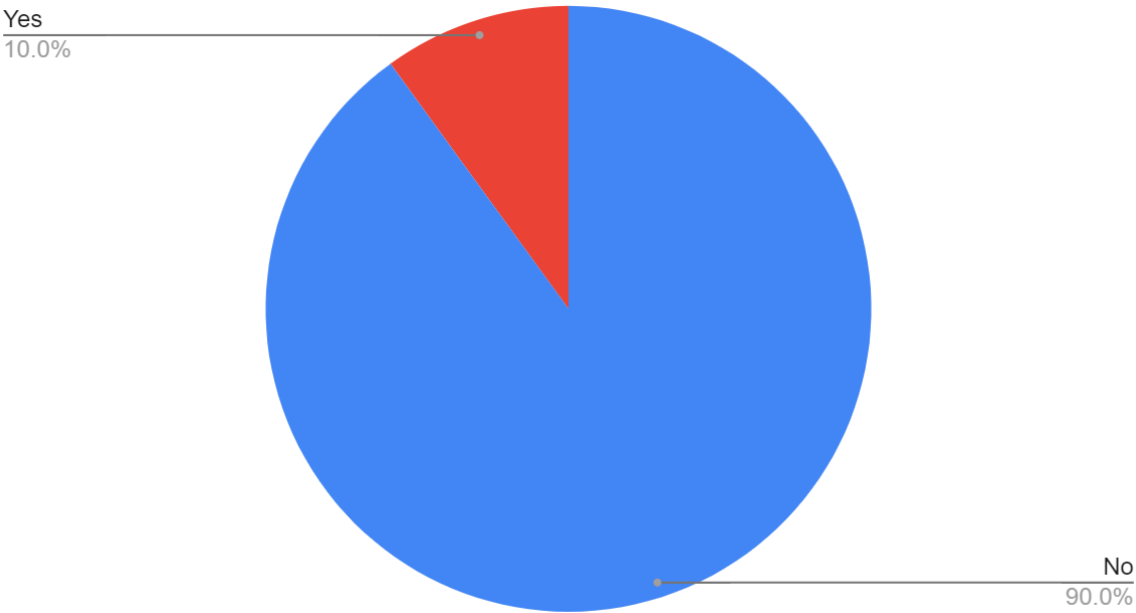


Figure 10

As per the pie chart above suggests, 90.0% of the respondents do not get equal working hours in working sector and 10.0% of the respondents get equal working hours in working sector. These majority of them do not get equal working hours in working sector.

4.2.11 Equality in giving promotion

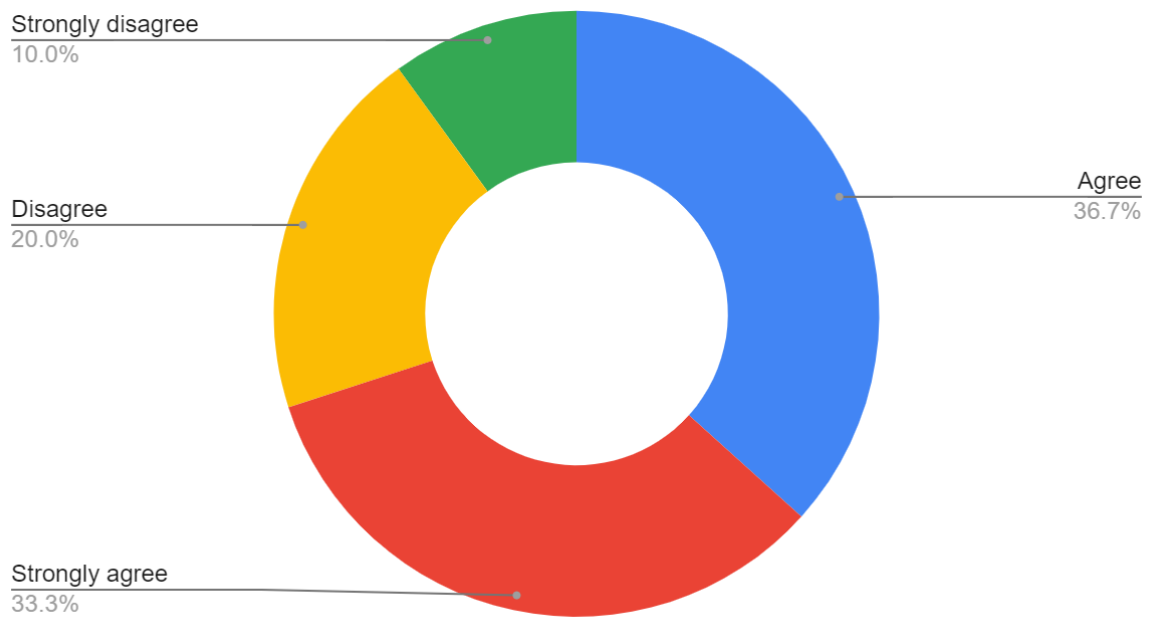


Figure 11

As per the pie chart above suggests, 36.7 % of the respondents get equal promotion in working sector and 33.3% of the respondents always get equality in Promotion, 20.0% of the respondents do not get equality in promotion and 10.04 of the respondents never got equal promotion in working sector. Thus majority of them get equal promotion in working sector

4.2.12 Job satisfaction

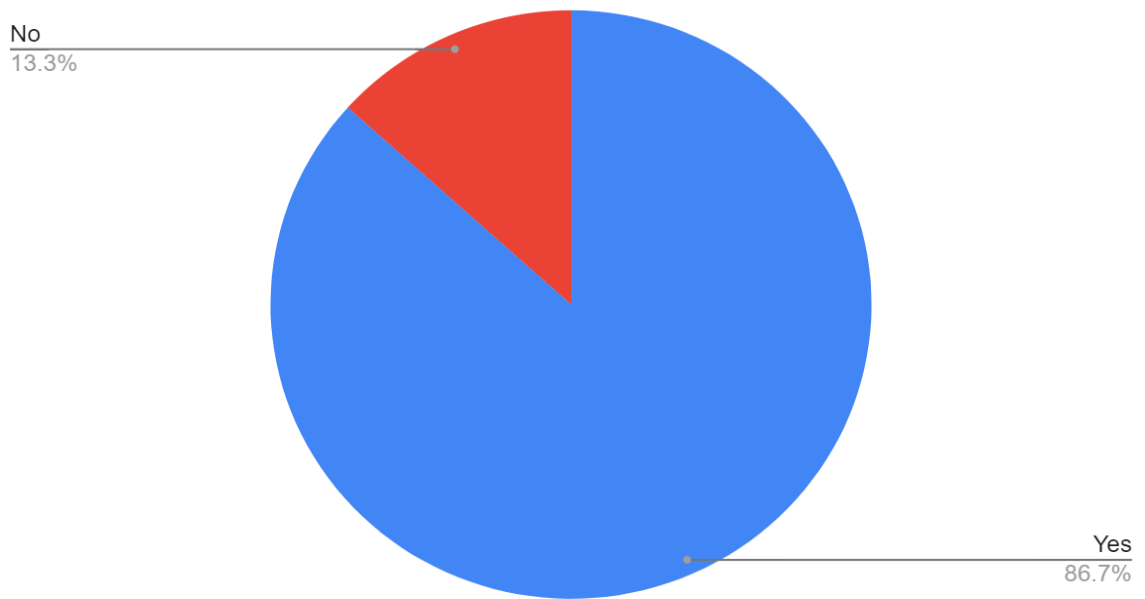


Figure 12

As per the pie chart above suggests, 86.7% of the respondents are satisfied in this profession and 13.3% of the respondents are do not satisfied choosing this profession. Thus majority of them are satisfied choosing this profession.

4.2.13 Team work pressure

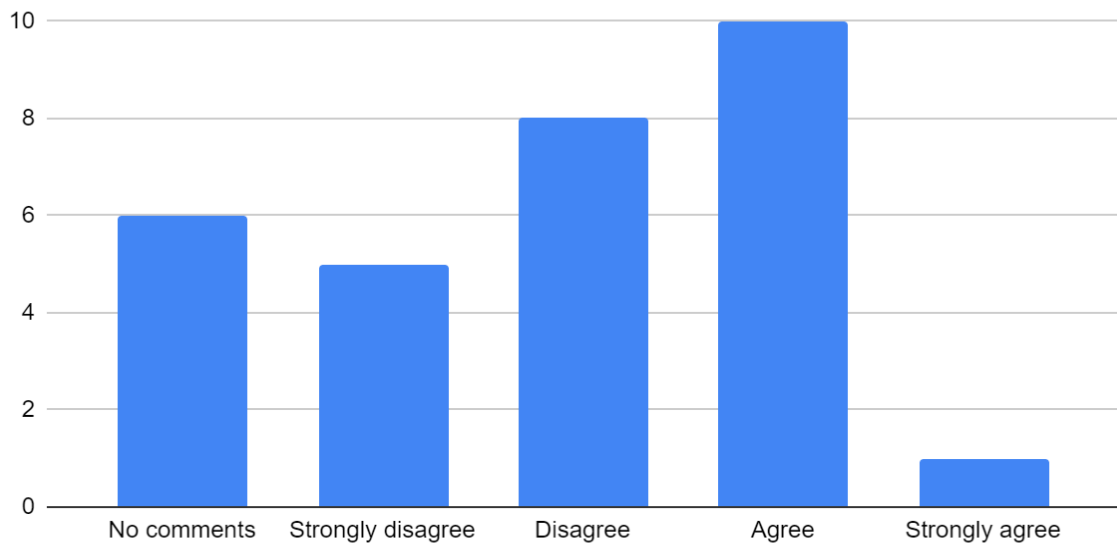


Figure 13

The above figure shows that 10% of respondents are agree that teamwork put grater pressure,8% of the respondents are disagree teamwork put grater pressure , 5%of the respondents strongly disagree ,1% of the respondent strongly agree and 6% of the respondents are telling no comments for this statement. From the above figure it is clear majority of the respondents are agree that team work pot grater pressure.

4.2.14 Psychological issues

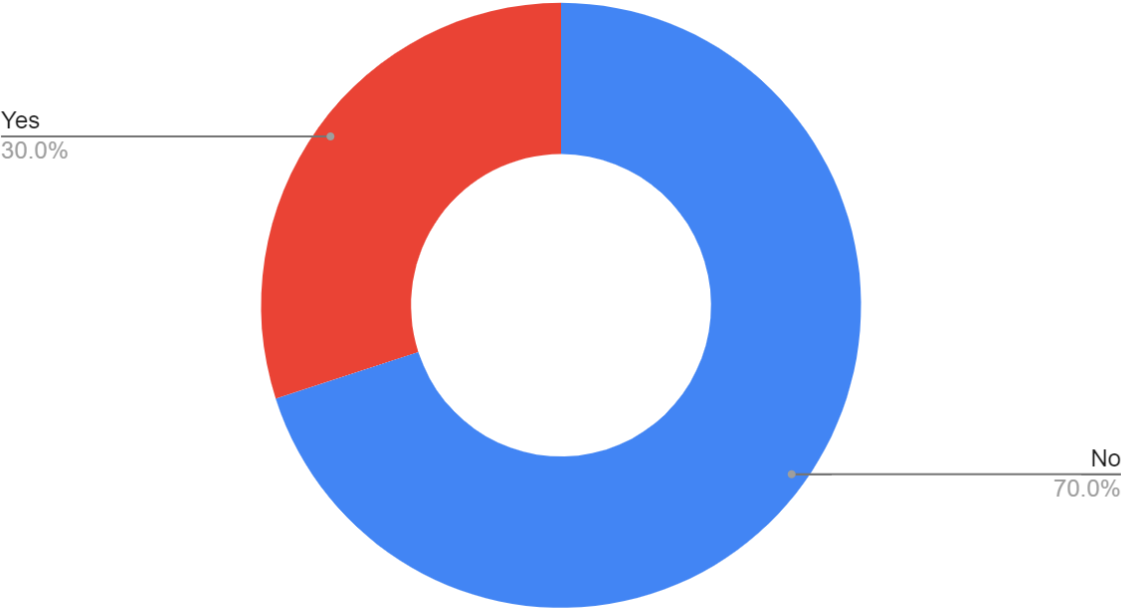


Figure 14

As per the pie chart above suggest, 70.0% of the respondents never faced any psychological issues and 30.0% of the respondents faced several types of the psychological issues. Thus majority of them never faced psychological issues.

4.2.15 Preference of female co-workers

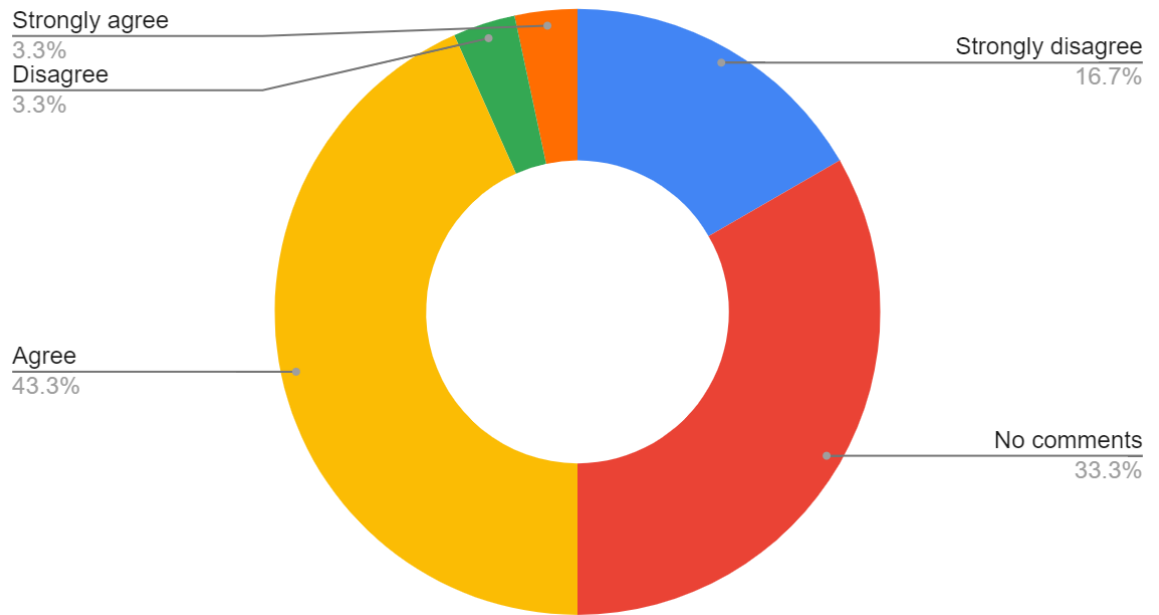


Figure 15

In the above figure 43.3% of the respondents feel that female co-workers are giving more preference, 33.3% of the respondents left do not comments, 16.7% of the respondents strongly agree, 3.3% of the respondents strongly agree and disagree towards the preference of co-workers are female gender. Thus majority of the respondents agree that female co-workers are given more preference.

4.2.16 Trained of handling difficult situation

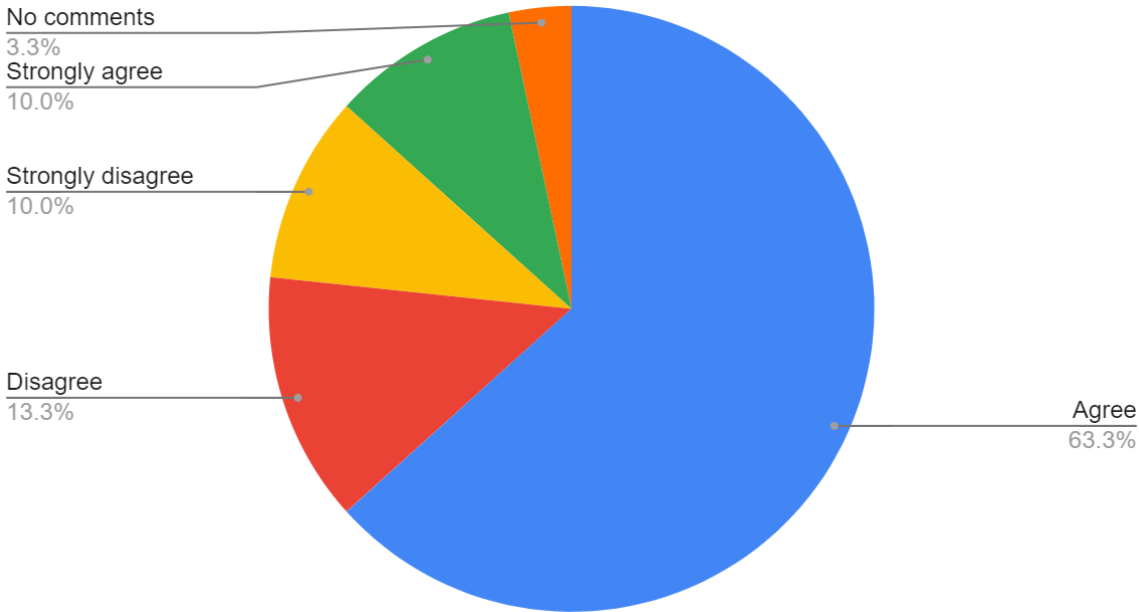


Figure 16

As per the pie chart above suggest, 63.3% of the respondents got training in handling difficult situation, 13.3% of the respondents do not get training in handling difficult situation, 10.0% of the respondents never got training in handling difficult situation and 3.3% of the population haven't comment. Thus majority of them got training in handling difficult situation.

4.2.17 Friendly atmosphere at work place

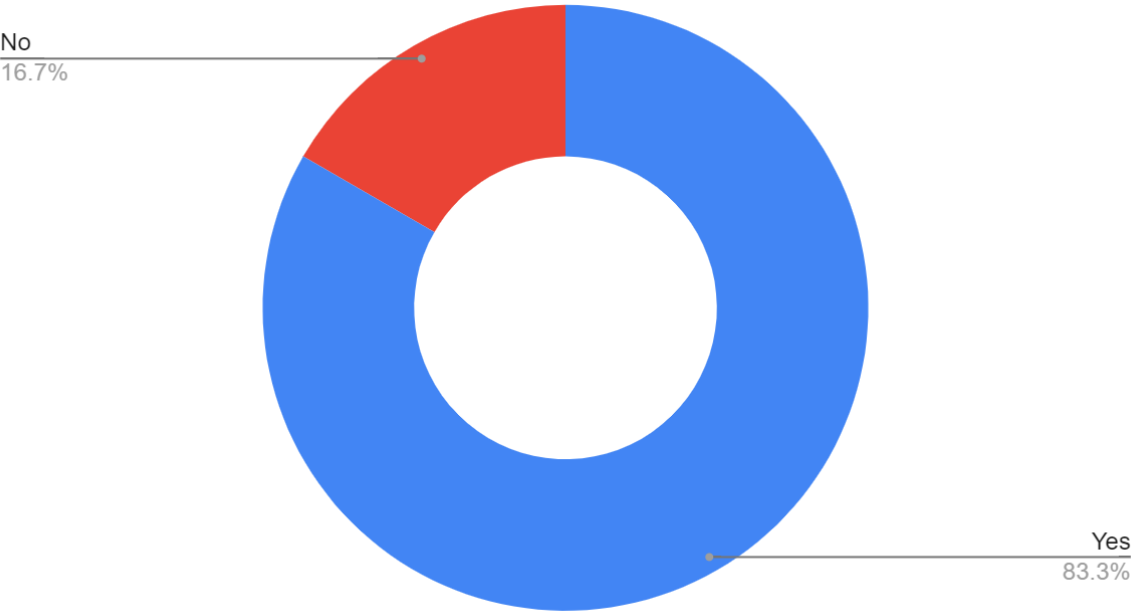


Figure 17

As per the pie chart above suggests, 83.3% of the respondents had friendly atmosphere at working sector and 16.7% of the respondents haven't friendly atmosphere at working sector. Thus majority of them had Friendly atmosphere at working sector

4.2.18 Women listen more effectively

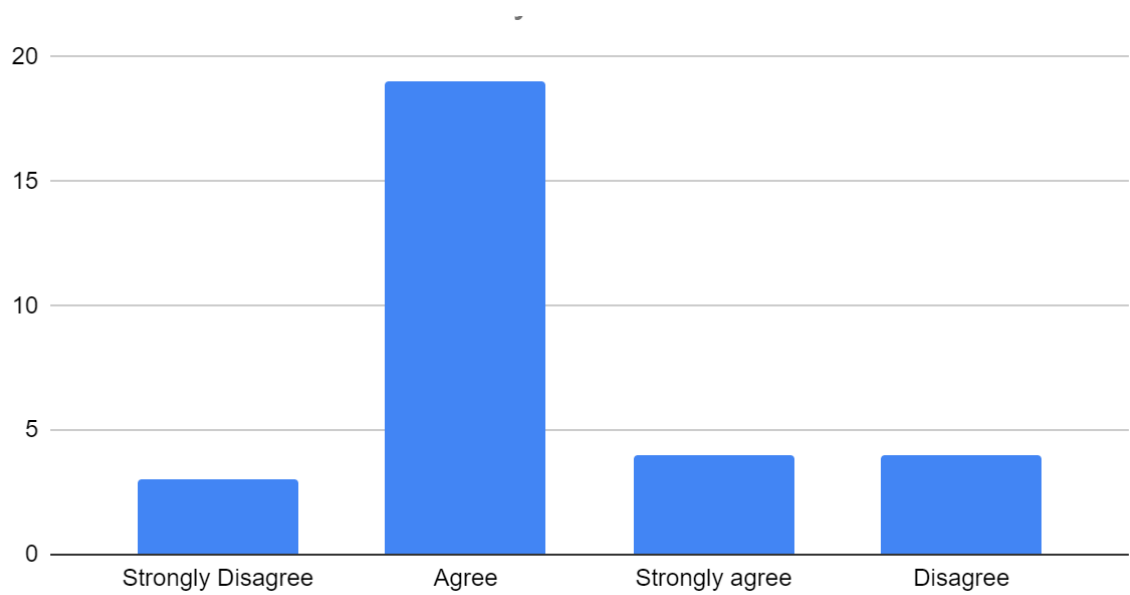


Figure 18

The above figure shows that 19% of the respondents are agree that they are listen more effectively.4%of the respondents are strongly agree ,3% of the respondents are strongly disagree and 4% of the respondents are disagree. From above chart, it is clear that majority of the respondents are agree with this statement.

4.2.19 Inequality on salary

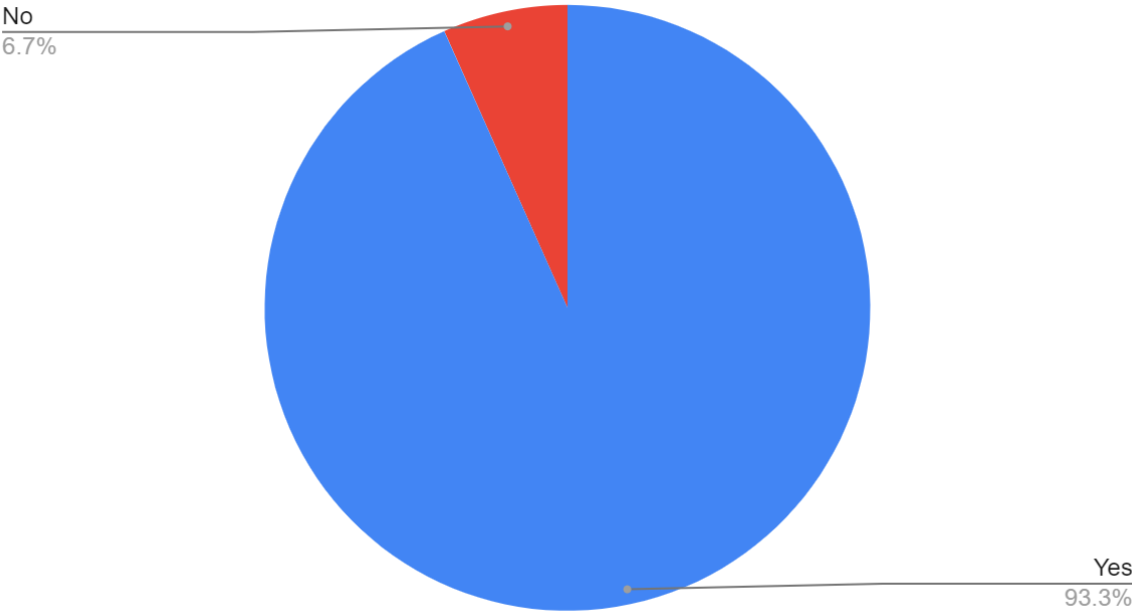


Figure 19

As per the above pie chart suggests,93.3% of the respondents are agree that they facing inequality on salary in working sector and 6.7% of the respondents are disagree that they are not facing inequality on salary in working sector.Thus majority of the respondents are facing inequality on salary in working sector.

4.2.20 Culture support for working together

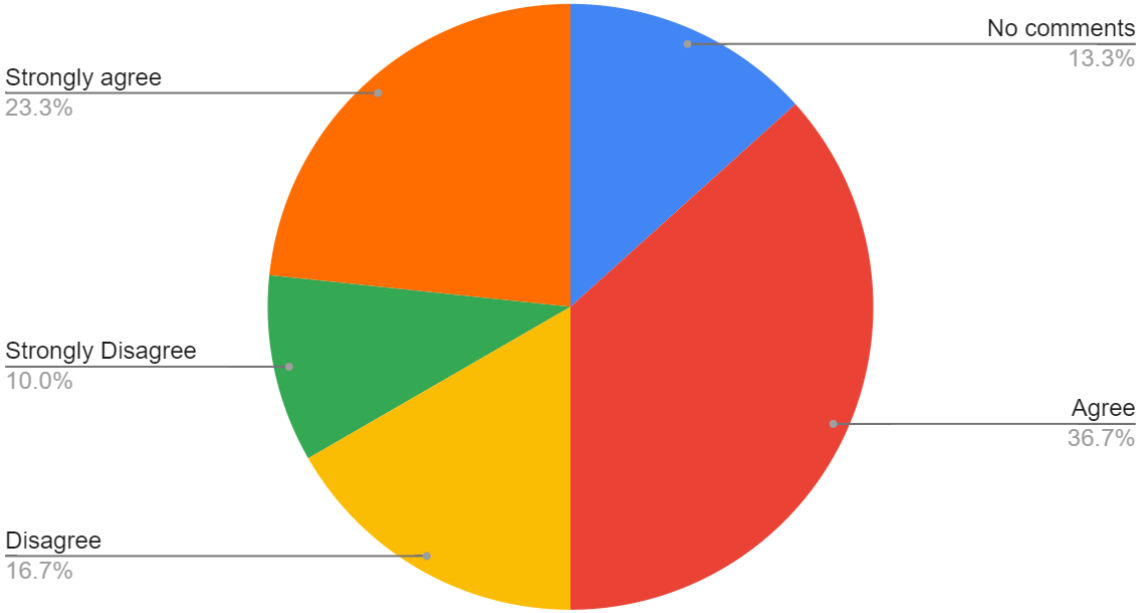


Figure 20

From the above figure shows that 23.3% of the respondents are strongly agreed that culture encourages men and women to work in mixed groups. 10% of the respondents are strongly disagree, 16.7% of the respondents are disagree, 36.7% of respondents are agreeing this statement. And 13.3% of the respondents are telling no comments for this statement. From the above chart it is clear that majority of the respondent are agree that culture encourages men and women to work in mixed groups.

4.2.21 Evaluate by gender than merit

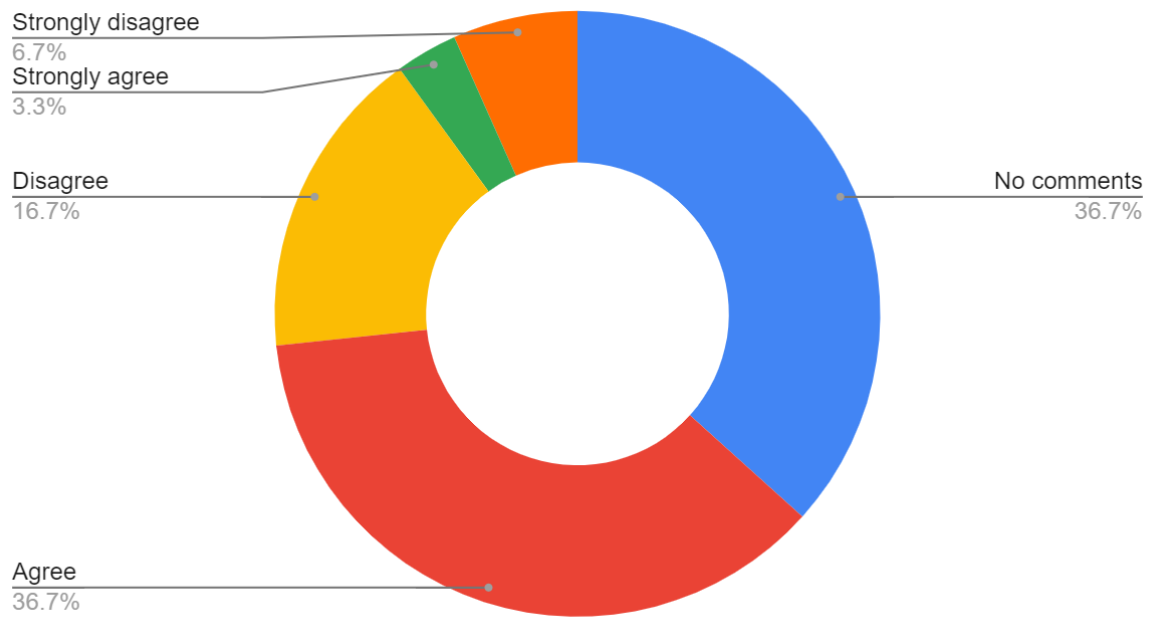


Figure 21

The above figure identifies the details of respondents regarding evaluating in working sector based on gender than efficiency towards the work. 36.7% of the respondents are getting evaluated by gender 16.7% of the respondents haven't face judging on gender 6.7% of the respondents strongly agree that they haven't being judged by gender 3.3% of the respondents strongly agree that they are judged based on gender than merit 36.7% of the respondents remained no comments to the question.

4.2.22 Stress by work life and personal life

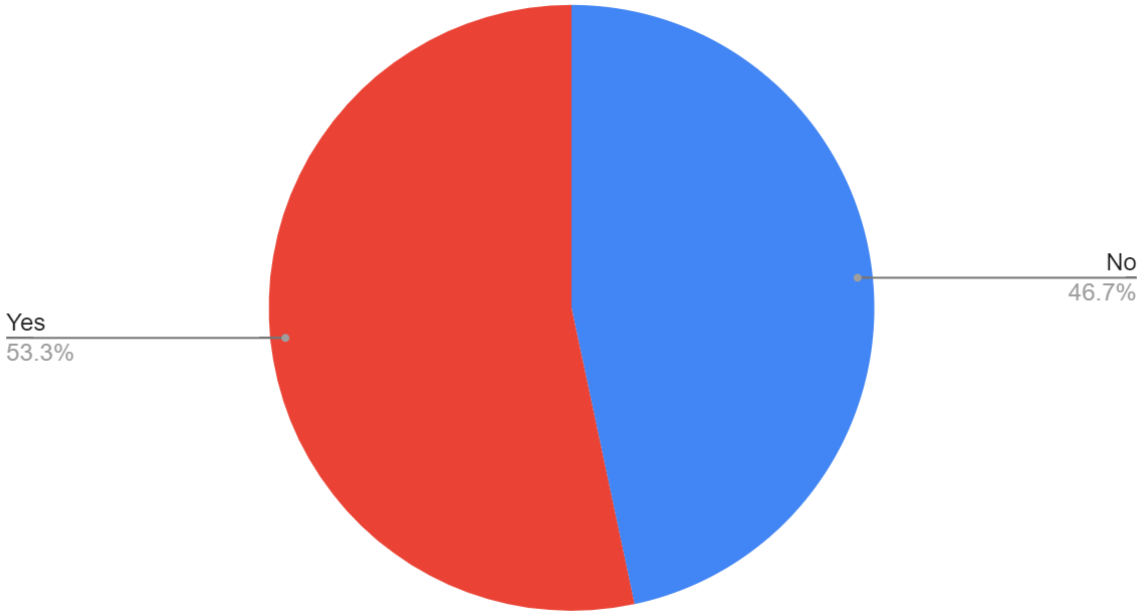


Figure 22

The above figure shows that 53% of the respondents are agree that they are maintain the balance between work life and personal life.46.7% of the respondents are disagreed this statement. From above figure it is clear that the majority of respondents are agree that they are maintaining their work life as well as personal life

4.2.23 Action against discrimination

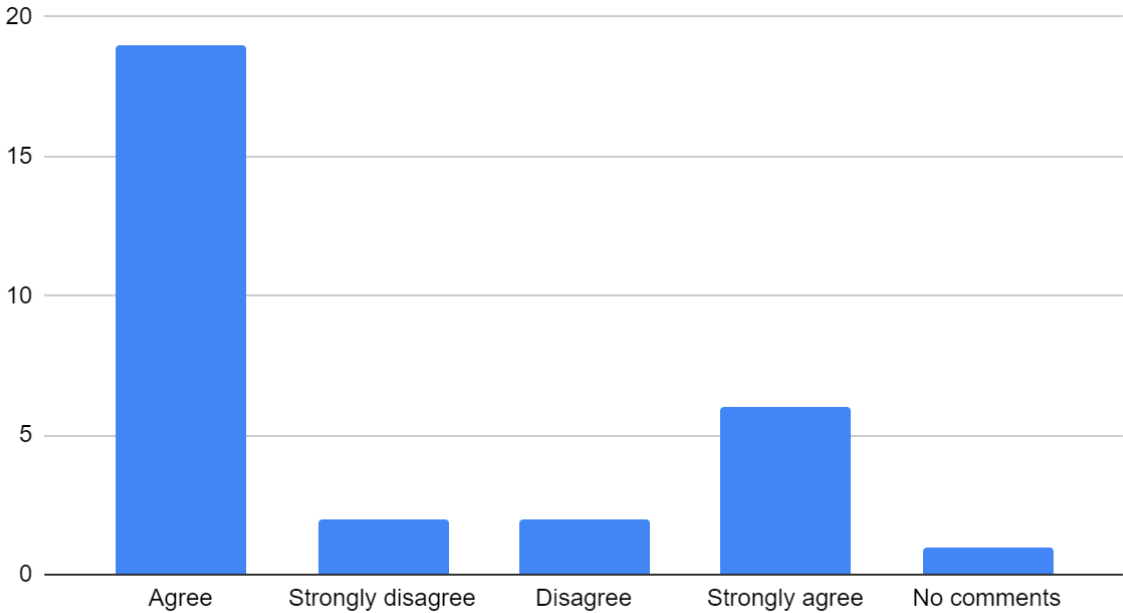


Figure 23

The above figure shows that 19% of the respondents are agree that employee initiate proper action against the discrimination, 2% of the respondents are strongly disagree and 2% of the respondents are disagree with this styatement.1% of the respondent telling no comments for this statement. From this above chart it is clear that majority of the respondents are agree that employees initiative proper action against the discrimination.

4.2.24 Decision making more in women

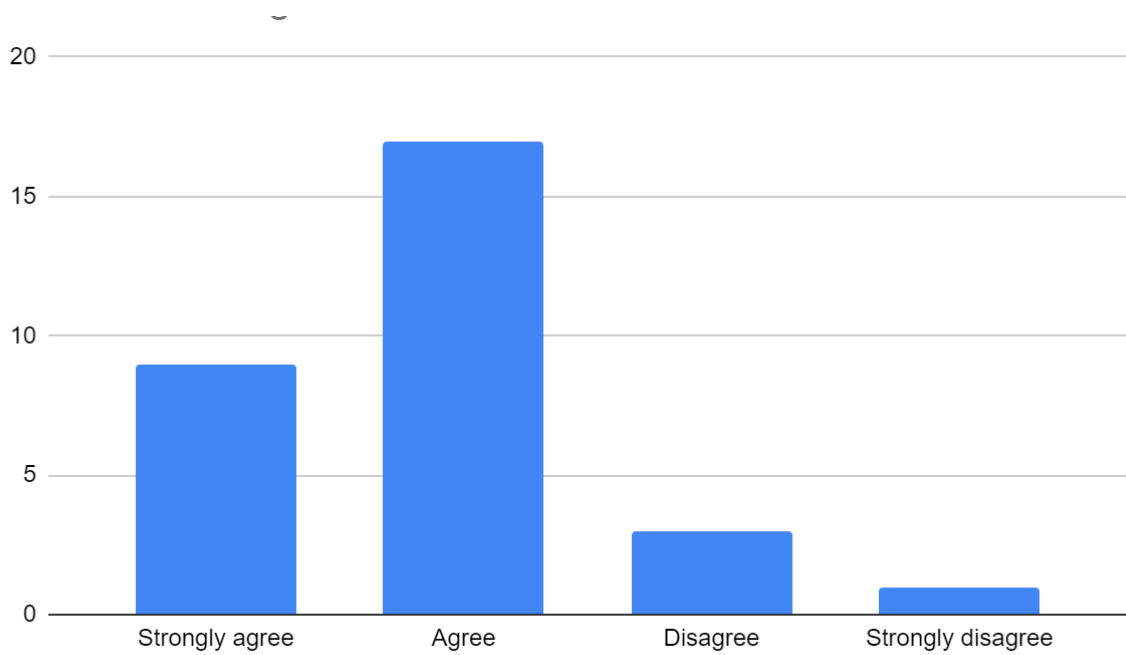


Figure 24

The above figure shows that 9% of the respondents are strongly agree women are take decision logically in emergency situations than men. 17% of the respondents are agree this statement ,3% of the respondents are disagree that the women are take decision logically in emergency situation than men .1% of the respondent strongly disagree this statement. From above chart it is clear majority of the respondents are agree this statement.

4.2.25 Medical emergency support

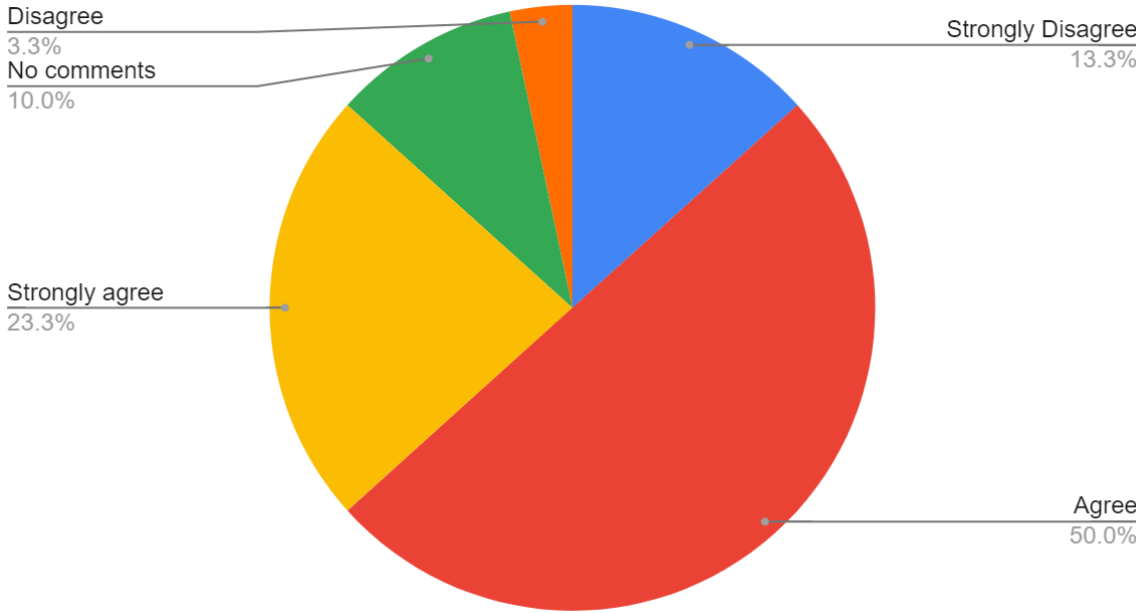


Figure 25

The above figure shows that 13.3% of the respondents are strongly disagree organization support in medical emergency,3.3% of the respondents are disagree, 23.3% of the respondents are strongly agree,50% of the respondents are agree that organization support in medical emergency and 10% of the respondents are no comments for this statement . From the above figure it is clear that majority of the respondents are strongly agree that the organization support in medical emergency.

4.2.26 Events to reduce stress

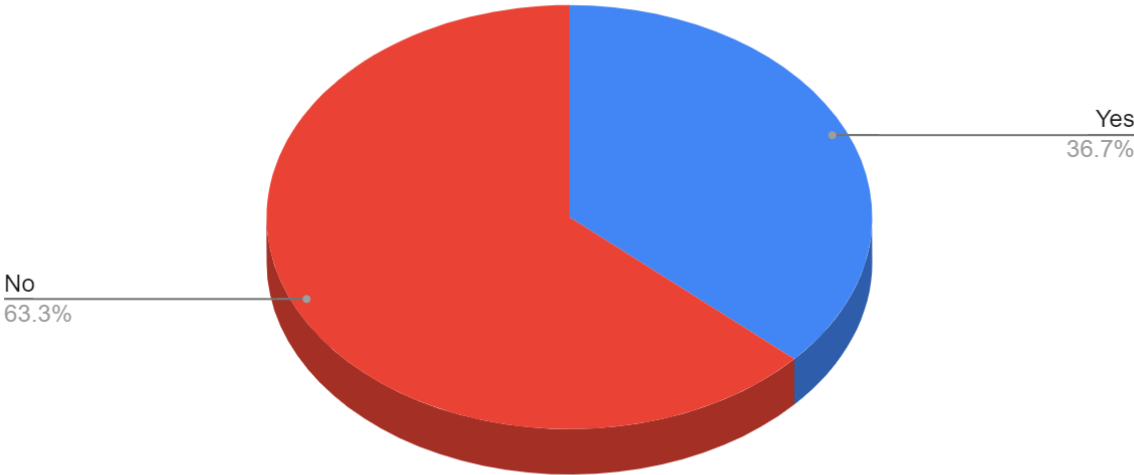


Figure 26

The Above figure shows that 36.7% of the respondent are agree the organization conduct events in order to reduce work stress and 63.3% of respondents are disagree this statement. From the above figure it is clear that majority of the respondents are disagree that the organization conduct events order to reduce work stress.

4.2.27 Discrimination faced

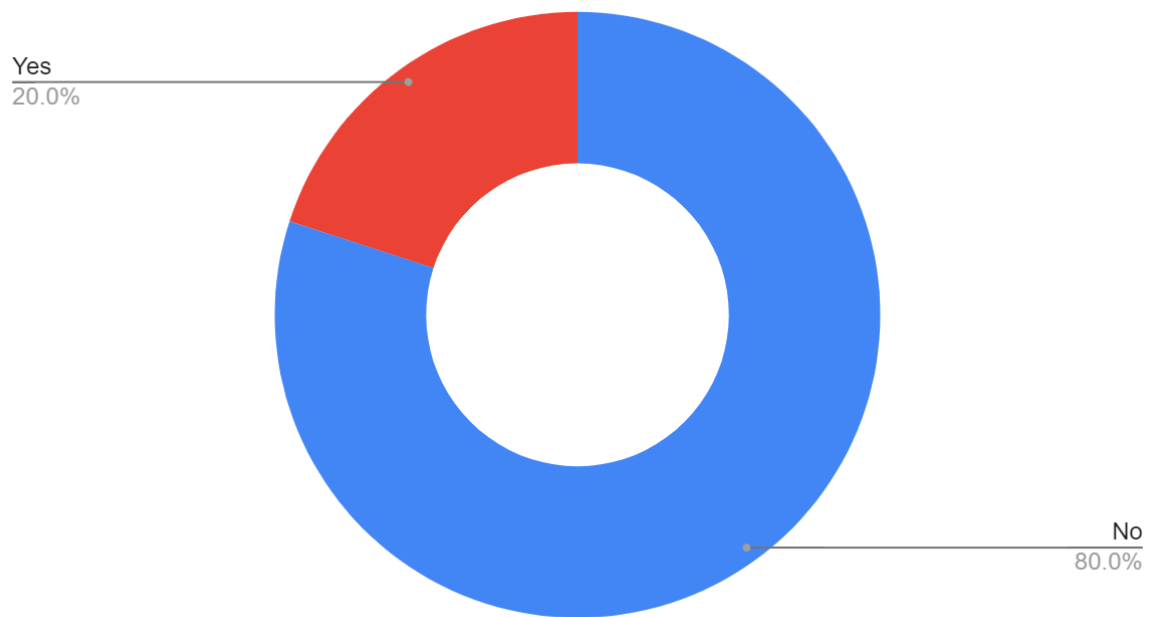


Figure 27

As per the pie chart above suggests, 80.0% of the respondents do not face any discrimination in the working sector and 20.0% of the respondents face any type of discrimination in the working sector. Thus, the majority of them are not facing any discrimination in the working sector. But still from this we can understand that even in the working sector, discrimination based on gender is present.

4.3 CONCLUSION

This chapter discussed about the interpretations of results obtained from the data analysis and provided the recommendations based on the findings through this study. Further, it concluded the entire study by exploring pathways for future studies based on this study area while explaining the limitations of the completed study. The data collected from 30 samples of respondents are analyzed and interpreted using figures.

CHAPTER: 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presentation all the aspects of the present research and also put forward a few suggestions for further study as well as highlight of the present research. In this chapter the researcher has weaved ideas from research studies and findings of present study. The study examined the personal, families, social, economic and aspect of working women's. The study based on the findings drawn from analyze of the data gathered from the primary and the secondary sources.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Majority of the respondents belongs to Hindu community.
- In this research shows that majority of the respondents studied in rural area.
- Majority of them have 5 years in working experience.
- The majority of the respondents are working in the private sector. The higher levels of the respondents are working in private sector
- The study shows that majority of the women's are agreed that they are comfort with other gender boss.
- Majority of the respondents are agreed that, the men and women are equally in the working sector.
- The study identifies, majority of the respondents are not satisfied in the payment, because they are not getting an equal payment from their working sector.
- The analyze shows that, majority of the respondents are agreed they are getting equal opportunities in working sector.
- Through the analysis majority of the respondents are not getting equal training session in working sector.
- The majority of the women are agreed that they are not getting equal working hours in organizational sector.
- Majority of them are getting equal promotion in working sector.
- The study identifies majority of the respondents are satisfied while choosing this profession.

- Through this analysis many of the respondents are agree that team work put greater pressure.
- This study shows that, some of are employees are faced psychological issues
- Majority of them are not facing any bias in working sector but still we can understand that even in working sector bias based on gender is there.
- This study analyze that many of the respondents are agree that the female co-workers are given more preference.
- Most of the respondents are face inequity in salary package from working sector.
- The respondents are agreed the culture encourage men and women to work in mixed grouped.
- Majority of the respondents are agreeing that they are maintained their work life as well as personal life.
- Through this study researcher analyze about the employees initiative proper action against the discrimination.
- Many of the respondents are agree that the organization support in medical emergency.
- The respondents are not agreed that the organization conduct events in order to reduce work stress in their sector.
- In this research researcher finds that women are more effective participant in organization sector.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE SYUDY

- The study can be further expanded by including more number of employees in the scope so that more conclusions and inference can be drawn.
- There is a further scope of using online medium questionnaire survey so that lesser time more responses can be collected effectively.
- Lack of experience in doing research.

5.4 SUGGESTION FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH

To allow the suitable time schedule for each and every employee. On the basis of interpretation and observation, certain measure were suggest as promotion gender equality with better job description. The upcoming research would have conducted

among more number of samples. It would provide the study more vitality and accountability.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Conclusion is an assessment or decision researched by reasoning. Research may be utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engaged and programmes often from the research. The entire research has been a learning process for the researcher. It helps to know what research is and how to make it possible. The researcher also come to know the requirements of a research and things that have to be paid attention during the process of the study. It was also a good opportunity to know about the gender equality in working women in organized sector. The guidance of research guide and the companions helped to great extent for the completion of this research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anna, Wahi., Pia, Hook. (2007). Changes in working with gender equality in management in Sweden. *Equal opportunities international* 26 (5), 435-448. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235311540_Changes_in_working_with_gender_equality_in_management_in_Sweden
- Charlotta, Edstrom., Kristiina, Brunila. (2016) Troubling gender equality: Revisiting gender equality work in the famous Nordic model countries. *Education as change* 20(1), 10-27.
- Chandra pandey, umesh, kumar chhabi.2019.Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, *Emerald publishing limited*.
- Heejung, chung., tanja van der lippe. (2020). Flexible Working, Work–Life Balance, and Gender Equality. *Social indicators research* 151 (2), 365-381, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-018-2025-x>
- Maureen, A Kilgore.,(2013) The global compact and gender inequality: a work in progress. *Business and society* 52(1) 105-134.
- Rita, Wilkes., Agotta, Gidre.(2014). Gender and corporate social responsibilities: big wins for business and society. *Procedia –and behavioural science* 156,198-202.
- Titan, Alon., Matthias, Doepke., Jane, Olmstead-Rumsey & Michele, Tertilt .(2020).The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality *.National Bureau of economic research*.
- Toni,Schofield. Susan,Goodwin. (2005).Gender Politics and Public Policy Making: Prospects for Advancing Gender Equality. *Policy and society* 24 (4), 25-44. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248601933_Gender_Politics_and_Public_Policy_Making_Prospects_for_Advancing_Gender_Equality
- Iris Bohnet.(2016). What Works Gender Equality by Design. *The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press Cambridge, Massachusetts London, England*

APPENDIX

A study on gender equality of working women in organized sector.

DECLARATION

I Mr. Abin Abraham, 3rd year BSW Student, Don Bosco Arts and Science College Angadikadavu hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

1. Name:

2. Age:

3. Education Qualification:

4. Annual Income:

5. Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian

6. Place of schooling: Rural Urban

7. Total work experience: (Year)

8. Type of organization: Public Private

9. Are you comfortable when reporting to your boss of other gender?

Yes No

10. Is onsite job given for both men and women equality in the organization?

Yes No

11. Do men/women doing the same job get paid equally in your organization?

Yes No

12. Do your organization provide equal opportunities for men and women?

Yes No

13. Is all gender employees are getting equal training session in your organization?

Yes No

14. Do men and women have equal working hours?

Yes No

15. Promotion is given for both men and women equally in your organization?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

16. Are you working in the job you wanted preferred?

Yes No

17. Dose team work put greater pressure on you?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

18. Do you face any psychological issues in this job?

Yes No

19. Employees normally prefer female employee as co-worker?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

20. All employees are trained to handle dangerous situation?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

21. Employees prefer friendly atmosphere at work place?

Yes No

22. Women employees listen the problem more effectively than men?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

23. Is there any salary differential between men and women?

Yes No

24. Culture encourages men and women to work in mixed groups?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

25. Employees within this organization judge competencies more by gender than merit?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

26. Are you stressed to maintain balance between work life and personal life.

Yes No

27. Employees should initiate proper action against any discrimination?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

28. Female employees take decision logically in emergency situations than men?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

29. Organization supports in medical emergency?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree

Strongly disagree No comments

30. Do the organization celebrate or conduct events in order to reduce work related stress?

Yes No

31. Do you face any discrimination in organization directly or indirectly?

Yes No

**A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND CONCERNS OF PEOPLE
REGARDING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ACT**



NEHA SCARIA

DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670705

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND CONCERNS OF PEOPLE
REGARDING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ACT**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

NEHA SCARIA

REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR028

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

FR: SOJAN PANANCHICKAL, SDB

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR-670705

NOVEMBER 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND CONCERNS OF PEOPLE REGARDING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ACT**, is a bonafide record of work done by **NEHA SCARIA** under the guidance and supervision of **FR.SOJANPANANCHICKAL** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Social work**, during the period of her study(2020-2023) in the Department of social work, Don Bosco Arts and Science college, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

FR. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL

HOD, Department of social work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

Angadikadavu

DECLARATION

I, **Neha Scaria**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A study on awareness and concerns of people regarding eco-sensitive zone act**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of Fr. Sojan Pananchickal, Head, Department of Social work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

NEHA SCARIA

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthens me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Pananchickal, Head, Department of Social Work and Faculty Supervisor whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I also extend my gratitude to Asst Prof. Zaviarkutty Francis, Asst Prof. Sree Parvathy Induchudan, Asst Prof. Ayana Swaminadhan, Asst Prof. Aishwarya Thomas, Asst Prof. Akshaya P, Asst Prof. Delna Abraham, Asst Prof. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Neha Scaria

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the awareness of people regarding eco-sensitive zone act and their concerns regarding it. Eco-sensitive zone act areas are those areas that was declared under the wildlife (protection) act 1992. Eco-sensitive is a buffer zone or transition zone for highly protected areas such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. It is to create a kind of “shock absorber” for the protected areas. It minimizes forest depletion and man animal conflict. It will ban harmful process which make destructions to environment. It helps development activities only through protecting environment. It is also to minimize the impact of urbanisation and other developmental activities. In Earth human beings and environment cansurvive only through reciprocal correspondence of eachother. Themainaim of ESZ, the protection of countrys massive ecological wealth. It helps to protect the natural resources for future generation as a form of sustainable development.

However, the study is about awareness and concerns of people regarding eco-sensitive zone act. There is lack of awareness among people. Moreover, some mis concepts about eco-sensitive zone act disseminate around the people. This has brought about lots of concerns among the people which even led to the protest against the eco-sensitive zone act. Most of these people have fear of losing their livelihood and properties.

This study was conducted to understand the awareness and concerns of people regarding the eco sensitive zone act. This descriptive study was conducted among the people who will be directly affected by the act. Thirty samples were selected using multi stage random sampling method. Awareness of people and their concerns were studies using questionnaire and semi structured interview schedule. It was found that people are unaware of the real facts of the eco sensitive zone act. What they have is some mis concepts which has led to much concerns and worries regarding the implementation.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	iii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	1
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 REVIEWS	5
2.3 CONCLUSION	8
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	9
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	9
3.3 VARIABLES	10
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	10
3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	10
3.6 SAMPLING	10
3.7 SOURCES OF DATA	10
3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	11
3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	11
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	12

4.2 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION	13
4.3 CONCLUSION	38
CHAPTER 5: FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	
5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS	38
5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	39
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	39
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	39
5.5 CONCLUSION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
APPENDIX	42

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLES	PAGE NO
1	SIZE OF FAMILY	13
2	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY	14
3	HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	15
4	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED AT HOME	16
5	TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	17
6	ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME	18
7	PROPERTY OWNED BY THE FAMILY	19
8	PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT	20
9	AWARENESS ABOUT MADHAV GADGIL REPORT AND KASTHOORIRANGAN REPORT	21
10	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN A FAMILY	22
11	PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	23
12	AWARENESS ABOUT ESZA	24
13	OPINION ON HOW ESZA AFFECT THE LIVELIHOOD	25
14	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ESZ AREAS	26
15	ESZA LEAD TO THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT	27
16	MENTAL STRESS DUE TO ESZA	28
17	PEOPLE FACED ATTACK BY WILD ANIMALS	29

18	PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTER	30
19	GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE DURING AGRICULTURE LOSS	31
20	PEOPLE SEEKING TREATMENT IN A FAMILY	32
21	PEOPLE PLANNING TO RELOCATE AFTER PASSING ESZA	33
22	FAMILIES WILLING TO RELOCATE AFTER PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	34
23	PEOPLE 'S OPINION ON A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THEIR LIFE	35
24	CHILDREN 'S REACTION TOWARDS ESZA	36
25	IMPACT OF ESZA	37

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

One of the most recent eco-sensitive areas was declared in 2021 by the MOEFCC in the wildlife sanctuaries of the country. It is a necessary concept for the protection of the country's massive ecological wealth. They also create a transition zone from areas of less protection. It is to minimize the negative impacts on the fragile ecosystem.

However, the eco-sensitive zone act has certain adverse influence on human settlements. According to gadgil report "All developmental activities were decided to stop along with the decommissioning of similar projects". According to kasthurirangan report" they completely banned all developmental activities".

The purpose of declaring eco-sensitive zone is to prohibit all kinds of human activities in those zones except agriculture of local people. It minimizes forest depletion and man animal conflict. It also minimizes the impact of urbanisation and other developmental activities.

However, there is a lack of awareness among people regarding the Eco Sensitive Zone Act. Moreover, some mis-concepts about eco-sensitive zone act disseminate around the people. This has brought about lots of concerns among the people which even led to the protest against the eco-sensitive zone act. Most of these people have fear of losing their livelihood and properties. Hence this study tries to study the awareness and concerns of people regarding the Eco Sensitive Zone Act.

1.2 TITLE

Awareness and concerns of people regarding eco-sensitive zone act (ESZA).

1.3 OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To study about the awareness and concerns of people regarding ESZA.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- To study about the demographical details of the respondents.
- To understand the awareness of people regarding ESZA.
- To study about the social and economic concerns of people due to eco-sensitive zone act.
- To understand about psychological issues of families comes under EZA.

1.4 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

Eco-sensitive zone helps in the conservation of site there by conserving the species in the natural habitat, minimizing man animal conflict, forest depletion and protecting local community groups. The main aim of ESZ is the protection of countries massive ecological wealth. The government and local authorities continue to explore options for monetisation and use the tourist potential of these zone to provide help for local communities. It helps to protect the natural resource for future generation as a form of sustainable development. On earth, human beings and environment can survive only through reciprocal correspondence of each other. It will ban harmful process which make destructions to environment. It aims at sustainable development.

However, there are lots of families living in the areas declared as ESZ. These people will be affected by the act. They are very much concerned about the act. They fear that the act will have lots of adverse impact on their socio-economic life. They are even fearful about losing their own life due to wild animals' attack. All these factors force the people to fight against the implementation of the act.

All the fears and protest of people against act is due lack of awareness and misconceptions of the act. Hence through this study the researcher tries to study the awareness of the affected people about the ESZA and their major concerns.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter, introduction provides information about the awareness of people regarding eco-sensitive zone act and their concerns. It includes statement of the problem, title, objectives, significance of the study, chapterization and followed by conclusion.

CHAPTER 2

The second chapter is about literature review, which provide relevant studies and articles about the eco sensitive zone act. The chapter also has an introduction and conclusion.

CHAPTER 3

This is the most fundamental part, as it provides most important information about the research problem. It consists of introduction, operational and conceptual theories, dependent and independent variables, research design, universe and unit of the study, sampling designs, primary and secondary sources of data collection, tools of data collection and method of data analysis.

CHAPTER 4

This chapter discuss about analysis and interpretation of data. Data analysis is the process of uncovering patterns and trends in the data. Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the data.

CHAPTER 5

The last chapter deals with major findings, implications of the study, limitations of the study, suggestions for further research studies and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

This chapter is about eco-sensitive zones benefits and causes it aims at providing the after effects of common people due to eco sensitive zones. As every coin has two sides, this act has lot of benefits and challenges. The main constrain is faced by common people is homelessness and the betrayal of their own land. Through this study researcher draw attention towards several form of impacts of eco-sensitive zone act. This act is to minimise impact of urbanisation and other developmental activities in eco-sensitive areas.

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Eco-sensitive zone is a buffer zone or transition zone around highly protected areas such as National Parks and wild life sanctuaries. Environment Protection Act (1986) gives the power to the Union Ministry Environment and Forest to take all the steps for the natural resources and to control and prevent environmental pollution. Section 5 (1) of the environmental rules 1986 states that the Central Government can prohibit the sites of developmental activities in certain areas against the protection of environment.

The judgement came on the petition provided for the protection of forest lands in Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. The writ petition was enlarged by the court to conserve the environment throughout the country. The verdict provided by the court for the protection of forest across the country should have eco-sensitive zone of minimum one km. It is to create a kind of “shock absorber” for the protected areas.

Our country has been integrating the need of developmental with the aim to protect the environment and reflected areas in the emphasis on sustainable development as a key feature of strategy of nation. Since the fourth Five Year plan of the country in the early 1970.

2.2 GOVERNMENT REPORTS SUBMITTED TO PROMOTE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE ACT

MADHAV GADGIL REPORT

The report of Western Ghats Ecology Expert chaired by Madhav Gadgil. It is submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India on 31 August 2011. This report designated entire Western Ghat as an EZA. It recommended to assign EZA into three levels such as ESZ1, ESZ2, ESZ3. The Panel classified extensive region of 64% around six states, 44 districts and 142 taluks. ESZ1 was prohibiting all the developmental activities like mining, quarrying etc were requested to stop with decommissioning projects.

LIMITATIONS OF MADHAV GADGIL REPORT

- It was eco-friendly report not in tune with the ground facts.
- Recommendation cites were impractical to implement because more importance is given to environment rather than development.
- They suggested decentralisation as a better way of governance of the environment to local authorities.
- The report does not provide solution for revenue losses due to the implementation of its recommendations.

KASTHURIRANGAN REPORT

The Kasthurirangan Commission was formed to implement the WGEEP Report and Gadgil Report. It denotes ten members commission headed by Kasthurirangan. ESA only 37% of the total area will be brought under ESA. The Kasthurirangan Report has said 123 villages would fall under ESA. In this Report, they completely ban mining, quarrying and mining areas should be phased out with existing decommissioning projects. Thermal Power should be prohibited and hydropower projects are allowed only after detailed study.

LIMITATION OF KASTURIRANGAN REPORT

- The kasthurirangan Panel uses remote sensing without checking the ground realities may cause errors in the report.
- The power is in the hands of bureaucrats and forest officials and not in the hands of local authorities.
- Many of them fear that the farmers were removed if the Kasthurirangan report is implemented.

2.2.1 CONTROLS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN ECO-SENSITIVE AREAS

- Establish a prohibition control system in ESZA under the clearance of environmental impact assessment agency.
- Mining, quarrying should be prohibited in eco-sensitive areas and mining activities should be stopped within 5 years or after expiring mining lease.
- Buildings and construction activities exceeding 20,000 square meters areas, new townships and regional development should be permitted.

- All other development plans and project should obtain environmental clearance as per EIA notification 2006.
- Ensure participation of local community along with regulatory system while making decisions.
- State government should plan conservation activities for wildlife corridors in consultation with local communities.
- All projects in environment sensitive areas must prior approval of grama Sabha and non-objection certificate.
- Policies should be made to provide financial assistance to projects that ensure eco-friendly developed areas.
- Regulatory institutions, forest clearance system and monitoring of projects should be strengthened.
- Remuneration should be provided for environmental services in ESZ areas.
- Create a centre to implement activities for the conservation, regeneration and sustainable development with the help of geo- spatial techniques.
- Thermal power is not allowed in eco-sensitive zone areas.
- Wind energy should also include in environment impact notification.

ARTICLES RELATED TO ECO -SENSITIVE ZONE

2.2.2AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR DELINEATING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND A WILD SANTUARY APPLYING GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUES. (SHOVIKDEV)

At present, Dynamics, degradation, conservation forest ecosystem are prime matters to conserve the environment. One of the goals to establish buffer zone areas to achieve environmental protection. In this report, they identified about the applicability of geospatial techniques around an Indian Wildlife sanctuary following the rules and acts instituted by the government of India. Proper planning and management of forest area are essential methods to protect the environment without making problems to human life. Remote sensing and geospatial information system could make more relevant in the actual implementation of geospatial techniques.

2.2.3 PROTECTION OF URBAN SETTLEMENT IN ECO-SENSITIVE AREAS IT'S IMPACT ON WATERSHED HYDROLOGY. (SAGARIKA PATOWARY)

It is one of the most components of economic growth. Hasty and unplanned expansion assessment of settlements in eco-sensitive area with potential socio-economic and demographic condition originated and to provide opportunities to examine the master plan. The optimal allocation of environmental management practices has been suggested with the fulfilment of their sustainability.

2.2.4 REGULATING ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE (KURIAKOSE, DEEPA KULASAM LYER)

It examines the recommendations of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel on making western ghat eco-sensitive zone. There are two majors opposing strands for the conservation and protection of biodiversity sustained by colonial response. The first is cultural opposition with political and legal framework. This brings tension between the developmental activities in eco-sensitive areas conflict is the beginning of a sensitive policy toward incorporating forests as spaces of natural and cultural importance.

2.2.5FACTORS INFLUENCING FARMER PARTICIPATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS SCHEME (GEOFFA WILSON)

These articles examine factors affecting farmers motivational force for participation in Cambrian mountains ESA scheme. There is significant corelation exist between ESA participation and specific factors and wildlife factors are interlinked with overall participation payments offered by the scheme. Each education and length is needed for the explanation of special habits into the ESA scheme. The paper concludes by arguing that a behavioural approach or decision-making participation in environmental scheme and that could be enlarged with the use of methodology.

2.2.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS A TEMPLATE FOR DEVELOPING GREENWAY CORRIDORS. (NIELS D DITTO)

ESA are place which are important to long term requirement of biological, diversity, social, water or when ESA are interlinked, they could form green corridors consisting of networks. The planning process which communities us in protecting ESA could serve as a template for developing greenway corridors. Many communities faced with the problem to balance economic development with environmental protection.

- ESA is the rational for identifying and protecting ESA based on exclusionary process designer development.
- The procedures for assessing ESA are predominantly on their geographical distribution.
- Identification and protection of ESAs focus on individual landscape.

Application of method convey examining ESZ areas& interlinked landscape elements provides a vehicle for developing greenway corridors sustained management of proposed greenway corridors are prescribed for integrating the resultant greenway plan.

2.3 CONCLUSION

This chapter has explained what is meant by Eco sensitive Zone and all that lead to the formation of Eco sensitive zone act. This chapter also gives some relevant reviews of the research articles that has studied various aspects of eco sensitive zone.

Achieving a perfect balance between environment and development is a difficult process. Gadgil report was inclined towards the environment, while the kasthurirangan report inclined towards the development. Many loopholes were provided for mining by the madhavgadgil, it is also known as anti – environmental as well as many feared losing their livelihood. The study is to find out the problems of human settlements in eco- sensitive areas. Through buffer zone implementation the measure for environmental protection become assured. Proper planning and management of forest area are essential methods to protect the environment without making problems to human life.

CHAPTER-3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Methodology is the study of research methods. It is one of the important parts of research which explains what you did and how you did it, allowing the readers to examine the reliability and validity of research. It discusses about data analysis and data collection of research. Methodology is applied in the beginning of research process. O’Leary (2004, p.85) describes methodology as the framework which is associated with a particular set of paradigmatic assumption that we will use to conduct our research.

It helps to provide detailed plan for researchers on track and also make the process smooth, effective and manageable. Methodology as a system of methods used scientifically for solving research problem. It is a structured process of conducting research. There are many different methodologies in various types of research study.

A research methodology gives research legitimacy and provides scientifically sound findings. It mainly refers to comprehensive and rationale strategies of research. It is way of describing how a researcher desires to carry out their research. It is for receiving new ideas in structured form through planning and intervention for discovery or interpretation of unfamiliarly acquired information. The study explains about social impact of eco-sensitive zone act on human settlements.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

AWARENESS

Knowledge of understanding of a subject, issue or a situation. (Macmillan Dictionary)

ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

Eco-sensitive zone are such areas within 1km of boundaries of National parks and sanctuaries as eco-sensitive areas. (Environmental protection act 1986)

CONCERNS

An uneasy state of blended interest, uncertainty, and apprehension. (Merriam Webster)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

AWARENESS

It is an ability to know directly and understanding a specific topic its full and all aspects.

ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

It is an act of the parliament of India which was enacted in May 1986 to support and promote the management and protection of environment.

CONCERNS

The concerns of people include social-economic impacts on their life due to implementation of eco-sensitive zone act.

3.3 VARIABLE

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: Eco-sensitive zone act

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Awareness and concerns of people

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher has used descriptive research design. It is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation or population.

3.5 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

- The universe of the study is families comes under eco-sensitive area in Kannur.
- Unit of the study is any one family comes under eco-sensitive area in Kannur.

3.6 SAMPLING

The researcher uses multi-stage sampling. It is defined as a sampling method that divides the population into groups for conducting research.

3.7 SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher uses both primary and secondary source of data.

PRIMARY

The primary data is drawn from 30 respondents in Kannur through questionnaire.

SECONDARY

The secondary data is collected from articles, published e-resources and newspapers.

3.8 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher uses questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. A questionnaire is a list of questions or items used to gather data from respondents about their experience, attitudes or opinions.

3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher uses questionnaire method for data collection. A questionnaire is a list of questions or items used to gather data from respondents about their experience, attitudes or opinions.

3.10 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Word excel is used for data analysis. It is a spreadsheet program from Microsoft and a component of its office products group for business applications. Microsoft enables user to format, organise and calculate data in a spreadsheet.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condenses, recap and evaluate data. Analysis of data is to be made regarding the purpose of the study. Interpretation refers to the process of making sense of numerical data that has been collected, analysed and presented. It is a search for the broader meaning of research findings. Data collected from 30 respondents from families under eco-sensitive zone areas on awareness of affected people regarding their ESZA and their concerns.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA

4.2.1 SIZE OF FAMILY

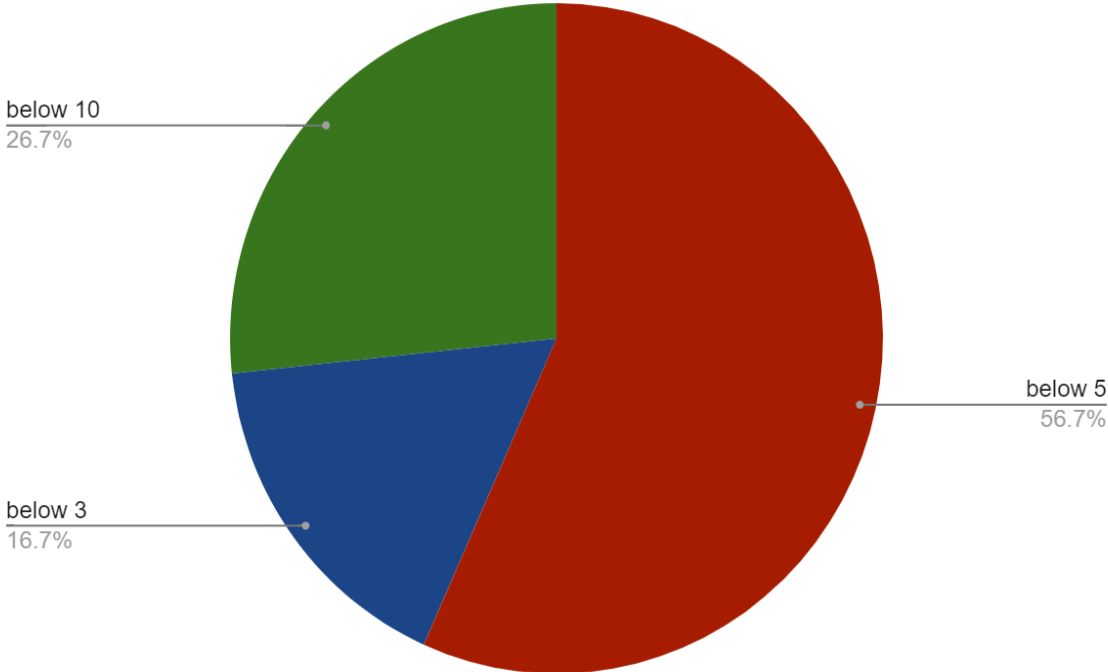


DIAGRAM 1

The above diagram indicates number of people in a family. Out of 30 respondents, 56.7% of them are having below 5 family members, 26.7% of them have below 10 members and 16.7% of them have below 3 family members.

4.2.2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

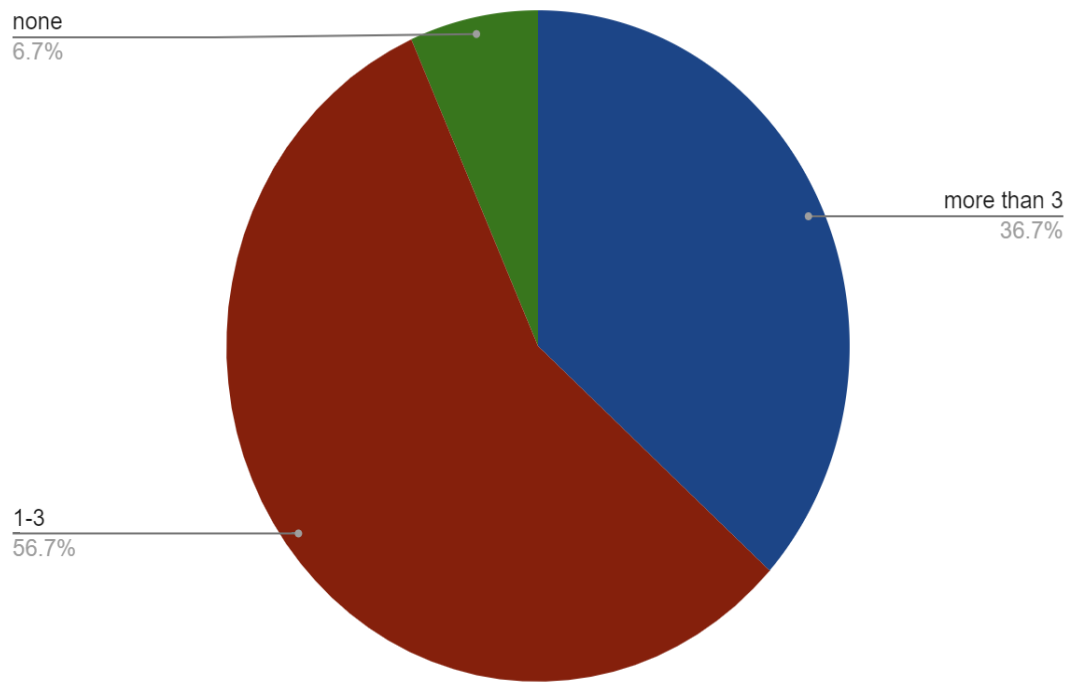


DIAGRAM 2

This diagram shows demographical details of children of families comes under eco – sensitive zone areas to research. 56.7% of the respondents have one to three children in the family and 36.7% of them have more than 3 children in the family, 6.7% family don't have children.

4.2.3 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

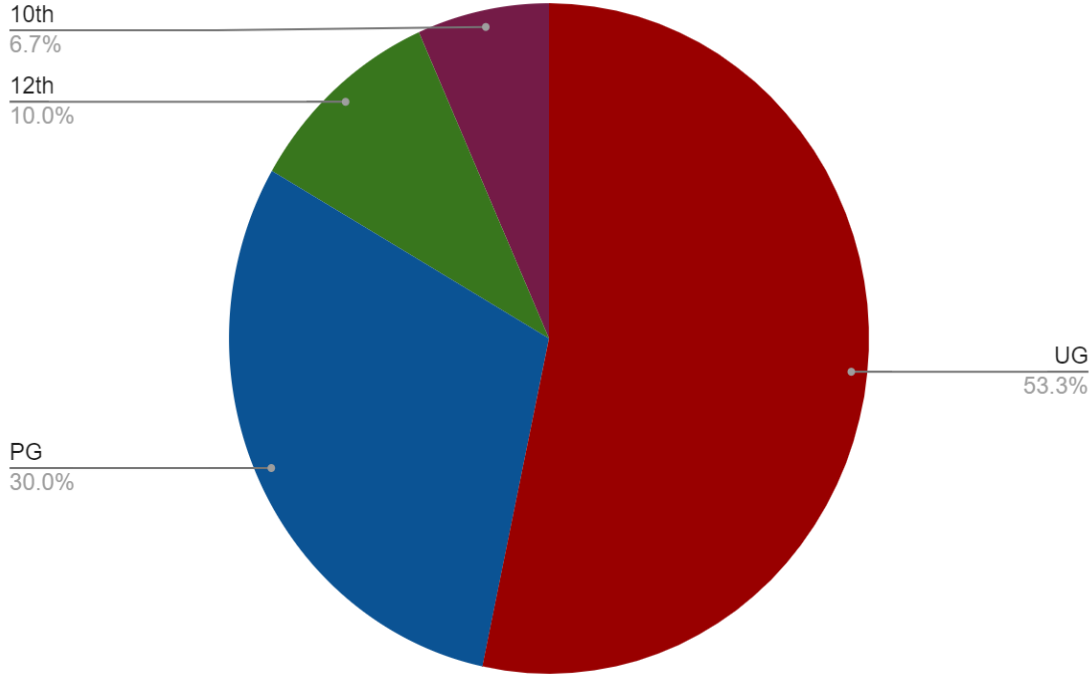


DIAGRAM 3

The above figure shows the highest educational qualification of the respondents. 6.7% of the families have educational background of 10 standard as their highest education. 10.0% of them have completed 12 standards, around 30.0 % of them have completed post graduate and 53.3 % of them are under graduates.

The study shows that majority of the respondents have at least one person who has completed graduation.

4.2.4 NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED AT HOME

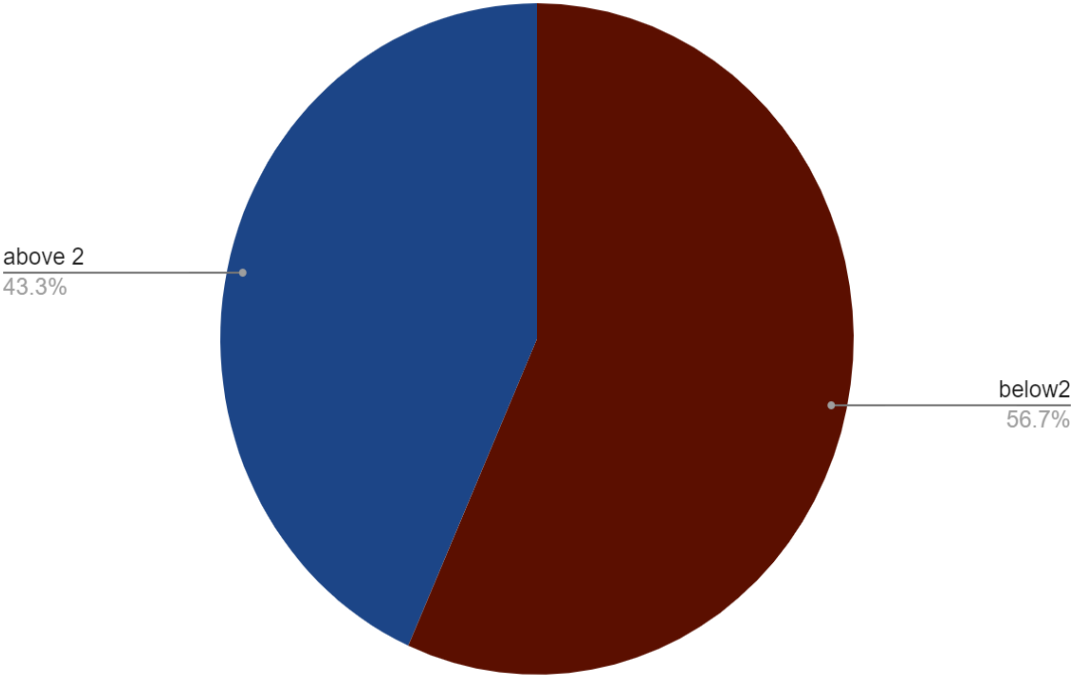


DIAGRAM 4

The above figure shows details about family members who are employed. 56.7% of the respondent families have only one person employed. 43.3% of families have at least two people who are employed.

4.2.5 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

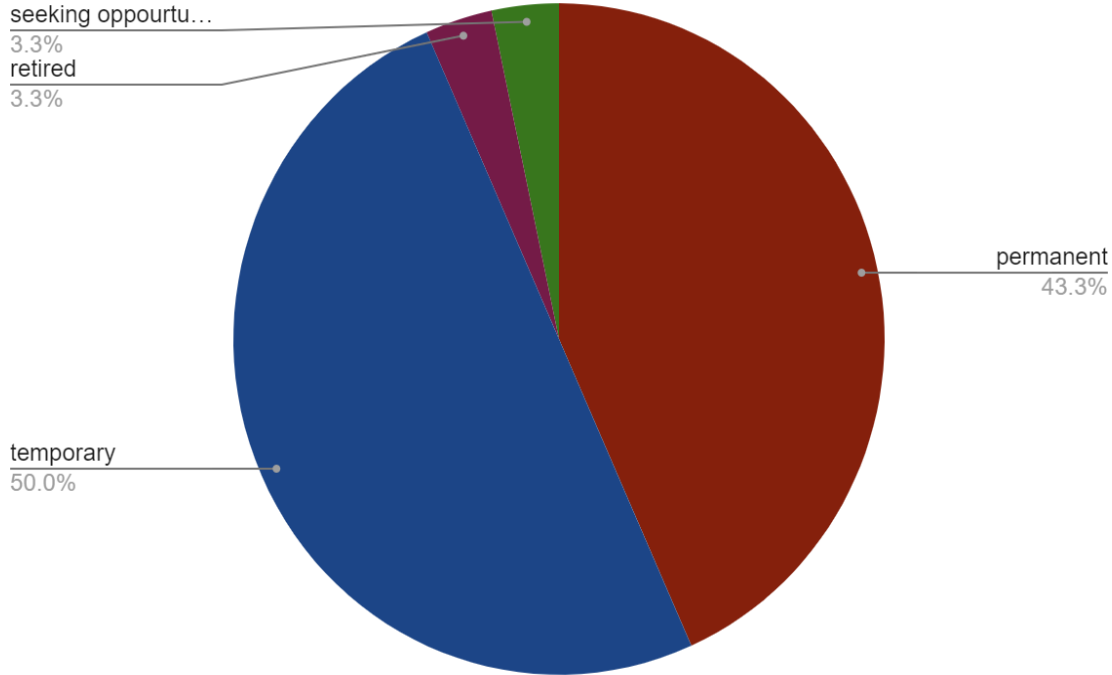


DIAGRAM 5

The above graph represents the information of employment type from the respondents. In 30 respondents, 50% of them is having temporary job and 43.3% is having permanent job. 3.3% of them are seeking for employment and 3.3% of them are retired respondents. Thus, we understand that 50 % of them aren't having temporary job.

4.2.6 ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

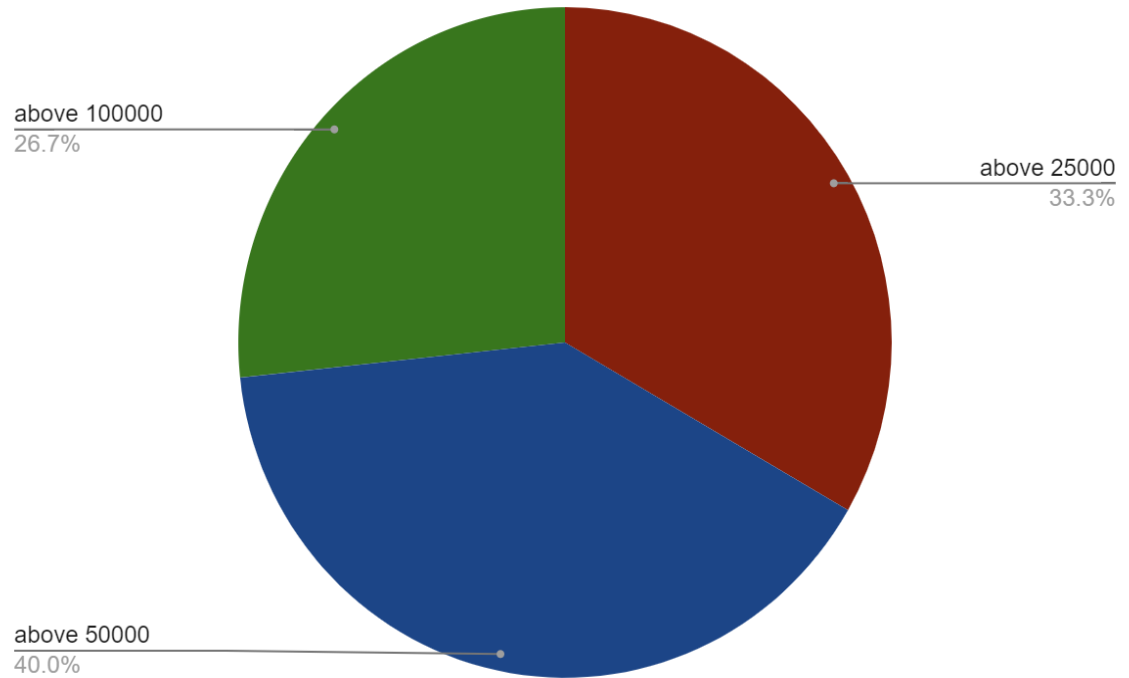


DIAGRAM 6

Above the figure identifies the annual income of the respondents. 33.3% of the respondent families have an annual income that is above Rs. 25000. 40.0% of them have above Rs. 50,000 of family income and 26.7% of the income around Rs. 100000.

4.2.7 PROPERTY OWNED BY THE FAMILY

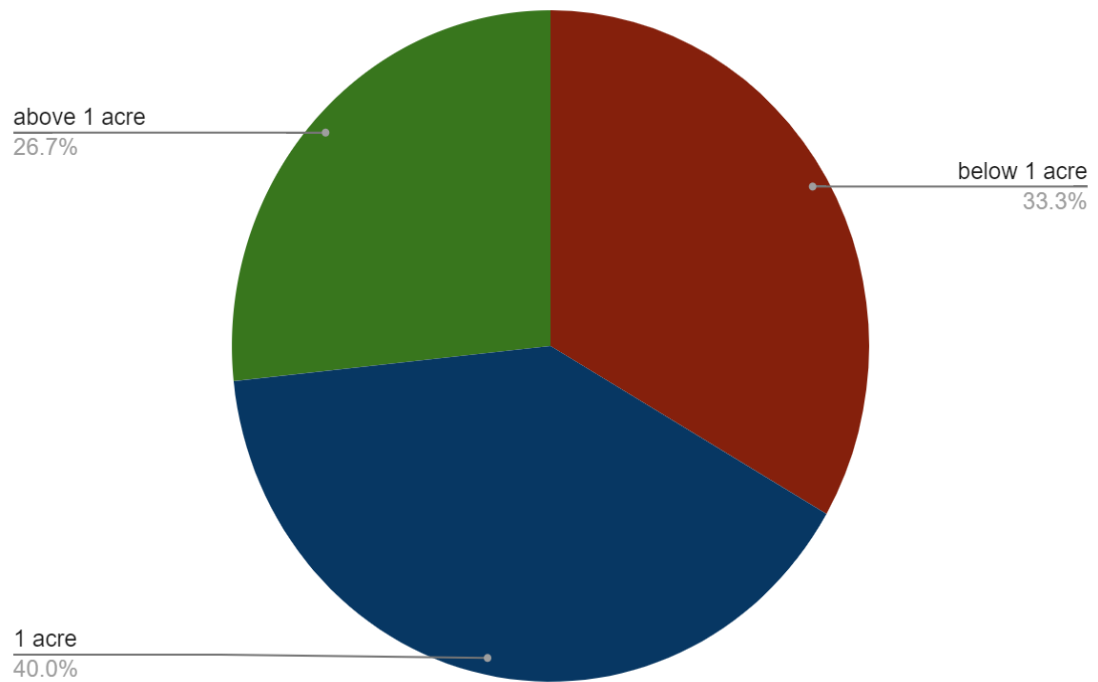


DIAGRAM 7

The above figure shows the details of the property owned by the respondents. 26.7% of them are having above one acre, 40% of the respondents are having one acre and 33.3% of them are having below one acres of land. Majority of them is having one acre of land.

4.2.8 PEOPLE’S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

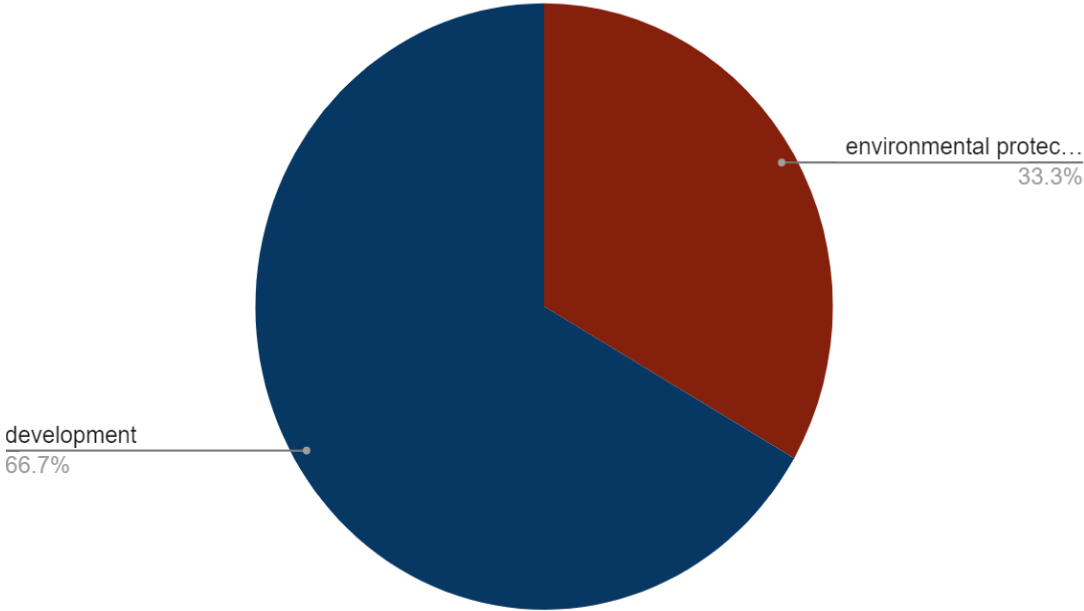


DIAGRAM 8

The above graph shows the preference of the respondents for development or environmental protection. 66.7% of them are focusing on the development and 33.3% of them are looking on environmental protection.

4.2.9 AWARENESS ABOUT MADHAV GADGIL REPORT AND KASTHOORIRANGAN REPORT

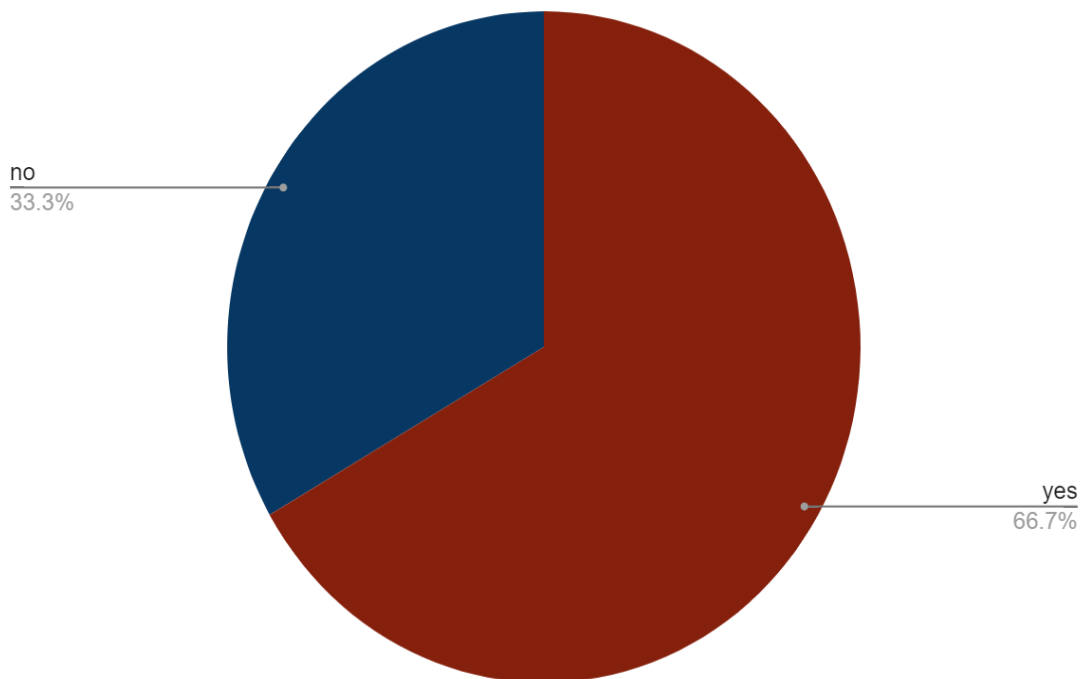


DIAGRAM 9

The above figure shows the awareness of respondents on madhavgadgil report and kasthoorirangan report. These two reports are essential in ESZA act. In 30 respondents, 66.7% of them are aware about these reports but 33.3% of them are not aware about these reports. Thus, in general majority of them are aware about the report concerning with ESZA.

4.2.10 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN A FAMILY

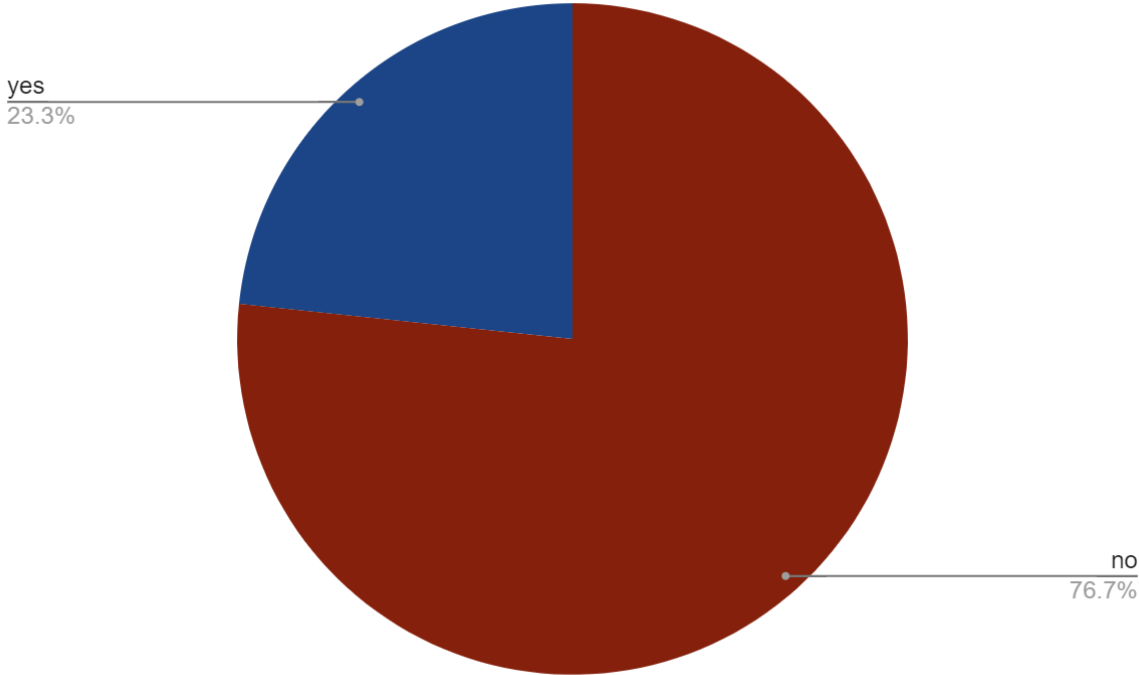


DIAGRAM 10

Above graph, researcher identifies the details of government employee in the respondent's family. Government employee can ensure social security so while understanding the ratio we could understand the job security. Only 23.3% of them are government employee and 76.7% of the respondent families don't have a government employee.

4.2.11 PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

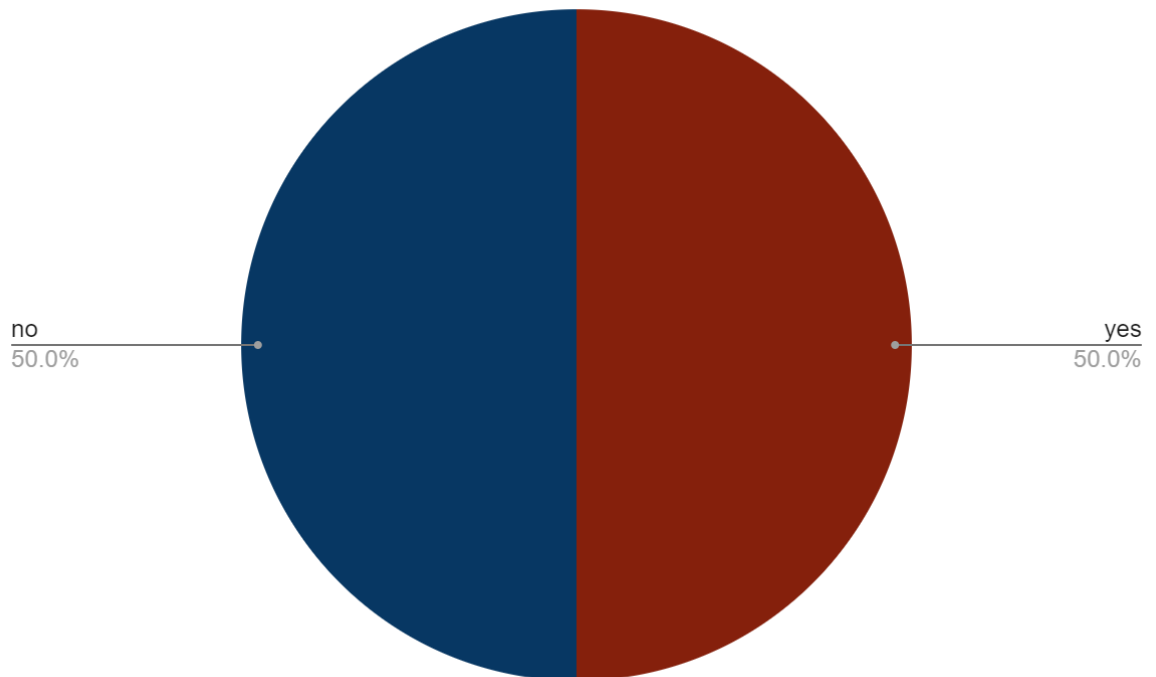


DIAGRAM 11

The above figure explains about the attitude of respondents in environmental protection or freedom of living in ESZA. In 30 respondents, 50 % of them support environmental protection and rest 50 % them support their right to live in their place. Thus, it shows that respondents are giving equal importance.

4.2.12 AWARENESS ABOUT ESZA

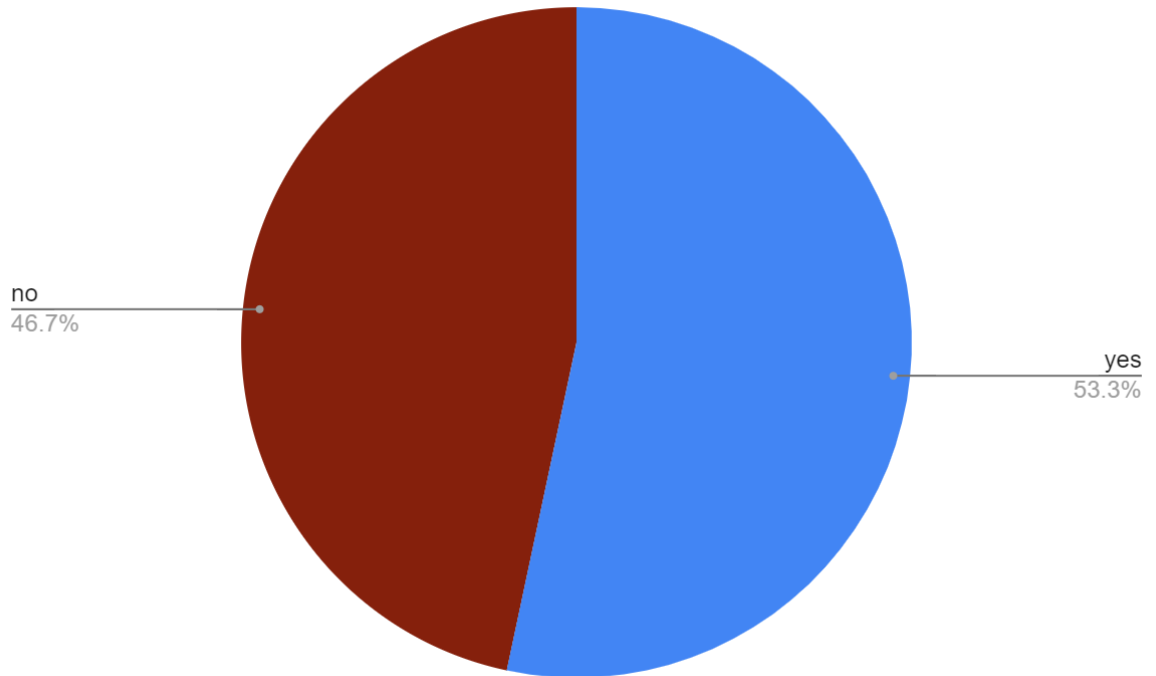


DIAGRAM 12

The figure shows the awareness of respondents on ESZA. In 30 respondents, 53.3% are aware about ESZA and 46.7% are not aware about ESZA. It indicates that majority of them are aware about ESZA.

4.2.13 OPINION OF FAMILIES ABOUT ESZA AFFECTING THEIR LIVELIHOOD

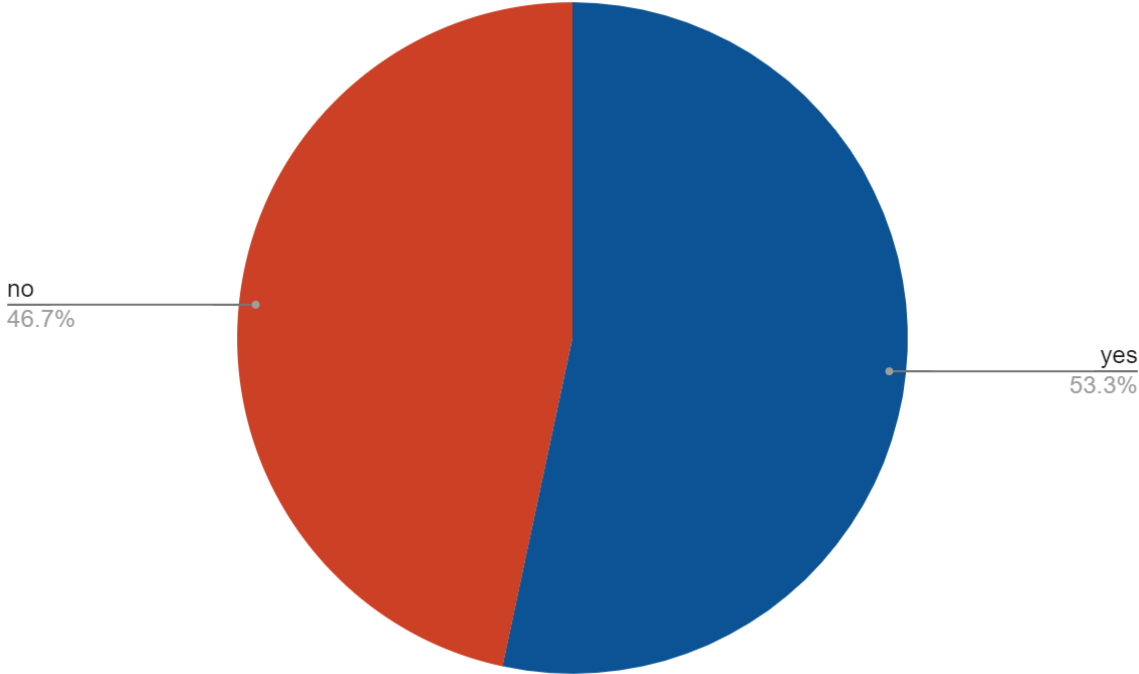


DIAGRAM 13

The above graph shows the opinion of respondents about ESZA after effect on livelihood. The major concern of ESZA is the effect on livelihood. About 53.3% agree about threat of ESZA in livelihood and 46.7% says ESZA do not affect their livelihood.

4.2.14 DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ESZ AREAS

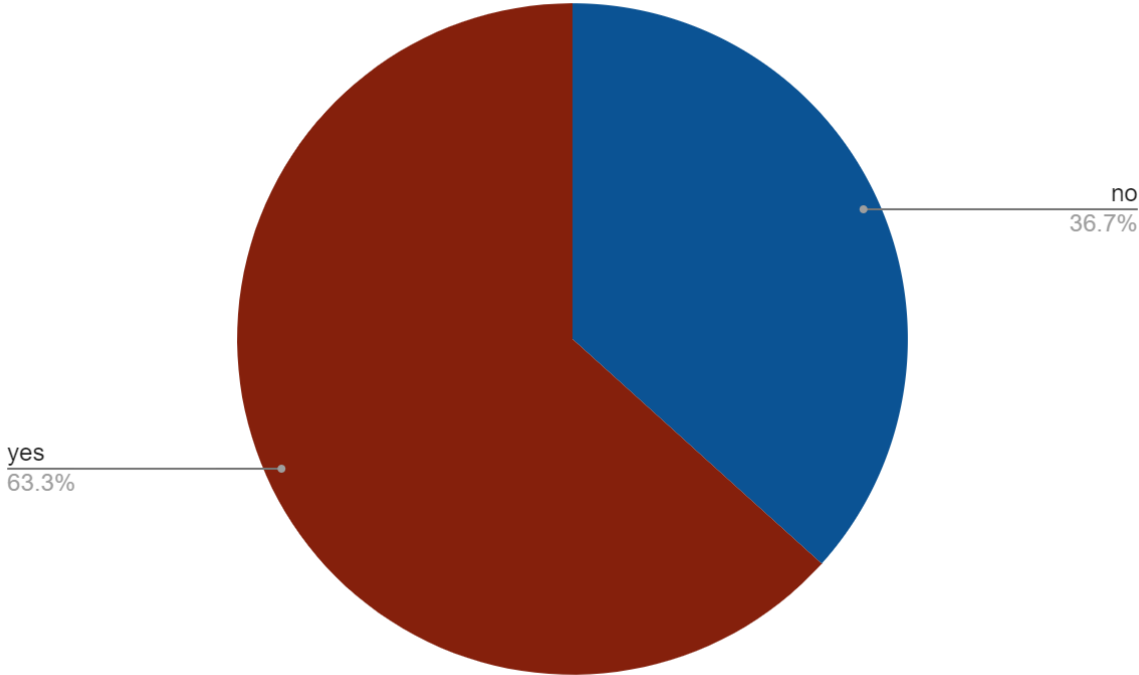


DIAGRAM 14

The above graph is about the importance of developmental activities in ESZ areas. 63.3% of the respondent support to have developmental activities of ESZ area and about 36.7% don't support in development activities in ESZ area.

4.2.15 ESZA LEADING TO THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

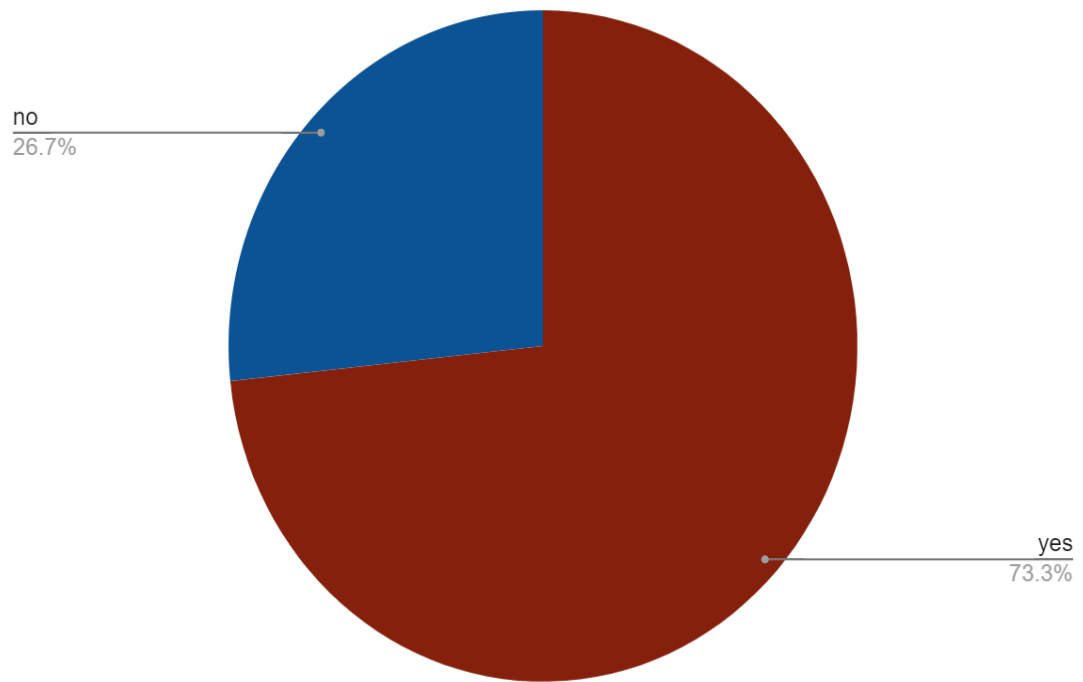


DIAGRAM 15

The figure identifies the about the ESZA support on environmental protection. About 73.3% of them support that ESZA is for the protection of environment. 26.7% of them says that ESZA is not for the protection of environment. Majority of them are agreeing that ESZA is for the protection of environment.

4.2.16 MENTAL STRESS DUE TO ESZA

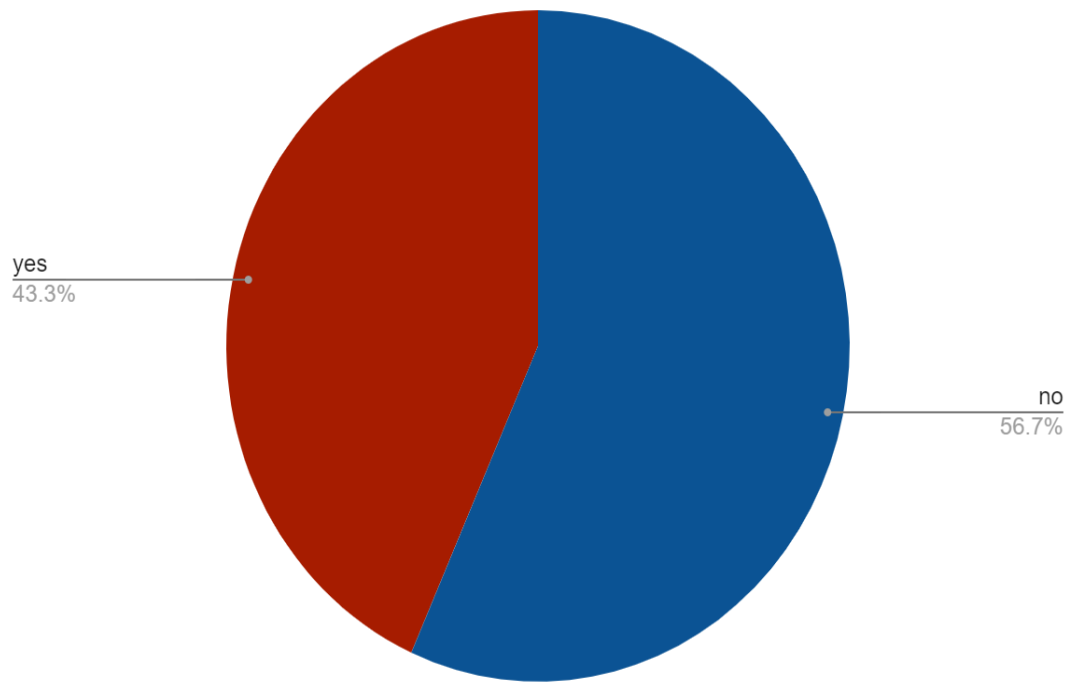


DIAGRAM 16

The above figure shows the respondents mental stress due to the ESZA. 43.3% of them state that mental stress will increase due to the implementation of ESZA and 56.7% state that no increase in mental stress due to ESZA. It shows that majority of people are not disturbed due to ESZA.

4.2.17 PEOPLE FACING ATTACK BY WILD ANIMALS

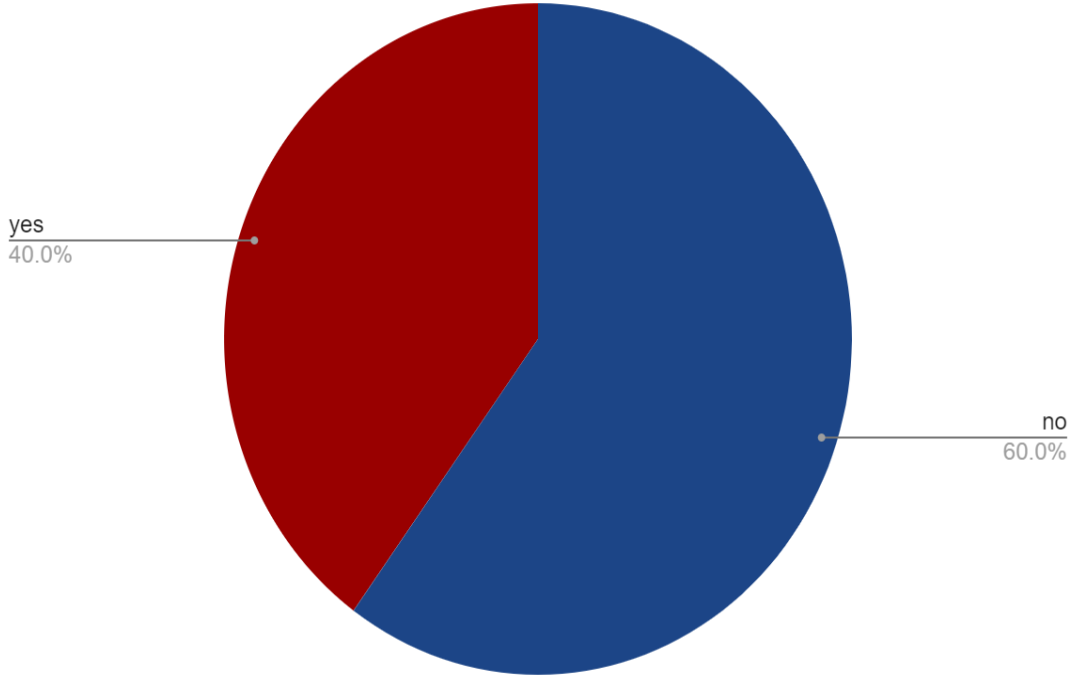


DIAGRAM 17

This figure shows the details of people who are affected by any wild animal attack. Around 60% of them haven't affected by wild animal attack and only 40% of them have affected by wild animal attack. Thus, most of them are not affected by wild animal attack.

4.2.18 PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTER

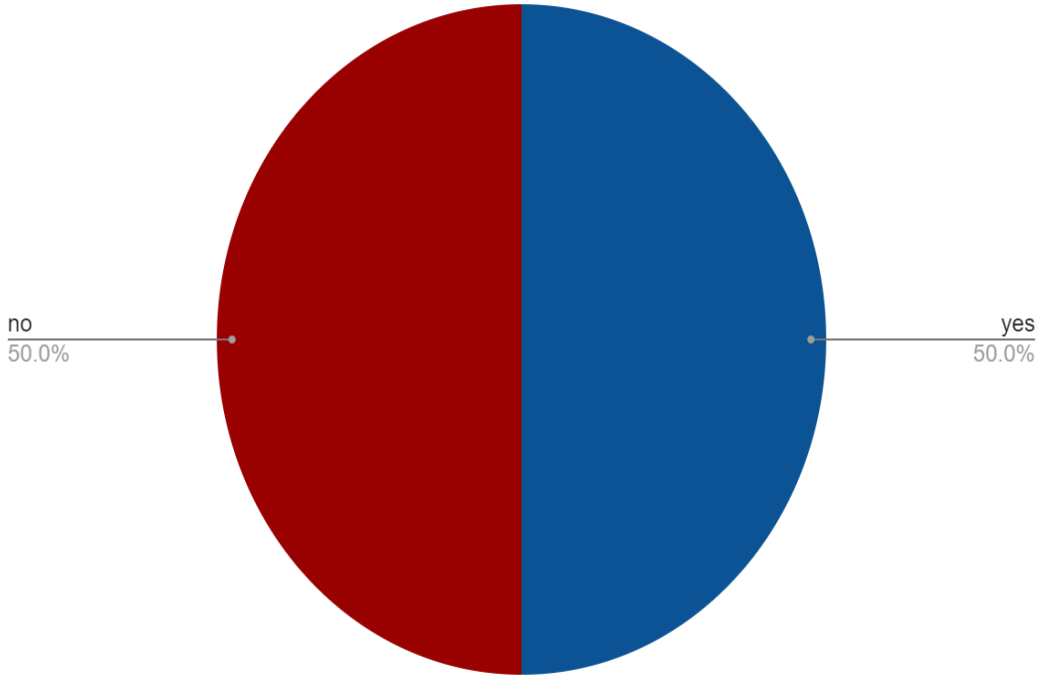


DIAGRAM 18

This figure shows details of the people affected by natural disaster. Out of the respondents 50% of them are affected by natural disaster and other 50% of them are not affected by natural disaster.

4.2.19 GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE DURING AGRICULTURE LOSS

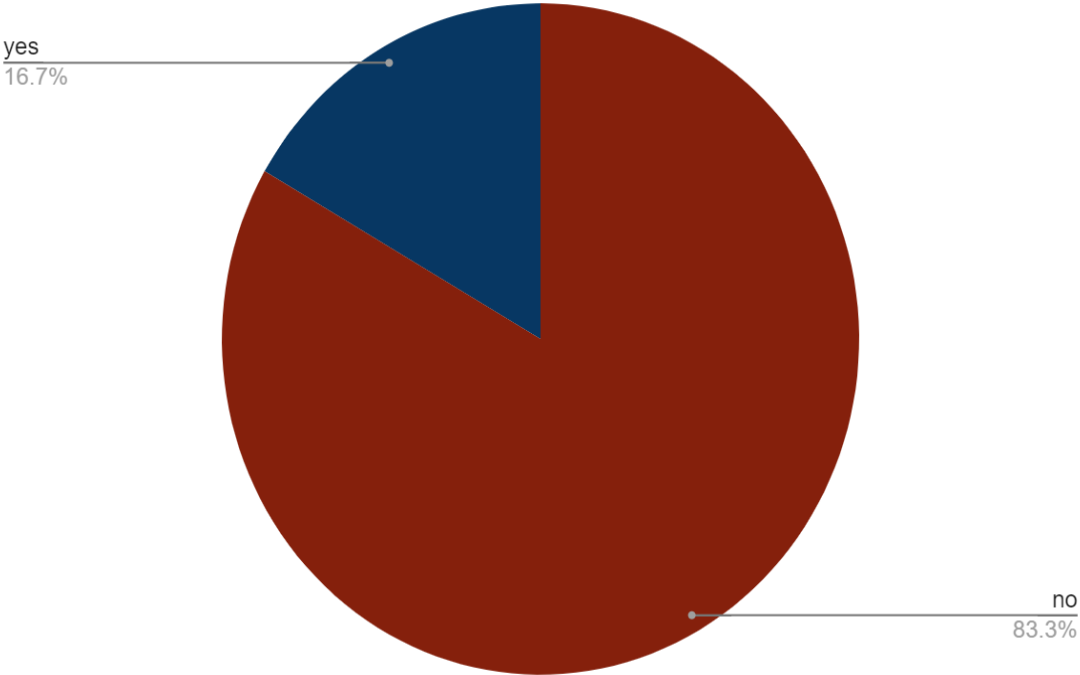


DIAGRAM 19

The below pie chart reveals the information of families who received the governmental insurance for agricultural loss. Only 16.7% are getting support from government during agricultural loss and 83.3% are not getting any governmental support. Thus, majority of them aren't getting any government support.

4.2.20 BEDRIDDEN PEOPLE SEEKING TREATMENT IN A FAMILY

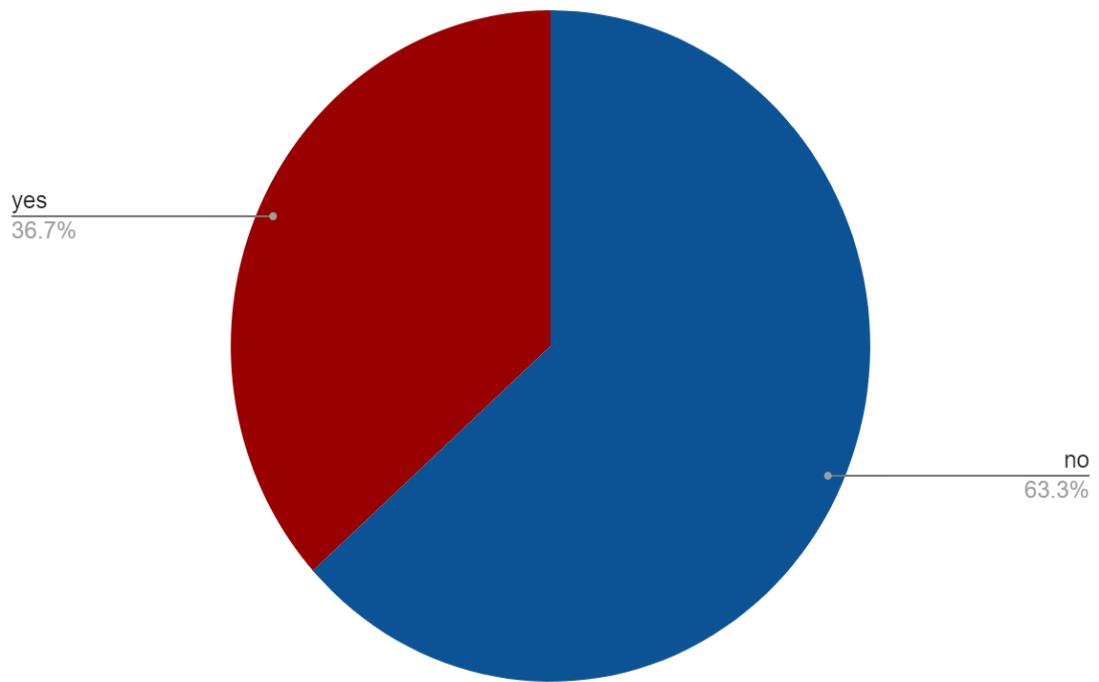


DIAGRAM 20

The above figure shows the details of bed ridden patients in the family of respondents. 36.7% of the respondent have bed ridden patients in family and 63.3% is not having any bed ridden patient. Thus, majority of the respondent's family is not having bed ridden patient.

4.2.21 PEOPLE PLANNING TO RELOCATE AFTER PASSING ESZA

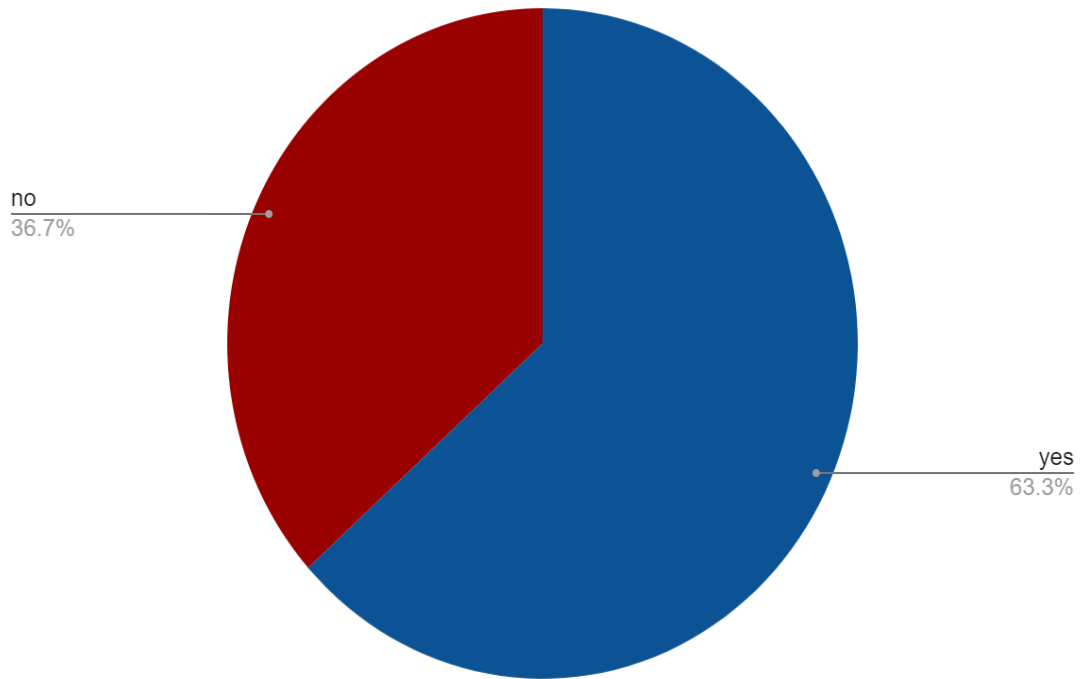


DIAGRAM 21

The above figure shows the information of respondents in relocating after passing ESZA. After implementing ESZA some of the people are planning to relocate their current place. About 63.3% of respondents are willing to relocate the place but 36.7% are not willing to relocate. This shows that majority of them are willing to relocate.

4.2.22 FAMILIES WILLING TO RELOCATE AFTER PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

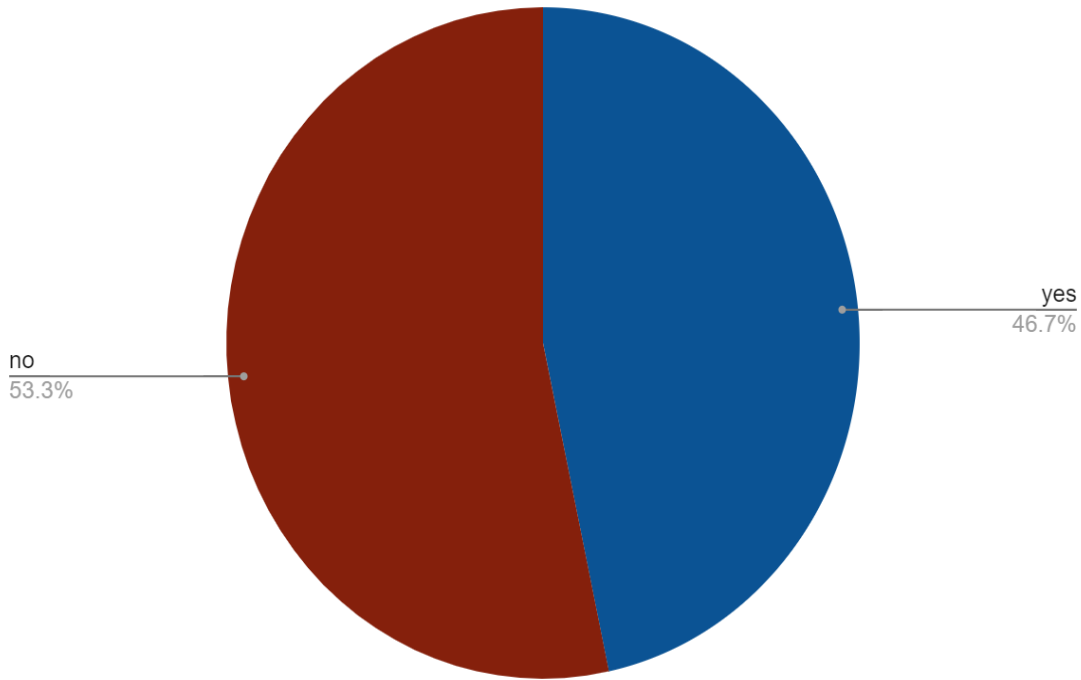


DIAGRAM 22

The above figure identifies the willingness of respondents to relocate after providing governmental assistance. 46.7% of them are willing to relocate after providing governmental assistance and 53.3% are not willing to relocate even if assistance is provided.

4.2.23 PEOPLE 'S OPINION ON A DRASTIC CHANGE IN LIFE DUE TO ESZA

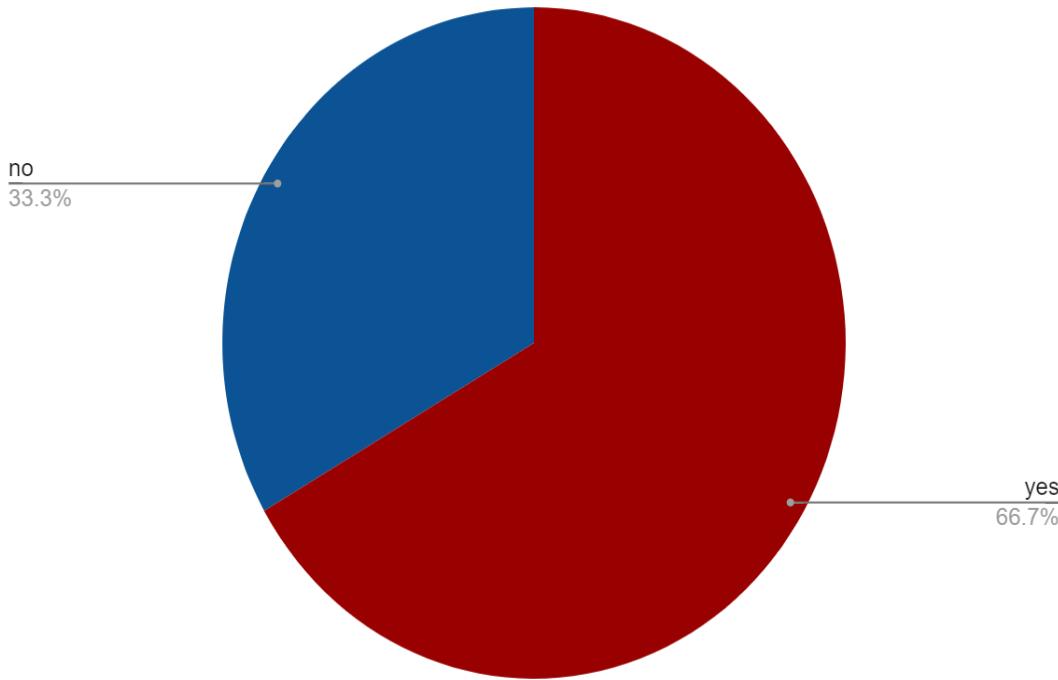


DIAGRAM 23

The figure identifies the respondent's opinion on a drastic change in people's life due to ESZA. 66.7% of the believe that implementation of ESZA will lead to drastic change in people life and 33.3% of them state that there won't be creating any drastic change due to the implementation of ESZA.

4.2.24 CHILDREN 'S REACTION TOWARDS ESZA

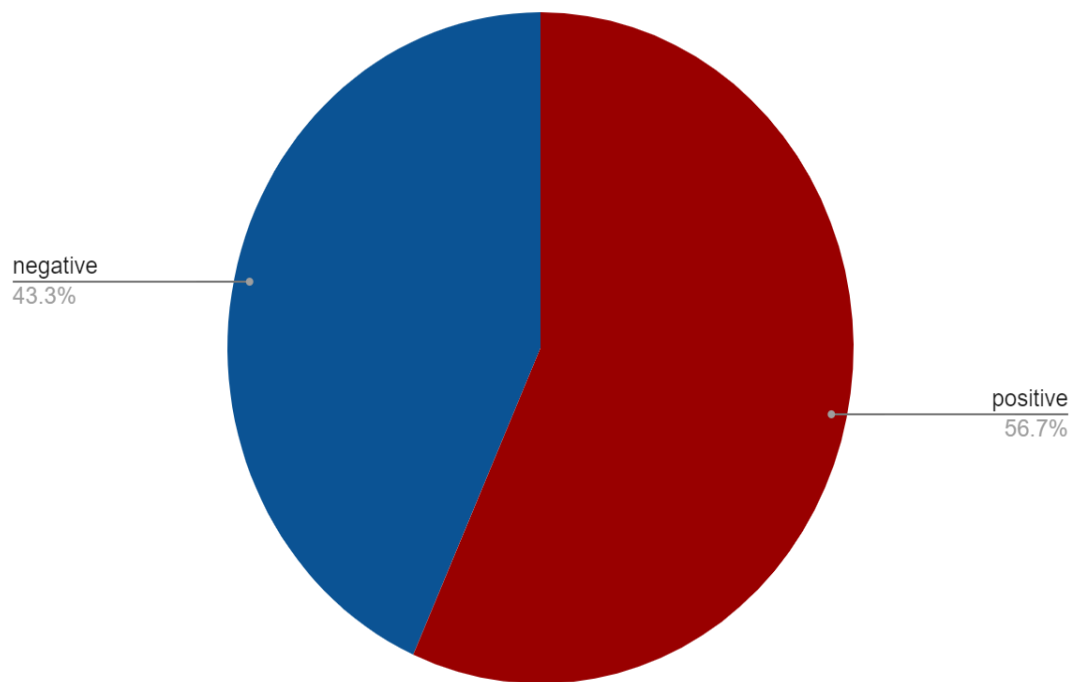


DIAGRAM 24

The above figure is about the children's reaction towards ESZA. 56.7% of them is having positive attitude towards ESZA and 43.3% is having negative attitude on ESZA implementation.

Thus, majority of the children have positive attitude towards implementation of ESZA.

4.2.25 IMPACT OF ESZA

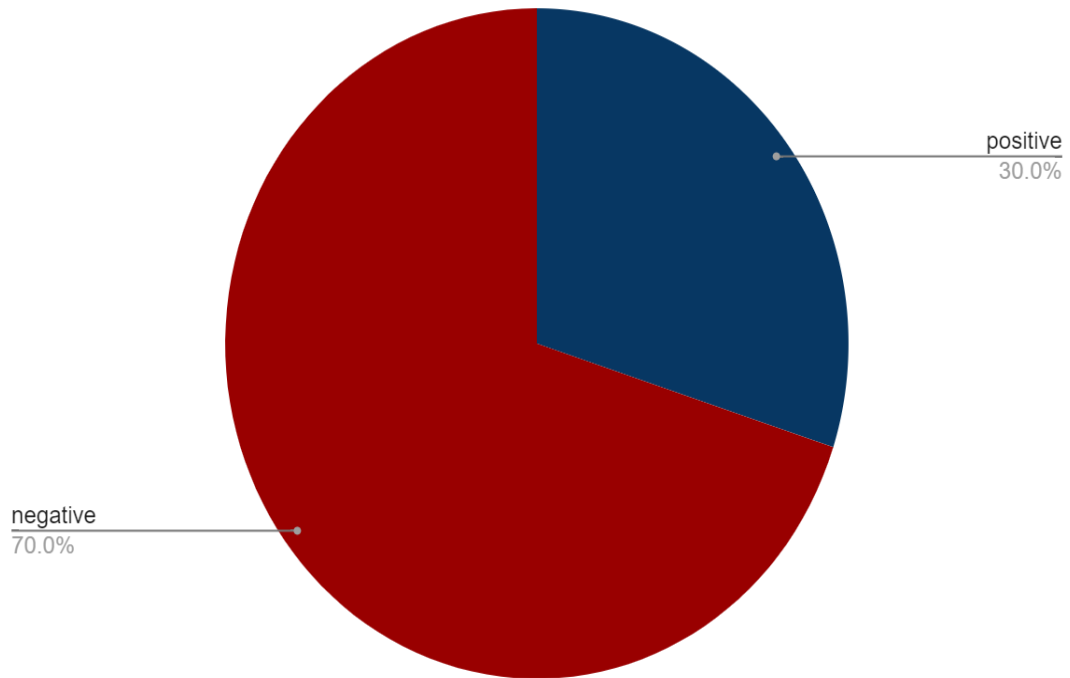


DIAGRAM 25

The above figure shows the families opinion towards ESZA. 70% of them have negative attitude towards ESZA and only 30% of them have positive opinion towards ESZA. Thus, it indicates that majority of them are not supporting ESZA because it is going to affect the existing place.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Majority of the families under the study are having below 5 members in a family.
- Majority of them are having 1-3 children in a family.
- Majority of the families have at least one member who is graduated.
- Majority of the family have only one member having employment in a family.
- The study shows type of employment of the respondents. Majority of them are having temporary job.
- The study identifies annual family income of the respondents. Majority of them are having above 50000 as annual family income.
- The study shows the details of the property owned by the respondents. Majority of them are having at least one acre of land.
- The study shows people's attitude towards environmental protection and development. Majority of them are focusing on development.
- The study shows awareness of people regarding madhavgadgil and kasthoorirangan report. Majority of them are aware about these reports.
- The study identifies the government employees in a family. Majority of them are not having government job.
- The study shows people's attitude towards environmental protection over freedom of living in ESZA. respondents are having equal importance to both.
- The study shows awareness of people about ESZA. Majority of them are aware about ESZA.
- The study involves the opinion of people regarding ESZA and their livelihood. Majority of them are facing threat to livelihood due to ESZA.
- The study identifies the importance of developmental activities in ESZ areas. Majority of them supports to have developmental activities in ESZ areas.
- Majority of the respondents are agreeing that ESZA is for the protection of environment.
- The study includes respondents' mental stress due to ESZA. Majority of the people are not disturbed due to ESZA.

- The study involves details of people who faced attack by wild animals. Most of them has not been affected by wild animal attack.
- The study includes details of people affected by natural disaster. Most of them are affected by natural disaster.
- The study reveals the information of families who received the governmental insurance for agricultural loss. Most of them are not getting any governmental support for agricultural loss.
- The study involves details of bed ridden patients in a family. Majority of them are not having bed ridden patients in family.
- The study shows people planning to relocate after passing eco-sensitive zone act. Majority of them are willing to relocate to other places.
- The study identifies the willingness of people to relocate after providing governmental assistance. Majority of them are not willing to relocate even though the assistance is provided.
- The study includes people's opinion on drastic change in their life due to ESZA. Majority of them believe that implementation of ESZA will lead to drastic changes in their life.
- The study identifies children's reaction towards ESZA. Majority of the children have positive attitude towards implementation of ESZA.
- The study involves details about the respondent's opinion towards ESZA. Majority of them are not supporting ESZA.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this research suggest that people are not having clear awareness about ESZA and their concerns. Some of the people are sharing wrong information to others. It makes confusion among people that eco-sensitive zone act may make threats or drastic change in their life.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Some of the respondents were not ready to cooperate and to fill the questionnaire for research studies.
- Lack of experience as it was first research by researcher.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Similar study can be conducted with samples from different eco-sensitive zone areas for further studies.
- People should be provided with proper awareness about eco-sensitive zone act.
- People should not share wrong information about eco-sensitive zone act to others.
- Government assistance should be provided to people who are affected by agriculture loss, wild animal attacks and natural disasters.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The fifth chapter deals with the findings of the entire research study. This chapter draws up with limitations of the study and suggestions for further research. The findings are derived to the conclusions from thirty samples. In every work, there are some procedures and steps to be followed for further studies. Researcher had to undergo a systematic procedure to get proper findings and conclusions. The study is about "awareness of people regarding ESZA and their concerns". People are less aware about eco-sensitive zone act and have wrong information about it. There are some rules to be followed for bringing developmental activities by protecting environment. Eco-sensitive areas are helpful for environmental protection without making disturbance to human settlements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adams et al,” Wildlife reserves and corridors in the urban environment”, (1989)
- C.F Cooper et al,” Ecological assessment for regional development, Journal of environmental management (1980)
- Dev shovik, “An alternative approach for delineating eco-sensitive zone around a wild sanctuary applying geospatial techniques”, Environment monitoring assessment (2014).
- Dittos d Nelis, “Environmentally sensitive areas template for developinggreenway corridors”, Landscape and urban planning. (1995)
- LyerKulasam Deepa, “Regulating eco-sensitive zone”, Journal of environmental protection (1980).
- Patowary Sagarika,” Protection of urban settlement in eco-sensitive areas its impact on watershed hydrology”, Civil engineering department, Indian institute of technology Guwahati (2016).
- Wilson a Geoff,” Factors influencing farmer participation in the environmental sensitive areas scheme”, Environmental monitoring assessment,173(1-4),789-801.
- shorturl.at/chs09
- <https://rb.gy/04iglf>
- <https://rb.gy/w3pj9y>
- <https://rb.gy/kdmq07>

APPENDIX

AWARENESS OF PEOPLE REGARDING ESZA AND THEIR CONCERNS

The information collected to this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purpose.

1. How many members are there in the family?

- A. Below 3 b. Below 5 c. Below 10

2. How many children are there in the family?

- A. None b. 1-3 c. More than 3

3. What is the highest educational qualification.?

- A. 10th b. 12th c. UG
D. PG e. PhD f. Below 10th

4. How many are employed at home?

- A. Below 2 members b. Above 2 members

5. Type of employment

- A. Permanent job b. Temporary
C. Seeking opportunities d. Retired

6. What is your annual family income?

- A. Below 25,000 b. Above 50,000 c. Above 1,00,000

7. How many acres of land have your family?

- A. Below 1 acre b. 1 acre c. Above 1 acre

8. A developing country like India what is more important?

- A. Development b. Environmental protection

9. Have you heard about Madhav Gadgil report and Kasthoorirangan report?
A. Yes b. No
10. Do you have any government employees in your family?
A. Yes b. No
11. Do you think environmental protection is more important than your freedom of living in ESZA?
A. Yes b. No
12. Are you aware about E SZA?
A. Yes b. No
13. Does ESZA affect your livelihood?
A. Yes b. No
14. Have you ever wishes to bring developmental activities to your area?
A. Yes b. No
15. Do you think ESZA will help for the protection of the environment?
A. Yes b. No
16. Do you suffer mental stress due to ESZA?
A. Yes b. No
17. Do you ever face wild animal attack?
A. Yes b. No
18. Have you been affected by natural disasters?
A. Yes b. No
19. Have you ever received any governmental insurance for agricultural loss?
A. Yes b. No
20. Is there any bedridden patients, disabled children or anybody affected with cancer, kidney failure etc., in your family?

A. Yes b. No

21. If ESZA passed are you planning to move to another place?

A. Yes b. No

22. What is your children's reaction towards ESZA?

A. Positive b. Negative

23. According to you what was the impact of ESZA?

A. Positive b. Negative

24. Are you willing to move from ESZA if government assistance is provided?

A. Positive b. Negative

25. Do you think the implementation of ESZA would create a drastic change in your normal life?

A. Yes b. No

ഗവേഷണ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ

1. കുടുംബത്തിൽ എത്ര അംഗങ്ങളുണ്ട്?

a. 3ൽതാഴെ b. 3-ൽതാഴെ c. 10-ൽതാഴെ

2. കുടുംബത്തിൽ എത്ര കുട്ടികളുണ്ട്?

a. ഒന്നുമില്ല b. 1-3 c. 3-ൽകൂടുതൽ

3. ഏറ്റവുമുയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യത എന്താണ്? .?

a. പത്താം ക്ലാസ് b. 12 ക്ലാസ് c. യുജി

d. പിജി e. പി. എച്ച് ഡി f. 10-ന്താഴെ

4. വീട്ടിൽ എത്ര പേർ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നു?

a. 2 അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് താഴെ b. 2 അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് മുകളിൽ

5. തൊഴിൽ തരം

a. സ്ഥിര ജോലി b. താൽക്കാലികം

c. അവസരങ്ങൾ തേടൽ d. വിരമിച്ചു

6. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബ വാർഷിക വരുമാനം എന്താണ്?

a. 25,000 -ന് മുകളിൽ b. 50,000-ന് മുകളിൽ c. 1,00,000-ന് മുകളിൽ

7. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിന് എത്ര ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയുണ്ട്?

a. 1 ഏക്കറിന് താഴെ b. 1 ഏക്കർ c. 1 ഏക്കറിന് മുകളിൽ

8. ഇന്ത്യയെപ്പോലുള്ള വികസന രാജ്യത്തിന് എന്താണ് കൂടുതൽ പ്രധാനം.?

a. വികസനം b. പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം

9. മാധവ് ഗാഡ്ഗിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെക്കുറിച്ചും കസ്തൂരിരംഗൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെക്കുറിച്ചും നിങ്ങൾ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

10. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരാണോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

11. ESZA-യിൽ ജീവിക്കാനുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തേക്കാൾ പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം പ്രധാനമാണെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

12. ESZA-യെ കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

13. ESZA നിങ്ങളുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

14. നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്ത് വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ നിങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ആഗ്രഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

15. പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് ESZA സഹായിക്കുമെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

16. ESZA കാരണം നിങ്ങൾക്ക് മാനസിക പിരിമുറുക്കം അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

17. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളുടെ ആക്രമണം നേരിടേണ്ടി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

18. പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

19. കാർഷിക നഷ്ടത്തിന് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

20. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിൽ കിടപ്പിലായ രോഗികളോ വികലാംഗരായ കുട്ടികളോ കാൻസർ, കിഡ്നി തകരാർ മുതലായവ ബാധിച്ച ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

21. ESZA പാസ്സായാൽ നിങ്ങൾ മറ്റൊരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് മാറാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

22. സർക്കാർ സഹായം നൽകിയാൽ ESZA-ൽ നിന്ന് മാറാൻ നിങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണോ?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

23. ESZA നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് നിങ്ങളുടെ സാധാരണ ജീവിതത്തിൽ സമൂലമായ മാറ്റം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുമെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ.?

a. ഉണ്ട് b. ഇല്ല

24. ESZA-നോടുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പ്രതികരണം എന്താണ്?

a. പോസിറ്റീവ് b. നെഗറ്റീവ്

25. നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ESZA യുടെ സ്വാധീനം എന്തായിരുന്നു?

a. പോസിറ്റീവ് b. നെഗറ്റീവ്

**A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF GENDER BULLYING
AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS, KANNUR**



ARUNIMA VIJAYAN P K

DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU, KANNUR 670706

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF GENDER BULLYING
AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS, KANNUR**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

**ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK
REGISTER NO: DB20BSWR021**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. ZA VIARKUTTY FRANCIS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK DON BOSCO ARTS &
SCIENCE COLLEGE ANGADIKADAVU, IRRITY, KANNUR -
670706**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF GENDER BULLYING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS, KANNUR** is a bona fide record of work done by **ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF GENDER BULLYING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS** submitted by **ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-23) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

Mr.ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, **ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK**, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF GENDER BULLYING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**, submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **ASST.PROF. ZAVIARKUTYY FRANCIS** at the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthen me at every moment and through whom I do all the things.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to FR.DR. FRANCIS KARACKAT (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and College) and FR..SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (Head, Department of Social Work) and ASST.PROF.ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS (research guide) whose assistance, guidance and inspiration to complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ARUNIMA VIJAYAN PK

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to increase the awareness and analyse the gender bullying among the college students. Here gender bullying is the aggressive and often repeated mistreatment of individuals based on their perceived or actual gender identity. This type of bullying can take many different forms, including physical violence, verbal harassment, and social exclusion. College students are especially susceptible to gender bullying due to the often-competitive and stressful nature of college life. This research explored the prevalence of gender bullying among college students and its potential effects on students' mental and physical health. Additionally, this research examined the strategies that students used to cope with gender bullying and the effectiveness of these coping mechanisms. Ultimately, this research aims to raise awareness about the prevalence of gender bullying and its negative impact on college students. Gender bullying is a reality for many college students and it take a toll on their mental, physical as well as their academic performances. This study will provide information on factors leading to gender bullying, how it manifests and also about the impact it can have on youth. The sample consisted of 30 respondents (17 female and 13male) ranging from 17-24 years of age. The self-made questionnaire was provided to the respondents through printed copies to make the responses. Over half of the respondents have faced gender bullying because of being a gender minority in the society. Due to gender based bullying it is seen that self-confidence and social functioning of an individual are negatively affected. Some results of gender bullying are stress, traumas, depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts and tendencies etc.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 OBJECTIVES	2
1.5 RATIONAL/RELEVENCE OF THE STUDY	3
1.6 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.7 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.12 CONCLUSION	11
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 INTRODUCTION	13
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	13
3.2.1THEORETICAL DEFINITION	13
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	13
3.3 VARIABLES	14
3.3.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.3.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	14
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	14
3.5 PILOT STUDY	14
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	14

3.7 SAMPLING	15
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	15
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA	15
3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA	15
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.10 PRE-TEST	16
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	16
3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	16
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	17
4.1 INTRODUCTION	18
4.2 INTERPRETATION	19
CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	54
5.1 INTRODUCTION	55
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	55
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	56
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	56
5.5 CONCLUSION	56
BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
APPENDIX	60

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLES	PAGE NO.
1	SEXUALITY OF YOUTH	19
2	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	20
3	FACED BULLYING BASED ON GENDER	21
4	BULLY SOMEONE WITH PAST EXPERIENCE OF BULLYING	22
5	BULLIED ON THE BASIS OF SEX	23
6	EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES DUE TO BULLYING	24
7	BULLYING FACED DUE TO GENDER MINORITY	25
8	INCREASED FEAR IN APPEARING PUBLIC	26
9	FACED HARASSMENT BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION	27
10	LGBTQ+ PEOPLE EXPERIENCING BULLYING AFTER LABELLING THEM AS QUEER	28
11	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE BECOMING A FACTOR IN GENDER BULLYING	29
12	COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO FACED DEPRESSION, ANXIETY OR OTHER EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES DUE TO BULLYING	30
13	EXPECTED BODY FIGURE BECOMING A REASON FOR BULLYING	31
14	FACED TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS DUE TO GENDER BULLYING	32
15	GENDER OF THE BULLY BEING A FACTOR IN BULLYING	33
16	STAND AGAINST BULLYING AND PROVIDE	34

	PROTECTION	
17	BULLYING BASED ON FINANCIAL BACKWARDNESS	35
18	SUICIDAL THOUGHTS OR TENDENCIES DUE TO BULLYING	36
19	ACADEMIC BACKWARDNESS DUE TO BULLYING	37
20	PROVIDE SUPPORT TO BULLY SOMEONE	38
21	DISCRIMINATION FACED BY LGBTQ+ PEOPLE FROM TEACHERS	39
22	CULTURE AND BACKGROUND ARE FACTORS IN BULLYING	40
23	SELF-CONFIDENCE IS NEGATIVELY AFFECTED BY BULLYING	41
24	IRRITATION AND ANNOYANCE DUE TO BULLYING	42
25	INITIATIVES TAKEN BY PARENTS TO OVERCOME THE TRAUMA FROM BULLYING	43
26	TRIED TO CHANGE PERSONALITY AFTER BULLYING	44
27	CONSIDERING BULLYING IN A POSITIVE MANNER	45
28	BULLYING AFFECTS BEHAVIOUR NEGATIVELY	46
29	NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY	47
30	FEAR AND SHAME OF SHARING BULLYING EXPERIENCE WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY	48
31	EXPERIENCED BULLYING IN A FUNNY MANNER	49
32	FACED PHYSICAL HARASSMENT DUE TO BULLYING	50
33	BULLYING IS MORE COMMON IN COLLEGES THAN IN SCHOOLS	51
34	PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO AVOID BULLYING	52
35	BULLYING CAN CAUSE EMOTIONAL IMBALANCES AND PERSONAL DISORGANIZATIONS	53

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Gender bullying among college students is an issue that has been receiving increased attention in recent years. Although bullying has always been a problem on college campuses, gender bullying specifically has become more prevalent as more attention has been paid to the issue of sexual harassment and assault on college campuses. Gender bullying can take many forms, including but not limited to, making sexual comments or gestures, spreading rumours about someone's sex life, and making fun of someone's appearance or mannerisms. This type of bullying can be especially difficult to deal with because it can be hard to prove and often goes unreported. Additionally, gender bullying can have a significant impact on a person's mental health and academic performance. For these reasons, it is important to raise awareness about gender bullying and to provide support for those who have experienced it.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Gender bullying faced by college students are real problems as it is a harmful external factor that sets the stage for permanent damage which will ultimately have a lasting, negative affect on student's life. This research is an attempt to learn about the difficulties and challenges faced by college students due to gender bullying in Kerala with special reference to Kannur district.

1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Awareness of gender bullying among college students

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 General objective

- To study about the difficulties and challenges faced by college students due to gender bullying

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To study the factors leading and causing gender bullying among college students
- To study the various social situations causing gender bullying
- To study the consequences of gender bullying in colleges students

1.5 RATIONAL/SIGNIFICANCE RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

As the study is about awareness on gender bullying among the college students the importance of the study is to know the factors affecting gender bullying . As many of the college students are bullied based on their sexuality,race,physical disabilities. It is sometimes rooted in sexism but can be also be used against minorities and gender bullying sometimes can be similar to sexual harassments. And gender bullying has a significant impact on youth as the victims can experience poor health condition,depression,anxiety,insecurities and lack of concentration. Males tend to more frequently be victims of bullying and females are more involved as victims of online than offline bullying and both gender often get bullied on the basis of their sexuality, looks and disabilities

1.6 CHAPTERIZATION

1.6.1 Chapter 1 : Introduction

The introduction covers the awareness on gender bullying among college students, which is the title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives, the significance and relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are added in this chapter.

1.6.2 Chapter 2 : Review of literature

The chapter speak about the review of literature relevant and related study done on awareness on gender bullying among the college students. This chapter includes both introduction and conclusion

1.6.3 Chapter 3 : Research methodology

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design, universal, unit of the study, sampling designs, exclusion and inclusion criteria, source of data primary or secondary, tools and methods of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

1.6.4 Chapter 4 : Data analysis and interpretation

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and the testing of collected data and conclusion.

1.6.5 Chapter 5 : Finding, suggestion and conclusion

The final chapter is all about the major finding and the implications of the study, imitations of the study, suggestion for further research and conclusion.

1.7 CONCLUSION

The study is mainly focusing on the awareness on gender bullying among college students and to understand the factors leading to gender bullying and about the consequences which may change the lives of students. This study also aims on various needs to provide anti bullying campaigns and stop gender based bullying.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous researches. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalogue of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research. The review of literature provides foundation of knowledge on the topic. The evaluation of various previous studies helps to find out gaps in research, conflicts in previous studies, limitations of the studies etc. Gender bullying is an on-going and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and or social behaviours that cause social, physical or psychological harm to an individual. Gender based bullying can be taken as when someone is bullied on the basis of their gender. It is sometimes rooted in sexism, but can be also be used again gender minorities and gender bullying sometimes can be similar to sexual harassment or sexual orientation discrimination.

1. Bullying in university between peers and by personnel: 4 countries

This study reports results from cross-cultural comparisons of the frequency of university students' experiences of bullying victimization and perpetration between students' experiences of bullying victimization by university personnel, and the breakdown of victimization by the forms of bullying students have experienced. Gender breakdowns are offered. Gender breakdowns in bullying experiences varied between countries. Verbal forms of bullying were common experiences. The most often reported form in all countries was unjustified criticism, putting someone down or humiliation related to academic related performance. Students in the USA reported the highest frequencies in most forms of victimization. Gender bullying has a significant impact on youth as the victims can experience poor health conditions, depression, anxiety, insecurities and lack of concentration.

2. Gender and bullying: Application of a three-factor model of gender stereotyping

The Three-Factor Model (Choi, Fuqua & Newman, 2008, 2009), which consists of feminine factor and two masculine ones, which are especially appropriate for explaining the influence of gender-stereotypic traits on bullying, as it specifically differentiates between social masculinity, the first masculine factor, dealing with behaviours toward others, and personal masculinity, the second masculine factor, tapping the personal dimension. The study aims at examining the relation between social masculinity and bullying, the prediction being that bullying will be more strongly related to social masculinity traits of power and social dominance.

3. School staff responses to gender-based bullying as moral interpretation: An exploratory study Dorothea Anagnostopoulos, NiCole T Buchanan, Christine Pereira, Lauren F Lichty Educational Policy 23 (4), 519-553, 2009

Gender-based bullying is the most common form of violence that students encounter in U.S. public schools. Several large-scale surveys reveal its consequences for students. Fewer studies examine how school staff members make sense of and respond to such violence. The authors address this knowledge gap by presenting analyses of interviews conducted with high school faculty and staff. Analysing sociological studies of violence and positioning theory, the authors illuminate the webs of relationships and cultural narratives in which school staff responses to gender-based bullying are situated. The authors find that, although school staff members felt compelled to intervene when male students sexually harassed quiet girls, they were unwilling to intervene in abusive heterosexual dating relationships and were unsure about their responsibility toward gay and lesbian targets of bullying. The authors argue for expanding prevention efforts beyond intervention to engage school staff in critically examining sexist and heterosexist roles, norms, and practices

4. Bullying in American schools: A social-ecological perspective on prevention and intervention

Dorothy L Espelage, Susan M Swearer

routledge, 2004

Much of our knowledge about bullying behaviours comes from research conducted over the past several decades in Europe, Australia, and Canada. Until the past decade, research in the United States has lagged behind our European, Australian, and Canadian countries. This book seeks to fill this void by forwarding research on bullying across contexts conducted with American participants. This book is an exciting compilation of research on bullying in school-aged youth conducted across the United States by a representative group of researchers, including developmental, social, counselling, school, and clinical psychologists. As such, it presents a picture of the complexity of bullying.

5. Sexual and gender minorities and bullying in Japan

Makiko Kasai

Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Schooling: The Nexus of Research, Practice, and Policy, 185-193, 2016

The gender based bullying faced by LGBTQ+ people are common in the world but in recent years, there has been emerging awareness of school bullying and discrimination experienced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender students. Although Japan does not have a cultural history of strong stigma against homosexuality and gender nonconformity in the ways that are true in nature, there is growing evidence that homophobia and trans phobia are a concern for the climate of colleges and the well-being of students. Here the brief history of LGBT issues in Japan, most of which has focused on the experiences of gay men and lesbians. In contrast, most existing social or behavioural research on LGBT people has focused on transgender people, the most common terminology and understanding framed as gender identity disorder (GID) this content is briefly reviewed. Finally, a brief review is provided on emerging research on the college experiences of LGBT students.

6. Fear of bullying and its effects on mental health among college students: an emerging public health issue

Erin G Grinshteyn, Reid Whaley, Marie-Claude Couture

Journal of school violence 20 (4), 536-551, 2021

The main objective of this content is to determine the frequency of fear of gender based bullying among college students, examine socio-demographic predictors of fear of bullying, and assess associations between fear of bullying and depression and anxiety. A cross-sectional study was conducted among college students. Data on socio-demographics; fear of bullying on campus, on the basis of their sexuality, off campus bullying, and electronically; depression; and anxiety were collected. Gender based bullying, being different from others, body shaming, slut shaming were higher among transgender/gender nonconforming and lesbian/gay/bisexual students. Non-citizens had higher odds of all three types of fear. Fear of bullying on campus, off campus, and electronic bullying were all associated with anxiety and depression. Disparities in fear of bullying exist in college students and should be considered when designing mental health interventions.

7. Trajectories of victimization and bullying at university: Prevention for a healthy and sustainable educational environment

José Gómez-Galán, Cristina Lázaro-Pérez, José Ángel Martínez-López

Sustainability 13 (6), 3426, 2021

The bullying phenomenon is both an uncomfortable reality and a serious social problem for educational community institutions especially in colleges and schools. Its presence is incompatible with a healthy and sustainable education environment. The educational, psychological, and social consequences of bullying beat the personal sphere and reach the family and work environment in adulthood. Traditionally, bullying has been studied in the compulsory educational stages. However, at present, this problem is also being addressed in higher education and awareness on these topics has been provided. Getting bullied is never a choice and bullying someone can come under choice so it is every individual's responsibility to have a socially acceptable behaviour.

8. Identifying effective support for sexual minority university students who have experienced bullying

Mary Clark, UlaniKan, Emma-Jayne Tse, Vanessa A Green

Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services, 1-17, 2022

Sexual minority university students have experience higher rates of victimization than cis-heterosexual individuals experience and are at increased risk of mental health issues and poor academic achievement. This study included 20 university students who has self-identified as part of the LGBTQIA+ community and had experienced bullying based on their choices. They completed an anonymous online survey about their openness regarding their sexuality/gender and their perceptions of support following victimization at school and/or university. Revealing was most likely with friends, rarely with university staff and only happened in a safe trusting relationship. Twelve participants had been bullied because of their sexuality/gender. They sought support from family/friends but found clubs were most helpful. They highlighted that being a part of a larger group helped to validate their sexuality and/or gender and they could share their experiences. Participants valued having a meaningful respectful relationship with someone who is empathetic and try to understand them. They wanted their concerns taken seriously and highlight the importance of effective action being taken by the educational institution. Participants were less likely to reveal to someone if they suspected homophobic attitudes. They recommended making the information about where to get support more visible, ensuring confidentiality, and having a dedicated LGBTQIA+ counsellor.

9. The new violence type of the era: Cyber bullying among university students: Violence among university students

NursenTuran, OguzPolat, Mustafa Karapirli, CemUysal, SedaGokceTuran

Neurology, psychiatry and brain research

Several studies have found out that cyber bullying and gender based bullying has been increasing at higher cost. Bullying and cyber bullying are extremely damaging violent behaviours present in schools. The victims maybe especially from a gender minority communities .Cyber bullying is also an emerging issue in the context of higher

education as information and communication technologies . Bullying faced by college students maybe cyber or on gender based which may have side effects in the life of the students.Cyberbullying has recently emerged as a new form of bullying and harassment. Four categories of cyber bullying (by text message, email, phone call and picture/video clip).

10. Gender Bullying of medical students

**Fatima Mukhtar, SeemaDaud, IramManzoor, IbtesaamAmjad,
Kamran Saeed, MehvishNaeem, MehwishJaved**

J Coll Physicians Surg Pak 20 (12), 814-818, 2010

Gender based bullying and cyber bullying is mainly faced by the college students during their college days. Most medical students reported of having been bullied in their academic year at the College, with verbal abuse being the commonest form of maltreatment and fellow students followed by Professors being the frequent perpetrators. A history of feeling lonely or sad, not having a close friend and knowledge amongst respondents regarding the availability of support services in their college were significantly associated with these experiences. Technology has many positive effects on education, but negative effects also exist. One of the negative effects is cyber bullying spreading out of college boundaries to the social networks. The increasing popularity of social media among youngsters engenders cyber bullies who exploit the virtual environment besides the usual emails. This distresses the students and adversely affects their families, teachers, and others around them.

2.12 CONCLUSION

The research indicates that gender bullying is a common experience among college students. Males and females are equally likely to report being the target of gender bullying, and the vast majority of students who experience gender bullying report feeling scared, alone, and helpless. The research also suggests that gender bullying can have long-term effects on students, including increased anxiety, depression, and feelings of worthlessness.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic. Research methodology is a set of systematic techniques and plans used in research to resolve a research problem. This simply means a guide to research and how it is conducted. This chapter include the definition of concept, variables, research design, pilot study, universe and unit of study, sampling, source of data, tools of data collection, pre-test, method of data collection and techniques

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 Gender:Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.

3.2.1.2 Bullying

Bullying is a form of aggressive behaviour in which someone intentionally and repeatedly causes another person injury or discomfort. Bullying can take the form of physical contact, words, or more subtle actions.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 Gender:Gender is either of two Sexes, male and female especially when considered with reference to social and cultural difference rather than biological ones.

3.2.2.2 Bullying: Bullying is disturbing other individuals by causing physical, emotional and mental distress by the misuse of powers in relationships

3.3 Variables

There are two types of variables dependant and independent variable

3.3.1 Dependent Variable:

A variable which is being tested and measured in an experiment and is dependent on the independent variable

Here the college students are the dependent variables of this study

3.3.2 Independent Variable:

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable

Here the independent variable is awareness on gender bullying

3.4 Research Design

In this study researcher uses descriptive design in-order to describe the situation and to understand the people's life who has faced the difficult situations by gender bullying. This study aims at the awareness of gender bullying among college students. And this study is conducted in the various colleges of Kannur district. Using simple random samplings the samples are selected randomly from the college. The researcher collected 30 samples from self-made questionnaires.

3.5 Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The pilot study helped the researcher to understand the idea about the problem faced by the college students due to gender bullying.

3.6 Universe and unit of study

This study aims at the awareness of gender bullying among college students and the universe selected for the study is college students from Kannur district who happens to be the age between 18-24. Colleges are considered to be the most vulnerable area for

students to be bullied on the basis of their sexuality, race, physical impairments etc. It is important to conduct a study on gender based bullying faced by college students and what all factors lead to this situation and to see if providing awareness on this topic would make any changes in the current situation. So it is important to study if Cyber bullying or gender bullying has made any changes in the social lives of college students.

3.7 Sampling

A sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. The sample should be representative of the population to ensure that we can generalise the findings from the research sample to the population as a whole. Sampling refers to the sub group from a large population and then use the subgroup as a basis for making inference about the larger group. The samples were collected by using simple random method as the researcher is focusing on the college students in order to find out the insults, embarrassments and other physical torchers. The researcher mainly concentrates on the factors leading to gender bullying other than cyber bullying and how they are connected when they are in a educational institution. The students were divided into different groups based on sexual orientation, minorities, places, men, women, physically disabled etc . Total 30 samples were collected from various colleges of Kannur district

3.8 Sources of Data

The researcher used primary and secondary method for data collection

3.8.1 Primary Data

The researcher collected primary data directly from the respondents through questionnaires.

3.8.2 Secondary Data

The researcher collected secondary data from books, websites, referred journals, review of literature, blogs government records, newspaper and even from unpublished personal sources.

3.9 Tools of Data collection

The researcher collected data from thirty college students from Kannur district. Researcher had used self-made questionnaires as the tool for collecting the primary data. The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information regarding the gender based bullying faced by college students. Questionnaire with closed ended questions are efficient in gathering information which makes the research more reliable and data analysis easier.

3.10 Pre-test

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the target population. Pre-test is a trial test of a specific aspect of the study such as method of data collection or data collection instrument interview schedule, mailed questionnaires of measurement scale

3.11 Method of data collection

Researcher used questionnaires method. The questions which were prepared and pre-test were asked to 30 college students directly and their response were noted

3.12 Method of data analysis

Researcher uses Microsoft excel to data analysis. Through analysis of data the researcher could find the relation between dependant variable and independent variable

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. Data analysis is the practice of working with data to glean useful information, which can then be used to make informed decisions. Data interpretation refers to the process of using diverse analytical methods to review data and arrive at relevant conclusions. The interpretation of data helps researchers to Categories, manipulate, and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions. The researcher has collected the data from 30 respondents of Kannur district. The study analysis awareness of gender bullying among college students.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

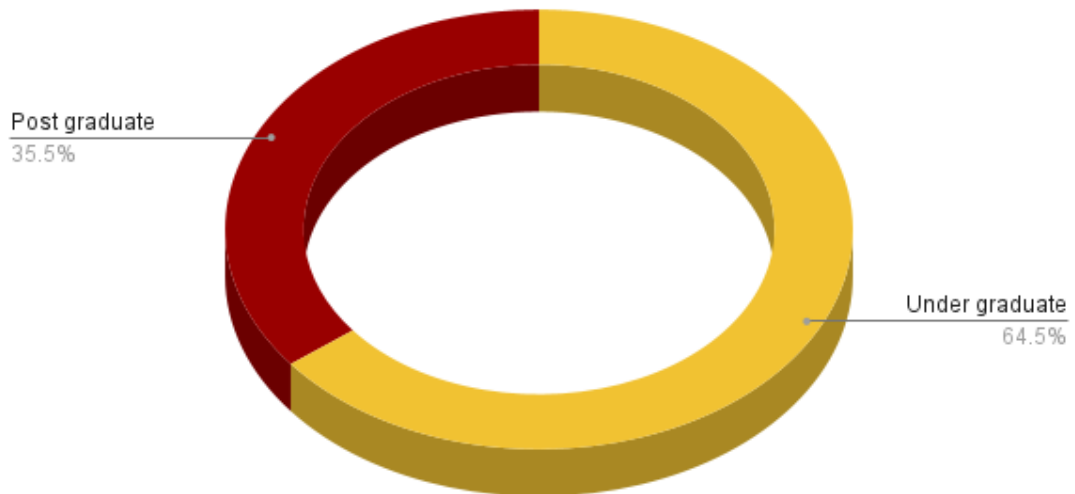
FIGURE NO.4.2.1

SEXUALITY OF YOUTH

SI.NO	SEXUALITY OF YOUTH	PERCENTAGE
1.	STRAIGHT	45.2%
2.	GAY	6.5%
3.	LESBIAN	3.2%
4.	BISEXUAL	19.4%
5.	PANSEXUAL	6.5%
6.	OTHERS	19.4%

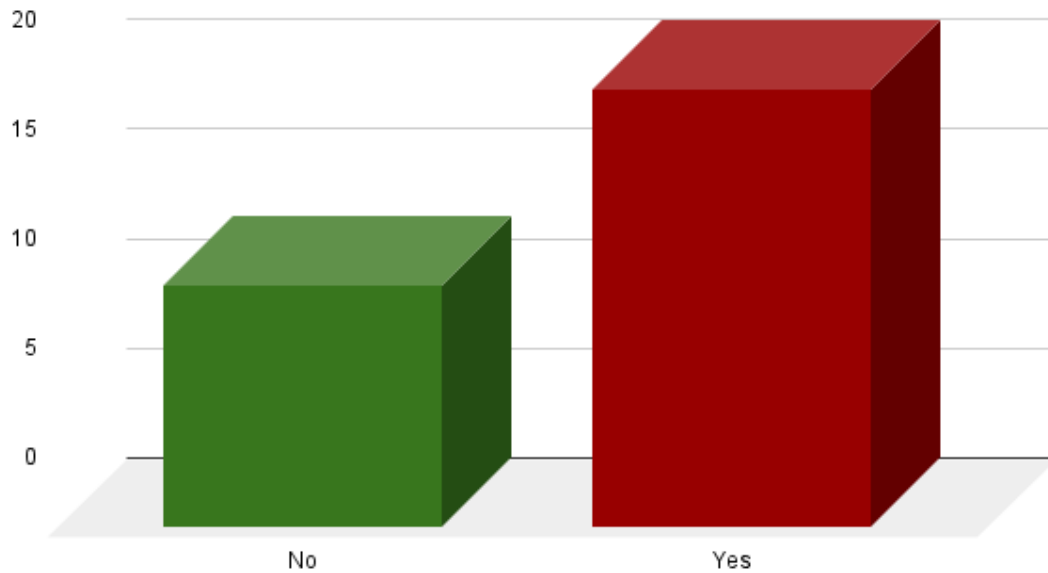
As per the above table chart suggests, 45.2% of the population who faced gender bullying are straight people who faced gender based bullying. 6.5% of them are gay, 3.2% are lesbians, 19.4 of them are bisexuals, 6.5% come under the category of pansexuality and 19.4% of the population belongs to the other categories which come under LGBTQ+ community. So it can be find out that bullying is mainly faced by gender minority.

FIGURE NO.4.2.2
EDUCATIONAL STATUS



As per the above pie chart suggests, 35.5% of the population who faced gender based bullying are post graduates and 64.5% are under graduates. Education plays an important role in the development of a person as it can provide stability our lives. Here the majority of the population who faced bullying are under graduates during the college education. And hence we can say that bullying is more commonly faced by under graduates.

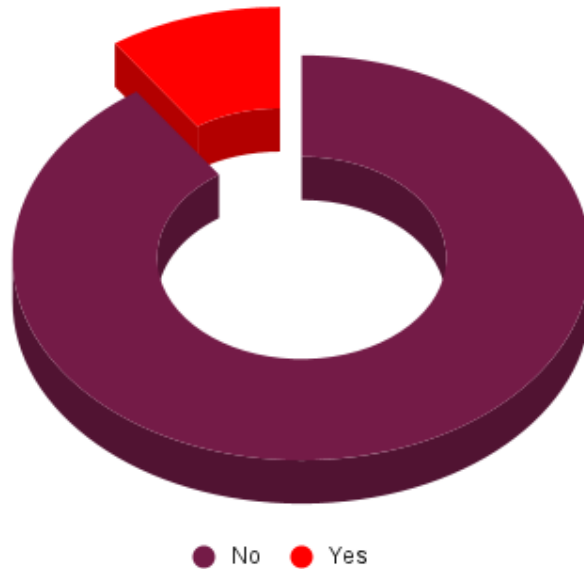
FIGURE NO.4.2.3
FACED BULLYING BASED ON GENDER



As per the above histogram suggests, the 64.5% of the respondents have faced bullying and discrimination based on their gender. The 35.5% of the respondents did not face bullying based on their gender. So the majority of the respondents say that they haven't faced bullying based on their gender.

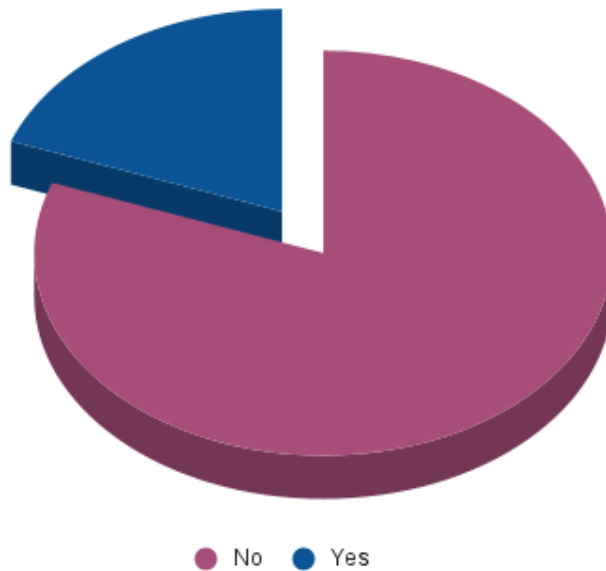
FIGURE NO.4.2.4

BULLY SOMEONE WITH PAST EXPERIENCE OF BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 9.7% of the population has responded that they would bully someone who has past experience of bullying someone .Where 90.3% of the population responded to remain not to bully anyone who has past or present experience of bullying. Hence we may say that majority of the respondents are not willing to bully anyone based on their gender or appearance.

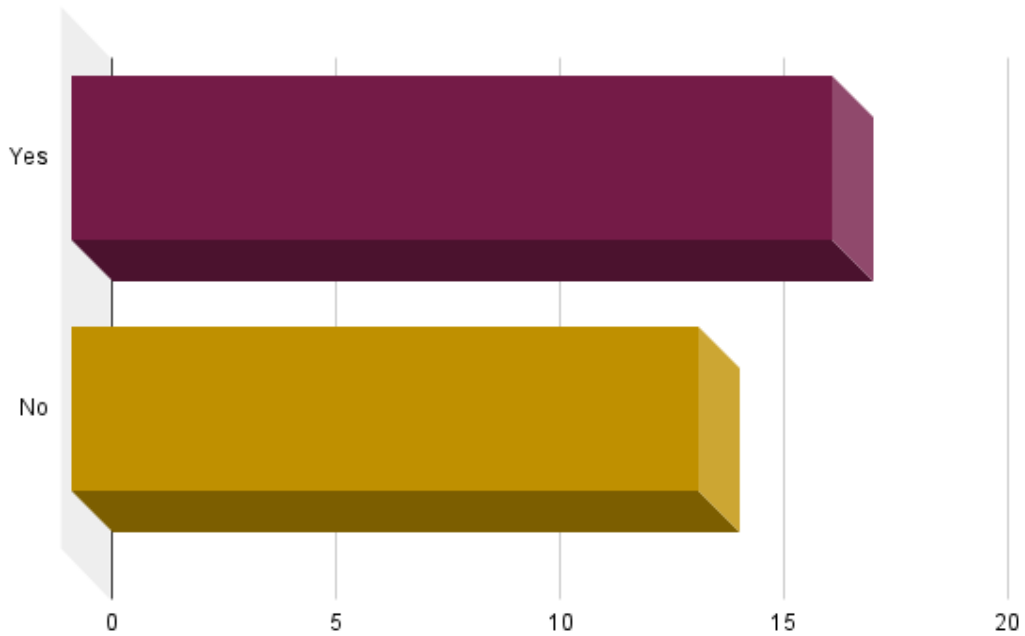
FIGURE NO.4.2.5
BULLIED ON THE BASIS OF SEX



As per the above pie chart suggests, 19.4% of the population says they have bullied people based on their sex. Whereas 80.6% of the population responded negatively as they haven't bullied anyone based on their sex. Gender plays a crucial role in bullying. Here we can say that bullying hasn't happened because of someone's gender.

FIGURE NO.4.2.6

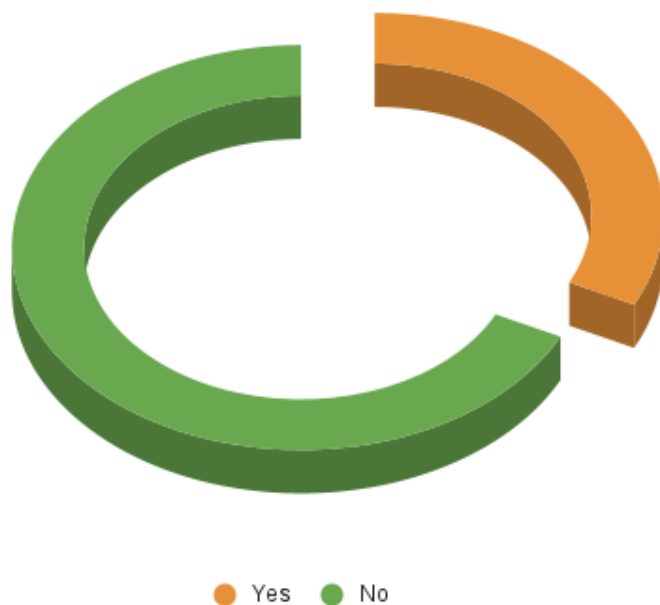
EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES DUE TO BULLYING



As per the above bar chart suggests, 54.8% of the respondents have faced emotional disturbances and difficulties due to gender bullying. 45.2% of the population responded not facing any kind of emotional difficulties due to gender bullying. Hence we can say that there are several psychological problems faced by youth due to gender bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.7

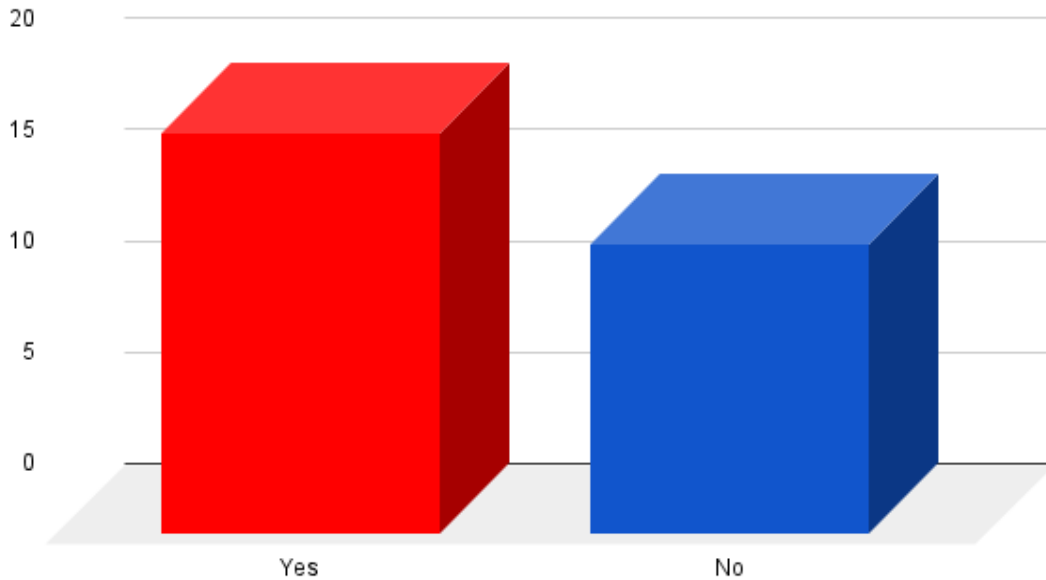
BULLYING FACED DUE TO GENDER MINORITY



As per the above pie chart suggests, 67.7% of the respondents haven't faced bullying due to gender minority. 32.3% of the population says that they have faced bullying because of being a gender minority. Youth generally focus on the gender minority to harass and bully but here we can say that majority of the respondents haven't faced bullying because they were a gender minority in the society.

FIGURE NO.4.2.8

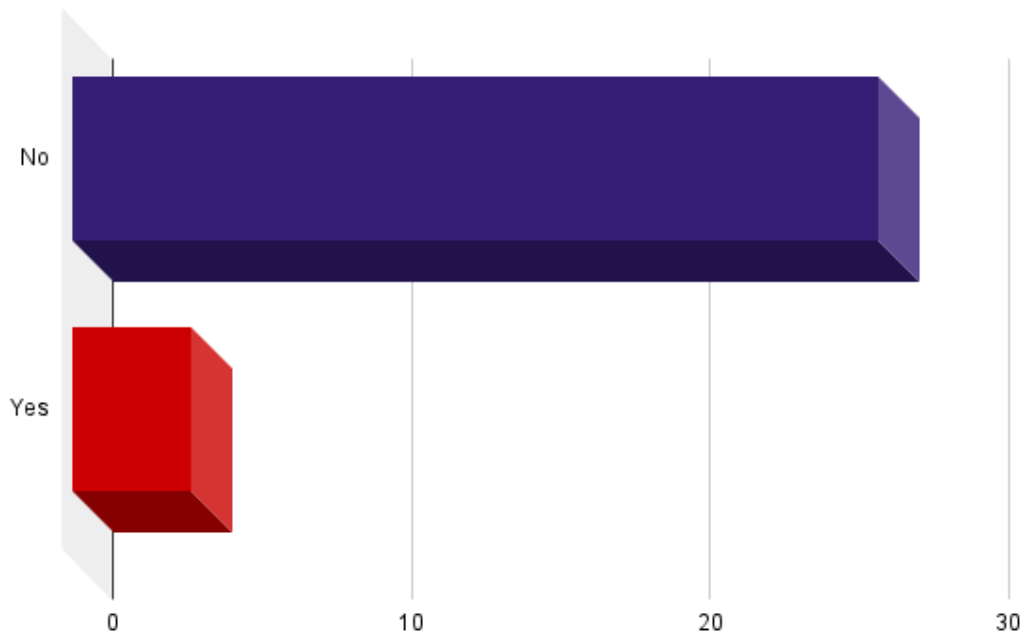
INCREASED FEAR IN APPEARING PUBLIC DUE TO BULLYING



As per the pie chart suggests, 58.1% of the population have increased their crowd fear and fear in appearing public due to bullying. Whereas 41.9% of the respondents suggests they haven't increased their fear in appearing public due to bullying. Harassments especially bullying can cause more damage to a person's mental health and it might leads to increased fear in appearing public and crowd fear, here we can say that majority of the respondents are negatively affected by bullying .

FIGURE NO.4.2.9

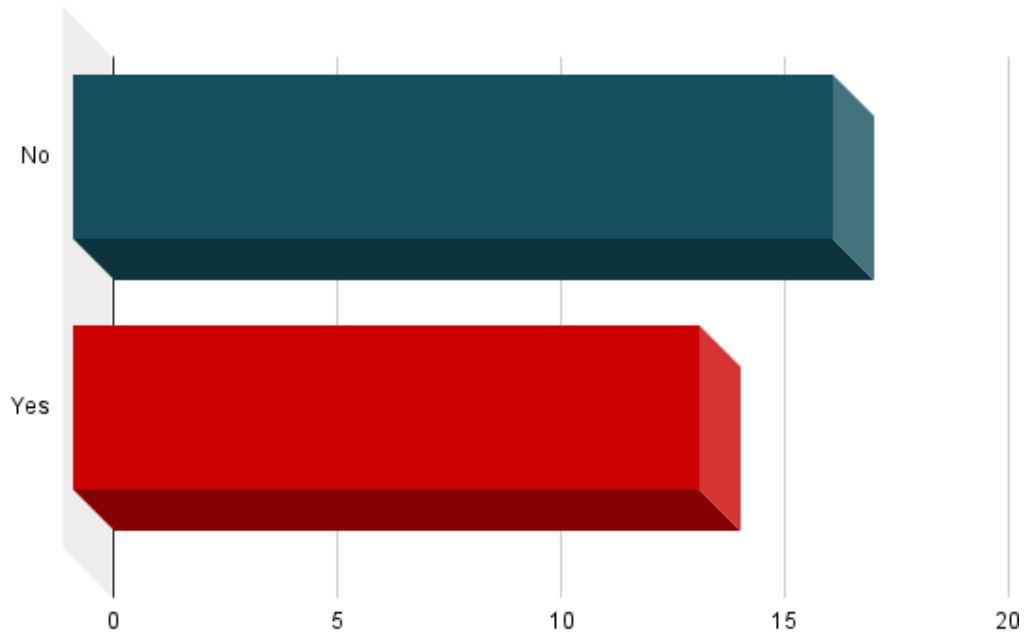
FACED HARASSMENT BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION



As per the above bar chart suggests, 87.1% of the population suggests they haven't faced harassments based on their sexual orientation. Whereas 12.9% of the population says that they have faced harassments based on sexual orientation. Bullying often includes various harassments but here we can say that most of the respondents haven't faced any kind of harassments due to bullying

FIGURE NO.4.2.10

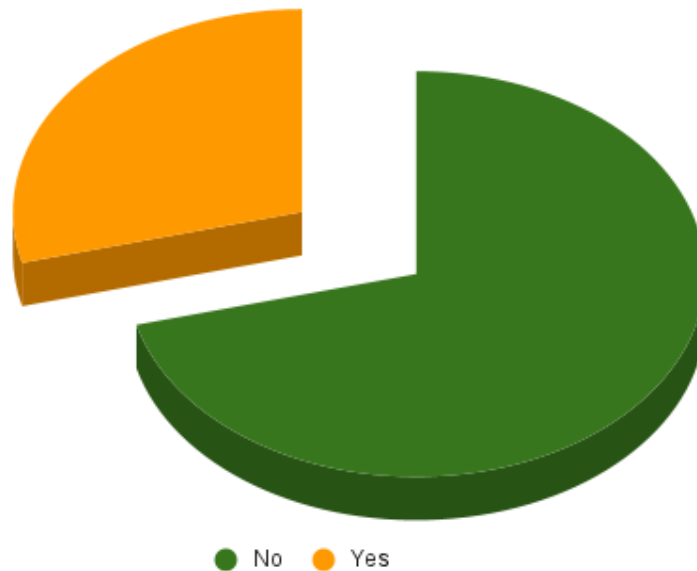
**COUNT OF LGBTQ+ PEOPLE EXPERIENCING BULLYING
AFTER LABELLING THEM AS QUEER PERSONALITY**



As per the above bar chart suggests, 45.2% of the respondents assumes that they may be bullied if they haven't labelled themselves as queer personality. 54.8% of the respondents don't think people might be bullied if they come out as queer personality. People sometimes regret after coming out as a queer person and might even think they may not be mistreated if they haven't labelled themselves as queer personality. But here more than half of the respondents believe that they don't get bullied if they label themselves as queer personality.

FIGURE NO.4.2.11

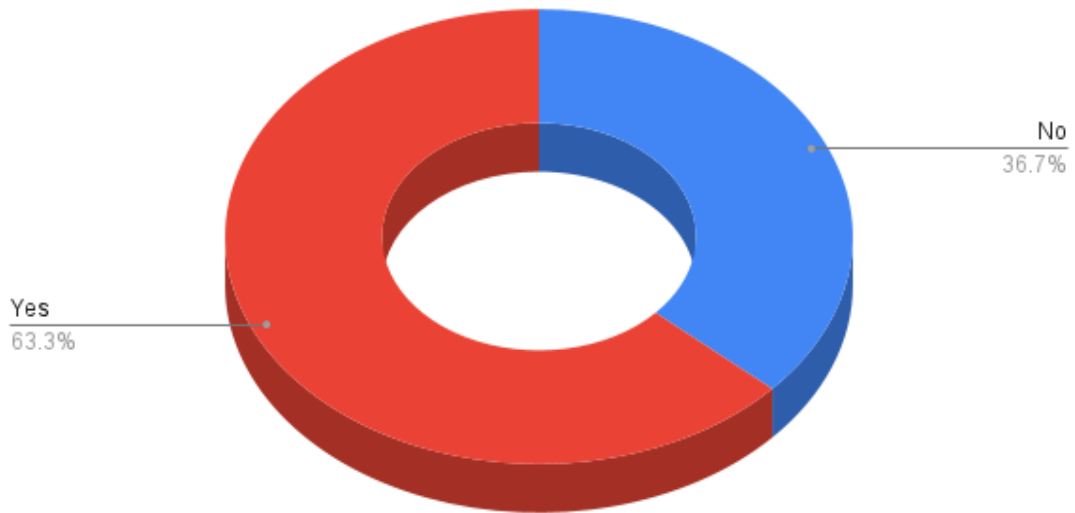
PHYSICAL APPEARANCE BECOMING A FACTOR IN GENDER BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 29.0% of the population feels physical appearance of a person can become a factor in bullying. Whereas 71.0% of the population feels the opposite as physical appearance has no connection with bullying. Physical appearance is always a concerning factor when it comes to bullying as bullies generally focus on the outer looks. But here we can say that majority of the respondents haven't felt physical appearance as a leading factor in bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.12

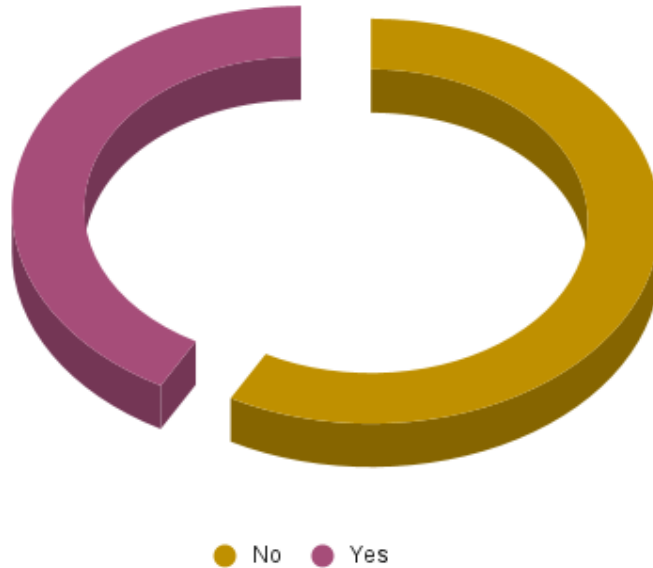
COUNT OF PEOPLE WHO FACED DEPRESSION, ANXIETY OR OTHER EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES DUE TO BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 63.3% of the population have faced emotional difficulties like anxiety, depression due to bullying. And 36.7% population haven't faced any kind of emotional difficulties due to bullying. Hence we can say that majority of the respondents has faced depression, anxiety and other psychological problems due to gender based bullying. Hence we can say that bullying can cause emotional disturbances.

FIGURE NO.4.2.13

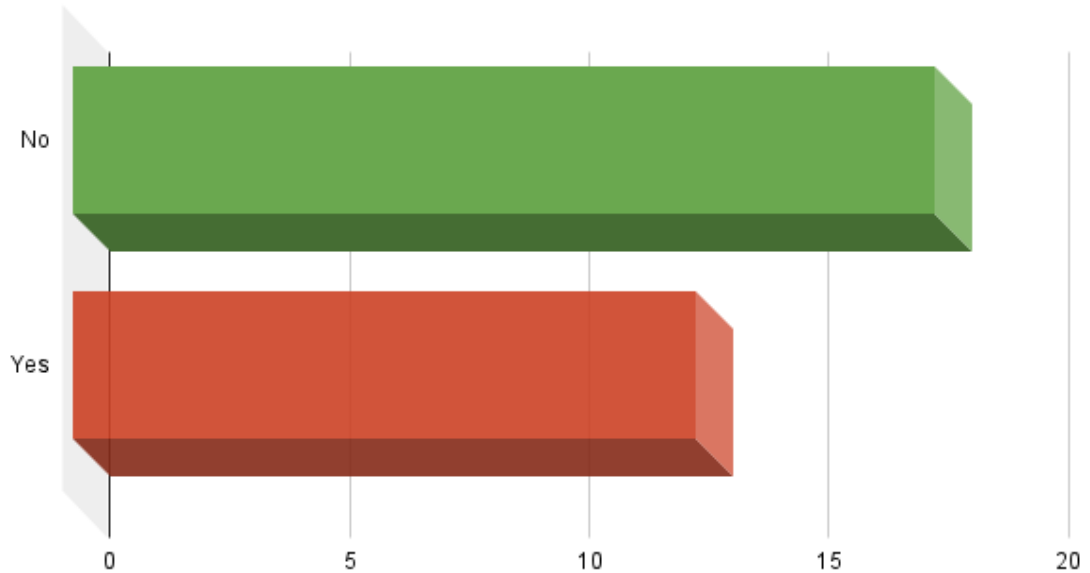
EXPECTED BODY FIGURE BECOMING A REASON FOR BULLYING



As per the pie chart above suggests, 41.9% of the population believes not having an expected body figure can become a reason to bully. Whereas 58.1% of the population does not believe an expected body figure to be a factor in bullying. Expected body figure is a factor when it comes to bullying as bullies generally focus on outer looks. But here majority of the respondents does not believe having an expected body figure to be a factor in bullying. Hence we can say that expected body figure is not a factor in bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.14

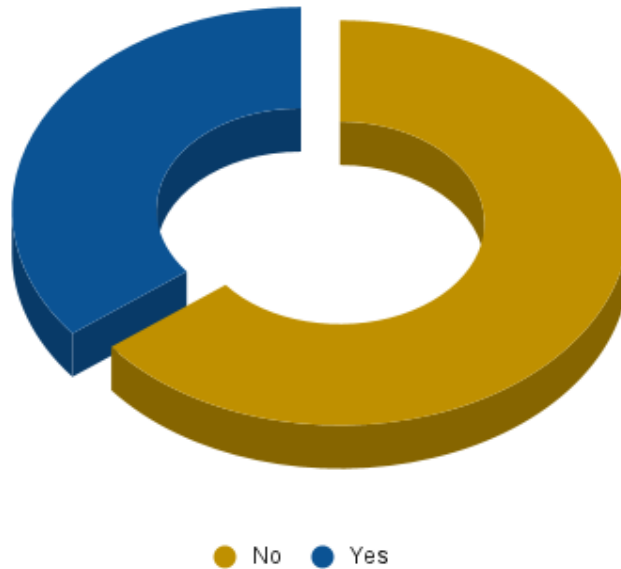
FACED TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS DUE TO GENDER BULLYING



As per the above bar chart suggests, 41.9% of the respondents have faced traumatic situations due to gender bullying and 58.1% of the respondents haven't faced any kind of traumatic situations due to gender based bullying . Stress, mental and physical assault can often lead to traumatic situations, here majority of the respondents says that they haven't faced traumatic situations due to bullying. Hence we can assume that gender bullying is not directly connected to traumatic conditions in youth.

FIGURE NO.4.2.15

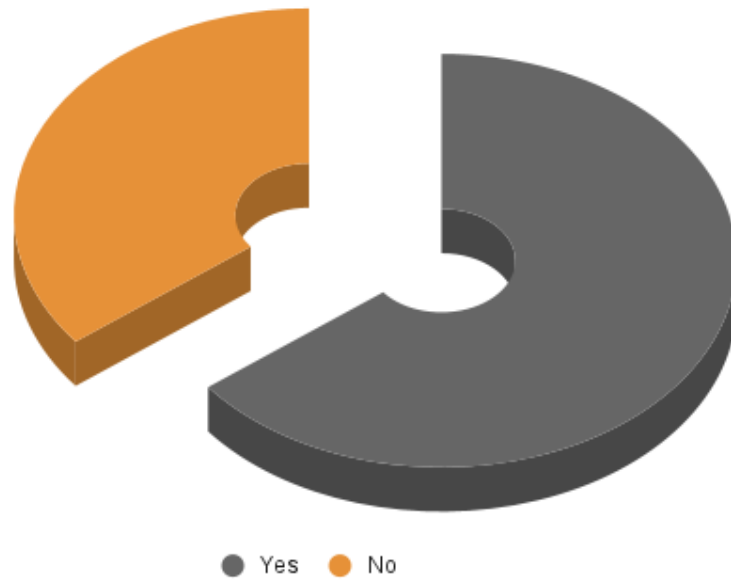
GENDER OF THE BULLY BEING A FACTOR IN BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 35.5% of the respondents believe that gender of the bully is a factor in bullying while 64.5% of the respondents does not believe that gender of the bully being a factor in bullying .Gender plays a crucial role in bullying and gender of the person bullying can also be a factor in bullying. Here majority of the respondents are not fairly disturbed by the gender of the bully. Hence we can say that gender of the bully is not really a major factor in bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.16

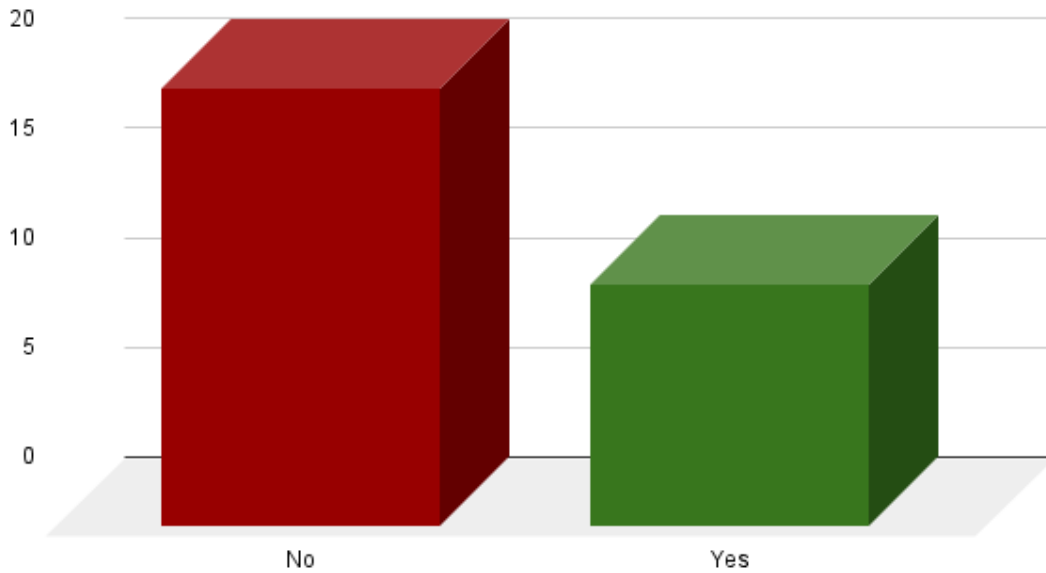
STAND AGAINST BULLYING AND PROVIDE PROTECTION



As per the above pie chart suggests, 64.5% of the respondents took initiatives against bullying and tried to provide protection by raising voice whereas 35.5% of the respondents haven't took any measures to help or prevent bullying . Here majority of the respondents stood against bullying and tried to provide protection by raising voice against the bullies. Hence we can say that people are aware of bullying and they stand against it and also try to provide protection by raising their voice or being physically present.

FIGURE NO.4.2.17

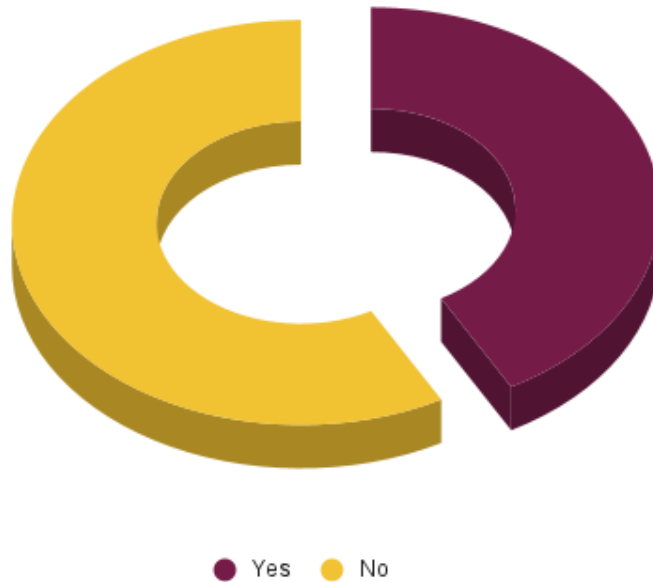
BULLYING BASED ON FINANCIAL BACKWARDNESS



As per the above histogram suggests, 35.5% of the population believes bullying also happens depending on the financial background or backwardness while 64.5% of them don't believe financial background as a factor in bullying. Here the majority of the respondents say that financial background does not have a connection with bullying. Hence we may say that gender bullying is not caused because of financial backwardness

FIGURE NO.4.2.18

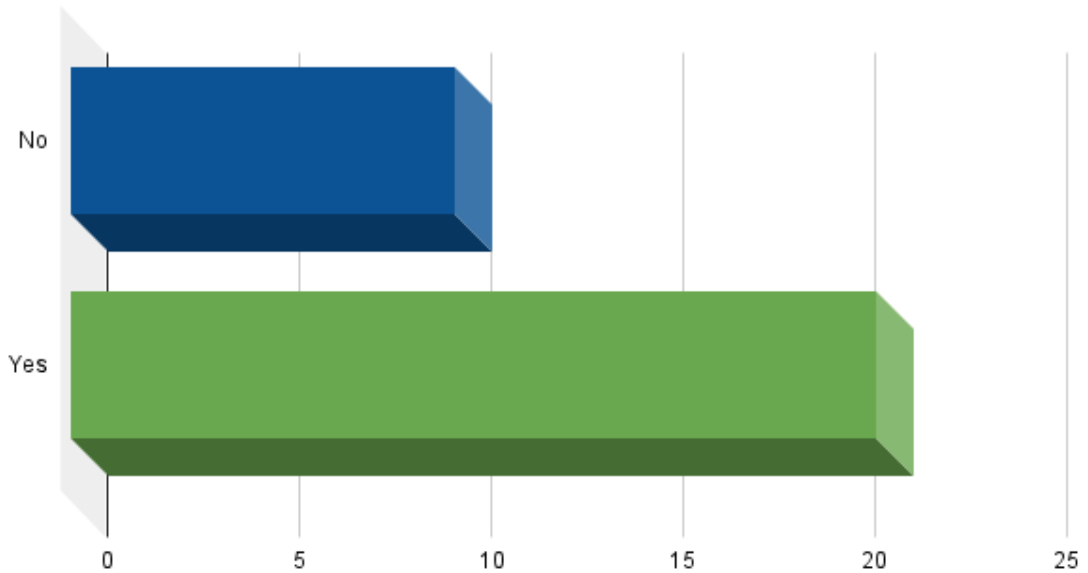
SUICIDAL THOUGHTS OR TENDENCIES DUE TO BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 41.9% of the respondents had suicidal thoughts and tendencies in them as a result of bullying. While 58.1% of them haven't had any tendencies or thoughts to take one's own lives. Here majority of the respondents are not having suicidal tendencies due to gender bullying. Harassments, mental and physical abuse and other various problems faced due to bullying can be a reason to develop suicidal thoughts or tendencies in youth. Hence we can say that bullying is not a leading factor in developing suicidal thoughts or tendencies.

FIGURE NO.4.19

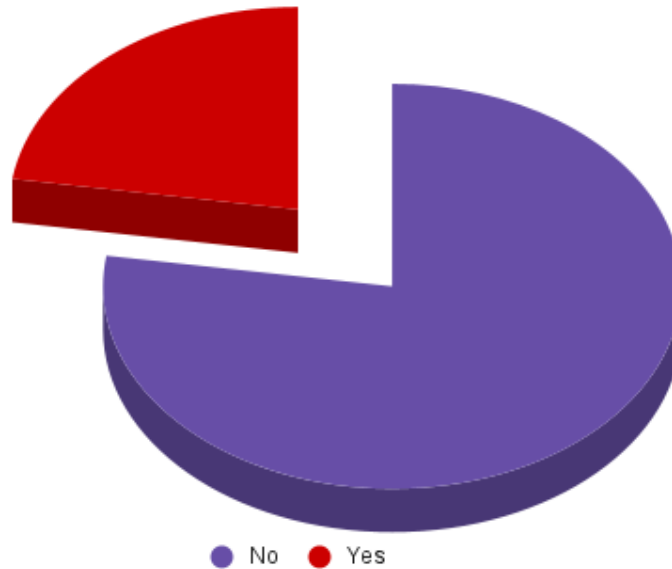
ACADEMIC BACKWARDNESS DUE TO BULLYING



As per the bar chart suggests, 67.7% of the respondents experience academic backwardness due to gender based bullying .Whereas 32.3 % of the respondents academic performances are not affected by gender bullying . Lack of concentration, co-ordination, faulty academic behaviour and scholastic backwardness can be seen in youth due to bullying. Here the majority of the respondents say that their academic performances are adversely affected by bullying. Hence we can say that bullying can degrade the academic performances of youth.

FIGURE NO.4.2.20

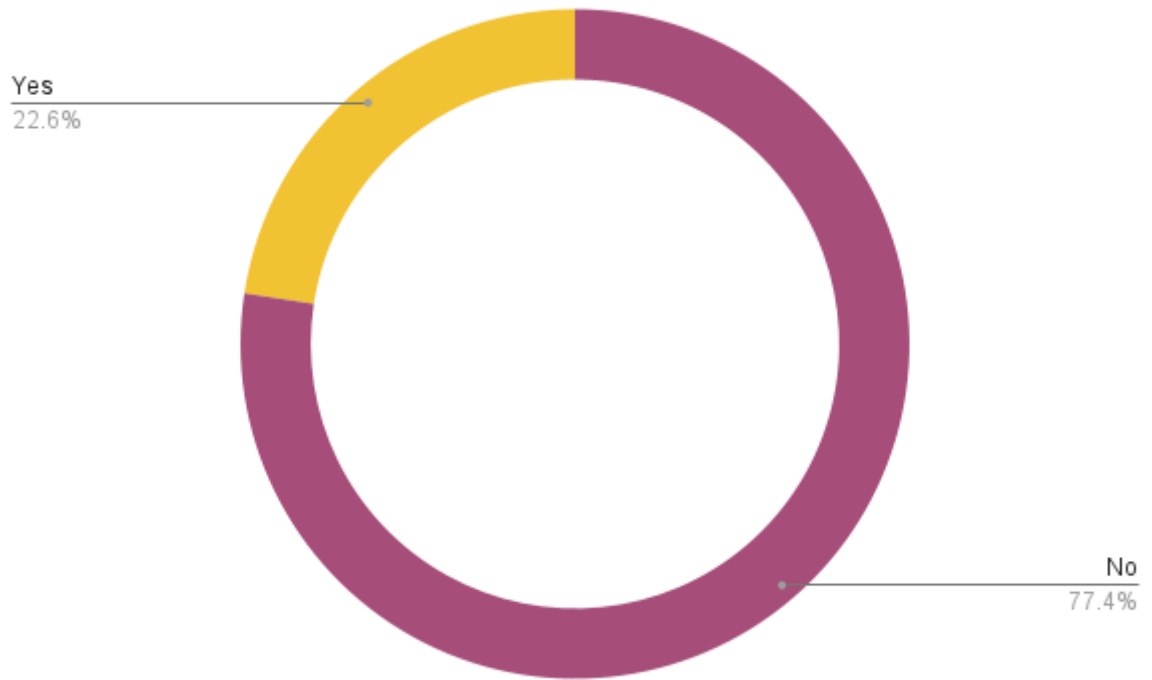
PROVIDE SUPPORT TO BULLY SOMEONE



As per the above pie chart suggests, 77.4% of the population does not provide support to bully anyone with whom they have personal issues with. And 22.6% of them are willing to provide support to bully someone if having any personal grudge with them. People sometimes try to disturb others especially with whom they hold personal grudges with. But here majority of the respondents stood against bullying by not providing any kind of support to bully someone. Hence we may say that people are aware of the term bullying and tried not to help someone to bully someone else.

FIGURE NO.4.2.21

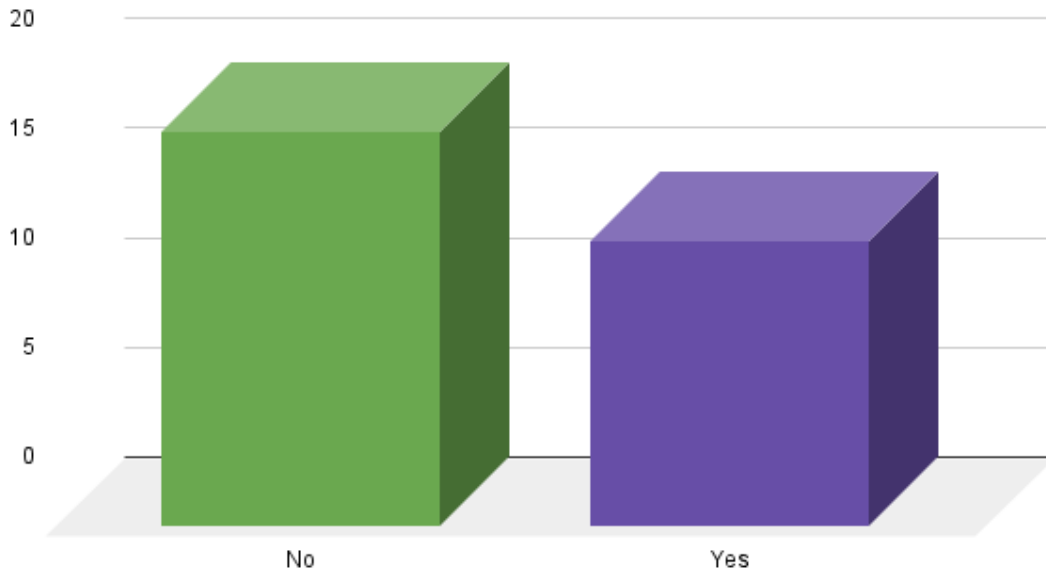
DISCRIMINATION FACED BY LGBTQ+ PEOPLE FROM TEACHERS



As per the above pie chart suggests, 77.4% of the population have never faced discrimination from teachers for being a queer personality. Whereas 22.6% of them have faced discrimination and isolation from teachers for being queer personality. Queer people generally face discrimination from inside and outside the educational institutions which can be isolation, verbal abuse or even mistreatment. Here majority of the respondents says that they've never faced discrimination from teachers for being a queer person. Hence we may say that discrimination is not faced by queer people from teachers.

FIGURE NO.4.2.22

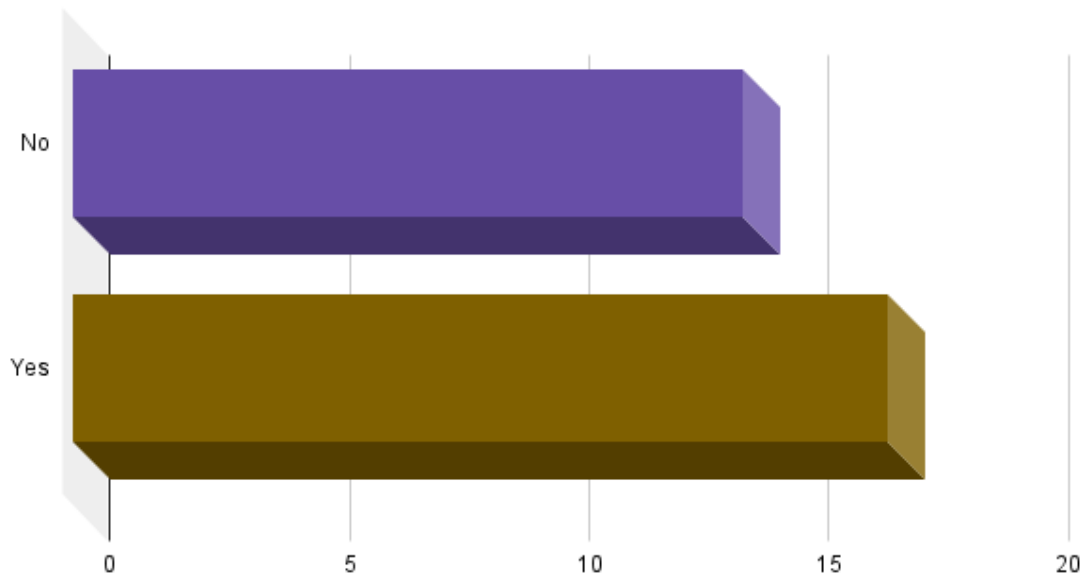
CULTURE AND BACKGROUND ARE FACTORS IN BULLYING



As per the pie chart above suggests, 41.9% of the population believe their culture, background and rituals are factors in bullying. While 58.1% of them don't believe their culture and background are factors in bullying. Culture and background plays an important role in society. Here majority of the respondents say that their culture and background are not crucial factors when they faced gender based bullying. Hence we may say that culture and background of a person cannot be considered as a factor in bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.23

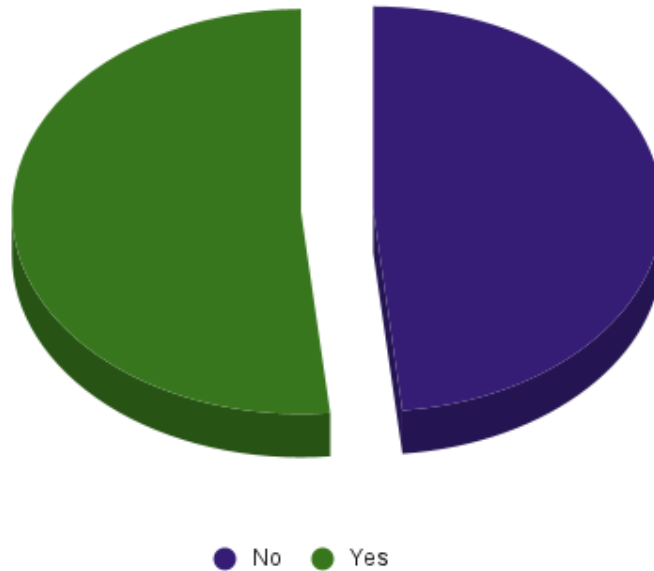
SELF-CONFIDENCE IS NEGATIVELY AFFECTED BY BULLYING



As per the above bar chart suggests, 54.8% of the respondents believe their self-confidence have been negatively affected by bullying experience. While 45.2% of the respondent's self-confidence haven't affected in a negative way due to gender bullying. Bullying can decrease a person's self-confidence by humiliating them publicly or personally. Here majority of the population responded that their self-confidence have been negatively affected by their bullied experience. Hence we can say that self-confidence is negatively affected by bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.24

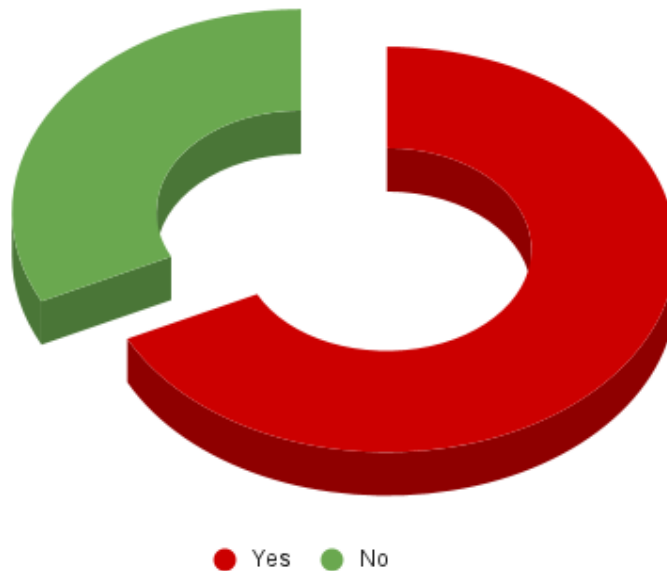
IRRITATION AND ANNOYANCE DUE TO BULLYING



As per the pie chart above suggests 51.6% of the respondents feel irritation and annoyance due to bullying. Whereas 48.4% of them don't feel irritated or annoyed due to the bullying. Bullying can cause internal as well as external disturbances in their day to day life such as feeling of annoyance, irritation or frightened feel. Here majority of the respondents say that they have faced both irritation and annoyance due to bullying. Hence we may say that bullying can cause irritation and annoyance.

FIGURE NO.25

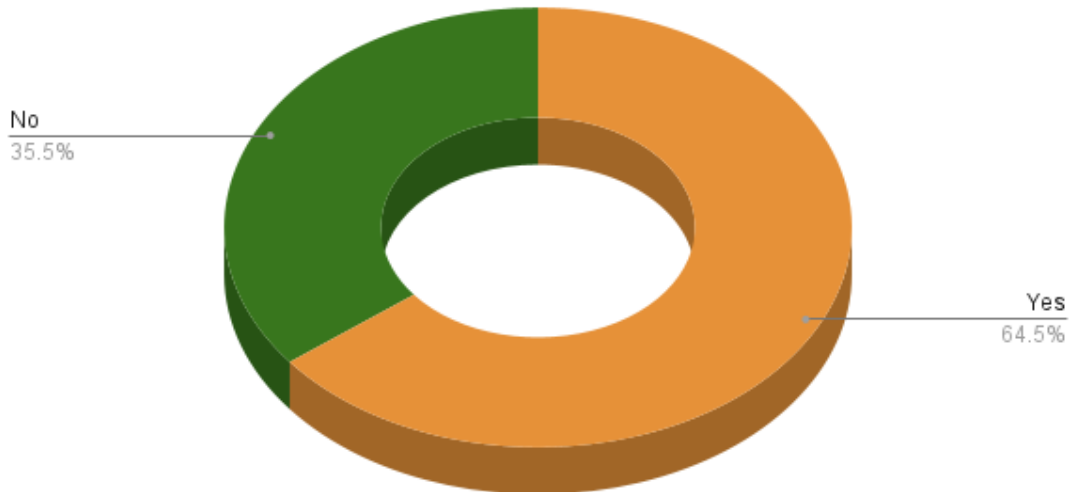
INITIATIVES TAKEN BY PARENTS TO OVERCOME THE TRAUMA FROM BIULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 67.7% of the respondent's parents have took initiatives to help overcome the difficulties and traumas from bullying. Whereas 32.3% of them haven't received any help or support from the parents in order to overcome the trauma from bullying. Bullying can cause serious damages if not taken proper measures by parents in order to overcome the traumatic situations. Here majority of the respondents say that their parents have taken necessary actions in order to help overcome the trauma. Hence we can say that there are parental efforts to help the child overcome the trauma from bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.26

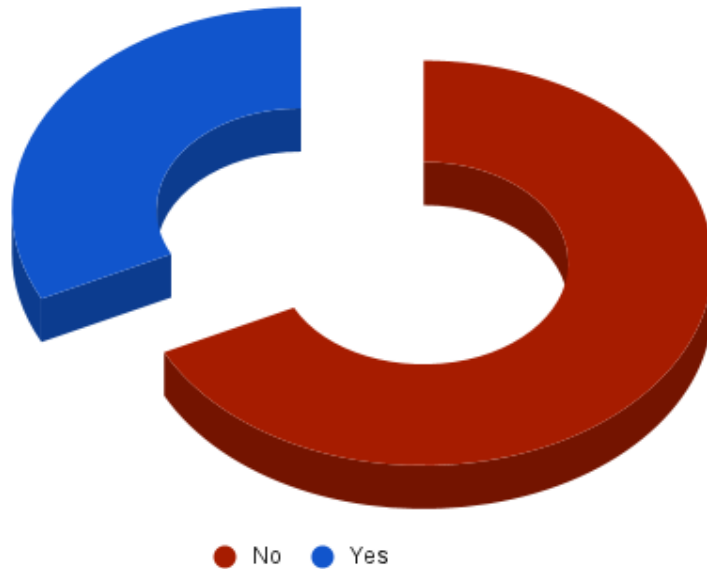
TRIED TO CHANGE PERSONALITY AFTER BULLYING



As per the above pie chart suggests, 64.5% of the respondents tried to change themselves, their personality in order to fit into the society after the bullied experience. While 35.5% of them haven't tried to change themselves after getting bullied. Bullying can cause severe personality changes in a person's life. Here majority of the respondents says that they have tried to change themselves because of the fear from bullying and tried maximum to fit into the society. Hence we can say that people have tried to change their personality after the bullied experience.

FIGURE NO.4.2.27

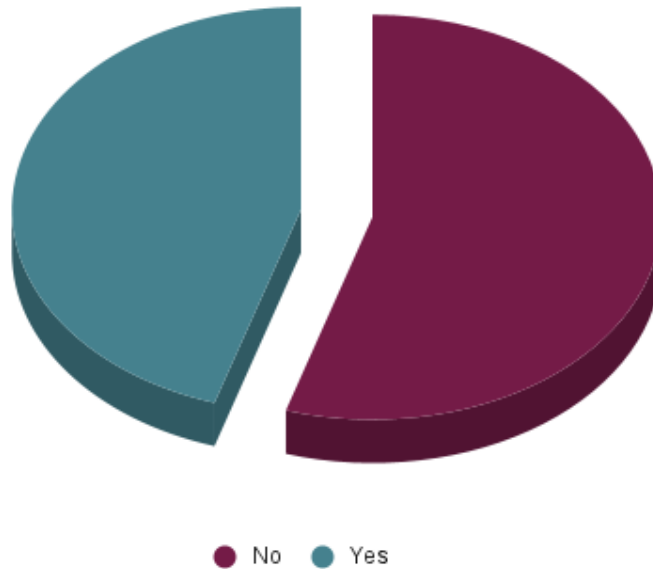
CONSIDERING BULLYING IN A POSITIVE MANNER



As per the above pie chart suggests, 67.7% of the respondents haven't considered bullying in a positive manner. While 32.3% of them considered it in a positive way. Here most of the respondents have considered bullying in a negative manner as it can cause serious behavioural damages to a person. Hence we can say that people are not taking or considering bullying in a positive manner.

FIGURE NO.4.2.28

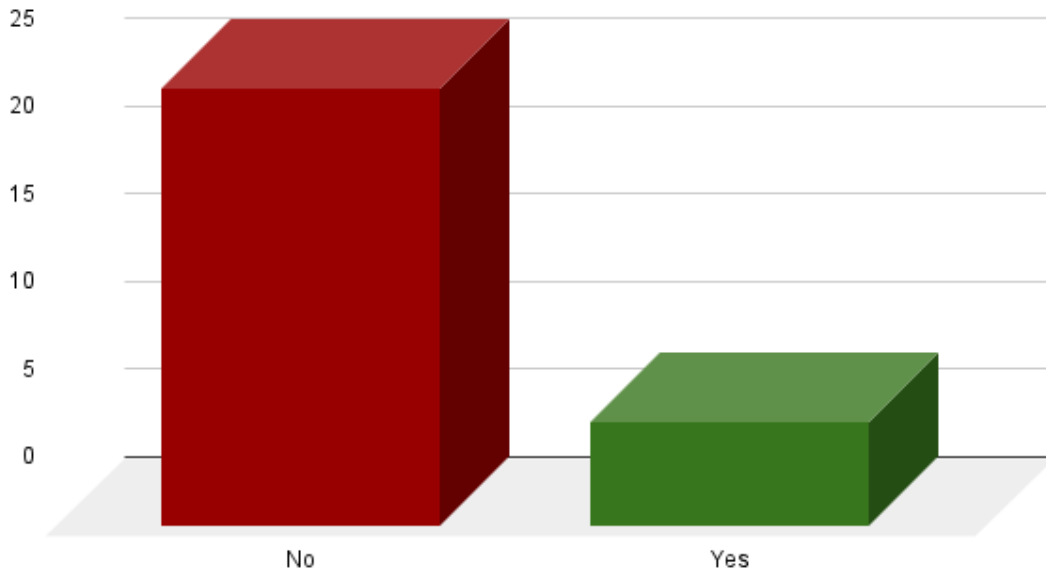
BULLYING AFFECTS BEHAVIOUR NEGATIVELY



As per the pie chart above suggests, 54.8% of the respondents believes bullying affects behaviour negatively and causes serious damages to their social life. Whereas 45.2% of them do not believe bullying can negatively affect someone's behaviour. Bullying can even cause negative behaviours like intimidating behaviour, aggression, rudeness etc. Here majority of the respondents believes that bullying can affect behaviour negatively. Hence we may say that bullying leads to behavioural changes and affect the behaviour negatively.

FIGURE NO.4.2.29

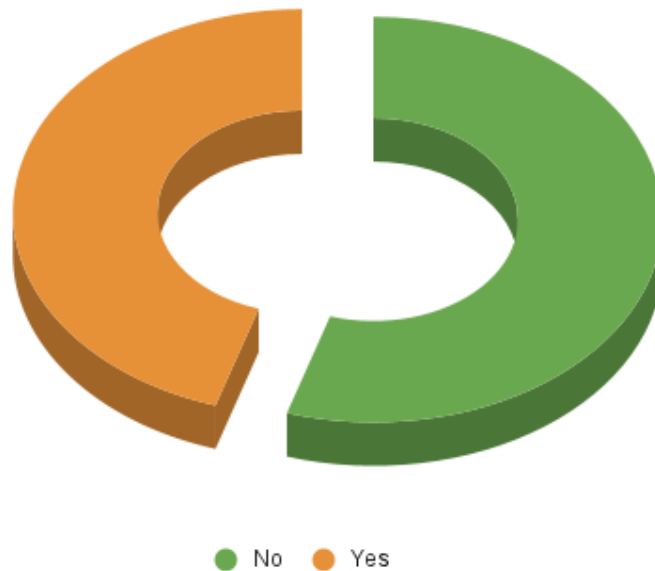
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY



As per the pie histogram above suggests, 80.6% of the respondents does not have a negative attitude towards the LGBTQ+ community. While 19.4% of the respondents do have a negative attitude and non-acceptance towards the LGBTQ+ community. Gender minorities are discriminated generally in various areas of the society for being different and people sometimes long a negative attitude towards LGBTQ+ community. But here the majority of the respondents consider the community as normal and support them. Hence we can say that people are not having a negative attitude towards the gender minority community.

FIGURE NO.4.2.30

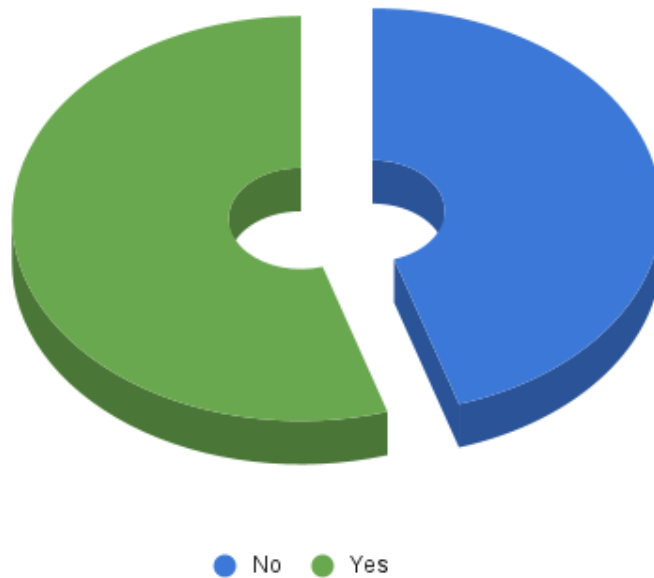
**FEAR AND SHAME OF SHARING BULLYING EXPERIENCE
WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY**



As per the above pie chart suggests, 54.8% of the respondents have the fear and shame to share their bullied experience with close friends and family. Whereas 45.2% of them did not hesitate to share them to close friends and family. People sometimes believe sharing their fears and sorrows would make them weak and keep it bottled-up. Here we can see that majority of the respondents believes that they have fear and shame when sharing their bullied experience. Hence we may say that people have difficulty in sharing their bullied experience with close friends and family.

FIGURE NO.4.2.31

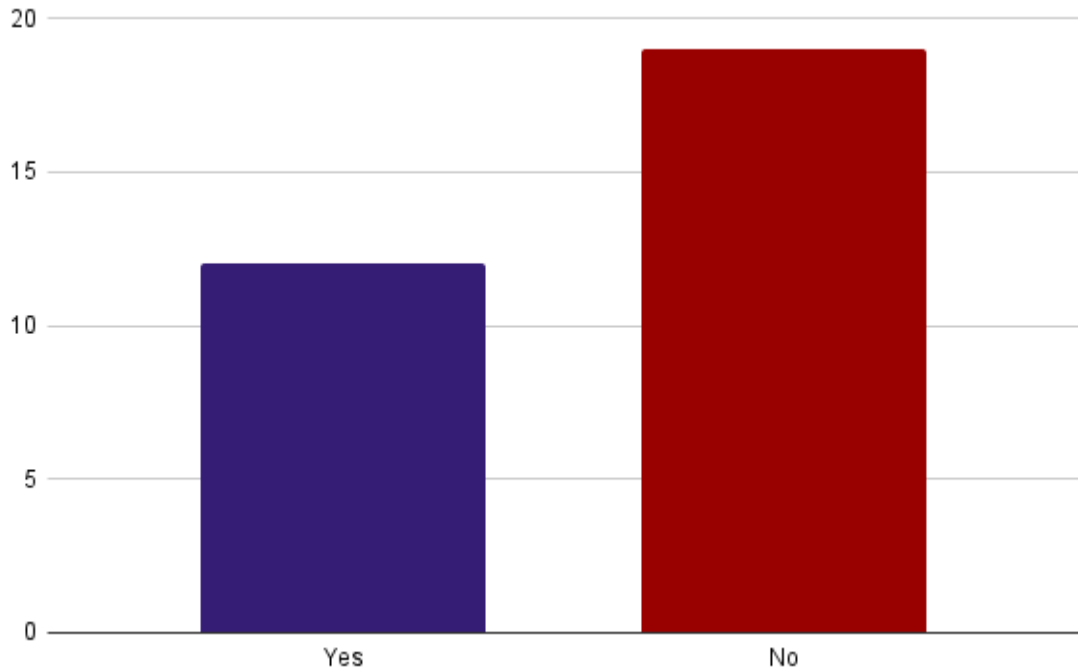
EXPERIENCED BULLYING IN A FUNNY MANNER



As per the above pie chart suggests, 54.8% of the population has faced bullying in a funny manner which made them sad for a really long time. Whereas 45.2% of them have never faced gender based bullying in a funny manner. People sometimes face body shaming, gender and cyber bullying in a funny way which can cause emotional disturbances in them. Here the majority of the respondents say that they have faced bullying in a funny manner. And hence we can say that people also face bullying in a funny manner.

FIGURE NO.4.32

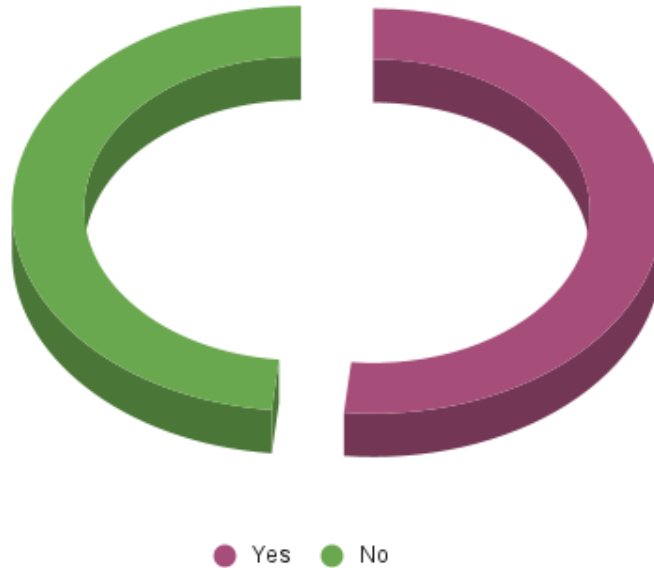
FACED PHYSICAL HARASSMENT DUE TO BULLYING



As per the above histogram suggests, 38.7% of the population says that they have faced physical harassment due to gender based bullying. While 61.3% of them haven't faced any kind of physical harassments due to gender based bullying. Mental and physical harassments can be seen quite commonly in bullying and facing them will have consequences in the future. Here we can say that majority didn't face physical harassments. And hence we may say that bullying does not cause physical harassments in youth.

FIGURE NO.4.2.33

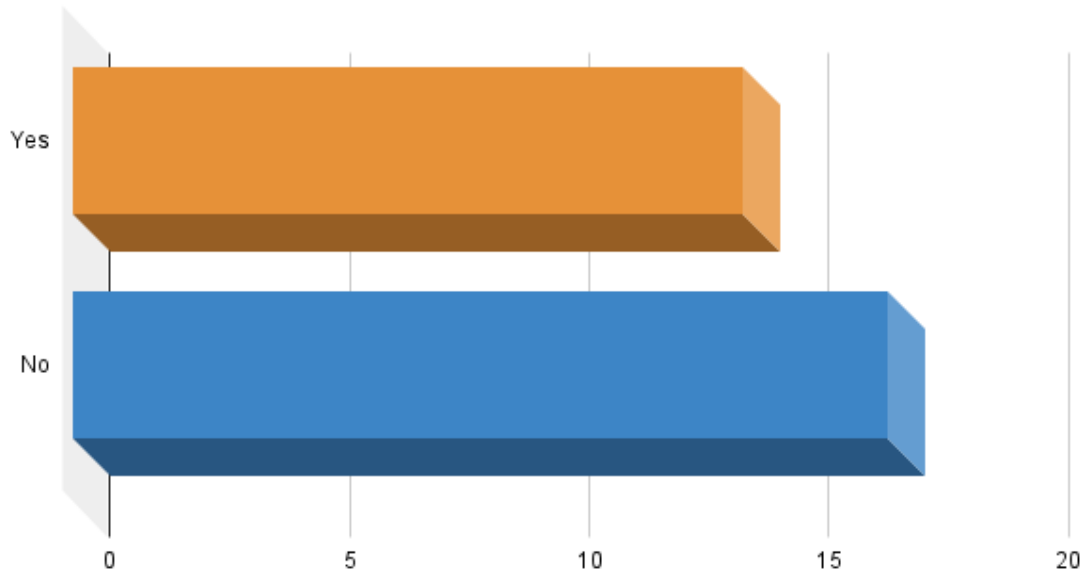
BULLYNG IS MORE COMON IN COLLEGES THAN IN SCHOOLS



As per the above pie chart suggests, 51.6% of the population believes that bullying is more common and practiced in colleges than in schools and 48.4% of the population believes bullying is not common in colleges than in schools. Bullying can be mostly seen in colleges and high schools but it is common and practiced in colleges than schools. Here we can see that majority of the respondents say that bullying is more common in colleges than schools. And hence we may say that bullying is frequently faced by college students since bullying is more common in colleges than in schools.

FIGURE NO.4.2.34

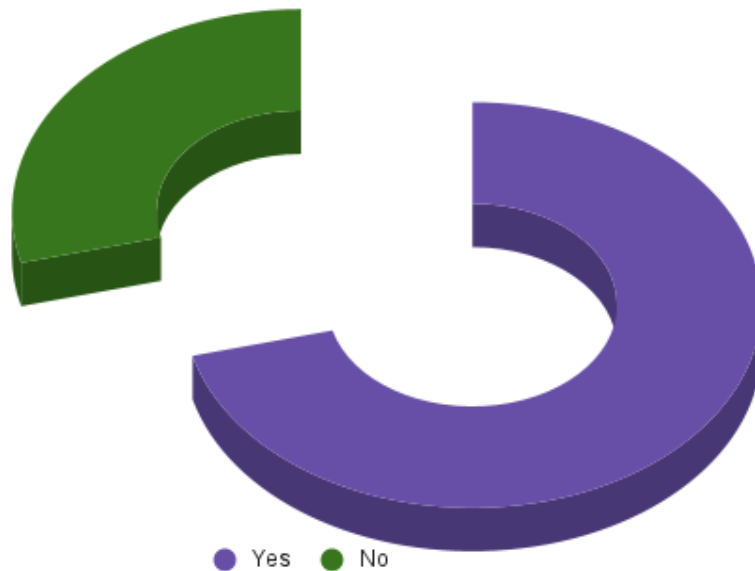
PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO AVOID BULLYING



As per the above bar chart suggests, 45.2% of the respondents says that they have taken preventive measures in order to avoid bullying whereas 54.8% of them haven't taken any initiatives or preventive measures in order to avoid bullying. There are several ways to prevent bullying such as getting sessions on bullying can help a person to avoid bullying. Here majority says that they haven't taken preventive measures to avoid bullying. And hence we may say that youth are unaware of the preventive measures and techniques to avoid bullying.

FIGURE NO.4.2.35

BULLYING CAN CAUSE EMOTIONAL IMBALANCES AND PERSONAL DISORGANIZATIONS



As per the above pie chart suggests, 71.0% of the respondents feels bullying can cause emotional imbalances, personal disorganisation and make the victims hard to cope with social situations. Whereas 29.0% of the population don't believe bullying could cause emotional imbalances and personal disorganisations. Here we can say that majority of the respondents believe that there can be emotional disturbances due to bullying. And hence we may say that bullying can cause personal disorganisations and emotional disturbances and make the victims hard to cope with social situations.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The findings and suggestions are very important component in every research. The findings would mean the result of the study. It is arrived at by analyzing the data collected by researcher. The suggestions are made in the light of the findings. They deal with the requirements and measures to be taken to tackle or handle effectively the problem under discussion/study

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The study discovered that gender bullying is mainly faced by gender minority and this has negative effects on both female and male.
- In this study it is seen that gender based bullying is mainly faced by gender minority community and college students in their initial stages of college.
- This study has found out that gender based bullying is more common in educational institutions like colleges than in schools.
- Through this research study it is seen that majority of the people who faced bullying had stress, trauma, depression, suicidal thoughts and tendencies which made disorganization in personal and social life.
- The study identified that students have lack of concentration, co-ordination, faulty behavior and scholastic backwardness due to bullying.
- The study identifies that bullying leads to emotional disturbances and personal disorganization.
- From this study it is identified that bullying cause emotional imbalances and personal disorganizations and make the victims hard to cope with social situations.
- This research found out that people are aware of the negative effects of bullying and took initiatives, preventive measures and techniques in order to avoid gender based bullying.

- The study identifies that a few people have experienced bullying in a funny manner and also had difficulty in sharing their bullied experience even to close friends and family.
- From this study it is understood that people have a prejudiced mind and negative attitude towards LGBTQ+ community by considering them as different people and isolate them in society especially in educational institutions and occupational sector.
- This research found out that people have experienced irritation and annoyance and they tried to change themselves because of the fear from bullying.
- The study shows that culture, background and financial backwardness are not leading factors in gender based bullying.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Limited experience in doing a research
- Limited time period
- Reluctance to express their opinion by some respondents.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Conduct interviews with people who have experienced gender bullying.
- Conduct focus group discussions with people of different genders to discuss their experiences with gender bullying.
- Observe people's interactions with each other to see if there are any instances of gender bullying.
- More review of research that has been conducted on gender bullying.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Gender bullying is a serious problem that can have lasting effects on its victims. It can affect their mental and physical health, as well as their ability to succeed in school/colleges or work. If a social worker witness someone being bullied because of their gender, it is important to speak up and stand up for them. You can also report the bullying to a teacher, administrator, or other authority figure. By taking action, we can help make sure that everyone is treated with respect, regardless of their gender identity. The study is conducted in a quantitative way with descriptive research design. This

study was conducted on 30 students from different colleges in Kannur district. Overall the study found that gender bullying had a negative impact on youngsters. So the researcher also hopes that the findings and suggestions will throw light in to this issue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Facey Albert (2020) Equal opportunity commission Sexuality and gender based bullying in schools <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/sexuality-and-gender-based-bullying-schools-fact-sheet-students>
- Collier K. L., van Beusekom G., Bos H. M. W., Sandfort T. G. M. (2013). Sexual orientation and gender identity/expression related peer victimization in adolescence: A systematic review of associated psychosocial and health outcomes. *Journal of Sex Research*, 50(3–4), 299–317. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2012.750639>
- Birkett M., Espelage D. L. (2015). Homophobic name-calling, peer-groups, and masculinity: The socialization of homophobic behavior in adolescents. *Social Development*, 24(1), 184–205. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sode.12085>
- Cook R. E., Nielson M. G., Martin C. L., DeLay D. (2019). Early adolescent gender development: The differential effects of felt pressure from parents, peers, and the self. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(10), 1912–1923. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-019-01122-y>
- Day J. K., Ioverno S., Russell S. T. (2019). Safe and supportive schools for LGBT youth: Addressing educational inequities through inclusive policies and practices. *Journal of School Psychology*, 74, 29–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2019.05.007>
- DeLay D., Hanish L. D., Zhang L., Martin C. L. (2017). Assessing the impact of homophobic name calling on early adolescent mental health: A longitudinal social network analysis of competing peer influence effects. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 46(5), 955–969. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-016-0598-8>
- Galambos N. L. (2013). Gender and gender role development in adolescence. In Lerner R. M., Steinberg L. (Eds.), *Handbook of adolescent psychology* (2nd ed., Vol. 1, pp. 233–262). John Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780471726746.ch8>
- Ioverno S., Belser A. B., Baiocco R., Grossman A. H., Russell S. T. (2016). The protective role of gay–straight alliances for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning students: A prospective analysis. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 3(4), 397–406. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sgd0000193>

- Glick P., Gangl C., Gibb S., Klumpner S., Weinberg E. (2007). Defensive reactions to masculinity threat: More negative affect toward effeminate (but not masculine) gay men. *Sex Roles*, 57(1–2), 55–59. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-007-9195-3>
- Kosciw J. G., Greytak E. A., Zongrone A. D., Clark C. M., Truong N. L. (2018). The 2017 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation’s schools. GLSEN. <https://www.glsen.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/GLSEN-2017-National-School-Climate-Survey-NSCS-Full-Report.pdf>
- Juvonen J., Graham S. (2014). Bullying in schools: The power of bullies and the plight of victims. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 65(1), 159–185. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010213-115030>
- Martin-Storey A., August E. G. (2016). Harassment due to gender nonconformity mediates the association between sexual minority identity and depressive symptoms. *Journal of Sex Research*, 53(1), 85–97. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2014.980497>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO STUDY ABOUT AWARENESS ON GENDER BULLYING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS, KANNUR

The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purpose and research

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Gender :
4. Sexuality:
5. Educational qualification:
6. Relationship status :
7. Place :
8. Have you ever got bullied based on your gender?
 - Yes
 - NO
9. Were you bullied because you were a gender minority?
 - Yes
 - No
10. Will you bully someone if they have bullied someone in the past?
 - Yes
 - No
11. Have you ever bullied anyone on the basis of their sex?
 - Yes
 - No
12. Do you think gender bullying have increased your crowd fear/fear in appearing in public?
 - Yes
 - No

13. Were you emotionally disturbed when you got bullied for the first time?
- Yes
 - No
14. Is it okay to harass someone based on their sexual orientation?
- Yes
 - No
15. If you belong to the LGBTQ+ community would you think you will not be bullied if you never come out?
- Yes
 - No
16. Was your physical appearance or gender a factor while you got bullied?
- Yes
 - No
17. Do you think gender based bullying has caused you any kind of emotional difficulties like depression or anxiety?
- Yes
 - NO
18. As a college student do you think not having a expected body figure be a reason to get bullied?
- Yes
 - No
19. Have you ever been through a traumatic situation because you have faced gender bullying from college?
- Yes
 - No
20. At your point of view do you believe gender bullying have anything to do with the gender of the bullies?
- Yes
 - No

21. Educational institutions especially colleges has always played a vital role in students development but this place can also do much damage if not taken proper precautions, so have you ever tried to protect someone by raising your voice while she/he was being bullied?

- Yes
- NO

22. Do you think you have been bullied because of your financial background/backwardness?

- Yes
- NO

23. Experiencing the hardest part of bullying from institutions, have you ever had suicidal thoughts or tendencies popped up in your head?

- Yes
- No

24. Bullying affects personal life in a different way so has it ever become a reason for your academic backwardness?

- Yes
- No

25. Would you support someone to bully someone you had personal issues with?

- Yes
- No

26. Being a homosexual, have you ever faced discrimination from teachers?

- Yes
- No

27. Can your culture, background, rituals considered to be a reason/factor to be bullied?

- Yes
- No

28. Have gender bullying ever affected your self-confidence?

- Yes
- No

29. Are you feeling annoyed because of the bullied experience?

- Yes
- No

30. Do you think your parents have taken initiatives to help you overcome the trauma from bullying?

- Yes
- No

31. After getting bullied have you ever tried to change yourself?

- Yes
- No

32. As a student have you ever considered bullying in a positive manner?

- Yes
- No

33. Did bullying affect your behavior in a negative way?

- Yes
- No

34. Do you have a negative attitude towards LGBTQ+ community?

- Yes
- No

35. Were you ashamed or scared to share the bullied experience to your friends and family?

- Yes
- No

36. Have anyone ever bullied you in a funny way which made you sad for a really long period?

- Yes
- No

37. Do you think bullying is more common in colleges than schools?

- Yes
- No

38. Have you ever faced physical harassment based on gender based bullying?

- Yes
- No

39. Have you ever taken any kind of preventive measures in order to avoid bullying?

Yes

No

40. Do you think bullying can cause emotional imbalances/personal disorganizations and make the victims hard to cope with social situations?

Yes

No

**A STUDY ON COMMUNICATION GOALS AND NEEDS OF
CANCER PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR
DISTRICT.**



SEETHAL JOSE

DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKKADAVU

KANNUR 670705

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON COMMUNICATION GOALS AND NEEDS OF
CANCER PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR
DISTRICT.**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUEMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK.**

BY

SEETHAL JOSE

REGISTER NO. DB20BSWRO32

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Ms . DELNA ABRAHAM

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANAGADIKKADAVU , IRITTY ,KANNUR-670706

NOVEMBER 2022

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled , **Communication Goals And Needs Of Cancer Patients** , submitted by **Seethal Jose** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor Of Social Work** , is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of **her** study (2020-2023) in the Department Of Social Work , Don Bosco Arts And Science College , Angadikkadavu , Kannur , Affiliated to The Kannur University.

FR.SOJAN PANACHIKAL

Head, Department Of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts And Science College
Angadikkadavu

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DONBOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled , **Communication Goals And Needs Of Cancer Patients** , submitted by **Seethal Jose** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor Of Social Work** , is a bonafide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of **her** study (2020-2023) in the Department Of Social Work , Don Bosco Arts And Science College , Angadikkadavu , Kannur , Affiliated to The Kannur University.

Ms. Delna Abraham

Assistant Professor And Research Guide

Department Of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts And Science College

Angadikkadavu

DECLARATION

I , **Ms. Seethal Jose** , the undersigned , hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **A Study On Communication Goals And Needs Of Cancer Patients With Special Reference To Kannur District** , submitted to the Kannur university , in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work , is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance of **Ms. Delna Abhraham** , assistant professor , department of social work, Don Bosco Arts And Science College , Anagdikkadavu .This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKKADAVU

Seethal Jose

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the work. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do all the things. I would like to extend my sincere word of gratitude to Fr. (Dr.) Francis Karackat, (Principal, Don Bosco Arts And Science College), Fr. Sojan Panachikkal, (Head Of The Department Of Social Work), And My Faculty Supervisor, Ms Delna Abraham whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete the study. I also extend my gratitude to Mr. Zaviorkutty Francis, Mrs. Sreeparvathi Induchoodan, Mrs. Ayana Swaminathan, Mrs. Aiswarya Thomas, Ms. Akshya P, Ms. Dhanya for inspiring me to select my research subject and helping me in various ways throughout the study. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

Seethal Jose

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the communication goals and needs of cancer patients. The study mainly concentrates on the cancer patients in Kannur district. The respondents of the study were thirty cancer patients in different places of Kannur district .the data was collected through questionnaire method. The study is needed in order to find and analyse various aspects of communication problems of cancer patients needs high care and treatments during their cancer period. It will happen only through better communication. Communication with medical professionals, family members , friends ,co-patients and so on are very important for the better development of a cancer patient . The study is important because the cancer patient needs better communication. They have their own needs and goals in the time of cancer . To know about that is very important . From the study , the needs and goals of cancer patients are almost same. From the analysis of collected data , researcher understood that communication barriers and problems will vary according to the patients condition.

CONTENTS

	Page . No
TITLE PAGE	
CERTIFICATES _____	ii &i ii
DECLARATION _____	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT _____	v
ABSTRACT _____	vi
CONTENTS _____	vii
LIST OF FIGURES _____	xi
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION _____	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM _____	2
1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY _____	2
1.3 OBECTIVES OF THE STUDY _____	2
1.3.1GENERAL OBJECTIVE _____	2
1.3.2SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE _____	2
1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY _____	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATON _____	3
1.6 CONCLUION _____	4
CHAPTER 2	
REVIEW OF LITERATURE _____	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION _____	6
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE _____	7

2.3 CONCLUSION	9
CHAPTER 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	10
3.1 INTRODUCTION	11
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT	11
3.2.1 THEORATICAL DEFINITION	11
3.2.1.1 COMMUNICATION	11
3.2.1.2 CANCER	11
3.2.1.3 GOAL	11
3.2.1.4 NEED	11
3.2.1.5 PATIENT	12
3.3.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	
3.3.2.1 COMMUNICATION	12
3.3.2.2 NEED	12
3.3.2.3 CANCER	12
3.3.2.4 GOAL	12
3.3.2.5 PATIENT	12
3.3 VARIABLES	12
3.3.1 INDEPENDET VARIABLE	12
3.3.2 DEPENDENT ARIABLE	12
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	13
3.5 PILOT STUDY	13

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY_____	13
37 SAMPLING _____	14
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA _____	14
3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA_____	14
3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA_____	14
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION_____	14
3.10 PRE-TEST _____	15
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION_____	15
3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS_____	15
CHAPTER 4	
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION_____	16
4.1 INTRODUCTION_____	17
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION _____	18
4.3 CONCLUSION_____	44
CHAPTER 5	
FINDINGS , SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION_____	45
5.1 INTRODUCTION _____	46
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS _____	46
5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY _____	47
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHER_____	47
5.5 CONCLUSION _____	48

BIBLIOGRAPHY _____ **49**

APPENDIX _____ **51**

FIGURE

SL.NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF TH FIGURE	PAGE NO.
1	1	GENDER	18
2	2	FAMILY HISTORY	19
3	3	MARITAL STATUS	20
4	4	FAMILY TYPE	21
5	5	RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENT	22
6	6	ARE YOU ADMITTED IN A CANCER CARE CENTRE FOR LAST ONE MONTH OR NOT	23
7	7	I CAN SHARE MY PROBLEMS WITH OTHERS	24
8	8	I FEEL VERY TENSED WHEN I DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER	25
9	9	MY FAMILY IS VERY SUPPORTIVE	26
10	10	MY DOCTOR IS VERY SUPPORTIVE	27
11	11	I AM SATISFIED IN COMMUNICATION WITH MY DOCTOR	28
12	12	I AM SATISFIED IN COMMUNICATION WITH MY FAMILY	29
13	13	I AM SATISFIED IN MY TREATMENT	30
14	14	I AM AWARE ABOUT MY CURRENT HEALTH SITUATION	31

15	15	I AM AWARE ABOUT TH EDICINES THAT I TAKE	32
16	16	I CAN ADJUST WITH MY CO-PATIENTS.	33
17	17	MY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS LANGUAGE IS UNDERSTABLE	34
18	18	I AM MORE COMFETABLE IN VERBAL COMMUNICATION	35
19	19	DURING OFTEN HIGH PAIN I FEEL VERY HAPPY WHEN I TALK WITH MY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS.	36
20	20	DURING OFTEN HIGH PAIN I FEEL VERY HAPPY WHEN I TALK WITH MY FAMILY .	37
21	21	I FEEL STRESS WHEN I TALK WITH MY FRIENDS AND NEW PEOPLES.	38
22	22	I AM SATISFIED WHEN I STAY IN MY HOME	39
23	23	I HAVE MENTAL SUPPORT FROM MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS .	40
24	24	I HAVE METAL SUPPORT FROM MY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS.	41
25	25	MY MIND IS CAPABLE TO ADJUST WITH ANY SITUATION IN TH E FUTUE	42
26	26	I HOPE I WILL OVERCOME THIS SITUATION	43
27	27	IHOW YOU SPEND MOST OF YOUR TIME DURING TREATMENT .	44

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cancer is very common and fastly spreading disease in which some of the body cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body . it is one of the most leading cause of death in many countries despite the advancement in cancer treatment and diagnosis .Cancer can start anywhere of the body ,which made up of trillions of body cells. It's diagnosis can effects the emotional and mental health of patients , families and caregivers. Through that anxiety, stress , tension , depression , and so on will decrease continuously. The behaviour of society on cancer patients is varies during cancer period. So that , here is the importance of effective communication between cancer patients and doctors . It is very necessary for develop mental health and also physical health . Decisions about the patient's care can be very hard to make. Effective communication , can solve 50 percentage of issues related to cancer diagnosis . But most of the cancer patients who are in a cancer treatment centre facing lots problems due to lack of proper communication skills of caretakers and physicians. Now it is necessary to solve these problems for increase the living days of cancer patients and decrease stress related to their problems.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Communication Goals And Needs Of Cancer Patients.

1.3 OBJECTIVES - GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To identify the goals and needs of cancer patients .

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- To identify communication needs of cancer patients.
- To find the qualities of cancer caretakers.
- To identify the nature of communication that expected by patients.
- To find the reason of patients communication barriers.

1.4 RELEVENCE OF THE STUDY

Effective communication between healthcare professional should be clear , timely and discrete. It is needed to make accurate diagnosis , ensure that treatments are appropriately provided , and to ensure that patients understand health status and needs. When a cancer is being diagnosed , the physician have inform this to the patient . The way of presentation is very important to balance patients mental and physical health. Because at that time patient may feel fear and anxiety about treatments ,its expense , complication , future , family and so on. During the period of treatment , these thoughts will accompany with the patient. It will seriously affect the treatment and mental health of the patient.

So that communication is the most important component to work with the patients.it is the cornerstone of interaction with peoples. A good and effective exchange of communication between cancer patients and physicians helps them see what the other person think and how he or she feels. A physicians communication and interpersonal skills encompass the ability to gather information in order to facilitate accurate diagnosis, counsel appropriately , give therapeutic instructions , and establish caring relationships with patients. Through identify the goals and needs of cancer patients , can improve patient - physician communication and through that get outcomes like increased patient treatment satisfaction . It leading to greater patient understanding of health problems and treatments available , contributing to better adherence to treatment plans , and providing support and reassurance .

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

The chapter one , introduction includes the titles of the study that is “ communication goals and needs if cancer patients” and the statement of the problem. It also includes general and specific objectives of the study and chapterization.

The second chapter includes the review of literature , consists of the reviews of all available studies related to cancer patients , their communication goals and needs .

The third chapter , research methodology includes, theoretical and operational definitions of the concepts , dependent and independent variables , research design , universe and unit of the study , source of data , tools and methods of data collection, method of analysing data etc...

Chapter four deals with data presentation and interpretation of data . The final fifth chapter consist of major findings , implications of the study , suggestions for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Effective cancer communication is necessary not only for identify patients needs and goals , but also it is necessary to develop proper treatments plans for patients by physicians. It is important to help the patient in his / her all aspects of life in the treatment period and it will done through proper and effective communication . This study will focuses to identify the communication needs and goals of cancer patients , importance of communication in cancer treatment , important skills needed by physicians and so on.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in- depth evaluation of previous research. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalog of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. All sides of an argument must be clearly explained, to avoid bias, and areas of agreement and disagreement should be highlighted. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help the researcher determine the nature of the research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that the work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURES

Thomas Hack [2005] Canada Topic : Is there is a cost to poor communication in cancer care ? A critical review of literature. In this study the researcher engages in a critical analysis of the existing empirical literature which address the impact of effective communication between cancer patients and caregivers. communication have a major role to make both positive and negative effects in patients life. On the basis of critical analysis of the limited empirical evidence that exists across wide range of studies in related areas , the researcher propose that the essential and material cost associated with poor communication in cancer care may will be considerable and conclude with a call to mobilize a heightened enthusiasm for addressing the research challenges in this field. The study discusses untoward out comes associated with poor communications , the cost of poor communication , the cost of unnecessary treatment , the cost of indirect system distress . The complete study says that constitution of both positive and negative cancer care communication is essential for improvement of cancer care treatment. And they conclude their study with the statement that ignoring poor communication as a priority issue in cancer care delivery would be both misguided and costly. And also they says that poor communication may well be

strongly implicated a wide range of problems associated with the competence, satisfaction and effectiveness of individual clinicians, with the smooth and efficient operations of the cancer care processes, and with the optimal cooperation and collaboration between various members of the cancer care team.

S. M. Dowsett, J.L.Saul Topic : Communication styles in the cancer consultation : preferences for a patient – centred approach. This study examined that patients and their relatives or caretakers preferences for and satisfaction with patient – centred and doctor – centred consulting styles. It was argued that by determining patient preferences for consulting styles, specific recommendation for improving communication in the oncology setting could be formulated. The result was both patient and their relatives or friends significantly preferred a patient – centred consulting style across all aspects of the consultation. Predictors of patient centred style preference in the treatment and prognosis segments included watching a poor prognosis video, and being employed in a professional occupation. Satisfaction ratings varied within and across videos. The fact that a substantial minority of patients preferred a doctor– centred style emphasises the need to enhance physicians abilities to recognize different patient needs throughout the consultation.

S M Dowsett use one hundred and thirteen women who had been treated for breast cancer and 48 of their relatives watched videotaped scenarios of an oncology consultation, using professional actors. Viewers were randomly allocated to either a good prognosis or poor prognosis video, in which the oncologist discussed the patients diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. These segments were presented in both styles to allow viewers to directly compare and contrast the patient – centred and doctor – centred approach. Outcome included style preference and satisfaction.

Thomas Hack Topic : The communication goals and needs of cancer patients ; a review. The aim of this review paper is to critique the empirical literature pertaining to the communication needs and goals of cancer patients. According to this study patient-physician communication occurs for the fundamental purpose of addressing each participants goal. This review is divided into two and they are 1. optimal medical management of the cancer and 2. optimal attention to the patients psychosocial response to cancer. It discusses about disease status and the treatment plan, and the effectiveness of these discussions is frequently determined by assessing patients understanding, satisfaction and wellbeing. The study also discusses that cancer patients have unmet communication needs, and communication outcomes are enhanced when

physicians attend to the emotional needs of the patient. Research gaps in communication research are highlighted , including the needs for additional study of several external factors affecting the patient and provider.

Rhonda Brown Topic : Education and role modelling for clinical decisions with female cancer patients. The study was conducted on sixty five female cancer patients were randomized to receive either the package or a booklet on living with cancer , before their initial consultation. Participants completed questionnaires prior to the intervention , immediately after oncology consultation , and 2 weeks and 6 months later .the first consultation with consultation oncologist was audio taped and transcribed. The result was patients receiving the package were more likely than controls to declare their information and treatment preference in the consultation , and their perspectives on the costs , side effects and benefits of treatment. Doctors introduced considerably new themes in the consultation with intervention subjects than they did with controls ; no other differences in doctor behaviour where noted. And this short intervention successfully shifted patient and doctor behaviour closer to the shared decision – making model , although it did not alter patients preference for information or involvement.

Safa Elkefi , Onur and Asan Topic : How technology impacts communication and cancer patients and their healthcare providers. A systematic literature of review. The studies focuses to ensure the well being of their patients , healthcare providers are putting more effort into the quality of the communication they provide in oncology clinics. The purpose of this literature review is to explore and demonstrate how various health information technologies impact doctor – patient communication in oncology setting. The technology based solutions can help strengthen the relationship and communication between doctor and patient. They came empower patients wellbeing , help doctors make better decisions and enhance the therapeutic alliance between them . Thus using technology to enhance communication in healthcare settings remain beneficial if it's use is structured and target oriented

Jieyu Li Topic : communication needs of cancer patients or caregivers ; A critical literature review. The aim of the review was to identify the communication needs of cancer patients and care givers to explore their specific communication needs to guide the development of future communication intervention. The findings revealed the needs of cancer patients and Or caregivers in terms of communication target , content, style, timing, and preference. Communication targets included health professionals, peers,

caregivers and patients. Communication content included daily care support, illness related, daily life, sexuality, death and a way to communicate with health professionals. The literature concluded with cancer patients and Or caregivers have different communication needs in terms of target, content, style and communication timing. A better understanding of unique communication needs of patients and Or caregivers will offer health professionals detailed information on designing appropriate intervention to support cancer patients and caregivers.

Injodey ,Joseph I (November1998). Topic : Psycho-social problems of (Hospitalised) cancer patients . The researcher studied the problems of cancer patients in hospitals. He passed through various questions such as communication problems, treatment problems, history of illness, history of the patients, family background and so on . A cancer patient is not merely an individual with a diseased body, he is also a person with a throbbing heart, a thinking mind, a stirring soul and one who lives in a small world of his own, surrounded by his family and friends. He has a physical disease that can be treated by the doctor, but he also has attitudes and aptitudes, interests and instincts, hopes and dreams of the future - which are all affected by his malady. Like this he studied all other problems and find that cancer patients in hospital has so many problems and that affects their treatment also.

Roychowdhury, Gargi 2008 Topic: The level of awareness of cancer patients and treatment hazards A sociological estimate In this research the present researcher has worked on ' The Level of Awareness of Cancer Patients and Treatment Hazards - A Sociological Estimate', the results of which may definitely have some relevance in social policy framing. The results can be used as a medium of communication between doctors and doctors, doctors and patients, doctors and nurses, doctors and paramedical staffs, doctors and care givers etc. and vice versa. Not only in the medical field but also among the environmentalists, scientists, politicians and economists the findings of this research work can put some light regarding this particular issue. This in the long run can help in facilitation of planning for information exchange and action.

2.3 CONCLUSION

From these review of literatures , researcher understood that, communication goals and needs of cancer patients is a very relevant and important topic in todays society . to study about cancer patients ,their needs ,problems ,wants and so on helps to support them and make them more confident about their survival. Studying about them will also helps to improve the life of cancer patients and improvement of technology of cancer treatment also.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem . It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. The methodology section of your paper describes how your research was conducted. This information allows reader to check whether your approach is accurate and dependable. A good methodology can help increase the reader’s trust in yours findings.

For the purpose of the research, researcher used thirty samples from the selected population and used simple random sampling method to find out the samples.

This chapter is dealing with methodology which the researcher made use for the study about the “*communication goals and needs of cancer patients.*”

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 THEORATICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 COMMUNICATION

“Communication is essentially the ability of one person to make contact with another and make himself or herself understood” (John Adair)

3.2.1.2 CANCER

“A serious disease in which growths of cells , also called cancers ,form in the body and kill normal body cells .” (Oxford University)

3.2.1.3 GOAL

“ Something that you hope to achieve” (Oxford University)

3.2.1.4 NEED

“A need is something required for a safe ,stable , and healthy life while a want is a desire wish or aspiration .” (Doyal and Dough’s)

3.2.1.5 PATIENT

“ A person is receiving medical care , or who is cared for by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary” (Cambridge University)

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 COMMUNICATION

The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking , writing , or using some other medium.

3.2.2.2 NEED

In case of health care, the need can define as the treatment , control or prevention of a disease , illness , injury or disability and the care or aftercare of a person with these needs.

3.2.2.3 CANCER

A disease caused by an uncontrollable division of abnormal cells in a part of the body

3.2.2.4 GOAL

The object of a persons ambition or effort ; an aim or desired result.

3.2.2.5 PATIENT

A person who receive or registered to receive medical treatment.

3.3 VARIABLES

A variable is an object, event idea , feeling , time period or any other type of category you are trying to measure. There are mainly two type of variables – independent and dependent.

3.3.1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment , and is dependent on the independent variable.

Communication goals and needs are the dependent variable of the study.

3.3.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change , and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable .

Cancer patients is the independent variable of this study.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon , situation , or population. The study aims at the communication goals and needs of cancer patients. The study was conducted among the cancer patients in Santhwanam , Chemberi . Using simple random sampling method , cancer patients for study in ssanthwanam , Chemberi is selected by lottery method .The researcher collected data from thirty cancer patients using questionnaire and describes the findings regarding communication goals and needs of cancer patients.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

The pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It is also helpful in outline the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted the pilot study with 10 cancer patients in Santhwanam, Chemberi and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The study looks at the communication goals and needs of cancer patients . The universe selected for the study is the cancer patients of Santhwanm, Chemberi . Chemberi is a place which situated in Kannur district. Santhwanam is a place that works for the treatment of old aged peoples with old age problems and cancer like diseases . It is one of the important place for cancer patients in Kannur district. Peoples from Kannur and also from various places in inside and outside of Kerala depends this Santhwanam . Expert doctors , well treatment procedures , health care professionals , and so on are some of the main attraction of the Santhwanam . So that researcher can easily understand how better communications helps the patients to set their goals and needs in their cancer positive time period .

The unit of the study is one cancer patient in Santhwanam

3.7 SAMPLING

A sample is a small portion of a population . sampling refers to the strategies which enables us to pick a subgroup as a basic subgroup from a larger population and then use the subgroups as a basis for making inferences about the larger group. The sample of the study was the cancer patients in Santhwanam , Chemberi . The samples were collected using simple random sampling method. This method is used because of there are more than thirty patients .We need only thirty samples. The researcher concentrates on the cancer patients who are in a cancer treatment centre. It is because of they may be the peoples who face communication problems more than the patients who are in their own home .

3.8 SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher used the data from both primary and secondary sources .

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected from the review of literature . The researcher referred journals , books , websites and other published researches related to “communication goals and needs of cancer patients “ for getting more information about his topic.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA

The researcher collected data from thirty cancer patients in Regional Cancer Centre , Thalasseri . Researcher had used questionnaires as the tool for collecting the primary data . The researcher made appropriate questions for obtaining effective information regarding the communication goals and needs of cancer patients . Questionnaire with closed ended questions are efficient in gathering information which makes the research more reliable and data analysis easier .

3.10 PRE-TEST

The researcher tested the questions and questionnaires on members of the target population , to evaluate the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments prior to their final distribution. The tool selected by the researcher was found effective and capable of meeting the objectives of the study .

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

he researcher collected data from the cancer patients by using questioning method through questionnaire .The questions which were prepared and pre-tested were asked to thirty retailers directly and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis helps to describe the phenomena derived from the data the researcher could find the relation between the independent and dependent variables. In this study the researcher used Microsoft Excel for data analysis .

CHAPTER VI
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION

CHAPTER VI

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION

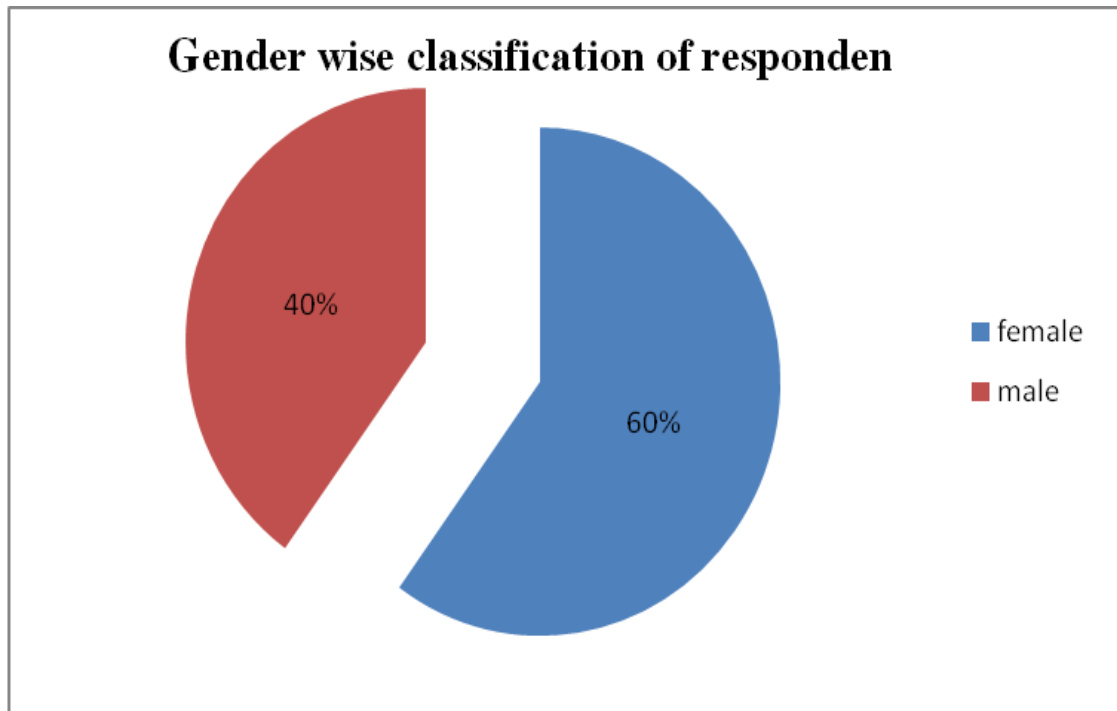
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Social work research includes the analysis and interpretation of collected data. Analysis is the process of uncovering patterns ad trends in the data . Data interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the data . It involves explaining those discovered patterns ad trends in the data . Data analysis comes first ,followed by data interpretation. Here researcher planned to study on the topic “communication goals and needs of cancer patients” .so researcher conducted data collection and now going to analyse and interpret the collected data.

4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS.

FIGURE NO : 01

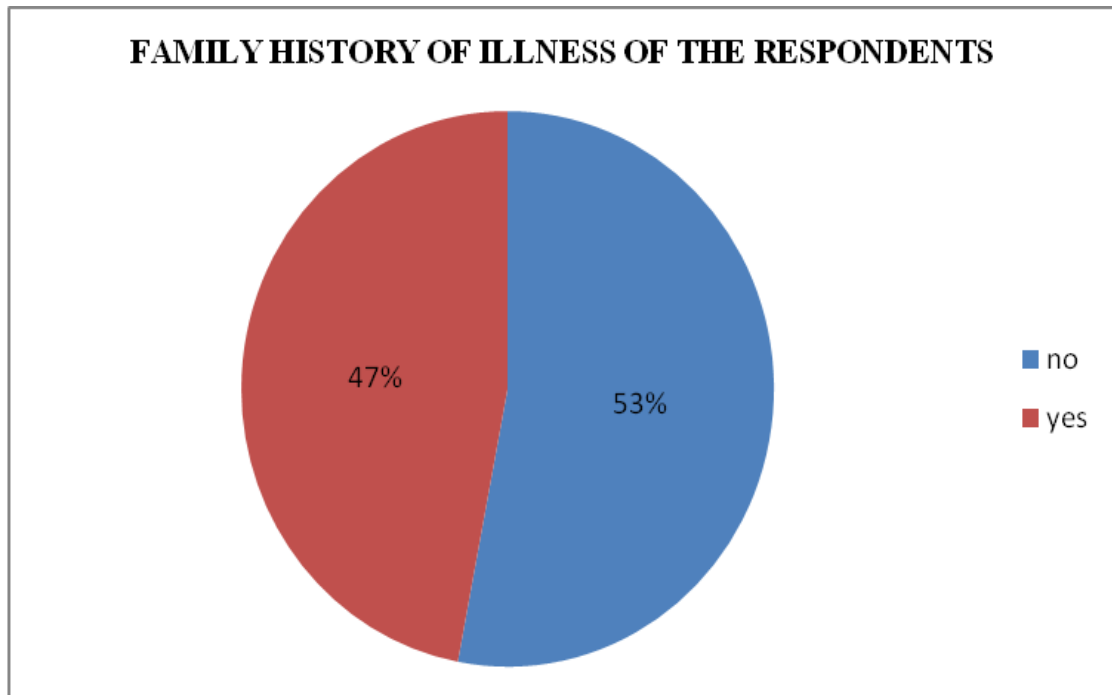


This figure shows that in this study the majority of respondents was females .total study was in 30 respondents .in that 18 respondents were female and 12 respondents were male. The ratio of female is 60% and ratio of male is 40 %.

In all studies the ratio of male and female is very important . from the difference of sex ratio ,researcher understood that , in the researchers study most of the cancer patients are females.

4.2.2 FAMILY HISTORY OF ILLNESS OF THE RESPONDENTS

FIGURE NO : 02

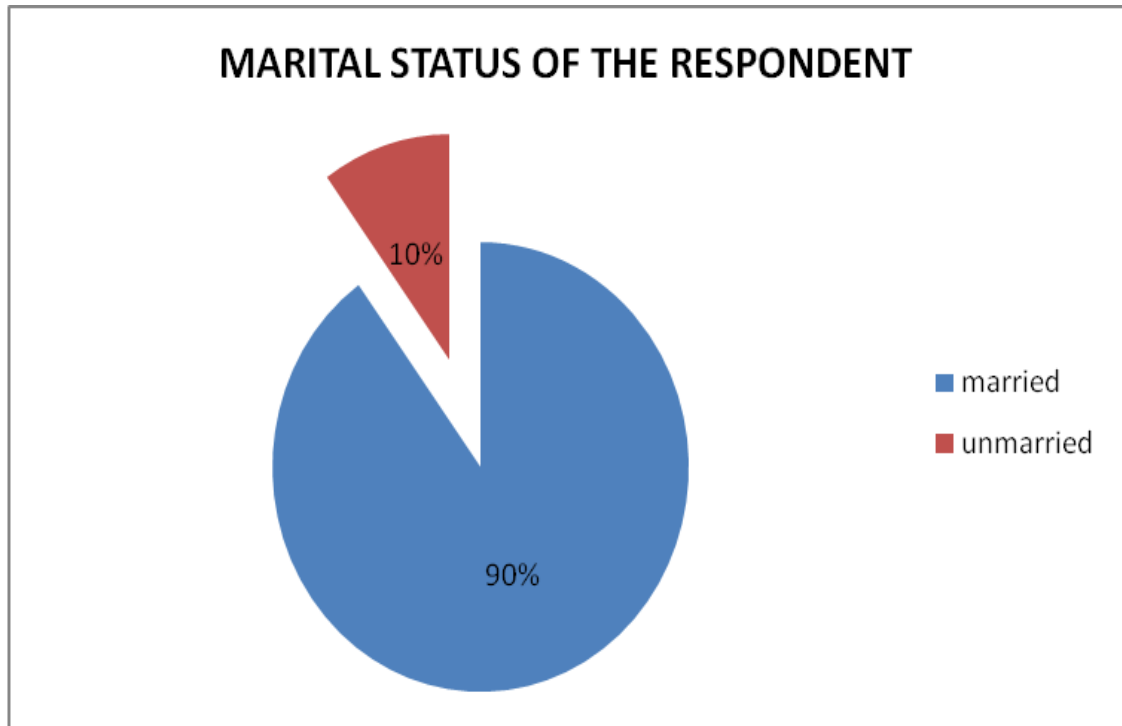


This figure shows that in this study the majority of the respondents said that they have no any family history of illness. The total no. of respondents was 30. In that 16 respondents says that they have no any family history of illness. That means 53% of the patients said no. 14 respondents said that their ancestors had cancer . That means 47% of peoples said yes.

Through the analysis of the history of illness of respondents most of the respondents have no any family histories in cancer . so that most of the respondents affected with cancer due to their life styles and other health problems.

4.2.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

FIGURE NO : 03

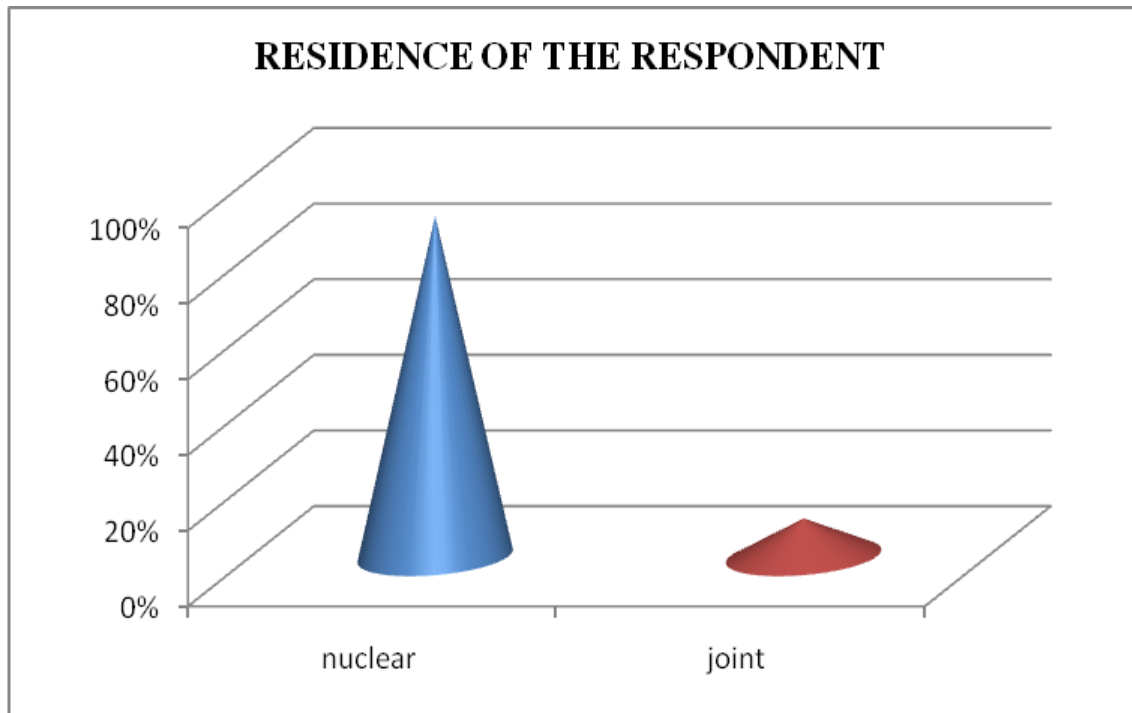


From that researcher understood that most percentage of respondents are from nuclear family. Only 3 of the respondents are from joint family.

Researcher took the details of respondent family type ,which means joint or nuclear. Through the analysis of this question researcher understood that , in the past , our families was joint. Now the number of joint families are very small. So most of the respondents are from nuclear family .

4.2.4 RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS

FIGURE NO: 04

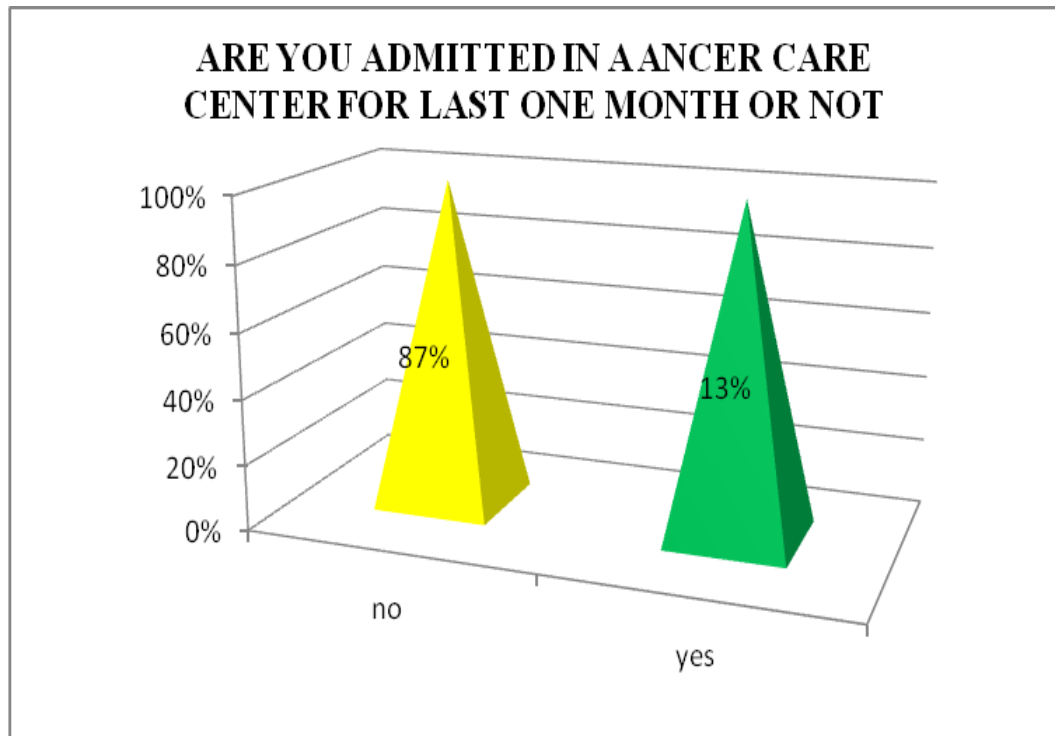


From that researcher understood that most of respondents are from rural areas. The total number of respondents are 30. From that 3 are from urban areas and 27 respondents are from rural areas.

Researcher took the details of respondents residence ,which means rural or urban. Through the analysis of this question researcher understood that ,society have a concept that the peoples who live in urban areas only affected by cancer due to their life styles. But in researchers point of view , peoples in rural areas are also affecting cancer . From this , we can understand that now a days rural and urban areas become same in the increasing of rate of cancer patients.

4.2.5 ARE YOU ADMITTED IN A CANCER CARE CENTER FOR LAST ONE MONTH OR NOT

FIGURE NO: 05

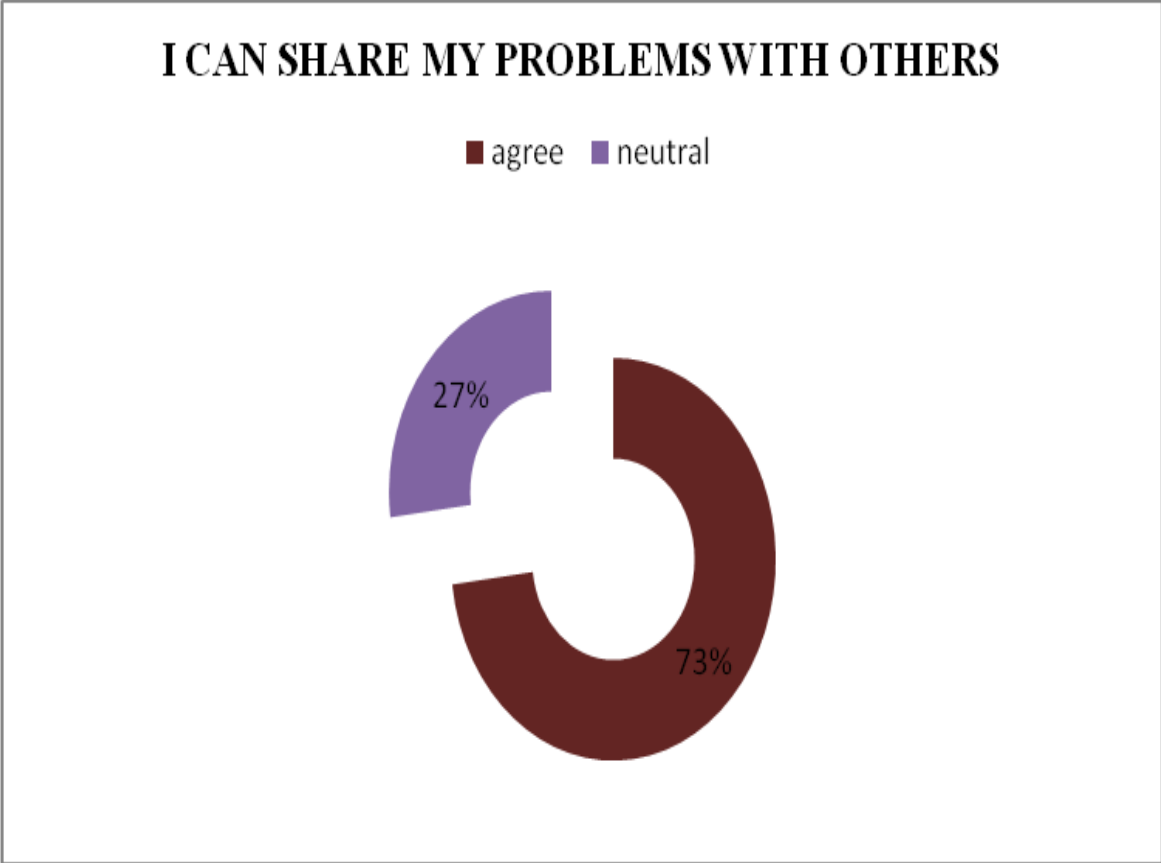


From 30 respondents , 26 respondents are not admitted in a cancer care center for last one month and 4 respondents are admitted . That means 87 % respondents says yes and 13 % of respondents says no to this question.

Researcher tried to know that any one of them are admitted in a cancer care center for last one month or not. From this question researcher understood that most percentage of respondents are not admitted in cancer care centre. They came to a cancer care centre only for OP based treatment.

4.2.6 I CAN SHARE MY PROBLEMS WITH OTHERS

FIGURE NO : 0 6

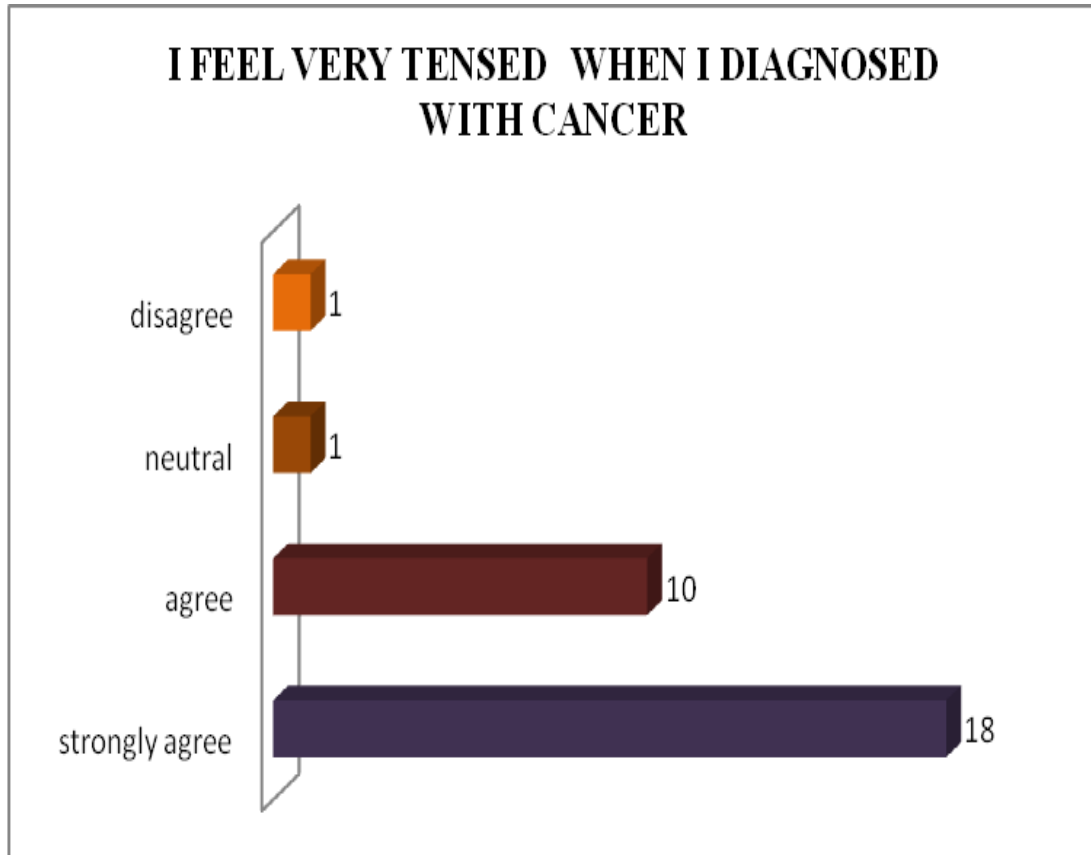


From 30 respondents , 22 respondents can share their problems with others . Other 8 respondents says that sometimes they can share their problems with others and sometimes they feel negative energy to share their problems with others .

Researcher asked a question to the respondents that can they share their problems with others. Through this question ,researcher understood that most of the respondents can share their problems with others . Through that they feel a relaxation and happiness. But 8 respondents said that they feel difficulties to share their problems with others sometimes.

4.2.7 I FEEL VERY TENSED WHEN I DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER

FIGURE NO : 07

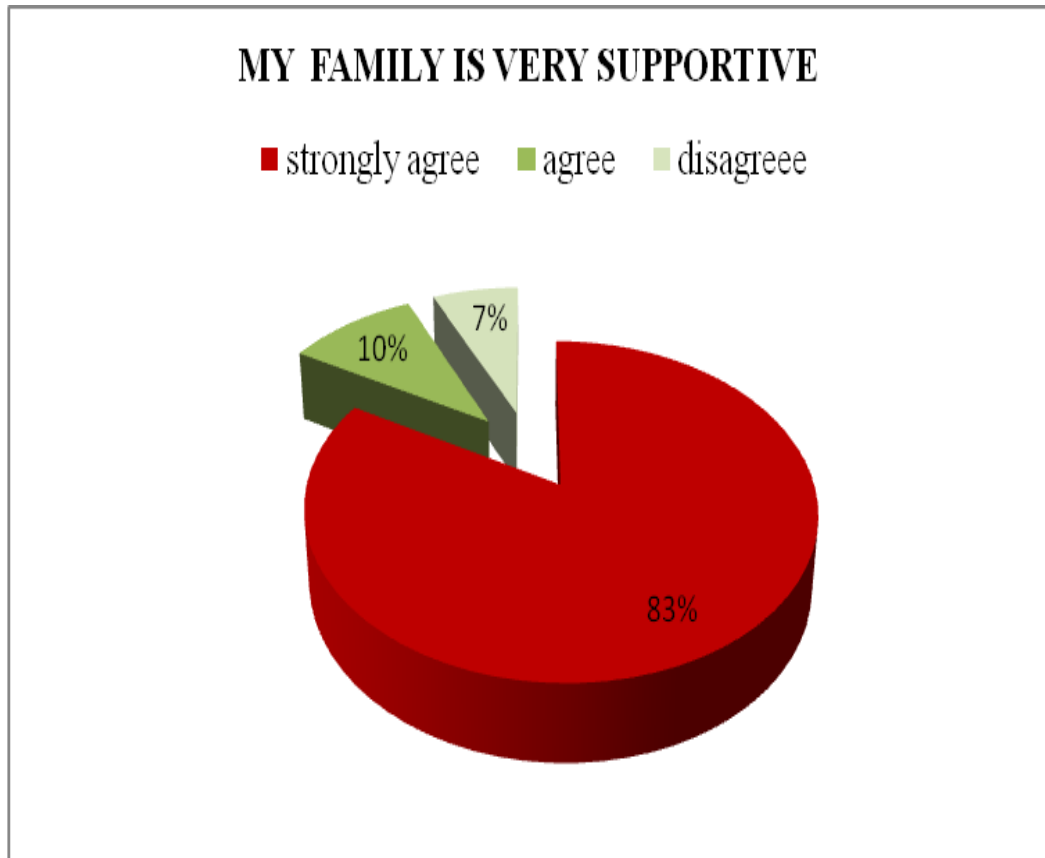


From 30 respondents, 18 respondents were very tensed when they were diagnosed with cancer. 10 respondents were just tensed, one respondent had no feelings, and one respondent was cool.

From the study of this question, the researcher understood that 60% of the respondents were very tensed. 30% of the respondents were tensed, but they had no high reactions like losing consciousness or so on. 5% of the people were in a neutral mentality. Their mentality was that they can overcome this situation or otherwise they will die. Other 5% of the respondents, that means from 30, only one respondent was confident that he/she will definitely overcome this situation.

4.2.8 MY FAMILY IS VERY SUPPORTIVE

FIGURE NO : 08

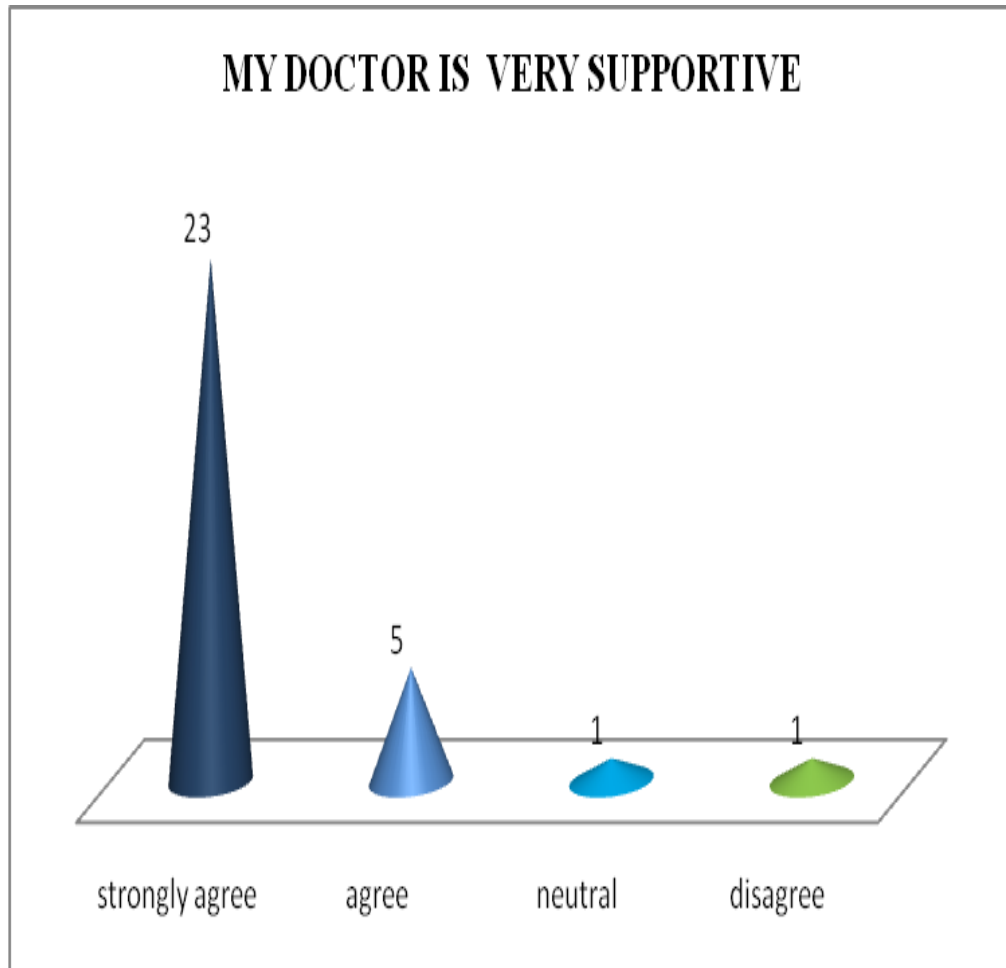


From 30 respondents , 83% of peoples says that their families are very supportive . 10 % of respondents responds that their families are supportive . 7 % of respondents says that they had no support from their family

Through this , most percentage of peoples have strong family support .their family provides high mental strength and medical supports to the respondents. But 3 respondents says that sometimes their families are very supportive. The other section of respondents says that they haven't any supports from their families.it because of they had no family or their family is not ready to provide treatment to them.

4.2.10 MY DOCTOR IS VERY SUPPORTIVE

FIGURE NO: 09

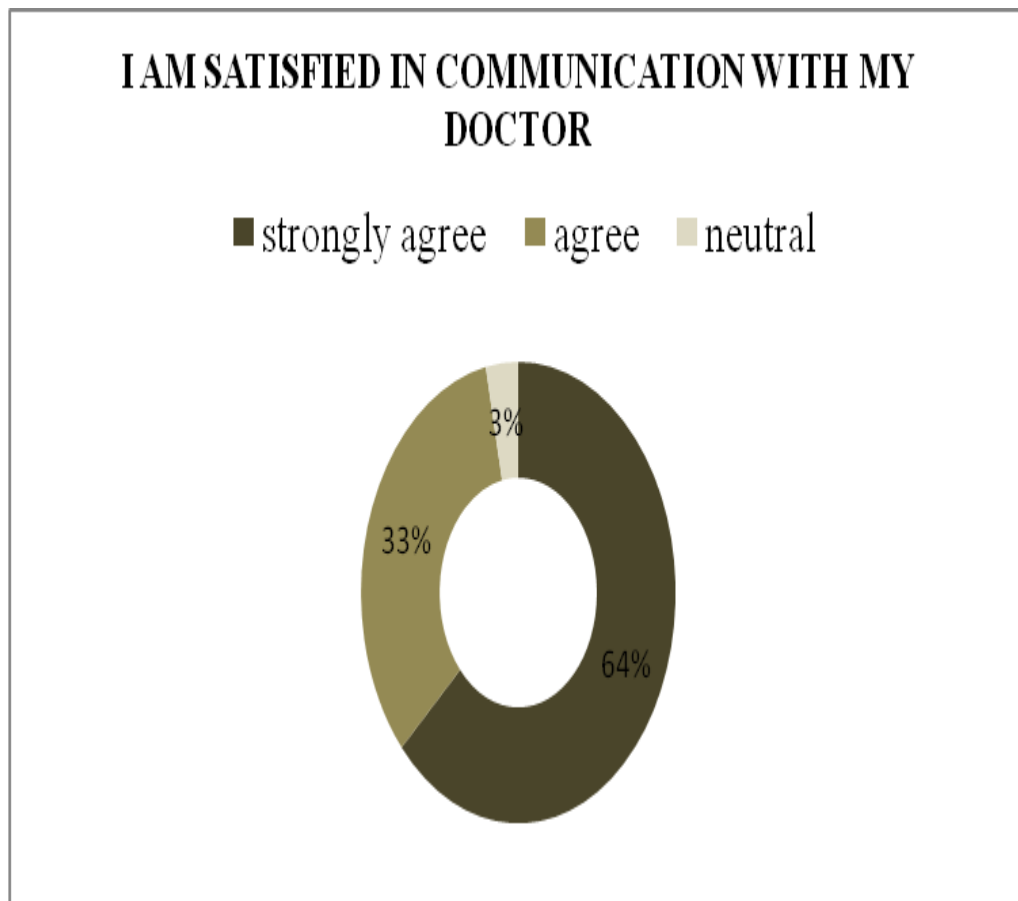


From 30 respondents , 23 respondents strongly agreed this statement , 17 % of respondents just agreed to this statement , one respondent was neutral and 3 % of respondent disagreed this statement. No one strongly disagreed this statement .

From this statement , researcher understood that most of the respondents doctors are very supportive. 5 respondents says that their doctors are just supportive . those doctors behaved a s very friendly and they do the patients treatments very patiently and carefully . One respondent said that they have no opinion about this question. But one respondent said that their experience is very bad . Their doctors or medical professionals behaved very badly to them .

4.2.11 I AM SATISFIED IN COMMUNICATION WITH MY DOCTOR

FIGURE NO : 10

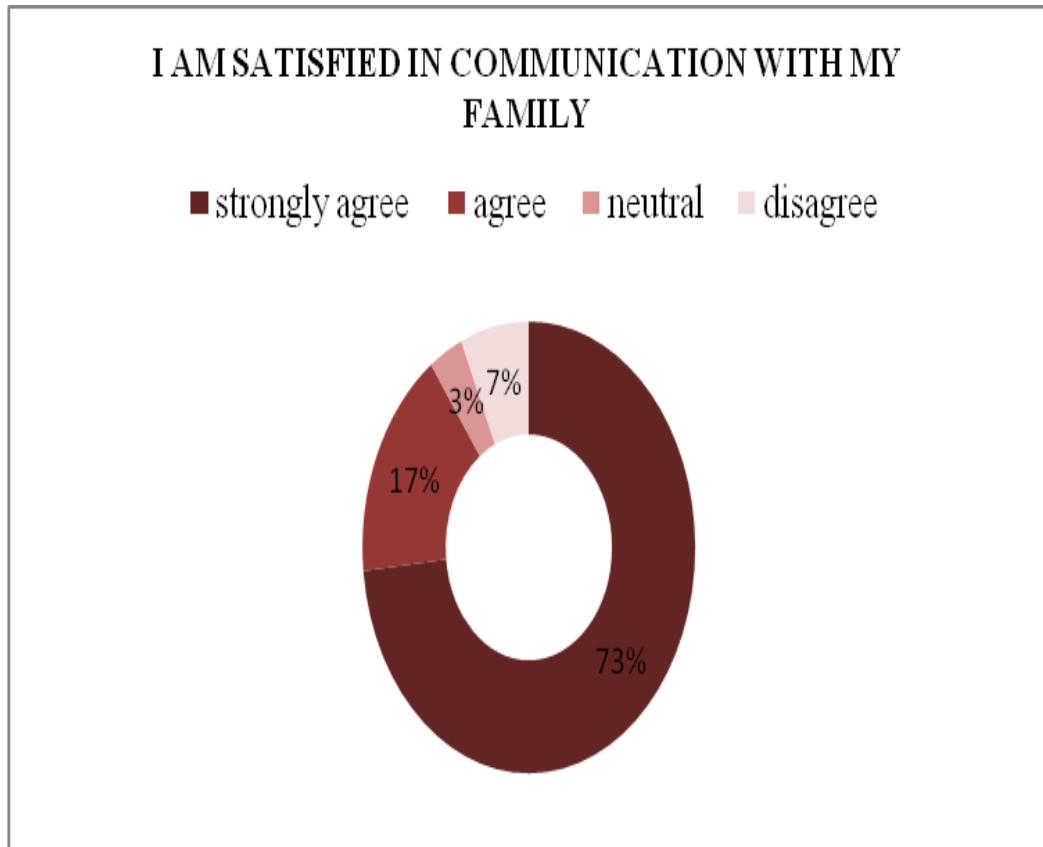


From 30 respondents ,19 respondents said that they are highly satisfied in the communication with their doctor. 10 % of peoples said that they are partially satisfied in communication with their doctors. 1 respondent said that he has no opinion to this statement.

Through the study of this question , researcher understood that 19 % of the respondents are very satisfied in the communication with their doctors. They had a good relationship in between them. 33 % of respondents said that they are just satisfied in the communication with their doctors. It is because of the busy schedules of their doctors. And one respondent was neutral . because he / she had no opinion about this statement .

4.2.12 I AM SATISFIED IN COMMUNICATION WITH MY FAMILY

FIGURE NO : 11

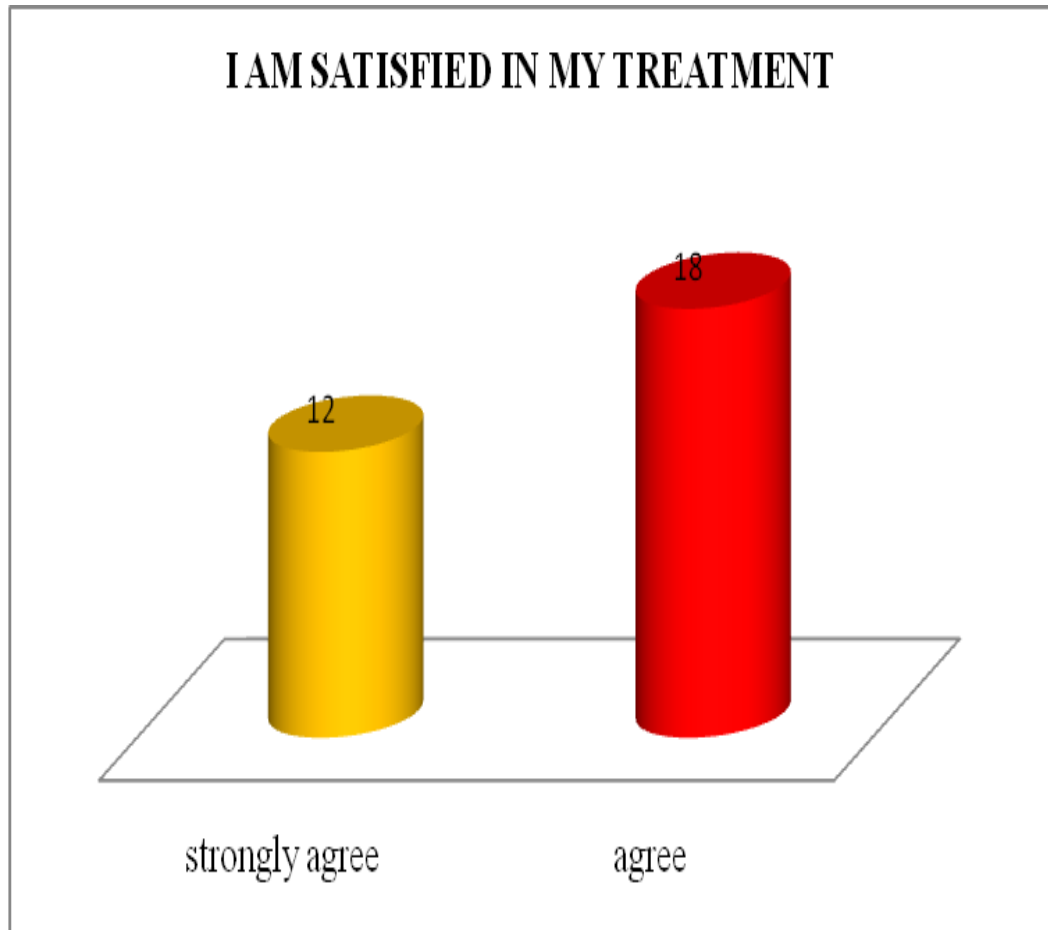


From 30 respondents , 22 respondents strongly agreed to this statement. 5 respondents agreed this statement . One respondent had no opinion about this statement. 2 respondents disagreed this question. No one of them strongly disagreed this statement .

Through the study of this statement , 73 % of peoples are highly satisfied in the communication with their family. Their family members knows their needs and wants. 16 % of the respondents are partially satisfied in the communication with their family . Because the families are not very supportive . 6 % of peoples are not satisfied in the communication with their family. From researchers study , this happens because of lack of knowledge of family members to handle a patient

4.2.13 I AM SATISFIED IN MY TREATMENT

FIGURE NO : 12

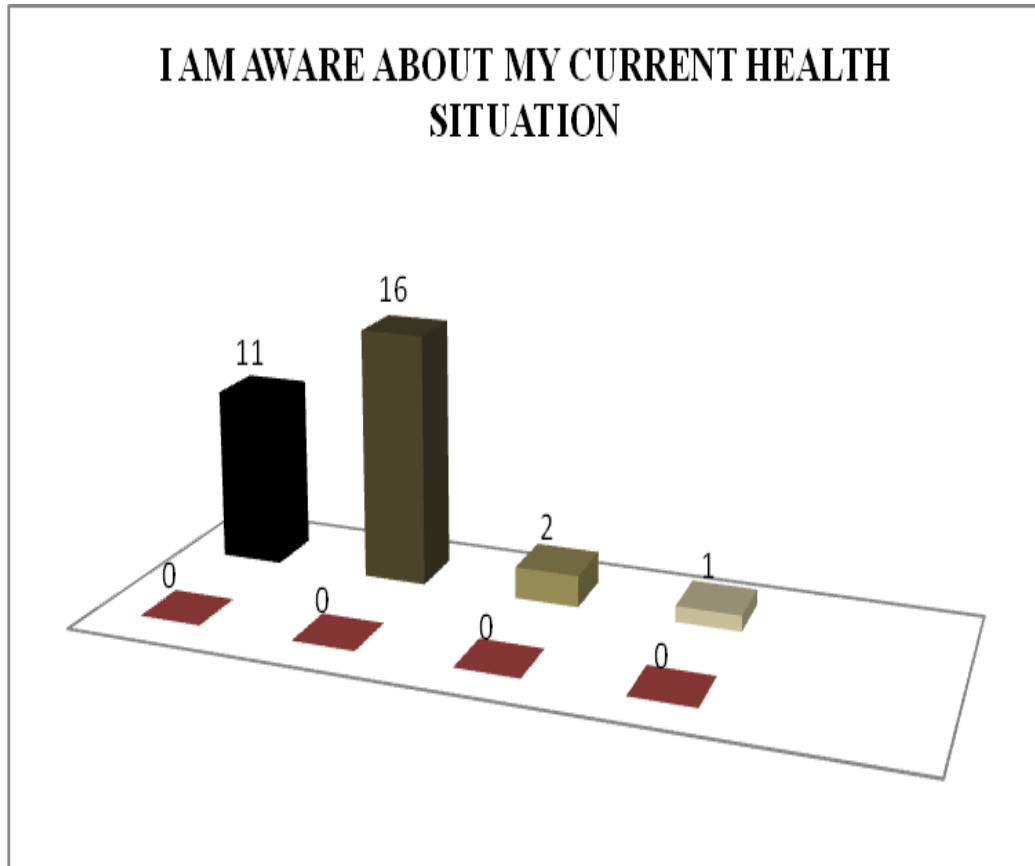


From 30 respondents , 60 % of them agreed that they are satisfied in their treatment . 40 % of them strongly agreed that to this statement and there is no dissatisfaction in treatment from respondents .

Through the analysis of this question , most of them have improvements and they said that their treatments are satisfied. And the other 12 respondents are strongly agreed to this statement. They said that they have high improvements and treatment procedures .

4.2.14 I AM AWARE ABOUT MY CURRENT HEALTH SITUATION

FIGURE NO : 13

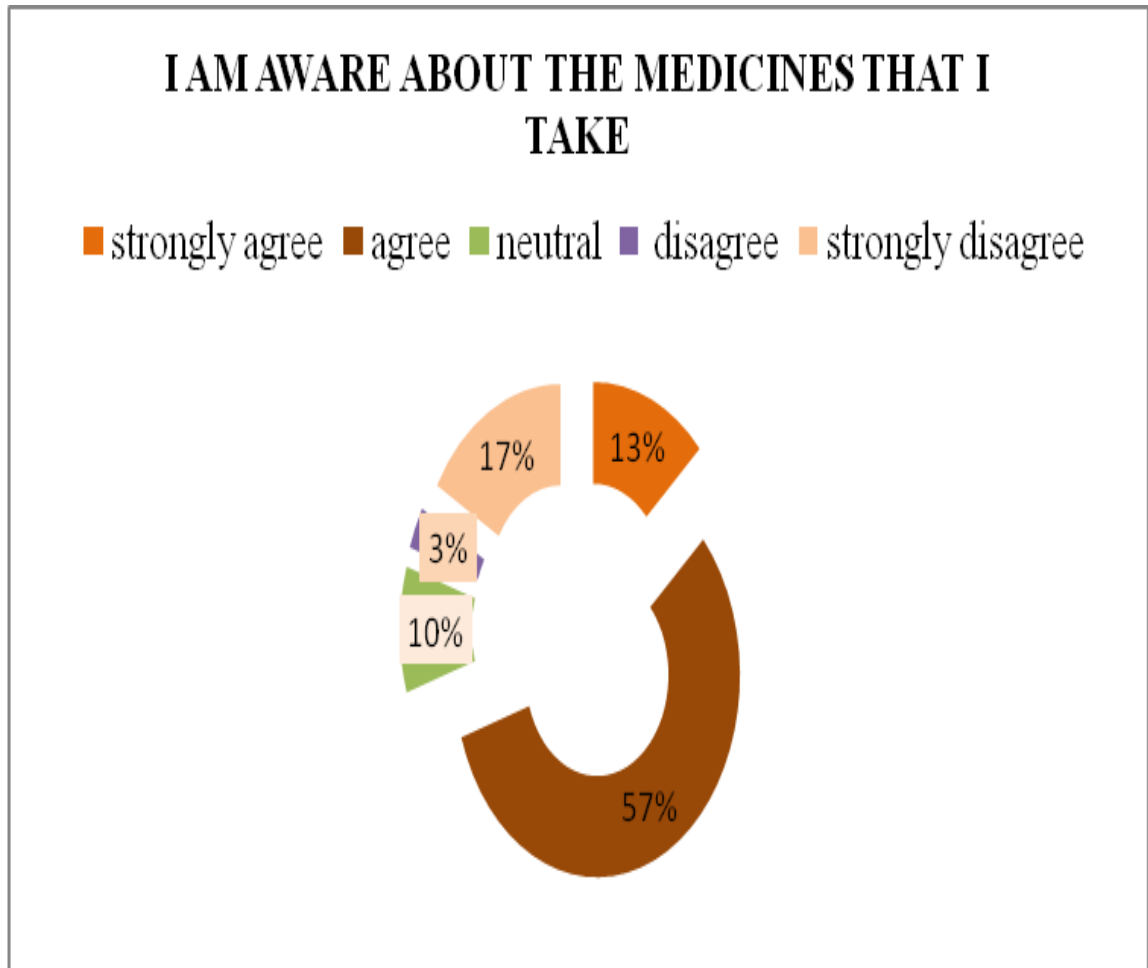


From 30 respondents , 16 respondents says that they are just agreed the statement ,11 respondents says that they are strongly agreed the statement ,2 respondents says that they have no opinion about this statement and one respondent says that he / she strongly disagreed this statement

Through the analysis of this question , researcher understood that , the peoples who are educated can easily understood their health condition. 2 respondents says that they have no opinion about this statement because they don't want to know it.

4.2.15 I AM AWARE ABOUT THE MEDICINES THAT I TAKE

FIGURE NO : 14

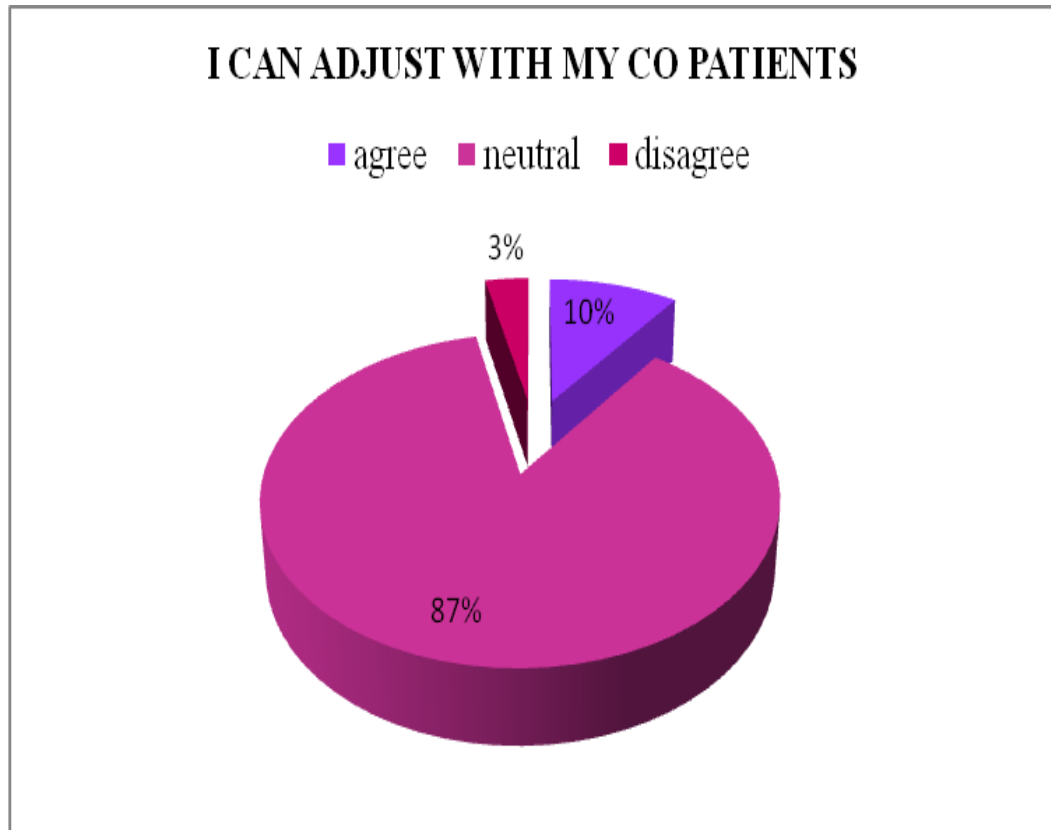


From 30 respondents , 17 respondents agreed the statement . 5 respondents strongly disagreed the statement .4 respondents strongly agreed the statement ,three respondents was neutral and one respondent just disagreed the statement.

Through the study of this question, researcher understood that 17 respondents are aware about the medicines that they take. The medical professionals will may say the details of medicines to the patients ,but they are not able to understand the names and use of each medicines. Three respondents responds that they don't want to know about that and one respondent said that they don't know about the medicines.

4.2. 16 I CAN ADJUST WITH MY CO PATIENTS

FIGURE NO: 15

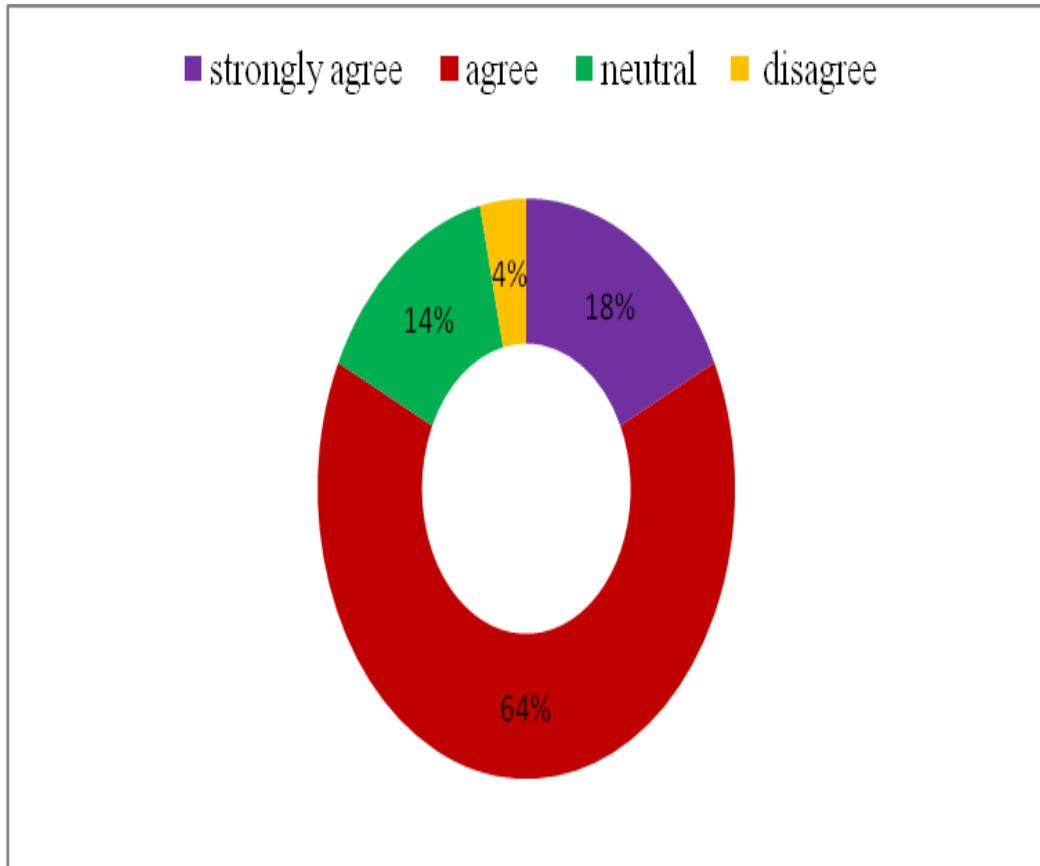


From 30 respondents , 3 respondents agreed that they can adjust with their co patients. 26 respondents are neutral and one respondent disagree this statement

Through the analysis of this question , researcher understood that 87% of respondents are neutral. The main reason of this response is , most of them are not admitted in a cancer care centre or hospital for more than two weeks . So that ,they don't get a chance and time to cooperate with any of co patients. And three percentage of people said that they disagree the statement . because don't like to cooperate or talk with others because they became very scared when they see other patients conditions .

4.2.17 MY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS LANGUAGE IS UNDERSTANDABLE

FIGURE NO : 16

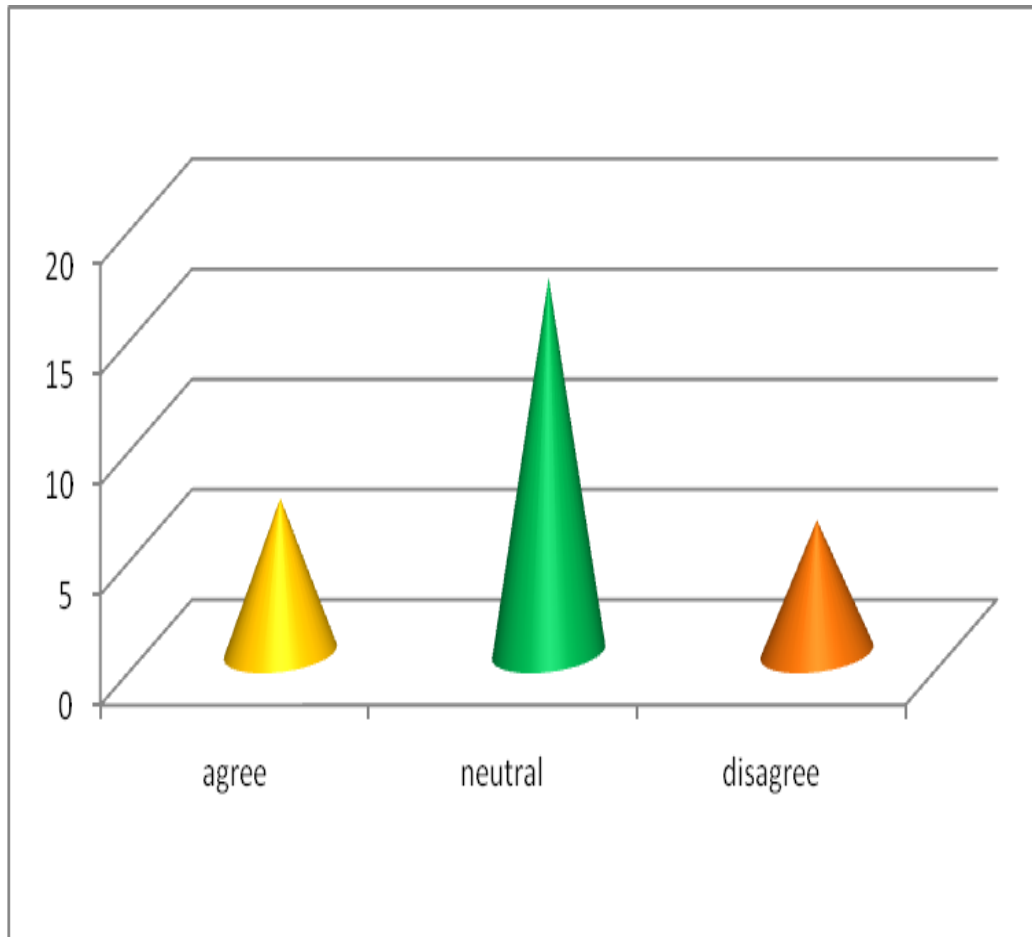


From 30 respondents, 18 respondents agreed that their medical professionals language is understandable. 5 respondents strongly agreed that the statement is correct. 4 respondents were neutral and one respondent disagreed the statement.

Through the analysis of this question, researcher understood that 60% of respondents are understandable with their medical professionals language. Because they have education to understand their professional language. 10% of them disagreed this statement because they have not minimum basic education. So that they feel very stress to understand it.

4.2.18 I AM MORE COMFORTABLE IN VERBAL COMMUNICATION

FIGURE NO: 17

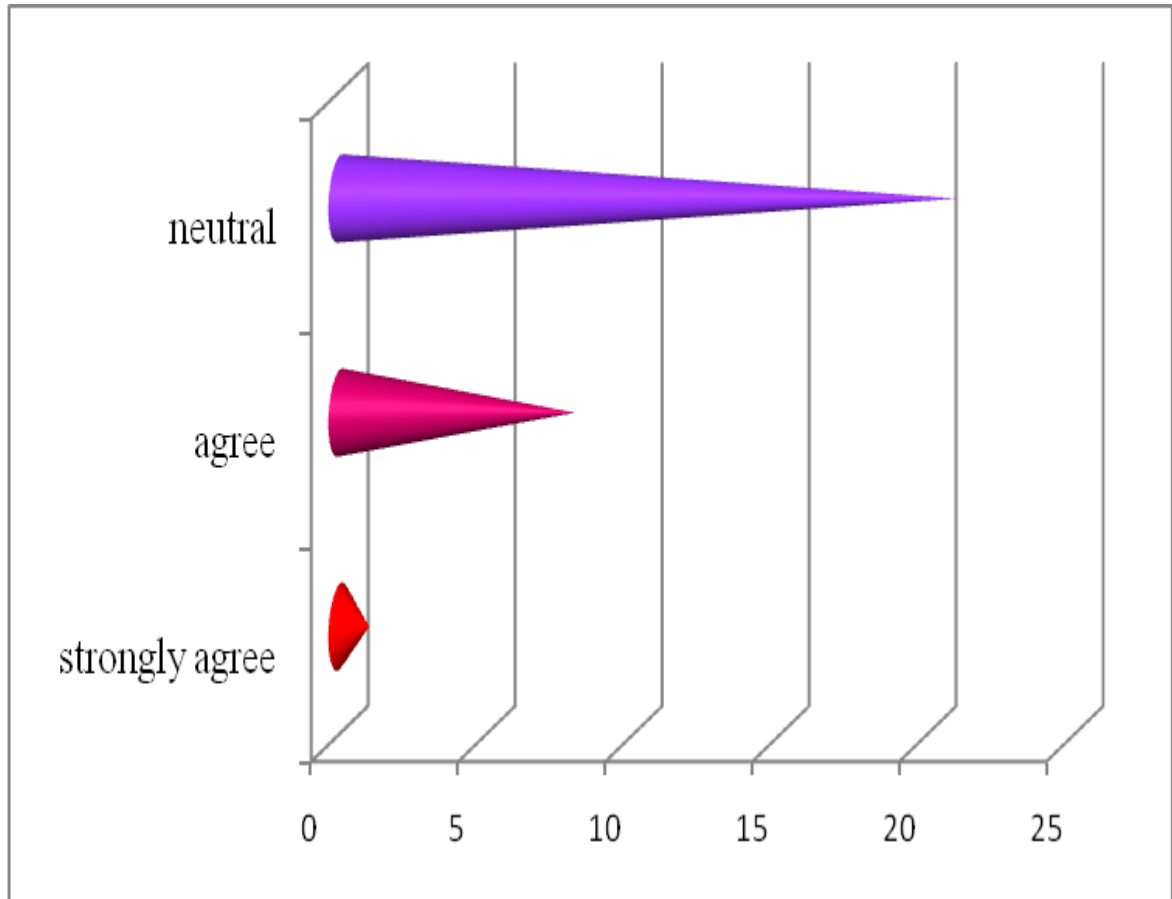


From 30 respondents , 17 respondents replied that they are neutral to this statement. 7 respondents agreed and 6 respondents disagreed this statement.

Through the analysis of this statement, researcher understood that their comfortability in case of communication will vary according to their conditions. If their health is better and they have the capacity to talk . They choose verbal communication to communicate things. Or if they are not able to talk or their health is week, then they use non –verbal communication to express their things.

4.2.19 DURING OFTEN HIGH PAIN I FEEL VERY HAPPY WHEN I TALK WITH MY MEDCAL PROFESSIONALS

FIGURE NO : 18

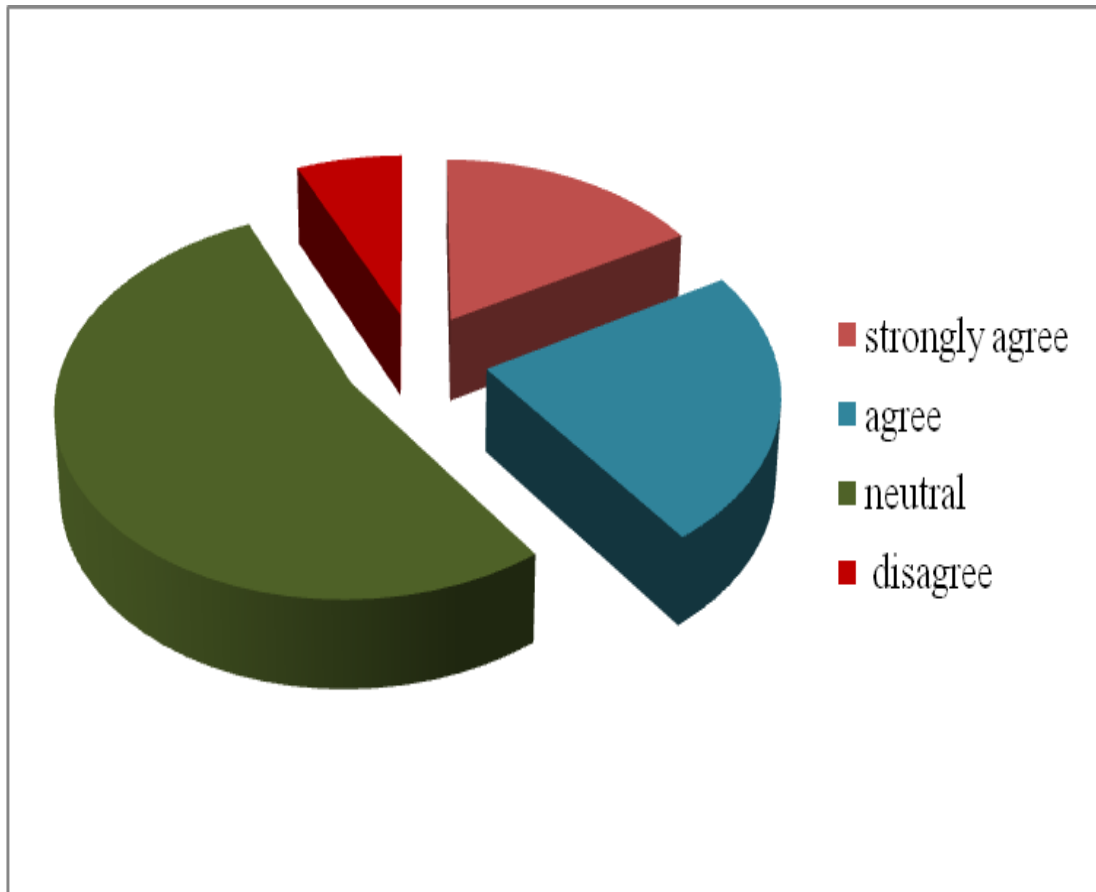


From 30 respondents , 21 respondents was neutral to this statement. 8 respondents agreed and one respondent strongly agreed this question.

Through the analysis of this statement , researcher understood that during high pain , sometimes they feel relaxation when they talk with their medical professionals and sometimes they had no any change or relaxations. This will according to the intensity of pain . 8 respondents said that they will become relaxed when they talk with their doctors. One respondent strongly disagreed the statement. From this researcher understood that the handling of emotions during high pain will vary according to the mentality of peoples .

4.2.20 DURING OFTEN HIGH PAIN I FEEL VERY HAPPY WHEN I TALK WITH MY FAMILY

FIGURE NO : 19

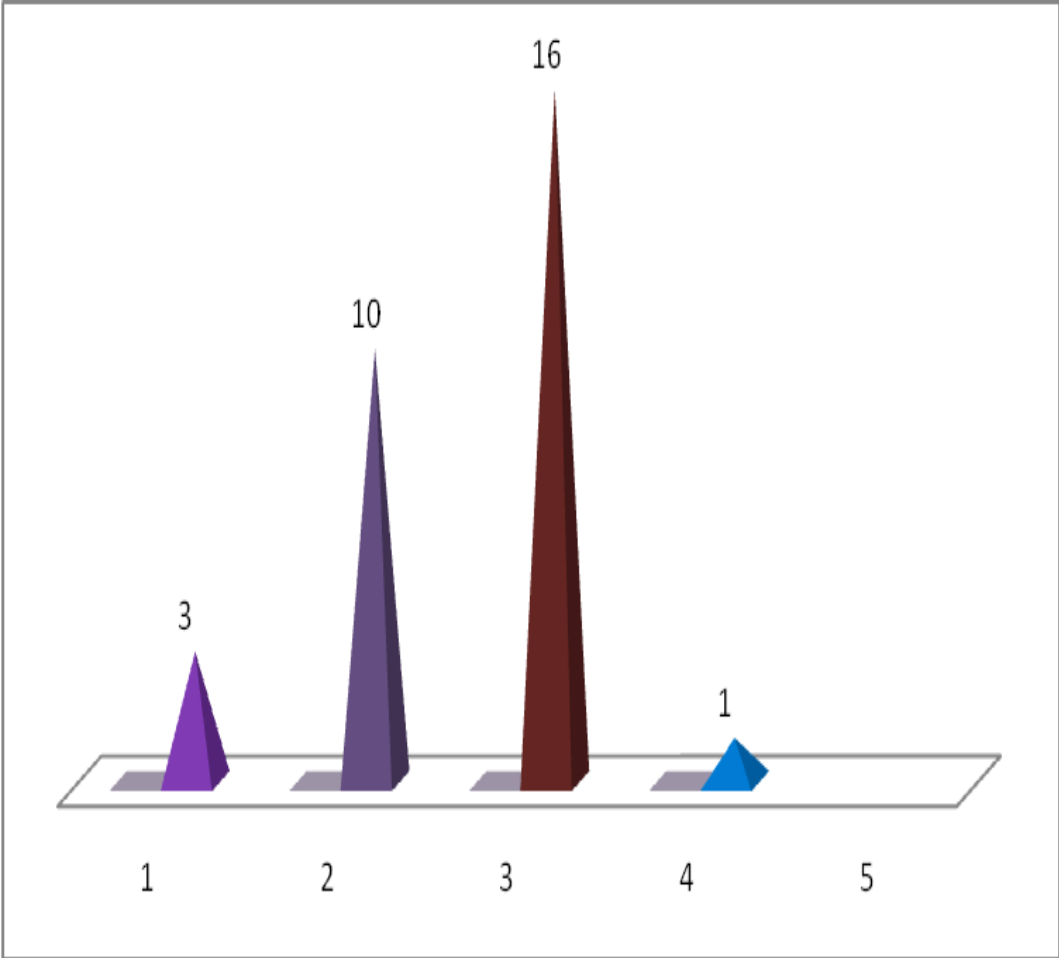


From 30 respondents 16 respondents were neutral to this statement. 7 respondents were agreed this statement. 5 respondents strongly agreed this statement. 2 respondents disagreed the statement

Through the analysis of this statement , researcher understood that, most of the respondents are neutral . Sometimes they get relaxation and sometimes they will not have any changes in their mind or pain. 2 respondents said that they will not get any relaxation when they talk with anyone of their family . because their family could not know that how to handle a patient when they had high pain.

4.2.21 I FEEL STRESS FREE WHEN I TALK WITH MY FRIENDS AND NEW PEOPLES

FIGURE NO : 20

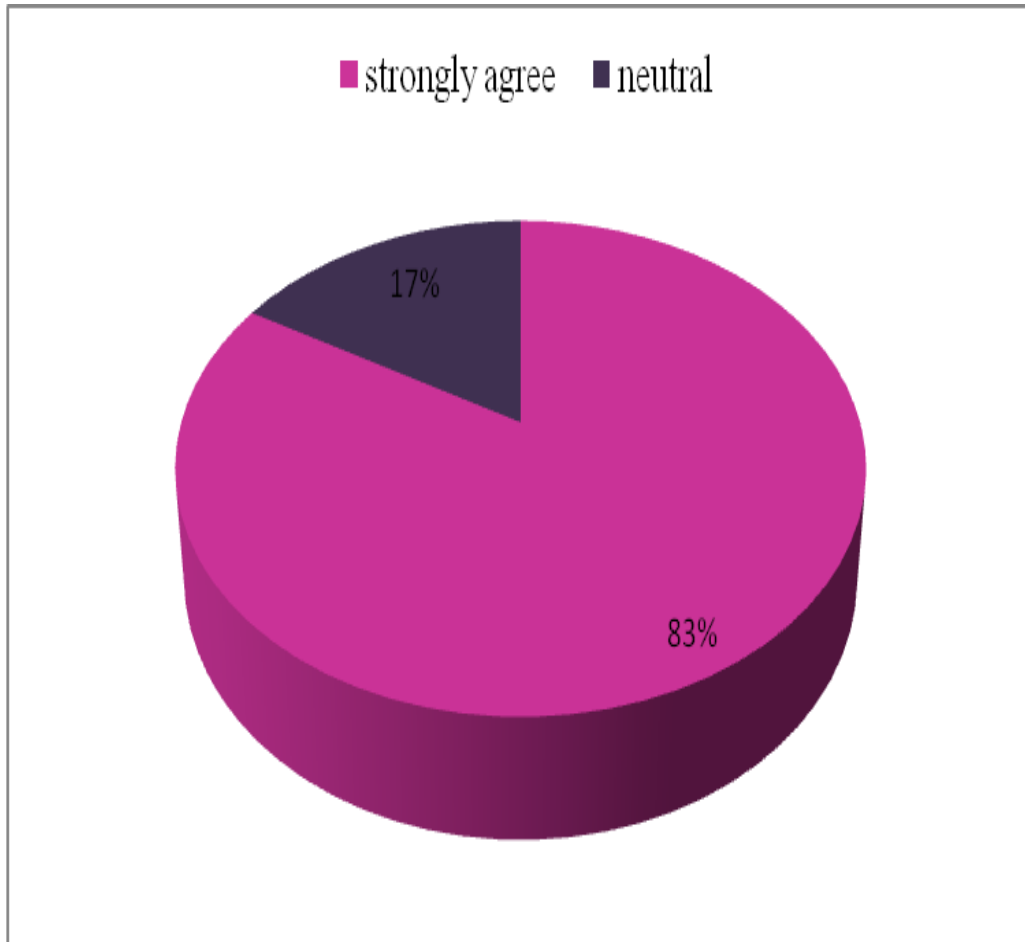


From 30 respondents , 16 respondents disagreed the statement , 10 respondents agreed the statement , 3 respondents strongly agreed the statement and one respondent strongly disagreed the statement. No one of them are neutral .

Through the analysis of this question , researcher understood that most of the respondents disagreed this statement and it is because of they have stress relief when they talk with their friends but they do not have any stress relief when they talk to new peoples. 3 respondents said that they felt very stress free when they talk to friends . 10 respondents agreed the statement because they feel very relaxed when they talk with their friends.

4.2.22 I AM SATISFIED WHEN I STAY IN MY HOME

FIGURE NO : 21

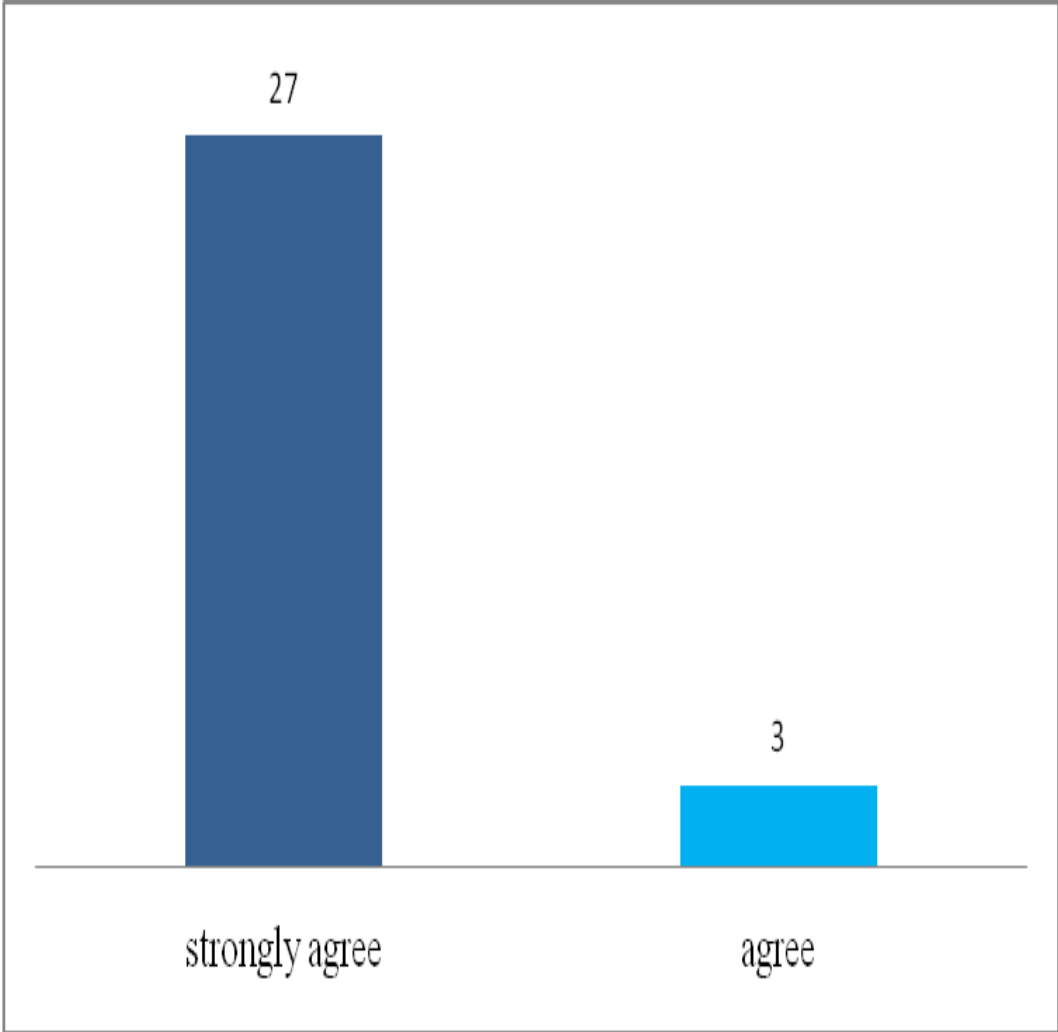


From 30 respondents , 25 respondents strongly agreed that they are satisfied when they stay in their home. And 5 respondents was neutral .

Researcher understood that majority of the respondents strongly agreed are satisfied when they stay in their home. Because , our own home is the best place for relaxation and happiness. We will never get this kind of happiness when we stay in other places but some peoples are neutral. They said that , they are happy in every places .

4.2.23 I HAVE MENTAL SUPPORT FROM MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

FIGURE NO : 22

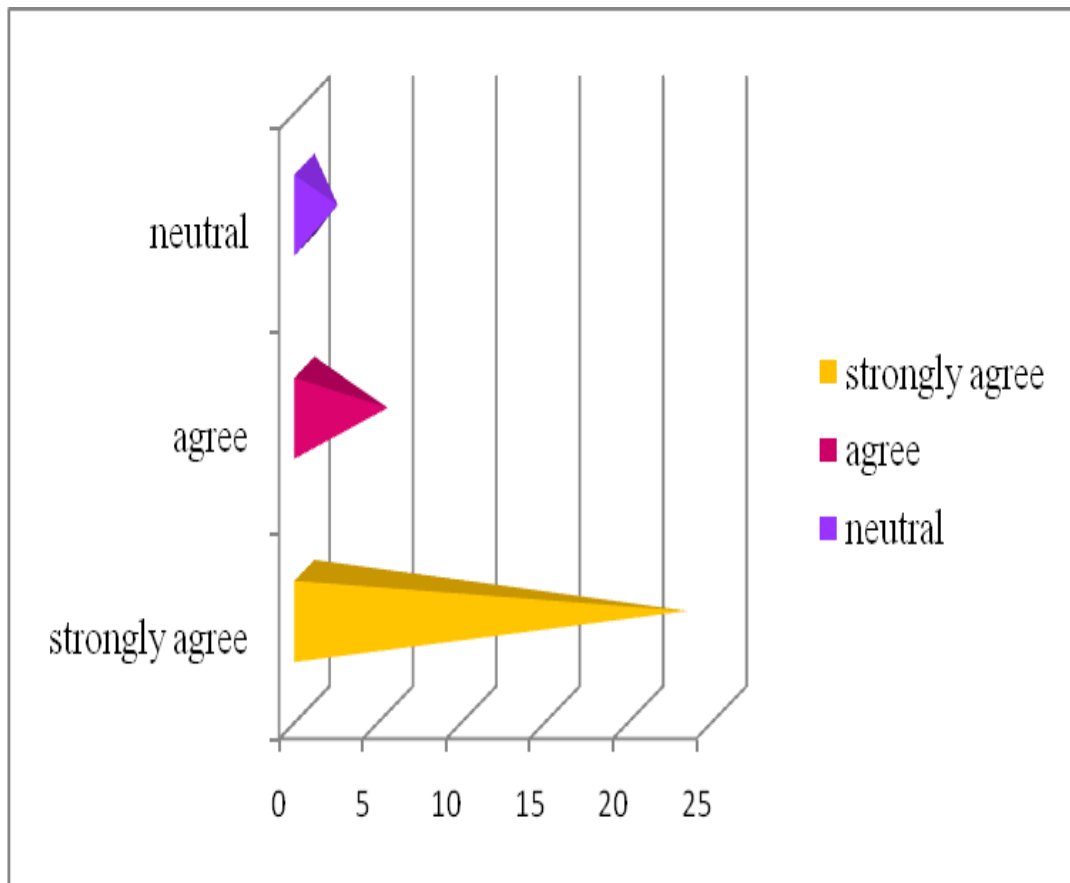


From 30 respondents , 27 respondents strongly agreed that they are getting mental support from their family and friends. And 3 respondents says that ,they have the mental support from their family and friends, but not always .

Through the analysis of this question , researcher understood that , all patients have mental support from their family and friends. Because a patient became mentally strong when they get support by their close ones. A person with high mental stability can easily face any situation with complete courage

4.2.24 I HAVE MENTAL SUPPORT FROM MY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

FIGURE NO : 23

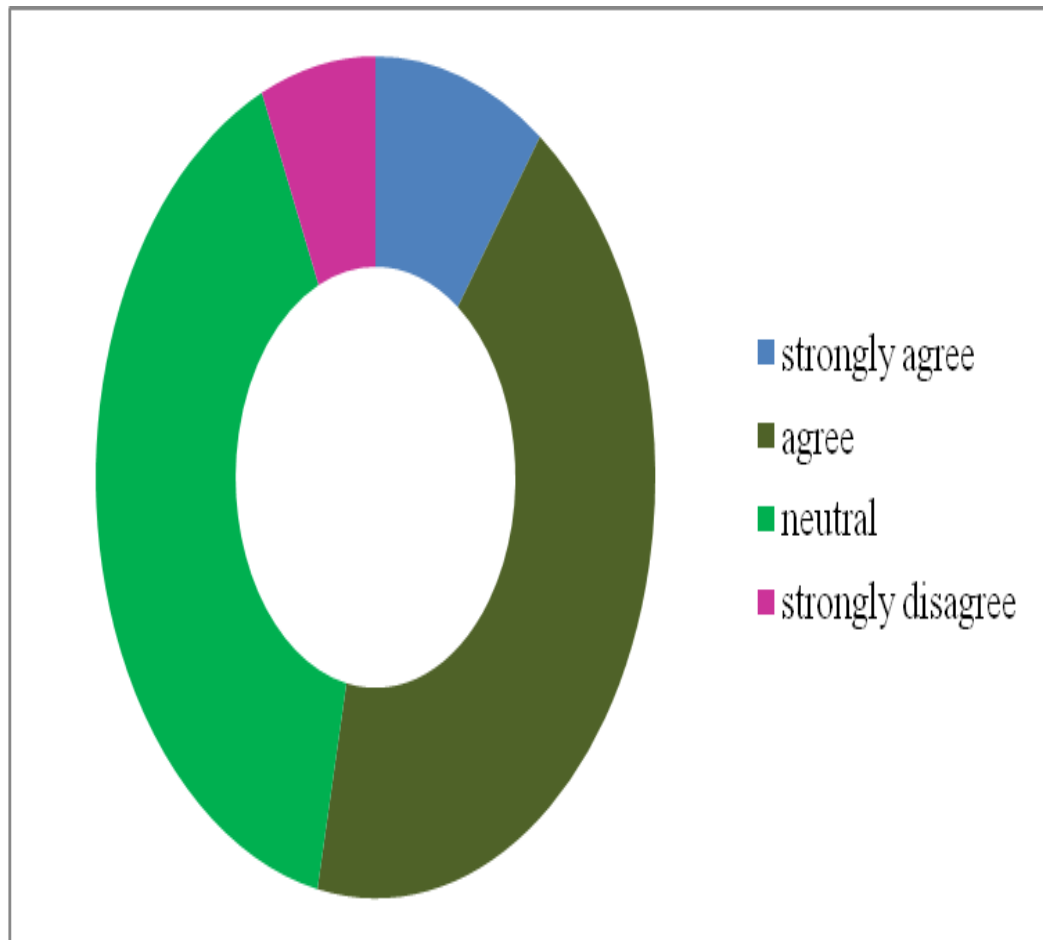


From 30 respondents , 23 respondents strongly agreed that they have mental support from their medical professionals . 5 respondents just agreed the statement and 2 respondents was neutral

Through the analysis of this question, researcher understood that most of the patients have proper mental supports from their medical professionals . that means , the medical professionals provides maximum mental supports in the time of treatment . some peoples became neutral and its because of sometimes they feel the mental support and sometimes they not feel .

4.2.25 MY MIND IS CAPABLE TO ADJUST WITH ANY SITUATION IN THE FUTURE

FIGURE NO : 24

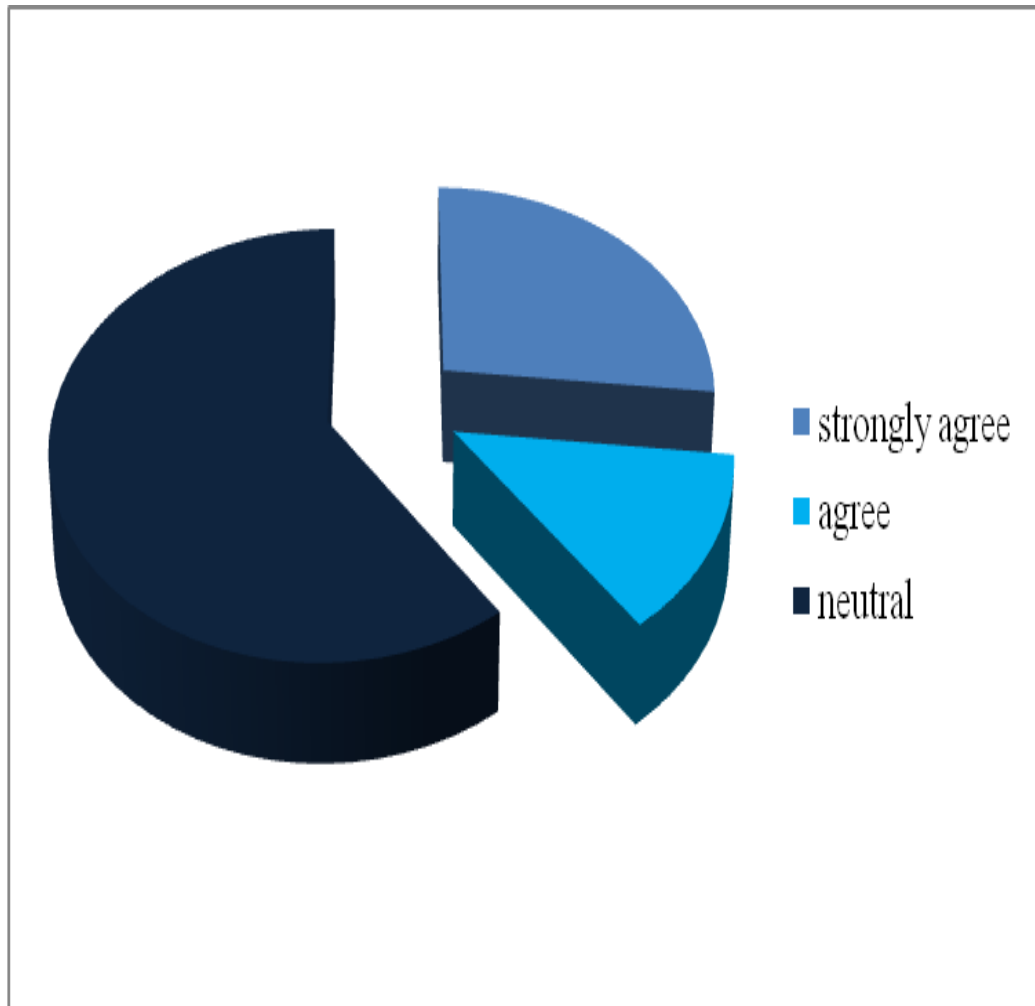


From 30 respondents ,13 respondents strongly agreed this statement . 12 respondents were neutral , 3 respondents strongly agreed it and 2 respondents strongly disagreed this statement.

Through the analysis of this statement ,researcher understood that many of them are capable to adjust with any situations that happens in the future. Very few respondents disagreed that their mind is not capable to cope up with the situations that happens in the future.

4.2. 26 I HOPE I WILL OVERCOME THIS SITUATION

FIGURE NO : 25

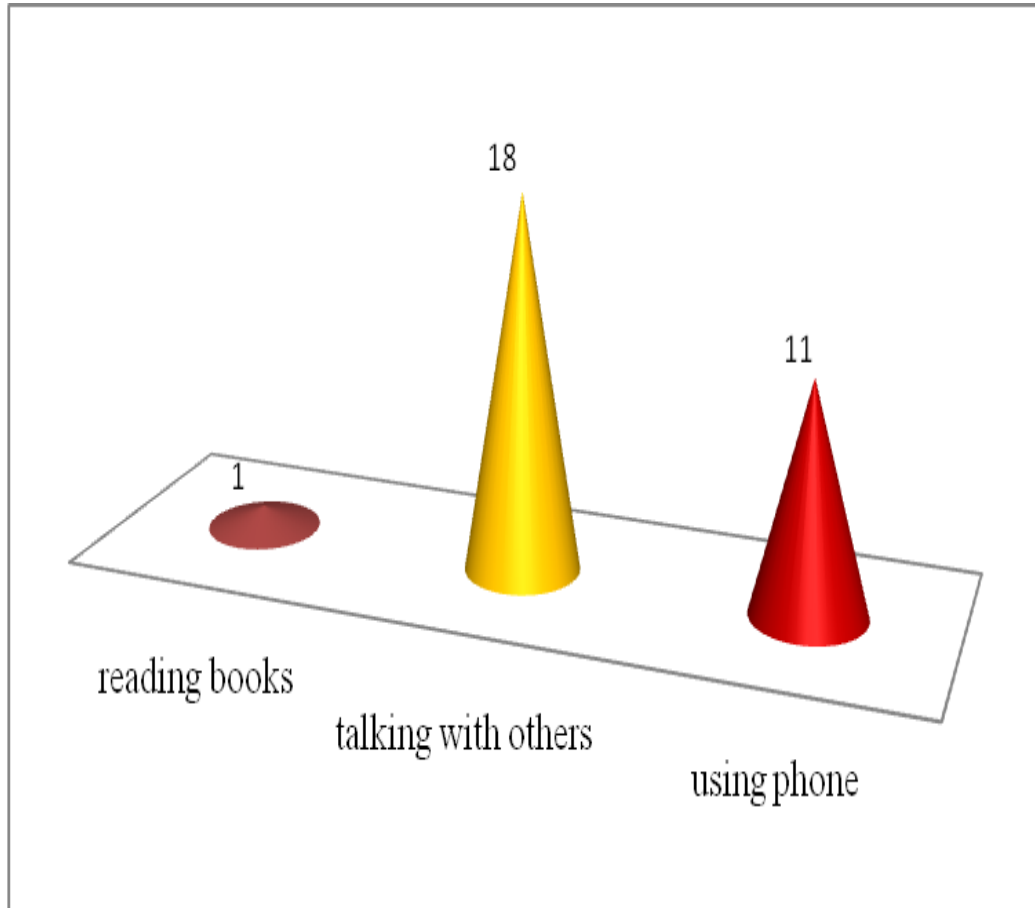


From 30 respondents 18 respondents were neutral. 8 respondents were strongly agreed this statement and 4 respondents just agreed this statement .

Through the analysis of this question, researcher understood that most of the people knows the conditions very clearly. They cannot predict the future. So they replied as neutral to this statement. the others believed that they have chances to survive and from 30 respondents 8 peoples strongly believed that they will definitely overcome this situation. The positive thoughts of them will definitely affect their treatment positively and through that they can survive their conditions more easily.

4.2.27 HOW YOU SPEND MOST OF YOUR TIME DURING TREATMENT

FIGURE NO : 26



From 30 respondents , 18 respondents said that they spend most of their time during treatment through talking with others .11 respondents spend their time through using one and one respondent spend their time through reading books

Through the analysis of this statement , researcher understood that most of the respondents said that they spend most of their time to talking with others .they feel happy when they talk with others. Other 37 % of peoples spend their time to use phones. Only 3 % of respondents said that they are using their time to read books ad gain more knowledge.

4.3 CONCLUSION

After the analysis of these questions , researcher got the same result that researcher expect . the responses from the respondents was very good and it helps the researcher to note down their opinions and responses. Researcher analysed and interpreted 27 questions from 30 . researcher used different types of graphs and charts and explained each questions with its answers. Through the interpretation and analysis of this questions, the research work become more simpler and easy to find the findings.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the findings ,suggestions and conclusion of the collected data. This chapter helps to understand the research findings easily and it gives a brief summery to the reader . and in this chapter researcher gives a conclusion to this study .

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents are females in this study .
- Most of the respondents have no family histories in cancer .
- Most of the respondents are married in this study .
- Most of the respondents are came from nuclear family .
- Most of the respondents who affected with cancer are from rural areas.
- Most of the respondents are not admitted in a cancer care centre for last one month.
- Most of the respondents can hare their problems with others.
- Most of the respondents felt high tension when they diagnosed with cancer .
- Most of the respondents family is very supportive in the time of their treatment .
- Most of the respondents responds that their doctor is very supportive.
- Most of the respondents are satisfied I the communication with their doctors .
- Most of the respondents are satisfied in the communication with their family .
- Most of the respondents are satisfied in their treatment .
- Most of the respondents are aware about their current health condition.
- Most of the respondents are aware about the medicines that they take.

- Most the respondents can adjust with their co-patients .
- Most of the respondents can understand their medical professionals language .
- Most of the respondents are neutral to the statement that they are more comfortable in verbal communication.
- Most of the respondents are neutral to the statement that they feel happy when they talk with their medical professional during high pain.
- Most of the respondents strongly agreed that they feel very happy when they talk with their family .
- Most of the respondents disagreed that they have no stress relief when they talk to new peoples.
- Most of the respondents are more happy when they stay in their home.
- Most of the respondents have mental support from their family and friends.
- Most of the respondents have mental support from their medical professionals.
- Most of the respondents are capable to adjust with any situations that happens in the future.
- Most of the respondents have was neutral to the statement that is they hope they can overcome this situation.
- Most of the respondents spend their time during treatment to talk with others.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The data was collected from cancer patients directly . The main limitation of this study was most of the respondents are not capable to share their responses . It was because of their health condition was not good to talk .
- Researcher had no experience in this field .
- Respondents was not ready to share their personal data due to the confidentiality issues.

5.4 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- It would be better to provide home care for cancer patients rather than being provided in the hospital settings.
- It would be more better to make an awareness about the medicines and treatments that provided by hospitals to the patients.
- It would be more better to provide entertainment activities to the patients in their free time of treatment.

5.5 CONCLUSION

Researcher conducted a study on the topic “ communication goals and need s of cancer patients” . Through simple random method , researcher selected some old age homes and collected data using the tool , questionnaire. Researcher used thirty questions for collect data. Through that researcher understood that , Communication goals and needs of cancer patients will vary according to various situations. Researcher got the same result that researcher expect. Researcher used different books of different authors ,different websites ,different government sites , news reports , journals ,past researches and so on to refer the topic. Researcher was very efficient and dedicative to complete this research.

Researcher understood that research work is a very difficult and informative task for a student . But it is very essential for researcher to improve in social work field . And the research is also helps to increase the knowledge about various areas of the society . through that researcher became more aware about the society ,its problems, ways for solution and so on.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

1. Margaret I.Cuomo,MD ,(2012) A World Witout Cancer , The Making Of A New Cure And The Real Promise Of Prevention , MD(P)2012Blackstone Audio,Inc.
2. Rachna Chhachi ,(2020),You Can Beat Cancer , Jaico Publishing House, Ahamedabad, ISBN 978-93-89305-33-3
- 3.Saranjeet Kaur ,(August 2000) The ABC Of Cancer , Published By Partridge Publishing India

Websites

1. Claudia Lehman , (Article in German, 2009)Impact of the doctor –patient – communication on distress and utilization of psychosocial services among cancer patients , Psychother Psychosom Med Psychol . 2009 Jul;59(7):e3-7.

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (PubMed.gov)

2. Eur J Cancer , Carola Lacatelli (2009) , communicating cancer diagnosis and prognosis : when the target is the elderly patient _a GIOGer study , Multicenter Study , 2009 Feb;45(30):374-34.

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (PubMed.gov)

3. Linda E Carlson , Carol Tishelman, SCRN Communication team , (2005) patient – professional communication research in cancer : an integrative review of research methods in the context of conceptual framework , psychooncology ,2005 Oct : 14(10):812 -28;discussion 829-30.

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (PubMed.gov)

4. Marcusen C. information and communication needs of individuals living with advanced cancer . seminars in Oncology Nursing .2010;26(3): 151-156.doi:10.1016/j.soncn.2010:05.006.

[PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]

5. Northouse L.L.,Mood D.W., Schafenacker A., et al. Randomized clinical trial of a family intervention for prostate cancer patients and their spouses .cancer.2007;110(12):2809-2818.doi:10.1002/cncr.23114.

[PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]

6. Thomas F Hack (2005) the communication goals and needs of cancer patients , psychooncology , 2005 Oct;14(10):831-45;discussion 846-7.

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (PubMed.gov)

7. Sally E Thorne, Barry D Bultz , SCRN Communication Team , (2005) , psychooncology ,2005 Oct;14(10):875 -84;discussion885-6.

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov (PubMed.gov)

Online Journal

1.Fried T.R, BradelyE.H.,O’LearyJ.R.,Byres A.L.,Unmet desire for caregiver-patient communication and increased caregiver burden. Journal of American Geriatric Society .2005;53(1):59-65.doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.20053011.X.

[PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]

APPENDIX

A STUDY ON COMMUNICATION GOALS AND NEEDS OF CANCER PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY

DECLARATION

I , Seethal Jose , 3rd year BSW student , Don Bosco Arts And Science College Angadikkadavu , hereby declare that the information being collected would solely be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential .

1. Name of the respondent :
2. Age of the respondent :
3. Sex : Male Female Others
4. Job :
5. Family History Of Illness : Yes No
6. Marital Status : Married Unmarried Divorced
7. Joint /Nuclear family : Joint Nuclear
8. Residence (Urban Or Rural) : Urban Rural
9. Are you admitted in a cancer care center for last one month or not : Yes / No
10. I can share my problems with others
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
11. I feel very tensed when I diagnosed with cancer
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
12. My family is very supportive
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
13. My doctor is very supportive
Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

14. I am satisfied in communication with my doctor
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
15. I am satisfied in communication with my family
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
16. I am satisfied in my treatment.
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
17. I am aware about my current health condition .
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
18. I am aware about the medicines that I take
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
19. I can adjust with my co-patients.
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
20. My medical professionals language is understandable
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
21. I am more comfortable in verbal communication
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
22. During often high pain , I feel happy when I talk with my health care professionals .
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
23. During often high pain , I feel happy when I talk with my family
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

24. I feel stress free when I talk with my friends and new peoples
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
25. I am satisfied when I stay in my home
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
26. I have mental support from my family and friends
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
27. I have mental support from my medical professionals
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
28. My mind is capable to adjust with any situation
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
29. I hope I will overcome this situation
 Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree
30. How you spend most of your time during treatment.
- a. Spending time with co-patients and others
 - b. Reading books
 - c. Using phone

**A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH
SERVICE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PANIYA TRIBAL
WOMEN IN NOOLPUZHA WAYANAD**



VAISHNAV RAJ

**DON BOSCO ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR 670706**

2020-2023

**A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH
SERVICE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PANIYA TRIBAL
WOMEN IN NOOLPUZHA WAYANAD**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL AWARD OF FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE
BACHELORS OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

VAISHNAV RAJ

Register Number:DB20BSWR016

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

ASST.PROF.ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,
KANNUR – 670706
NOVEMBER -2022**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PANIYA TRIBAL WOMEN IN NOOLPUZHA** is a bona fide record of work done by **VAISHNAV RAJ** under the guidance of **ASST.PROF.ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK** during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL (SDB)
Head, Department of Social Work
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PANIYATTRIBAL WOMEN IN NOOLPUZHA** submitted by in partial fulfillment of the **VAISHNAV RAJ** requirement for the award of the degree, **BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of his study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to Kannur University.

ASST.PROF.ZAVIARKUTTY FRANCIS

Research Guide Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts and Science College

DECLARATION

I, Vishnav Raj the undersigned, hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled, A study on Effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government To paniya Tribal women in Noolpuzha wayanad submitted to the Kannur University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bonafide work done by me under the guidance Of Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the University for the Award of any degree or diploma.

ANGADIKADAVU

VAISHNAV RAJ

30 November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outset I would like to thank the Almighty for showering his Blessings and his supernatural grace in abundance up on me, without which this Project would not have been taken up and completed successfully. I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College), Fr. Sojan Panchikal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis (Faculty Supervisor), whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to Complete this study. I also thank all other faculty members and the library staff for their immense help and assistance during the identification of the topic, Literature search and review preparation. On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and Availability. I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

VAISHNAV RAJ

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government to paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha Wayanad. The respondents in the study were 30 pregnant women. Self –made questionnaire method was used for the data collection. Noolpuzha is a large village located in Sultanbathey Taluk of Wayand district Kerala with total 3299 family is residing the Noolpuzha village has population of 14133 of which 6965 are males while 7168 are families as per population census 2011. The health status of tribes of Noolpuzha is average. It is a very important to know how much the government policies to maternal ladies are effectiveness. Many of the policies to tribal people are not effective. This research paper is an attempt to study and analyze the effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government to paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha Wayanad. The findings of the study show that maternal health care services are effective and the tribals are satisfied with these policies but they are not much aware about the policies.

CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	PAGE NO
CERTIFICATE	i
DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLE	v
LIST OF FIGURE	Vi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY	1
1.4 OBJECTIVES	1
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.6 CHAPTERIZATION	2
1.7 CONCLUSION	3
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	4
2.2 PROFILE OF REVIEW	4
2.3 CONCLUSTION	11

CHAPTER 3 RESEARACH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	12
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT	12
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	13
3.4 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	13
3.5 SAMPLING	13
3.6 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	14
3.9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	14
CHAPTER 4 INTERPRITATION AND DATA ANALYSIS	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	15
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	15
4.3 CONCLUSION	46
CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS,SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSTION	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	47
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	47
5.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	48
5.4 SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE STUDY	49

5,5 CONCLUSTION	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
APPENDEX	52

LIST OF FIGURE

SL NO	FIGURE NO	TITLE OF THE FIGURE	PAGE.NO
1	1	AGE	14
2	2	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE FAMILY	15
3	3	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	16
4	4	SOURCE OF MATERNAL CARE SERVICES	17
5	5	KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SAFETY MEASURES DURING PREGNANCY	18
6	6	AWARENESS ABOUT THE DIFFERENT CARE SERVICES AND POLICIES OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT	19
7	7	INFANT MORTALITY	20
8	8	PEOPLE WITH BANK ACCOUNT	21
9	9	IMPORTANCE OF THE CHILD HEALTH	22
10	10	FACED DIFFICULTIES TO GET HOSPITAL FACILITIES ON PROPER TIME	23
11	11	EXPERIENCED RUDE AND UNFRIENDLY BEHAVIOR FROM STAFF IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS	24
12	12	AWARENESS ABOUT THE CONSIDERATION FOR MATERNAL HEALTH IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS	25
13	13	FACED PROBLEM FROM STRANGERS DURING PREGNANCY	26
14	14	NUTRITION DURING PREGNANCY	27
15	15	AWARENESS ABOUT J.S.Y	28
16	16	AWARENESS ABOUT P.M M.V.P	29
17	17	ATTENDED AWARENESS CLASS REGARDING MATERNAL CARE	30

18	18	ATTENDED GRAMA SABHA	31
19	19	MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES RECEIVED FROM PANCHAYATH	32
20	20	RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES DURING PREGNANCY	33
21	21	FAMILY MEMBERS WITH AT LEAST ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	34
22	22	FORCED TO DO ANY KIND OF HEAVY WORKS DURING PREGNANCY	35
23	23	HELP FROM FAMILY TO NURTURE THE CHILD	36
24	24	SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD RECEIVED FROM ANGANWADI	37
25	25	SATISFACTION OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND POLICY PROVIDING BY GOVERNMENT	38

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This study focus on the effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government to paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha waynad. In this study the researcher tries to find out the effectiveness of maternal health services given by the government to paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha. The research study is all about the level of maternal health care services among Paniya tribal women. The study focuses on the factors that makes differences in their pregnancy of women and to ensure it is to be protected. In this chapter, researcher gives a short information about the research and the things that will be included in the research.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The level or range of the maternal health care services among paniya tribal women is to be studied. The tribals get benefits during pregnancy. Even though the tribal women oftenlacked such benefits and health care as they were marginalized in the society. The researcher studies how those women are deprived of government privileges and how much they and the new born baby is protected through the services of the government. As to ensure equality and protection of all sections of the society as well as of the nation, it is crucial to provide well organized maternal health care services because it is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers is not only important in their own right but are also central to solving large broader, economic, social and developmental challenges.

1.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY

A study on the maternal health care services among Paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha, Wayanad.

1.4 OBJECTIVES-GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To study maternal health care services among the Paniya tribal community.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

To identify the factors that prevent the better coverage of maternal health care services among Paniya tribal women.

To identify the factors that contribute to differences in the utilization of services between tribal and non-tribal women during pregnancy.

To understand the utilization of maternal health care services by the Paniya tribal women.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OR RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Whether rich or poor, promoting health along the whole continuum of pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care is also crucial. This includes good nutrition, detecting and preventing diseases, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health and supporting women who maybe experiencing intimate partner violence. As the tribal women are much backward in the society, it is to be ensured that they are cared for and become healthy during their pregnancy not only as it is the developmental aspect of the nation but also to ensure equality and healthy offspring.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter-1- introduction

The introduction covers the statement of the range of maternal health care services among Paniya tribal communities. It also includes the statement of the study, general and specific objectives, chapterization and conclusion.

Chapter-2- research methodology

Important chapter which has a lot of information about research problems. It includes introduction, definitions of concepts, variables dependent or independent, research design, universe and unit of the study, sampling design, exclusion and inclusion criteria, sources of primary and secondary data, tools and method of data collection and data analysis.

Chapter-3-data analysis and interpretation.

The chapter deals with the introduction and the testing of collected data and conclusion.

Chapter-4-findings, suggestions and conclusions

The final chapter is all about the major findings and the implications of the study, suggestions and conclusion

1.6 CONCLUSION

The research study is all about the level of maternal health care services among Paniya tribal women. The study focuses on the factors that make differences in the pregnancy of women and to ensure it is to be protected.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

A literature review discusses published information in a Particular subject area, and sometimes information in a Particular subject area within a certain time period. A Literature review of a mature topic addresses the need for a Critique of, and the potential reconceptualization of, the Expanding and more diversified knowledge base of the topic as it continues to develop. The second kind of literature review Addresses new or emerging topics that would benefit from holistic conceptualization and synthesis of the literature. Because these topics are relatively new and have not yet undergone a comprehensive review of the literature, the review is more likely to lead to an initial or preliminary conceptualization of the topic like a new model or framework. The reasons for undertaking a literature review are numerous and include eliciting information for developing policies and evidence-based care, a step in the research process and as part of an academic assessment. To many qualified students faced with undertaking a literature review the task appears daunting. A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous research. The idea of “literature” usually conjures up images of dusty books that you are Review of literature means a survey of the past. Such a review is necessary, prerequisite because a summary of the writings of recognized authorities and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and still remains unknown and unlisted. Since effective research is based on past knowledge, this step helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and provides useful hypotheses and helpful suggestions for significant investigation.

2.2 PROFILE OF NOOLPUZHA

Noolpuzha is a large village located in Sulthan Bathery Taluk of Wayanad district, Kerala with a total 3299 families residing.

The Noolpuzha village has population of 14133 of which 6965 are males while 7168 are females as per Population Census 2011. In

Noolpuzha village's population of children aged 0-6 is 1626 which makes up 11.50 % of the village's total population. Average Sex Ratio of Noolpuzha village is 1029 which

is lower than Kerala state average of 1084. Child Sex Ratio for the Noolpuzha as per census is 983, higher than Kerala average of 964. Noolpuzha village has a lower literacy rate compared to Kerala. In 2011, the literacy rate of Noolpuzha village was 80.75 % compared to 94.00 % of Kerala. In Noolpuzha Male literacy stands at 85.60 % while female literacy rate is 76.06 %. As per constitution of India and Panchayati Raj Act, Noolpuzha village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Our website doesn't have information about schools and hospitals in Noolpuzha village.

2.3 Utilization of maternal health-care Services by tribal women in Kerala

Jinu Annie Jose Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. Of Kerala PHC

The coverage of maternal care services among the tribal women in Kerala is better as compared to other states in India.

This study was done to identify the Factors contributing to better coverage Of maternal care services among the Tribal women in Kerala and to study the Reasons for remaining differences that Exists in utilization of services between Tribal and non-tribal pregnant women The determinants of utilization in tribal Women were general, affordability, accessibility and quality of services along with motivation by health workers. Among tribal antenatal women, 85% utilized maternal health care facilities fully compared to 100% among non-tribal women. Lower levels of education and lack of transport facilities were prime factors contributing to underprivileged tribal women.

2.4 The coverage of maternal care services among the tribal women in Kerala is better as compared to other states in India.

Ganesh Kumar saya Jawaharlal institute of postgraduate medical education and Research

The coverage of maternal care services among the tribal women in Kerala is better as compared to other states in India. This study was done to identify the factors contributing to better coverage of maternal care services among the tribal women in Kerala and to study the reasons for remaining differences that exist in utilization of services between tribal and non-tribal pregnant women. This was a descriptive cum qualitative study conducted in Thariode Grama Panchayat in the Wayanad district of Kerala. Among all women who had registered their pregnancies in the 5 sub-centres

under CHC Thariode and had delivered between September 2009 and October 2010, equal numbers of tribal and nontribal ante-natal women, 35 each were interviewed in-depth using a semi-structured questionnaire. Quantitative data was analysed using SPSS Version 16.0. Content analysis was done for qualitative data. The determinants of utilization in tribal women were general awareness, affordability, accessibility and quality of services along with motivation by health workers. Among tribal antenatal women, 85% utilized maternal health care facilities fully compared to 100% among non-tribal women. Lower levels of education and lack of transport facilities were prime factors contributing to underutilization by tribal women. Affordable, accessible and good quality of services in the public health system in Kerala and motivation by health workers were important contributing factors for better utilization of maternal care services.

2.5 Improving quality for maternal care – a study from Kerala, India Ioana Vlad, VP Paily

Background: The implementation of maternal health guidelines remains Unsatisfactory, even for simple, well established interventions. In settings where most births occur in health Facilities, as is the case in Kerala, India, Preventing maternal mortality is linked to quality of care improvements.

Context: Evidence-informed quality Standards (QS), including quality Statements and measurable structure and process indicators, are one Innovative way of tackling the guideline Implementation gap. Having adopted a Zero tolerance policy to maternal deaths, The Government of Kerala worked in Partnership with the Kerala Federation of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists (KFOG) and NICE International to select the clinical topic, develop and initiate Implementation of the first clinical QS for reducing maternal mortality in the State.

2.6 Janani Suraksha Yojana on Institutional Delivery Rate and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality: An Observational Study India Sanjeev K. Gupta, Dinesh K.

The Government of India initiated a cash Incentive scheme—Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)—to promote institutional Deliveries with an aim to reduce Maternal mortality ratio (MMR). An Observational study was conducted in a Tertiary-care hospital of

Madhya Pradesh, India, before and after Implementation of JSY, with a sample of Women presenting for institutional Delivery. The objectives of this study were to: (i) determine the total number of institutional deliveries before and after implementation of JSY, (ii) Determine the MMR, and (iii) compare Factors associated with maternal Mortality and morbidity. The data were analysed for two years before implementation of JSY (2003-2005) and analysed for two years before implementation of JSY (2003-2005) and compared with two years following implementation of JSY (2005-2007).

The finding that there was an increase in the absolute number of maternal deaths in the post-JSY period should be interpreted with caution. First, it was not a community-based study that reflected a complete picture. Second, the rise in maternal deaths in rural areas could be due to the fact that the study centre is a tertiary-level referral health facility, has a very large catchment area involving hundreds of villages, and more complicated cases from the rural areas were being referred to this facility at the last minute for lack of more skilled and sophisticated care.

2.7 Socio-Economic Inequalities in the Use of Postnatal Care in India

Abhishek Singh, Sabu S. Padmadas, [...], and Zoe Matthews

First, our objective was to estimate socio-economic inequalities in the use of postnatal care (PNC) compared with those in the use of care at birth and antenatal care. Second, we wanted to compare inequalities in the use of PNC between facility births and home births and to determine inequalities in the use of PNC among mothers with high-risk births.

Rich–poor ratios and concentration indices for maternity care were estimated using the third round of the District Level Household Survey conducted in India in 2007–08. Binary logistic regression models were used to examine the socio-economic inequalities associated with use of PNC after adjusting for relevant socio-economic and demographic characteristics. PNC for both mothers and new-borns was substantially lower than the care received during pregnancy and childbirth. Only 44% of mothers in India at the time of survey received any care within 48 hours after birth. Likewise, only 45% of new-borns received check-up within 24 hours of birth. Mothers who had home births were significantly less likely to have received PNC than those who had facility births, with significant differences across the socio-economic strata. Moreover, the rich-poor gap in PNC use was significantly wider for mothers with birth complications.

2.8 Tribal Livelihood in Wayanad, Kerala; changing patterns

Merlin Mathew, K. B. Umesh. Indian Journal of Economics and Development

Tribal livelihood has always been a concern for policy makers in our country. Forest was inevitable in the very survival of the tribal population since ancient times. But due to the rapid socio-economic changes that is happening in the outer world and the changing lifestyles had influenced the life of tribal majorities as well. To assess the changing livelihood strategies among the Tribal in India and the factors influencing it.

Therefore a study has taken up in Wayanad district of Kerala to assess the changing livelihood strategies among the Paniya and Kattunaickka communities and the factors influencing it. It was evident that non-forest activities became the major source of income for the majority of the households and the existing socio-economic parameters had a significant influence on the livelihood strategy engaged by the tribal households.

2.9 TRIBAL WOMEN AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Arti Kumari

Safe-motherhood continues to pose a serious threat to all communities in all developing countries. In India, it is a subject of great concern for policy makers, administrators, researchers, and others. In order to achieve the universal goal of 'Health for All' (1978 Alma Ata Declaration), India will have to prioritize the concern for health problems of the most vulnerable and marginalized tribal women.

This study explores the most sensitive health problems of tribal mothers through intensive fieldwork method of sociology and social anthropology. Tribal are very unique in their culture and tribal women have very unique way to handle their maternity (and overall health too). The book explores maternal health problems of Santhal mothers in a holistic perspective through a study of tribal villages in Jharkhand region. In addition to applying the participant observation method, the author has used census reports, open-ended discussions and different case inspections of Santhal men and women to interpret the method of maternity conduction. It explores their traditional ways, past problems, existing problems, and also covers the changes over the generations.

The study explores how the objective conditions of life, including the emergent change, are linked with people's subjective orientations, including values and norms of maternal health. The author also has very keen observation on the reasons behind their maternal deprivation and explores economic, political and educational backwardness, as well as discriminatory attitude of other community towards them.

This book is useful not only for students of sociology, anthropology, social work, community medicine, public health and nursing, but also for the policy makers, health practitioners and health managers too.

2.10 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) SCHEME

Y SACHDEV, AVSM and J DASGUPTA

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the world's largest community based programme. The scheme is targeted at children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and women 16–44 years of age. The scheme is aimed to improve the health, nutrition and education (KAP) of the target community. Launched on 2 October 1975, the scheme has completed 25 years of its operational age. The article describes in brief, the organisation, achievements and drawbacks of this national programme. It also suggests various thrust areas for its betterment and further improvement.

The beneficiaries are:

i)

Children 0–6 years of age

ii)

Pregnant and lactating mothers

iii)

Women 15–44 year of age

iv)

Since 1991 adolescent girls up to the age of 18 years for non-formal education and training on health and nutrition.

The main objectives of the scheme are [2]:

i)

Improvement in the health and nutritional status of children 0–6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

ii)

Reduction in the incidence of their mortality and school drop out

iii)

Provision of a firm foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.

iv)

Enhancement of the maternal education and capacity to look after her own health and nutrition and that of her family

v)

Effective co-ordination of the policy and implementation among various departments and programmes aimed to promote child development.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Review of literature always provides more and more accurate information about the certain topic. The findings from this review reveal a lack of significant extant literature on the specifics of the topic of investigation for this research. The researcher investigated the books, scholarly articles, and other sources relevant to the research topic. This is considered in further detail in the next chapter as the part of the discussion of methods for the research.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. This covers a various aspect of the research study like the title of the study and treatment of the problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, definition of concepts, which is used in the study, pilot study research criteria, sampling method, sampling size, tools and data collection, pre-test, method of analysis, time frame, limitation of study, budget, findings and suggestion.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.2.1 Theoretical definition

MENTAL HEALTH

According to the World health organization (WHO).”Mental health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and postural period.

CARE SERVICES AND POLICIES

Policy is a low regulation procedure, administrative action incentive or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions. (Officer of the Associated Director for Policy and Strategy).

TRIBAL WOMEN

According to Veena Bhasin.” The tribal women constitute like any other social group about half of the total population. The arbitrary reinforcement of equality which has no relation to the agency of women”.

3.2.3 Operational definition

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health refers to a woman's health well-being before, during and other pregnancy and encompasses aspects of physical, mental, emotional and social health.

TRIBAL WOMEN

Any other social group is about half of the total population. The tribal women as women in all social groups.

CARE SERVICES

Subject to the regulations, health care services, rehabilitation or therapeutic services or services that provide assistance with the activities of daily living.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

A researcher chooses a framework of method and techniques to be used and applied in the research process. This framework is usually referred to as the research design. The researcher uses descriptive research design for describing the topic that is the subject of the research.

3.4 UNIVERS AD UNIT OF THE STUDY

3.4.1 UNIVERS

Tribal women in Paniya community at Noolpuzha

3.4.2 UNIT

A tribal women in Paniya community at Noolpuzha

3.5 SAMPLING

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members of a subset of the population to make satisfied inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. The researcher uses cluster sampling; it is a sampling plan used when mutually homogeneous yet internally heterogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population.

3.6 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data gathered from questionnaires. Secondary sources are data collected from websites, books, and journals.

3.7 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Primary data collected from the tribal women in paniya community at Noolpuzha, Wayanad with the support of questionnaire.

Secondary data is collected through reviewing books, journals, research studies, and articles etc....

3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher used a questionnaire as a method of data collection. The researcher visited tribal women in paniya community at noolpuzha in order to gather information

3.9 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher uses Microsoft Excel to enable users to format, organize and calculate data in a spreadsheet programme from Microsoft and make information easier to view as data is added or changed.

CHAPTER IV

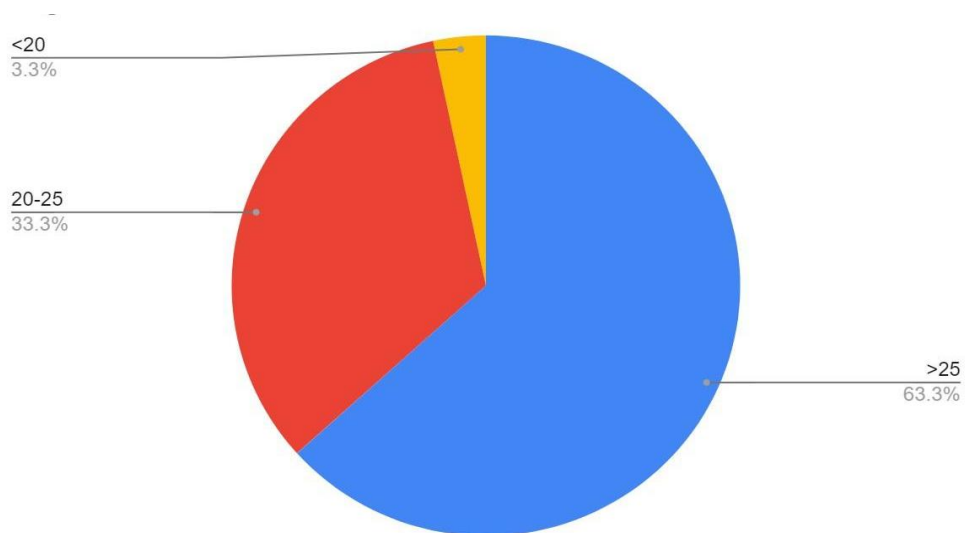
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter 4 deals with data analysis, interpretation and discussion of the key findings obtained through the study. The social-demographic data is presented and analyzed first after which data pertaining to research questions is also presented and analyzed in relation to the findings obtained from the field. This chapter presents the data gathered and the results of statistical analysis done an interpretation of finding these are presented in tables and graphs following the sequence of specific research regarding the study on effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government to Paniya tribal women in Noolpuzha panchayat.

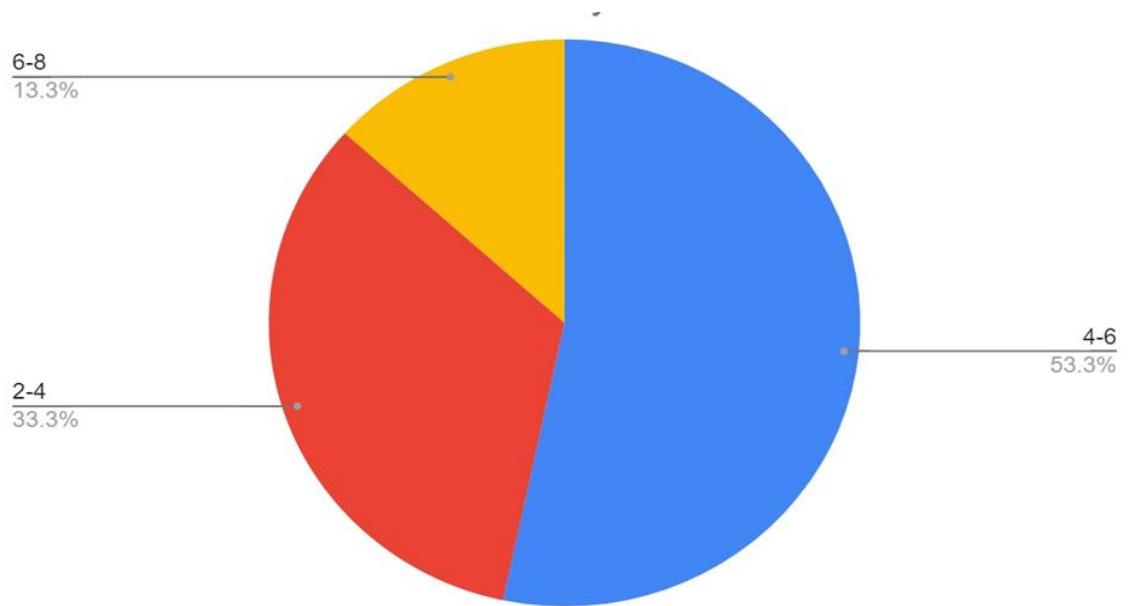
4.2 ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA

FIGURE 4.2.1 AGE



The above figure indicates the age of pregnant women in the tribal Paniya community. 63.3% of the respondent belongs to above 25-year-old, 33.3% of the respondents are between the age of 20 to 25, 3.3% of the respondent is having less than 20-year-old. have we may say that majority of the pregnant tribal woman are above the age of 25 years

FIGURE 4.2.2 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE FAMILY



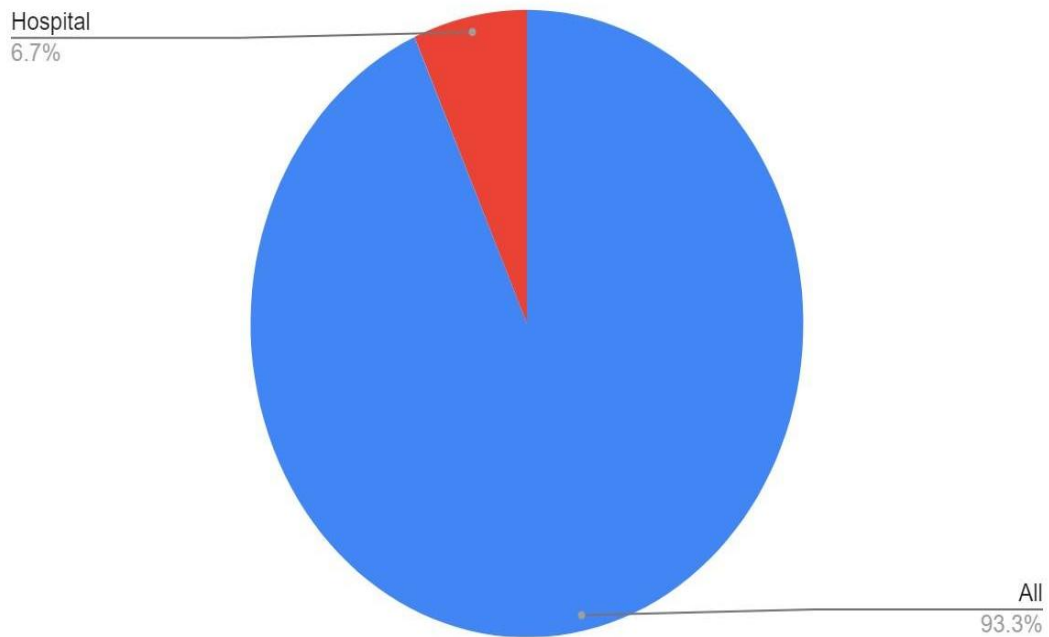
The above figure shows the number of individuals in the family. Average 30 respondents, 53.3% of the respondents have 4 to 6 members, 33.3% of the respondents have 2 to 4 members and 13.3% of the respondents have 6 to 8 members in the family. Therefore we can say that most of the tribal families have 4-6 members.

TABLE 4.2.1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Number of children	Frequency	Percent
0-2	13	43.3%
3-4	15	50.0%
5-6	2	6.7%
Total	30	100%

The above figure shows the details of the number of children in the family. 50 % of the respondents having 3 to 4 children, 43.3% of the respondents having 0 to 2 children, 6.7 % of the respondents having 6 to 7 children. So it can be said that the majority of the respondents have 3 to 4 children.

FIGURE 4.2.3 SOURCE OF MATERNAL CARE SERVICES



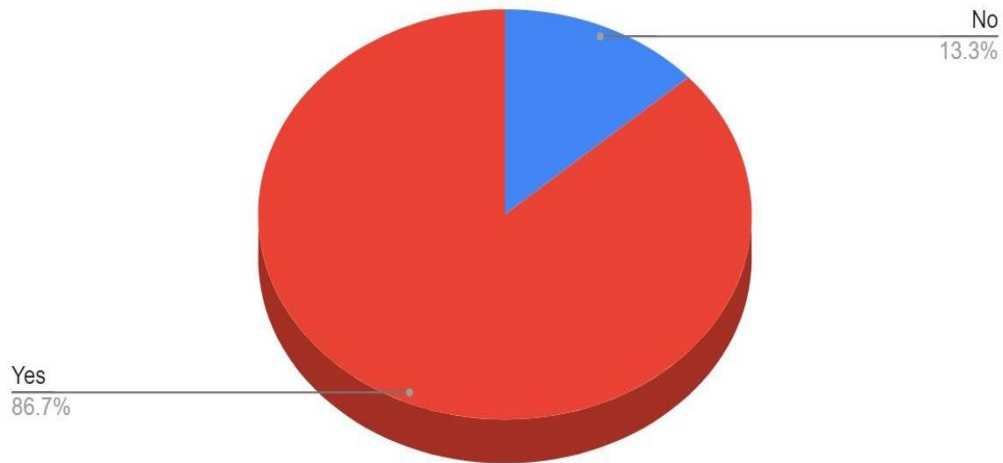
From the data collection, the researcher understand about the maternal care service sources and the data provides the information that about 6.7% in hospital and 93.3% are Anganwadi, ASHA worker, They receive all the care services from the side of government hospitals. Anganwadi workers provide supplementary food for the tribe women who is pregnant. During the period of pregnancy, the ASHA worker always visited their home and took care of them in their difficult times.

TABLE 4.2.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SAFETY MEASURES DURING PREGNANCY

Knowledge about safty measures during pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	96.7%
No	2	3.3%
Total	30	100%

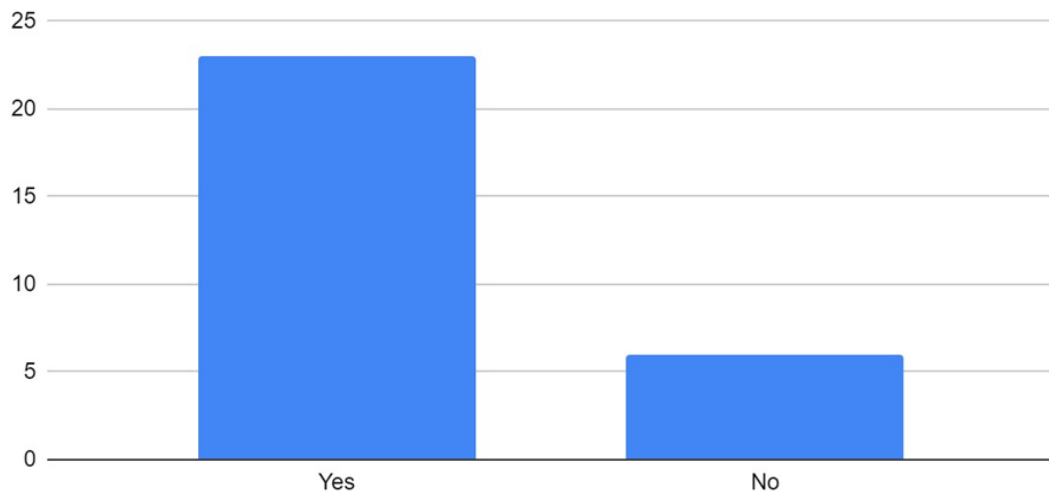
The above graph indicates the knowledge of people regarding safety measures during pregnancy. In total respondents 96.7% of them are aware about the safety measures and 3.3% of the respondents aren't aware about the safety measures during pregnancy. Majority of the respondents are aware about safety measures during the pregnancy period.

FIGURE 4.2.4 AWARENESS ABOUT THE FACILITIES PROVIDING BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING PREGNANCY



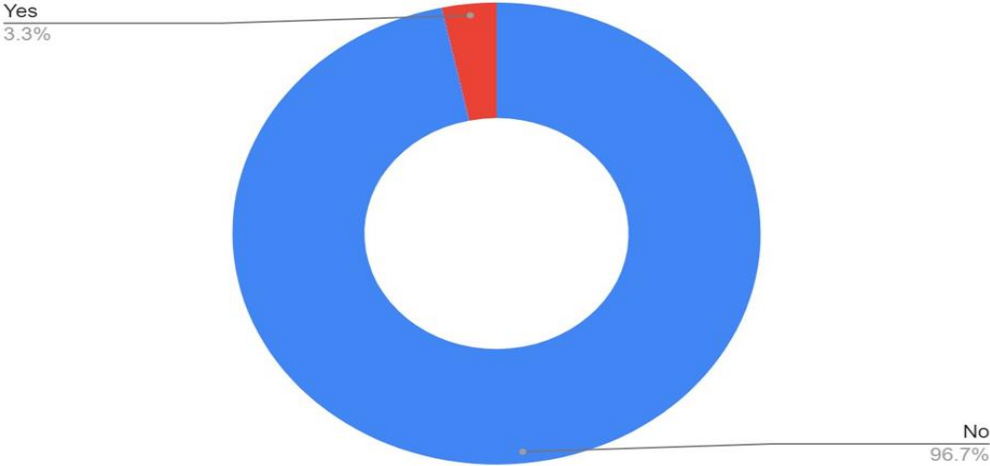
The above shows the information regarding the awareness of facilities provided by the government to pregnant women. 86.7% of them are aware about the support provided by the government to pregnant women, 13.3% of them are not aware about the facilities rendered by the government. Thus, the majority of the respondents are aware about the facilities given by the government to support pregnant women.

FIGURE 4.2.5 AWARENESS ABOUT DIFFERENT CARE SERVICES AND POLICIES OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT



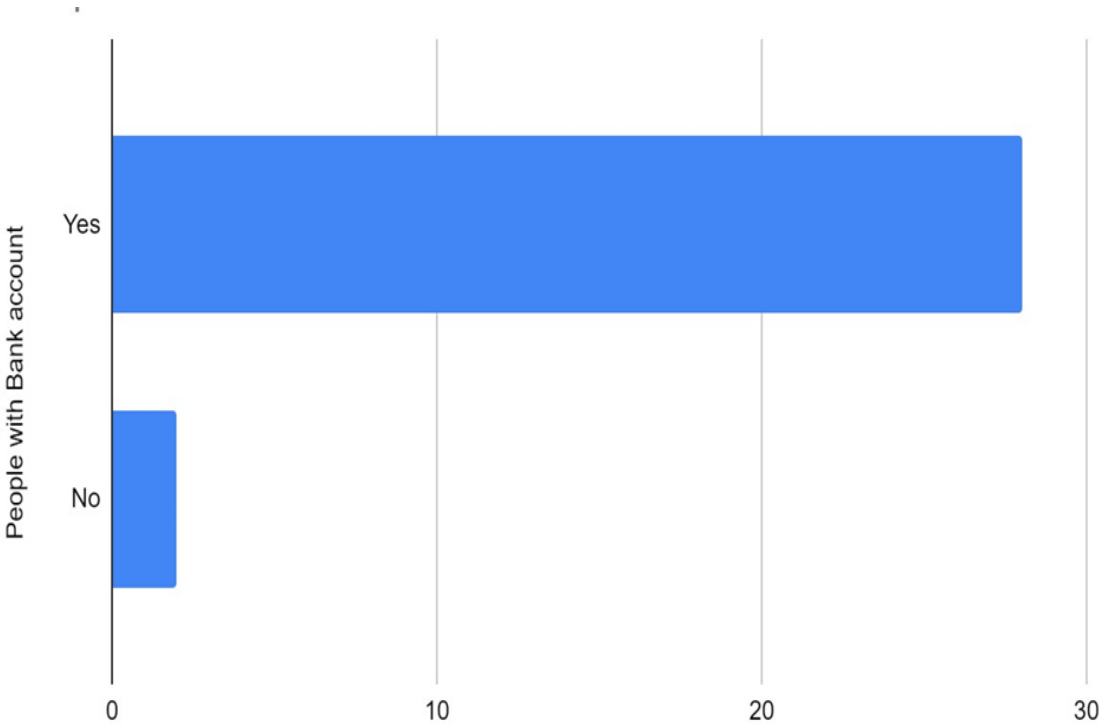
The researcher analyzed the data about the awareness about the different care services and policies offered by the government and about 20-25 people were aware about the care services and policies offered by the government and about 5-7 people were not aware about the different care services provided by the government.

FIGURE 4.2.6 INFANT MORTALITY



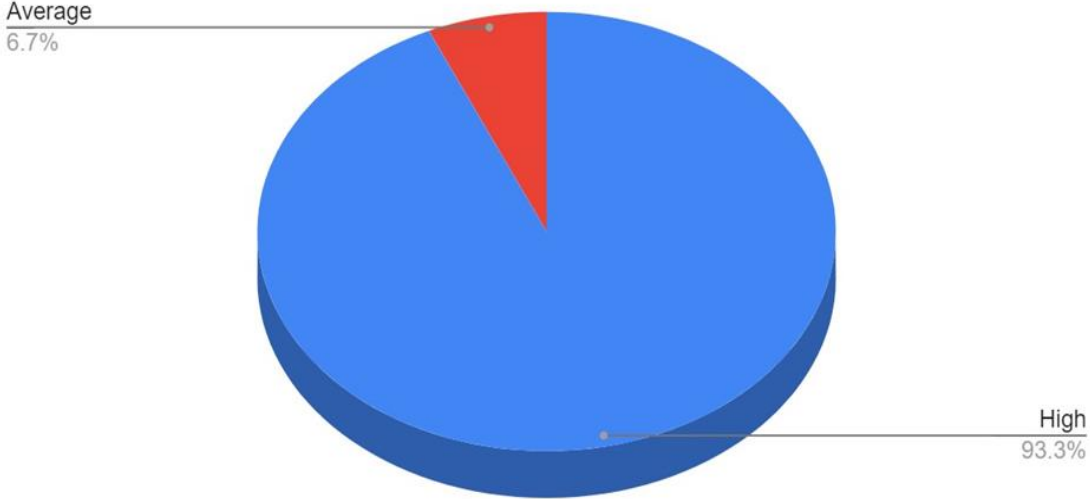
The above figure shows the infant mortality rate among the family of the respondents and in the community in the area. Majority of the respondents 96.7% responded there were no infant mortality cases in the family and there were 3.3% of the respondents who had faced any infant mortality cases.

FIGURE 4.2.7 PEOPLE WITH BANK ACCOUNT



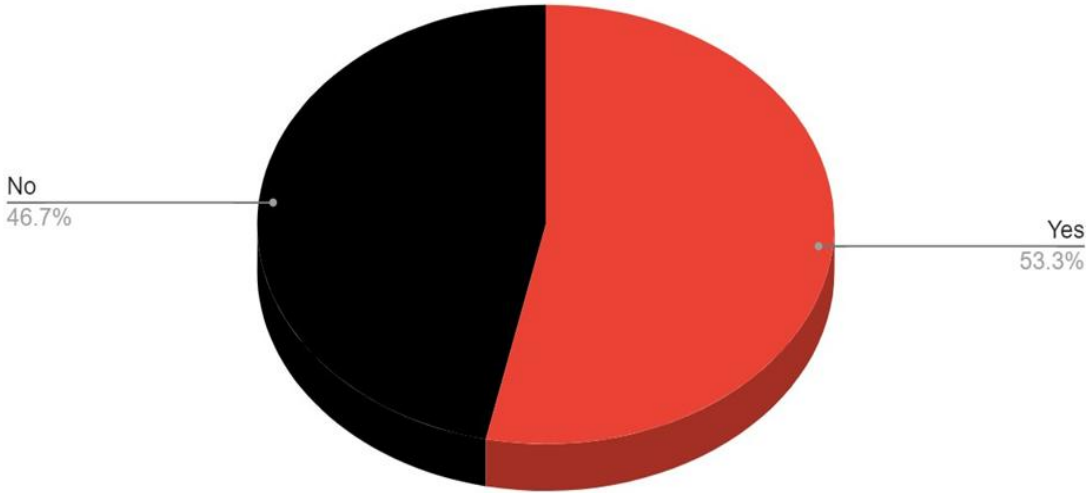
The above figure shows the amount of respondents with bank accounts. Majority of the respondents have bank accounts. 99.9 % of the respondents have bank accounts and the remaining 01% of the respondents did not have a bank account. Even Though most of the respondents have bank accounts they are not receiving any financial support from the government.

FIGURE 4.2.8 IMPORTANCE OF CHILD HEALTH



The above figure shows the details about the importance of child health. In 30 respondents 93.3% are giving high importance to child health and 6.7% of the respondents give average importance to child health. Thus, the majority of the respondents give high importance to child health.

FIGURE 4.2.9 FACED DIFFICULTIES TO GET HOSPITAL FACILITIES ON PROPER TIME



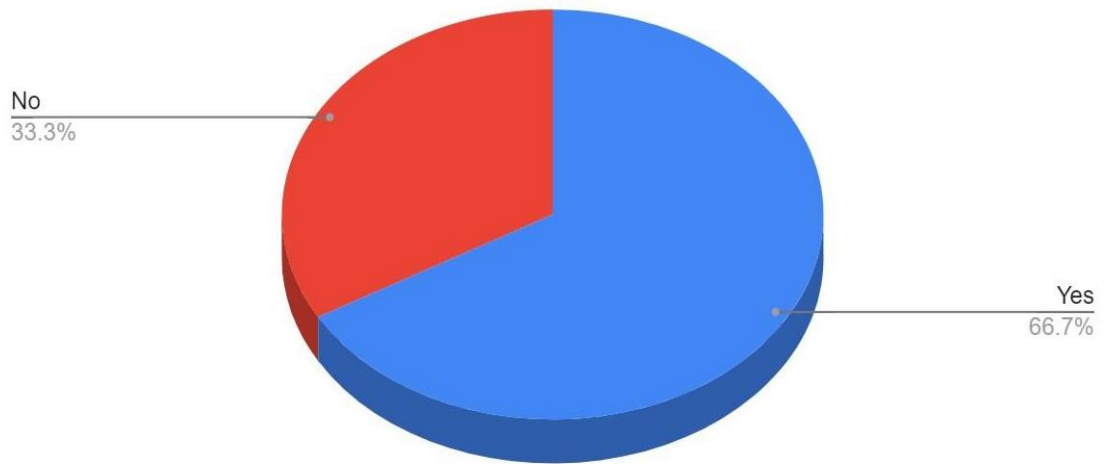
The above figure shows the details of respondents facing difficulties to get hospital support on time. 53.3% of the respondents have faced difficulties from hospital and 46.7% of the respondents haven't faced any difficulties in getting hospital facilities on time.

TABLE 4.2.3 EXPERIENCED RUDE AND UNFRIENDLY BEHAVIOR FROM STAFF IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Experienced rude and unfriendly behavior from staff in government hospitals	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	16.7%
No	26	83.3%
Total	30	100%

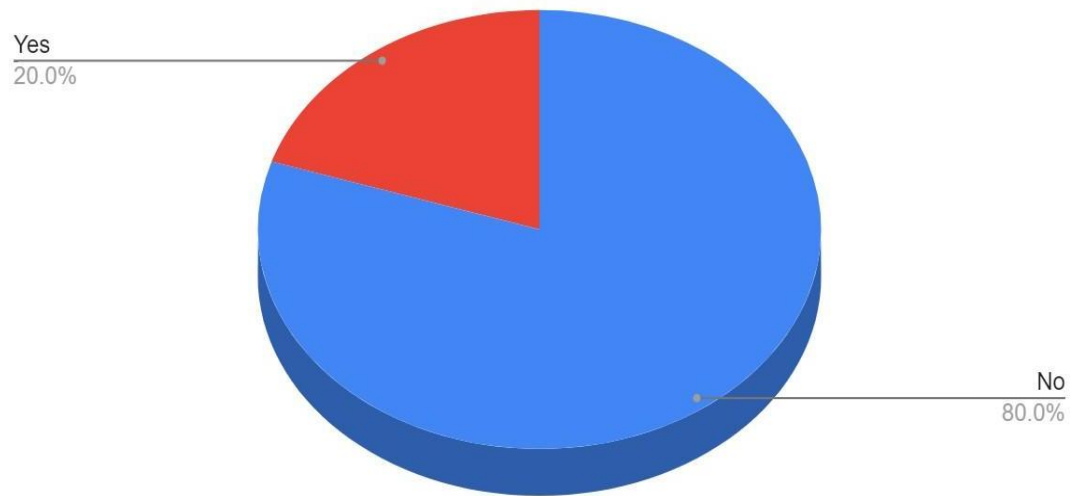
The above figure shows the details of respondents' experience of rudeness from the staff in governmental hospitals. 83.3% of the respondents haven't faced any unfriendly behavior from staff in governmental hospitals. 16.7% of the respondents have faced unfriendly behavior from the staff in governmental hospitals. Majority of them haven't faced any rude behavior.

FIGURE 4.2.10 AWARENESS ABOUT THE CONSIDERATION FOR MATERNAL HEALTH IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS



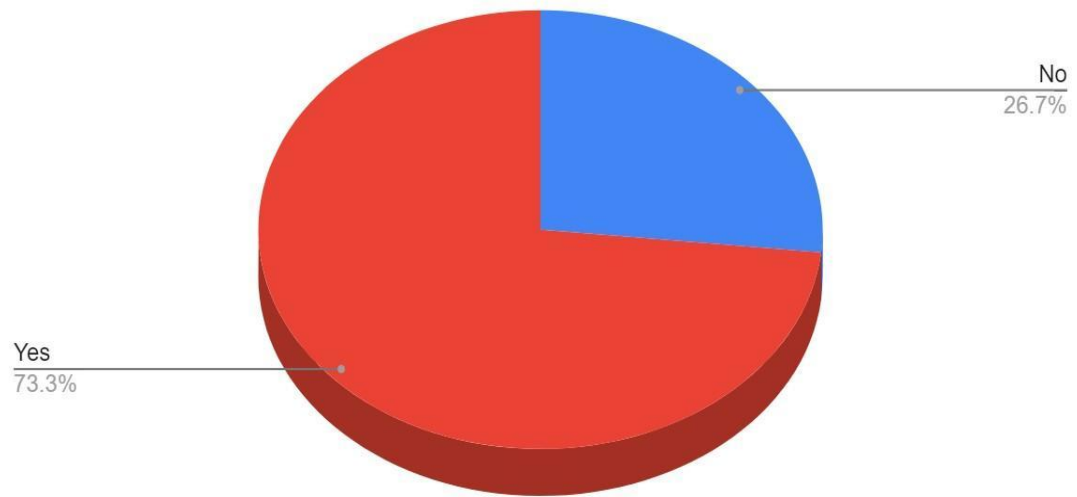
The above figure shows the number of people aware about consideration given for maternal health in government hospitals. In the respondents 66.7% are aware about consideration for maternal health and 33.3% are not aware about consideration given for maternal health in government hospitals. Thus, the majority of them are aware about consideration given for maternal health in government hospitals.

FIGURE 4.2.11 FACED PROBLEM FROM STRANGERS DURING PREGNANCY



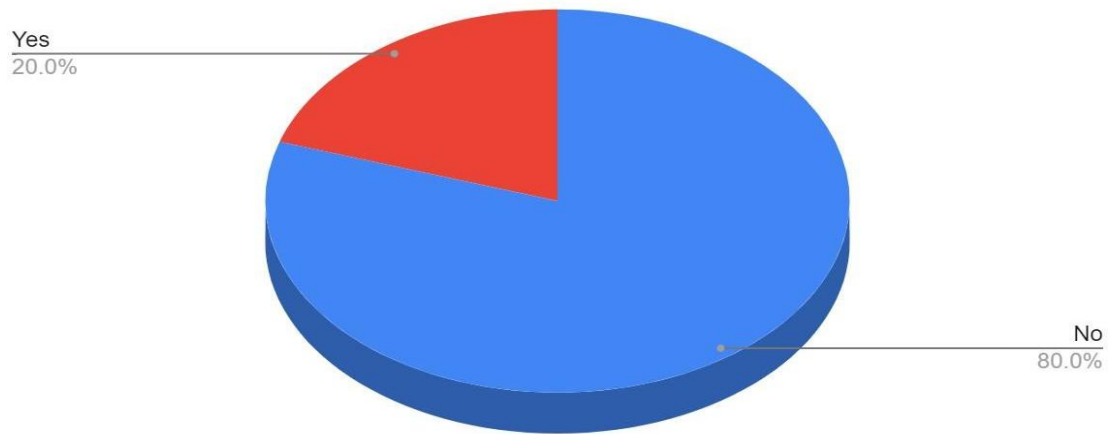
The above figure shows the number of women faced problems from strangers during pregnancy. Out of the respondents 80% of them have not faced any problems but 20% of them have faced problems during pregnancy. Thus, the majority of them do not face any problems from strangers during pregnancy.

FIGURE 4.2.12 NUTRITION DURING PREGNANCY



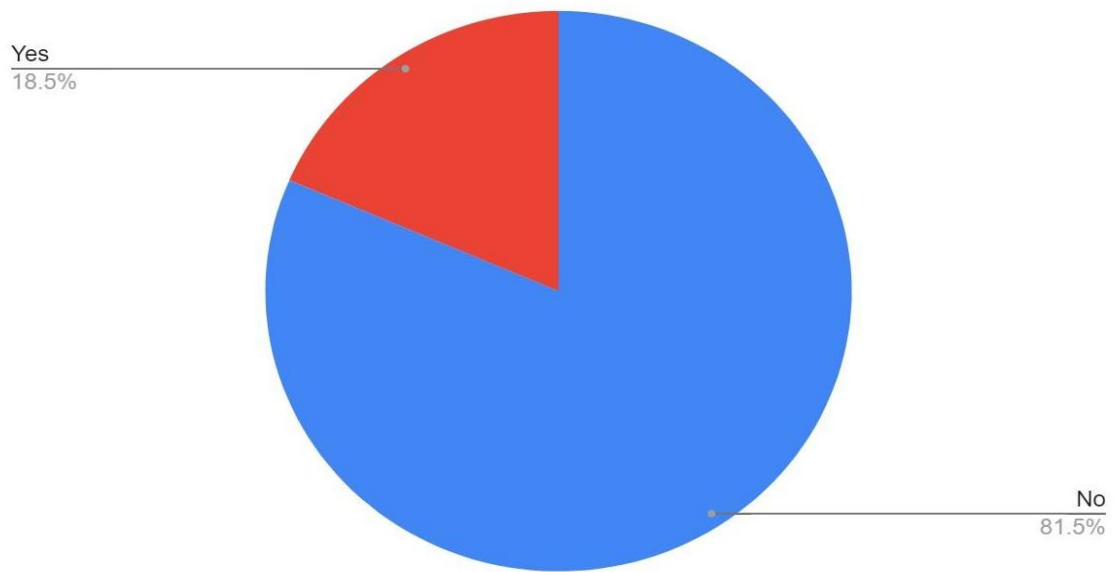
The above figure shows the number of women who are provided with nutrition during pregnancy. Out of the respondents 73% are provided with nutrition during pregnancy and 26.7% of them are not provided with nutrition during pregnancy. Thus ,Majority of them are provided with nutrition during pregnancy.

FIGURE 4.2.13 AWARENESS ABOUT J.S.Y



The above figure shows the number of people who are aware of J.S.Y. Out of the respondents 80% are not aware, but 20% are aware about J.S.Y. Majority of them are not aware about J.S.Y.

FIGURE 4.2.14 AWARENESS ABOUT P.M.M.V.Y



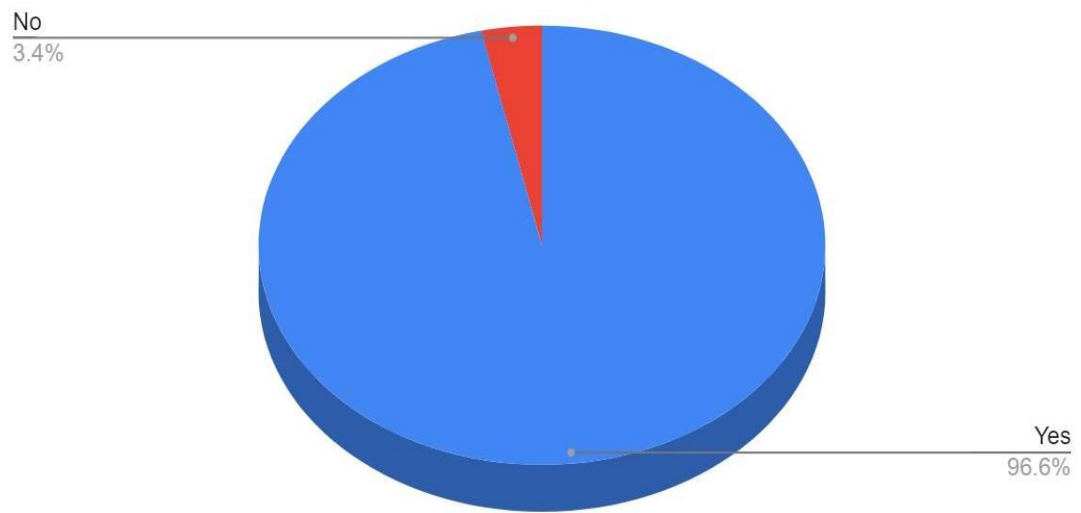
The above figure shows a number of people are aware about P.M.M.V. P. In respondents around 81.5% are not aware, but 18.5% are aware about P.M.M.V. P. Thus, the majority of them are not aware about P.M.M.V. P.

TABLE 4.2.4 ATTENDED AWARENESS CLASS REGARDING MATERNAL CARE

awareness class regarding maternal care	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	40%
No	20	60%
Total	30	100%

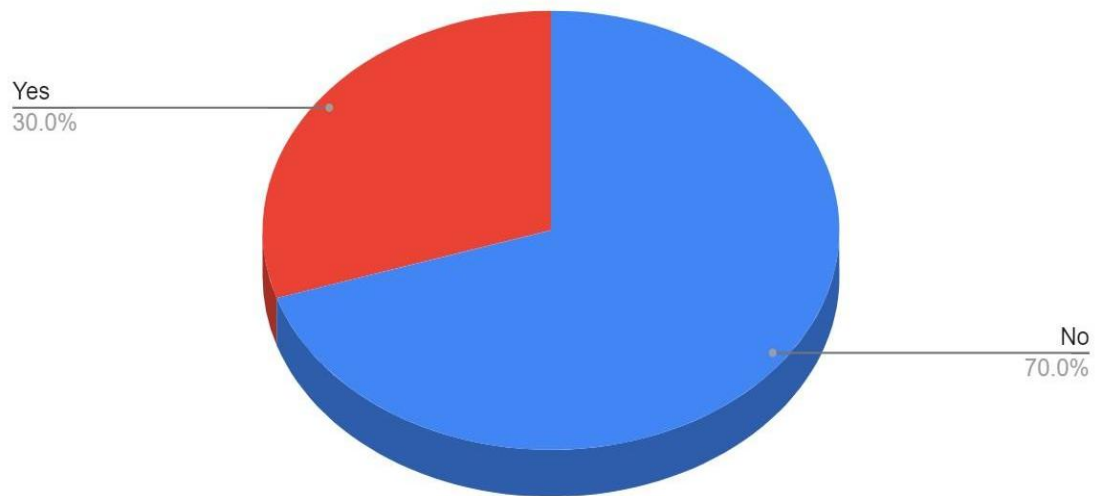
The above figure shows the number of pregnant women who attended awareness classes regarding maternal care. Of the respondents, 60% of them did not attend an awareness class but 40% of them attended an awareness class regarding maternal care. Majority of them have not awareness classes regarding maternal care.

FIGURE 4.2.15 ATTENDED GRAM SABHA



The above figure shows the number of people who attended the grama Sabha. Out of respondents 96.6% of them attended the grama Sabha but 3.4% of them did not attend the grama Sabha. Thus, the majority of them are in the grama Sabha.

FIGURE 4.2.16 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES RECEIVED FROM PANCHAYATH



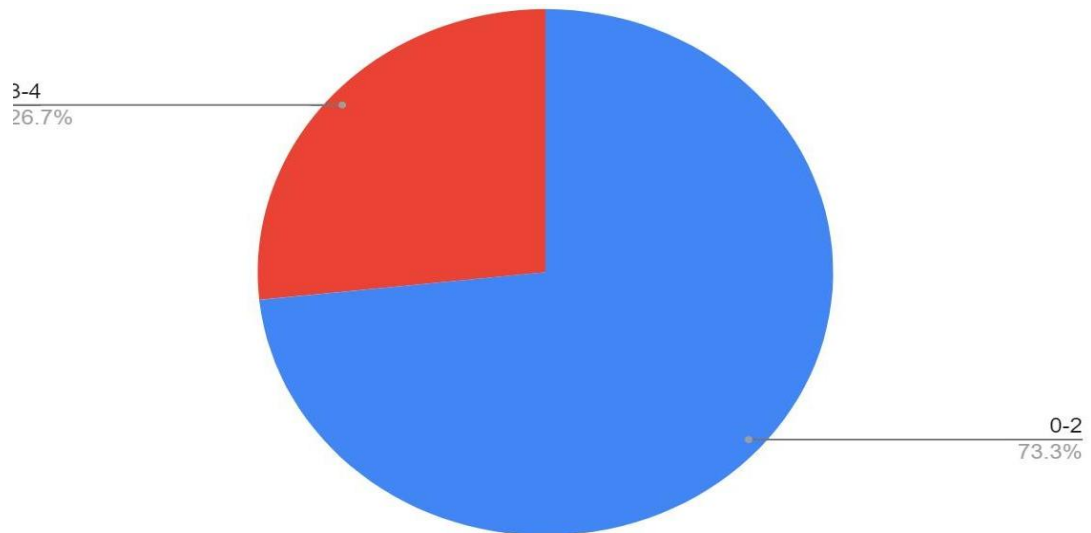
The above figure shows services received from panchayat during maternal care. Out of the respondents 70% of them have not received any services from the panchayat but 30% of them have received several services from the panchayat during maternal care. Majority of them have not received any maternal health care services from the panchayat.

TABLE 4 .2.5 RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES DURING PREGNANCY

Religious ceremonies during pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	3.3%
No	28	96.7%
Total	30	100%

The above figure shows the respondents who had religious ceremonies during pregnancy. Tribal community is known for their peculiar religious ceremonies. But the majority of the respondents 96.7 % have not had any religious ceremonies during the pregnancy.

FIGURE 4.2.17 FAMILY MEMBERS WITH AT LEAST ELEMENTARY EDUCATION



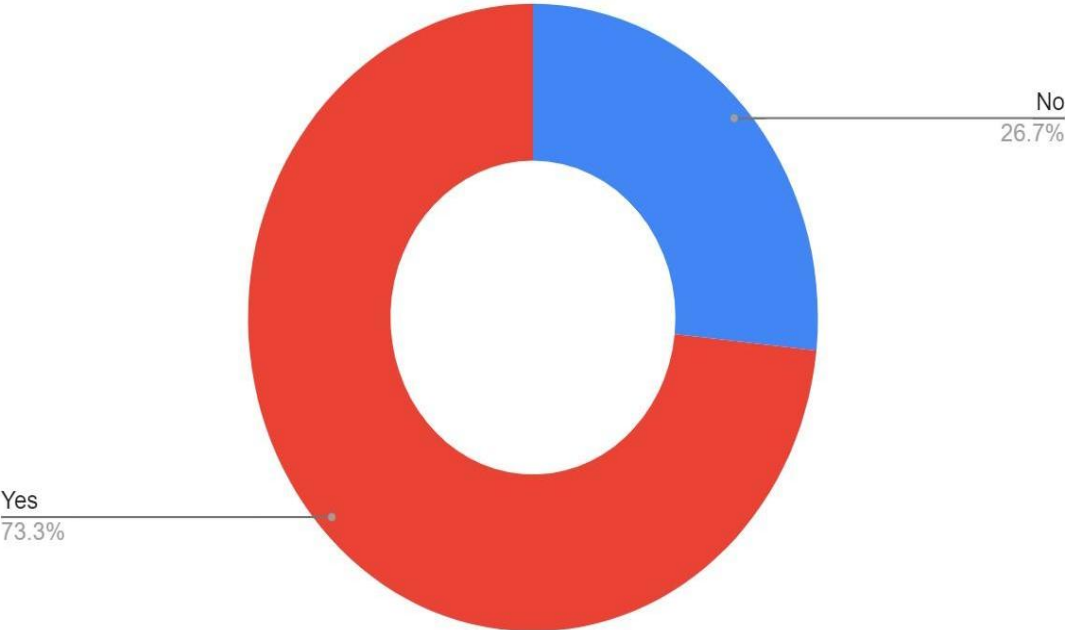
The above figure shows the amount of respondents whose family members have at least elementary education. 73.3% of the respondents have only education till 2nd grade and 26.7% have education till 4th grade.

TABLE 4.2.6 FORCED TO DO ANY KIND OF HEAVY WORKS DURING PREGNANCY

	Frequency	Percent
Forced to do any kind of heavy works during pregnancy		
Yes	3	13.3%
No	27	86.7%
Total	30	100%

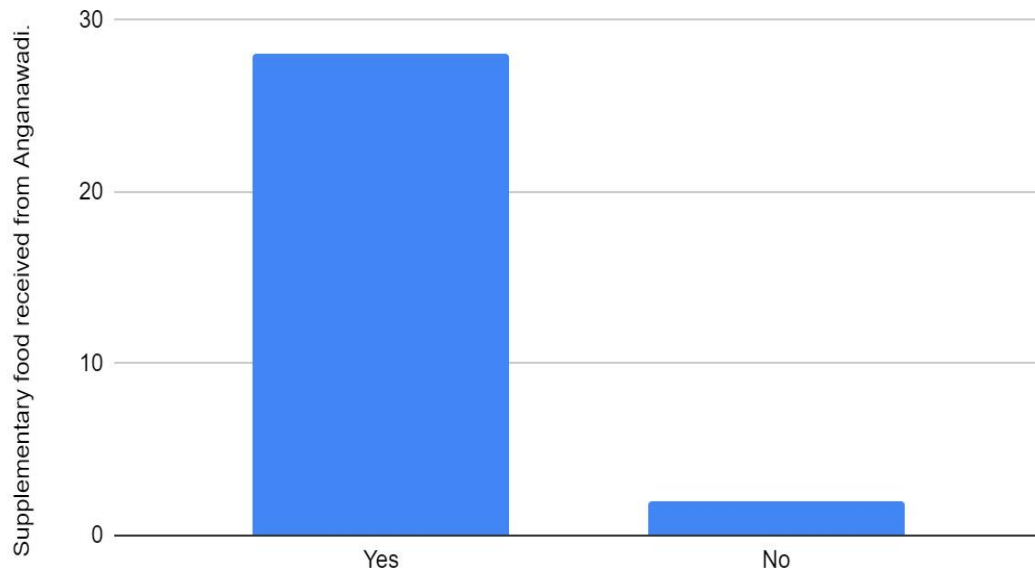
The above figure shows the rate of respondents who are forced to do heavy work during pregnancy. Out of respondents 86.7% are not forced to do heavy works but 13.3 % are forced to do heavy works during pregnancy. Most of them are not forced to do heavy work during pregnancy.

FIGURE 4.2.18 HELP FROM FAMILY TO NURTURE THE CHILD



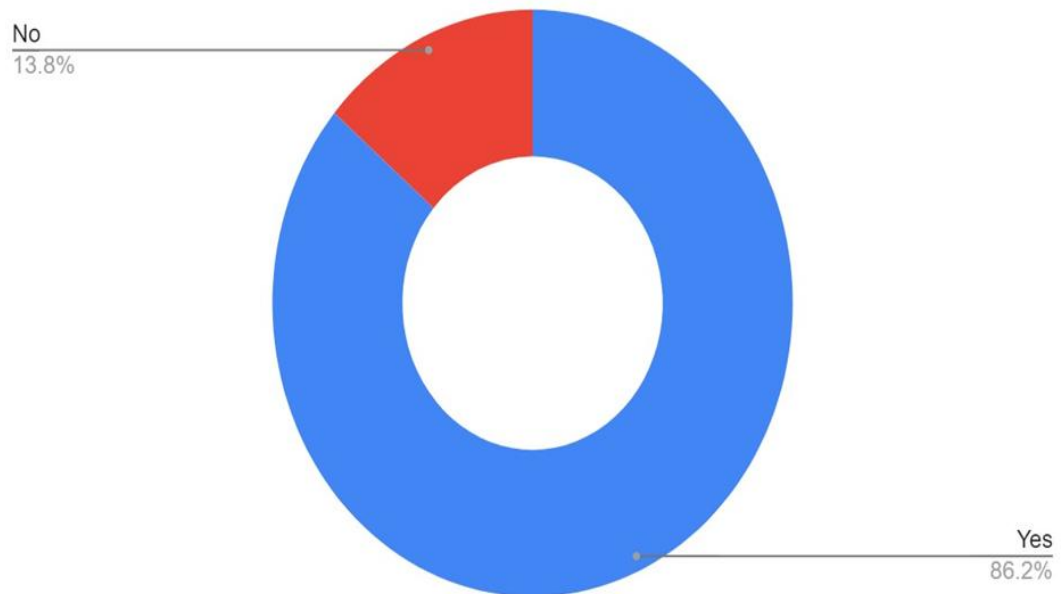
The above diagram shows details of families that provide help for nurturing the child. Out of the respondents 73.3% families provide help for nurturing the child but 26.7% do not provide any help for nurturing the child. Majority of them are getting support from their families.

FIGURE 4.2.19 SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD RECEIVED FROM ANGANAVADI



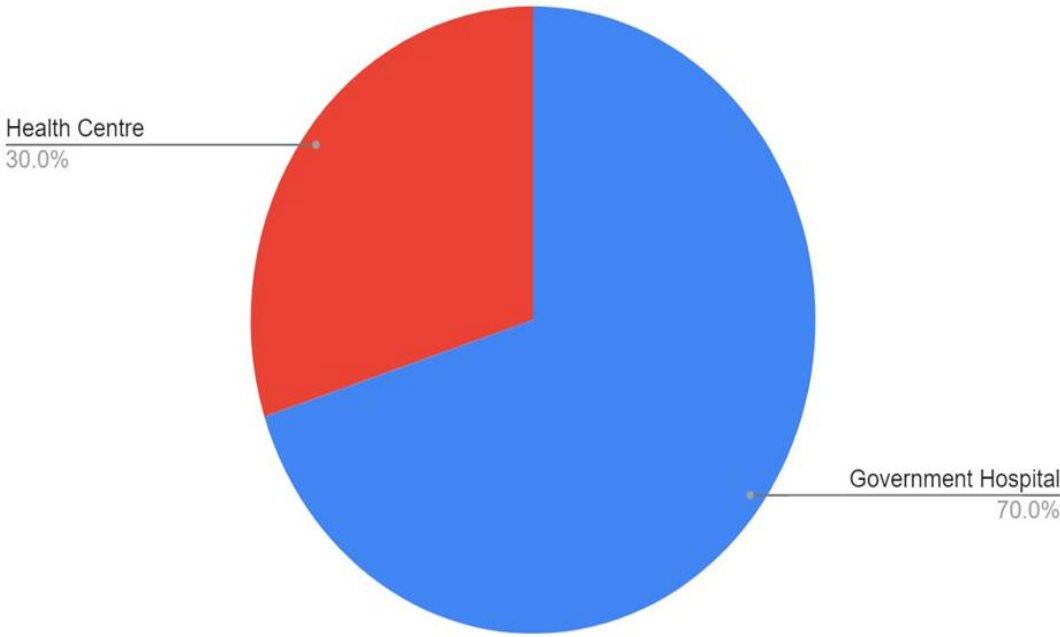
The above figure shows the amount of respondents who have received supplementary form Anganwadi. 99.9% of the respondents have received this benefit. The remaining 0.1% have not received this benefit.

FIGURE 4.2.20 SATISFACTION OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND POLICY PROVIDING BY GOVERNMENT



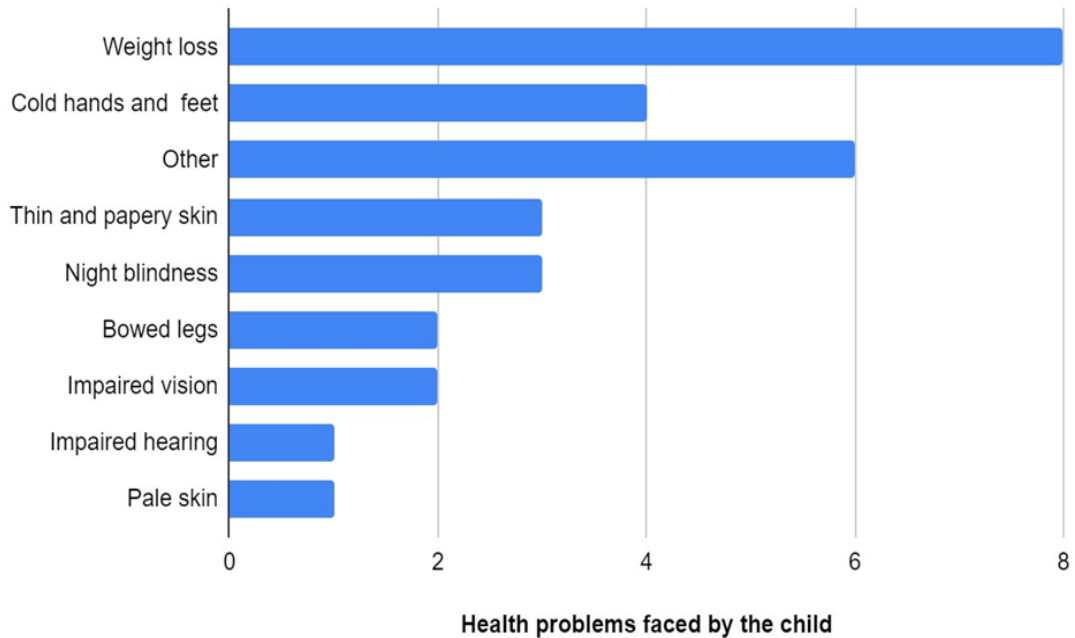
The above graph shows the satisfaction rate of respondents on policies provided by the government. 86.2% of the respondents are satisfied with the services provided by the government but 13.8% of the respondents aren't satisfied with the support given by the government. Thus, the majority of the respondents are satisfied.

FIGURE 4.2.21 CONSULTING PLACES WHEN CHILD IS SUFFERING FROM ILLNESS



The above figure shows the health care institutions that the respondents consult when the child is unwell. 70.0% of the respondents consults Government Hospital and the remaining 30.0% of the respondents consults in the Health Centre.

FIGURE 4.2.22 HEALTH PROBLEM FACED BY CHILD



The above figure shows the different health problems faced by the children of the respondents. Majority of the children faced weight loss. There were also children who faced cold hands and feet, thin and papery skin, night blindness, bowed legs, impaired vision, impaired hearing, pale skin and other common diseases such as fever, flu etc.

4.3 CONCLUSION

In this chapter the analysis and interpretation of the data collected on each question is done. The questions are interpreted with the help of both tables and graphs. The data collected from 30 samples of respondents are analysed and interpreted using tables and figures.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The main goals of a research are to inform action, gather evidence for theories and to contribute to developing knowledge in a field of study. This study aims at identifying the effectiveness of maternal health care services given by the government to paniya tribal women. Findings emerge from the qualitative and quantitative analyses. Findings are typically divided into sections by technical area, following the outline established in the field guide. The Results (also sometimes called Findings) section in an empirical research paper describes what the researcher found when they analyzed their data. Its primary purpose is to use the data collected to answer the research question(s) posed in the introduction, even if the findings challenge the hypothesis. It Plays an important role in discovering new treatments, and making sure that we use existing treatments in the best possible ways.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The study showed that most of the pregnant women were above twenty five years of age.
- The study helped to understand that a Paniya family consists of three to four children mostly.
- The study also helped to understand the common family structure of Paniya tribal community, i.e.; grandfather, grandmother, father, mother and children.
- The researcher understood that the Paniya pregnant women have been getting proper maternal services from Asha workers, Anganavaadi workers and government hospitals.
- Majority of the respondents were aware about safety measures while pregnant.
- The research study helped to understand that pregnant women of Paniya community receive supplementary food, visits from the Asha worker and so on....
- The study helps to understand awareness regarding pregnancy is provided by the government

- The study has shown that the tribal community has the least amount of infant mortality.
- The study also enquired about the financial background and found out that majority of the respondents has bank account
- Throughout the study, the researcher found out that the Paniya community gives more importance to health especially for children.
- The study found out that during pregnancy time there are some kinds of difficulties to get into the hospitals and access to transportation facilities.
- The study understood the paniyacomunity to depend more on government hospitals during pregnancy.
- The study has realised the majority of them do not face any problems from strangers during pregnancy.
- Financial support and sponsorship provided by government and non-government organisations.
- The study identifies the majority of them are not aware about government different care services they are not aware of in JSY and PMMVY.
- All the 100 tribal hamlets conduct a cleaning campaign by the initiative of Asha workers, community and the NLH teachers
- Research finds 100 days Programme, financed by the ST department, being implemented in 100 Paniya colonies of Wayanad, Kannur, Malappuram and Kozhikode.
- In most instances children refuse to consume nutritious food and grains distributed via Anganwadis and opt to follow the diet of elders.
- The Paniya community faced different health problems.Majority of the children faced weight loss and there were also children who faced cold hands and feet , thin and papery skin, night blindness , bowed legs impaired hearing, pale skin impaired vision and others children common affect disease such as fever, vomiting, scabies, diarrhoea, anaemia etc..

5.3LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experience in doing research.
- Researchers faced trouble communicating with them in their language.
- Lack of time.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

- There must be further research conducted to assess the impact of maternal health care services among the Paniya community women.
- Interventions in the maternal health care sector must be done after gaining the trust of the tribes.
- There must be integrated efforts by the Scheduled tribes development department, Department of Health to develop integrated child development and maternal health care schemes.
- There must be campaigns by the government and local NGOs to improve the knowledge of maternal health care services among the Paniya community women.
- There must be regular audits and checks to ensure the distribution of maternal health care development funds by the authorities.
- ASHA workers and Anganawadi teachers must be given training for emergency interventions and measures to be taken to ensure maternal health of the paniya community women.

5.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the major findings of the research and the limitations and suggestions of the study. In this study researchers made an attempt to understand the awareness and effectiveness of Paniya community women of maternal health care and welfare schemes. From this study researchers found that there is a direct relationship between the awareness level and maternal role performance, government care services and policies among paniya tribal community women. The researcher got a clear idea about the awareness the respondents are having and what more they need to ensure better health of the mother and child before and after the pregnancy

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abhishek Singh.(2012). Socio-Economic Inequalities in the Use of Postnatal Care in India.
Url:<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3356397/>.
- Jinu Annie Jose, Sonali Sarkar, [...], and SitanshuSekharKar(2014). Utilization of maternal health-care services by tribal women in Kerala
Url:<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3961920/>.
- Sanjeev K. Gupta, Dinesh K. Pal, [...], and ChandrakantLahariya (2012). Impact of Janani Suraksha Yojana on Institutional Delivery Rate and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality: An Observational Study in India
Url:<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3763618/>.
- Merlin Mathew , K. B. Umesh(2019). Tribal Livelihood in Wayanad, Kerala; Changing Patterns.
Url:<https://knrajlibrary.wordpress.com/2019/12/18/tribal-livelihood-in-wayanad-kerala-changing-patterns/>.
- IoanaVlad , VP Paily(2016) Improving quality for maternal care – case study from Kerala IndiaUrl:<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4926753/>
- ArtiKumari (2022) Tribal women and Maternal health health
Url/<https://www.rawatbooks.com/aanthropology/>
- KNavaneethama (2002) Utilization of maternal health care services in Southern India
Url/<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277953601003136>
- Ranjita Biswas (2003) maternal health Care in India Reveals Gaps Between Urban and Rural, Rich and Poor
Url/<https://www.prb.org/resources/maternal-care-in-india-reveals-gaps-between-urban-and-rural-rich-and-poor/>
- Muthusamy Santhosh Kumara (2015)
Confidential review of maternal deaths in a South Indian state: current status and the way url/ url/forward<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/26410397.2021.2009657>
- Reena Shah, DanièleBélanger(2011)

Canadian Studies in Population [ARCHIVES] 38 (1-2), 83-98, 2011•
Socioeconomic correlates of utilization of maternal health services by tribal
women in Indiahttps://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=maternal+health+care+services+tribal+women+&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1669620207807&u=%23p%3DtpsFwdkmhsUJ

QUESTIONNAIRE

**THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE RESPONDENTS WILL BE KEPT
CONFIDENTIAL IT WILL BE USED ONLY FOR ACADEMIC
PURPOSE**

TOPIC:

**A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE
SERVICES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PANIYA TRIBAL
WOMEN IN NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYTH**

1. Name of the respondent:
2. Name of the husband:
3. Occupational:
4. Ward name and ward number:
5. Age:
 - (a) <20
 - (b) 20-25
 - (c) >25
6. Ashaworker name:
7. Number of individuals in family
 - (a) 0-2
 - (b) 2-4
 - (c) 4-6
 - (d) 6-8
8. Number of children:
 - (a) 0-2
 - (b) 3-4
 - (c) 5-6

9. Are you receiving proper maternal care services, if yes from whom?
- (a) Hospital
- (b) Asha worker
- (c) Anganwadi worker
- (d) All
- (e) None
10. Do you know about the safety measures when you are pregnant?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
11. Are aware about the facilities providing by the government during pregnancy?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
12. Are you aware about the different care services and policies offered by government?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
13. Is infant mortality reported here?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
14. Do you have bank account?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
15. How important is your child health?
- (a) High
- (b) Low
- (c) Average

16. Do you faced any difficulties to get hospital facilities on proper time?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
17. Do you face any rude and unfriendly behaviour from staff in government hospitals?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
18. Are you aware about the consideration getting from government hospitals for maternal health?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
19. Do you face any problem from strangers during pregnancy ?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
20. Are you getting essential nutrition during pregnancy period?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
21. Are you aware about J.S.Y?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
22. Are you aware about P.M.M.V.Y?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
23. Have you attended awareness class regarding maternal care?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No
24. Do you attended gramasabha?
- (a) Yes
- (b) No

25. Does any activities provided from panchayat behalf of maternal health care services?

(a) Yes

(b) No

26. Is there any religious ceremony during pregnancy?

(a) Yes

(b) No

27. How many members have basic level education in your family?

(a) Yes

(b) No

28. Are you forced to do any kind of heavy works during pregnancy?

(a) Yes

(b) No

29. Do you get proper assistance from the family to nurture the child?

(a) Yes

(b) No

30. Are you getting supplementary food from anganwadi to your child?

(a) Yes

(b) No

31. Are you satisfied with the maternal health care services and policies providing by government?

(a) Yes

(b) No

32. Where you consult when your child is suffering from illness?

(a) Government hospital

(b) Private hospital

(c) Health centre

(d) traditional medicine

33. Does your child have any of the following health problems?

- (a) Weight loss
- (b) Clack of appetite
- (c) Cold hands and feet
- (d) Impaired vision
- (e) Impaired hearing
- (f) Night blindness
- (g) Bowed legs
- (h) thin and papery skin
- (i) mental retardation
- (j) pale skin
- (k) other

34. which is the common disease affect your child?

- (a) Fever
- (b) Diarrhoea
- (c) Anaemia
- (d) Scabies
- (e) Vomiting

**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF
MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN**



ANN MARY JOSEPH

DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE

ANGADIKADAVU

KANNUR 670706

2020 – 2023

**A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF
MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE KANNUR UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

BY

ANN MARY JOSEPH

Register Number. DB20BSWR019

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF
MRS. AISWARYA THOMAS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY,
KANNUR – 670706**

NOVEMBER 2022

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN**, is a bona fide record of work done by **ANN MARY JOSEPH** under the guidance of **Mrs. AISWARYA THOMAS** , in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of social work during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department Of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to the Kannur University.

Fr. SOJAN PANANCHICKAL, (SDB)

Head, Department of Social Work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
DON BOSCO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE
ANGADIKADAVU
KANNUR



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN** submitted by **Ms. ANNMARYJOSEPH** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide record of work done under my guidance and supervision during the period of her study (2020-2023) in the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur, affiliated to The Kannur University.

AISWARYA THOMAS

Assistant Professor and Research Guide

Department of Social work

Don Bosco Arts & Science College

DECLARATION

I, Ann Mary Joseph, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, **IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN**, submitted to the Kannur university, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, is a bona fide work done by me under the guidance of **Mrs. AISWARYA THOMAS**, Assistant professor, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College. Angadikadavu. This work has not been placed by anybody in the university for the Award of any diploma

ANGADIKADAVU

ANN MARY JOSEPH

30 NOVEMBER 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped and supported me to complete the dissertation. First and foremost, I thank God Almighty who strengthened me at every moment and through whom I do everything.

I would like to extend my sincere words of gratitude to Fr. Dr. Francis Karackat (Principal, Don Bosco Arts and Science College). Fr. Sojan Pananchickal (Head, Department of Social Work), and Mrs. Aiswarya Thomas my faculty supervisor. whose assistance, guidance and inspiration helped me to complete this study.

I thank all other faculty members of the department and the library staff for their immense help and assistance throughout the work of the dissertation.

On this occasion I thank all the respondents for their cooperation and availability.

I also wish to express sincere thanks to my parents and friends who have always supported and encouraged me to finish the research work successfully.

ANN MARY JOSEPH

ABSTRACT

Now, to bring women on equal footing with men, Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led NDA government has decided to raise the legal age of marriage of women to 21 from 18 years. According to PM Modi, increasing the legal age of marriage will empower girls and will help in building their careers. The study focuses on the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. The legal age of marriage for women is 21. The impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women would be that fewer women would be married at a young age. This would likely lead to fewer teenage pregnancies and a decrease in the number of child marriages. It could also lead to an increase in the age at which women have their first child, which could have positive health outcomes for both mother and child. The research mainly concentrates on the geographical area of manathavady municipality. The responded of the study were 30 women. Questionnaire method was used for the data collection.

CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.2 TITLE OF STUDY	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	2
1.5 CHAPTERIZATION	3
1.6 CONCLUSION	4
CHAPTER 2	5
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 INTRODUCTION	6
2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.3 CONCLUSION	9
CHAPTER 3	10
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	10
3.1 INTRODUCTION	11
3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS	11
3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION	11
3.2.1.1 Legal age	11
3.2.1.2 Marriage	11

3.2.1.3 Women	11
3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	11
3.2.2.1 Legal age	11
3.2.2.2 Marriage	11
3.2.2.3 Women	11
3.3 VARIABLES	11
3.3.1 Independent Variable	12
3.3.2 Dependent Variable	12
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN	12
3.5 PILOT STUDY	12
3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY	12
3.7 SAMPLING	12
3.8 SOURCES OF DATA	12
3.8.1 Primary Data	13
3.8.2 Secondary Data	13
3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.10 PRETEST	13
3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	13
3.12 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	13
CHAPTER 4	14
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	14
4.1 INTRODUCTION	15
4.2 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16
4.3 CONCLUSION	47
CHAPTER 5	48
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	48
5.1 INTRODUCTION	49
5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS	49
5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	50

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	50
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	51
5.6 CONCLUSION	51
BIBLIOGRAPHY	52
APPENDIX	53

LIST OF FIGURES

Sl.NO	Title	PageNO
01	Education importance	16
02	Increasing marital age leads to have a matured relationship	17
03	Early marriage creates mental pressure	18
04	Increasing marital age helps to prepare mentally and physically for marriage	19
05	Increasing marital age creates drastic changes	20
06	Increasing marital age widens career opportunities	21
07	Educated women are favoured when it comes to marriage proposals	22
08	Education helps to create one's own identity	23
09	Education changes women's perspective towards the world	24
10	Marriage changes the living conditions of women	25
11	Financial security of married women plays an important role after marriage	26
12	Education prevents dowry system	27
13	Raising the legal marriage for women helps to acquire more education	28
14	Early marriage leads to unwanted\accidental pregnancies	39
15	Raising the legal age for marriage helps to become more determined about life	30
16	Raising the legal age for women reduce domestic violence	31
17	Raising the legal age of marriage affects a man life	32
18	Education is the reason for raising the legal age for women	33
19	Getting married at early age without education leads to depression	34
20	Increasing in marriage age will empower women	35
21	Constraints faced due to the increase in the legal age of marriage	36
22	Increase in financial independence due to raising the legal age	37
23	Decrease infant mortality due to increase in the legal age of marriage	38

24	Early marriage becomes in obstacles to dreams and goals	39
25	Mental maturity is important for getting married	40
26	Financial dependency due to early marriage	41
27	Early marriage increase the capability to marriage a family	42
28	An increase in legal age result in a harmonious marital life	43
29	An increase in legal age helps people adapt to new life situation	44
30	Increasing the legal age make women more capable of taking responsibilities	45
31	An increase in the legal age helps improve decision making	46
32	Maturity influence a person ability to truly commit to a relationship	47

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The recent amendment regarding the legal age of marriage for women by the Lok Sabha can become a telling factor in the future of women empowerment. Factors like financial freedom and equality in decision-making in a women's life will be affected by this amendment. This also gives women to go forward with their studies and career and achieve their dreams and aspirations without being forced to marry at a young age.

1.2 TITLE OF THE STUDY

Impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 General objectives

To study the impact of raising the legal age for marriage of unmarried women.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To analyse the educational benefit attained by the girls through raising the age of marriage.
- To understand the raising the age of marriage may increase mental maturity of girls
- To find out the possibilities of financial security attainment by raising the age of marriage

1.4 RATIONAL/ SIGNIFICANCE/ RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

As the study is about impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. In age of 18 every Indian girls completed his 12th Class and in age of 21 Every girl completed his Graduations college degree. This is good decision of government. Because of this Rule Every Indian Women easily become Graduate. If anyone Educates One woman it means you can educate one family. Because of This decision Indian economy will also grow. Because of 18 age of marriage many girls after marriage feels different in his

college many dropped his education. 21 age for women marriage is game changing decision for Indian society and Indian economy and also its control of Population. The legislation will help for sure, to an extent, so we should see reduction in early marriages in girls against their will. Families who believe in gender equality already don't force their girls for early marriage against their will. The legislation will help those girls who come from orthodox, uneducated and poor family backgrounds. We have laws against bribery, but still corruption exists, without the laws it would have been complete chaos. So while the legislation may not prevent under 21 age girl marriages in all cases, at least the fear of legal action will stop these orthodox families from forcing their daughters to get married under 21. A truly unbiased society should let the girl decide if she's ready for marriage or not. Whether or not and when and whom to marry is a fundamental right that every individual should be able to exercise.

1.5 CHAPTERIZATION

1.5.1 Chapter 1: introduction

The introduction covers the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women, which is title of the study. It also includes general and specific objectives, the significance and relevance of the study, chapterization and conclusion are added in this chapter.

1.5.2 Chapter 2: Review of literature

The chapter speaks about the review of literature relevant and related studies done on impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. This chapter includes introduction and conclusion.

1.5.3 Chapter 3: Research methodology

This is the important chapter which has lot of information about research problem. It includes introduction, definition of concepts, theoretical meaning and operational definition, variables dependent or independent, research design, universal, unit of the study, sampling designs, exclusion and inclusion criteria, source of data primary or secondary, tools and methods of data collection and the method that is used to data analysis.

1.5.4 Chapter 4: Data analysis and interpretation

The fourth chapter mainly deals with the introduction and the testing of collected data and conclusion

1.5.5 Chapter 5: Finding, suggestion and conclusion

The final chapter is all about the major finding and the implications of the study, imitations of the study, suggestion for further research and conclusion.

1.6 CONCLUSION

The study is mainly focusing towards merits of changing legal age of marriage for women. While increasing the age for marriage, it will help to increase women's participation in higher education and if there were well educated, the level of education in the country will also improve. And it will end up in high increase of women's participation in workforce of the country. And it also will reduce the rate of death during pregnancy.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2. INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a critical and in-depth evaluation of previous researches. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon. It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. A literature review is not simply a chronological catalog of all sources, but an evaluation. It pulls the previous research together, and explains how it connects to the research proposed by the current paper. The main purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the work already done and the knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research. The review of literature provides foundation of knowledge on the topic. The evaluation of various previous studies help to find out gaps in research, conflicts in previous studies, limitations of the studies etc.

The legal age for marriage of women was recently raised to 21 by the Lok Sabha after introducing The Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2022. This amendment addresses a larger area concerned with the gender equality and rights of women. Even now women lag behind men in several parameters of personal and community development and several girls are being married of before the age of 18. The Union Cabinet on Wednesday (December 15) took the decision to raise the legal age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. The legal age of marriage for men is 21 years.

With this decision, the government will be bringing the age of marriage for both men and women at par. The recent pandemic has made the situation worse. This study is an attempt to enquire in detail about the impacts of these amendments in the life of a women.

2.2.1. Trends in child marriage and new evidence on the selective impact of changes in age-at-marriage laws on early marriage

EwaBatyra, Luca Maria Pesando

The study reflects different perspective to explore the trends in child marriage.

They conducted study mainly in 3 countries Africa -Benin, Mauritania, central Asia and South Asia. This study say's different age level for marriage has different outcome. The study teach that effective policies need to be devised to ensure that girls life are ensued,

encouraged and protected after and before marriage. Study includes survey method, data visualization technique. This study provides the information knowledge about the need of effective policies for the development and protected life of married and unmarried women.

2.2.2. Does an Increase in the Legal Age of Marriage for Women Guarantee Equality for Women in India?

JagritiGangopadhyay J.

This article takes about the announcement of current prime minister of India, Narendra Modi about increased legal age of marriage for women from 18-21 yrs. It received mixed reactions from the side of media. One is appreciated it that it provides equal opportunities for women. Whereas second one was criticized it related to how it reduce malnutrition levels. This study seeks to understand the implications of increasing the minimum legal age for women in India.

2.2.3. Child-bride marriage and female welfare

Paola A Suarez

This article is about child-bride marriage the marriage of adolescent girls to adult men- has well known sinful consequences for females in developing countries where such marriage is often practiced. To improve these outcomes, developing-world governments have adopted several policies aimed at raising female marriage age. This paper investigates the effects of these policies for females in developing countries where parents strongly prefer sons to daughters. This study finds that raising female marriage age in such countries may have the unintended consequence of increasing the frequency of female infanticide and sex-selective abortion. Where parents strongly prefer sons to daughters, some parents seek to dispose of their unwanted daughters through child-bride marriage, female infanticide, or sex-selective abortion. By raising the cost of child-bride marriage relative to infanticide or abortion, policies that raise female marriage age induce such parents to substitute the latter disposal methods for the former. This study evaluates one such policy in Haryana, India and find empirical support for this prediction. This analysis suggests that from the perspective of female welfare, child-bride marriage may be a second-best institution, or constrained optimum, in developing countries that exhibit strong son preference.

2.2.4. Raising the Minimum Age of Marriage: Breaking the Golden Birdcage

AkshayaKishor

This article will look into the impact of raising the minimum age of marriage for women and its consequences on the different important factors which are essential for the overall development of a human being, such as education, health, social security and economic stability. It has taken the studies of different highly reliable data, government news sources and research papers. Increasing the minimum age of marriage will lead to the holistic development of a girl child with better chances to pursue higher education, capable of making her own decisions and this also impacts on the population growth. The increase in the minimum age of marriage will provide different opportunities for a young girl to become self-reliant and become a strong pillar of the society to contribute to the development of the nation.

2.2.5. Forced marriage: the risk factors and the effect of raising the minimum age for a sponsor, and of leave to enter the UK as a spouse or fiancé

Marianne Hester, KhatidjaChantler

The research was conducted in the context of debates in the UK and in the European Union about the consequences of increasing the age for a sponsor or spouse or fiancé as a measure to prevent cases of forced marriage. In April 2003 the Immigration Nationality Directorate raised the age at which a person could sponsor a partner to enter the UK for marriage from 16 to 18 years. In December 2004 as part of cross governmental measures to tackle forced marriage the age of spouses seeking entry to the UK was also increased to 18 years. The thought behind this was that it would give extra time for young people to mature which would help them to resist family pressure to marry.

2.2.6 Will you marry me, later? Age-of-marriage laws and child marriage in Mexico

Cristina Bellés-Obrero, María Lombardi

This study examines the impact of raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 years old in Mexico. This study finds a large reduction in the number of registered child

marriages. However, this study finds no effect on school attendance or early fertility rates and provide evidence that this is driven by a substitution of formal marriage for informal unions. This suggests that when informal unions are a viable option for young couples, age-of-marriage reforms are not enough to prevent early unions and their negative consequences.

2.3 CONCLUSION

The review of literature has broadened knowledge regarding the researcher topic. Researcher has gained several aspects of the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. Raising the legal age of marriage for women in India would have a number of positive impacts. For one, it would help to reduce the incidence of child marriage. This, in turn, would lead to improved health and educational outcomes for girls. It would also give girls more time to develop emotionally and mentally, which would enable them to make better decisions about their lives. In addition, raising the legal age of marriage would likely help to reduce the overall rate of poverty in India, as girls who are married later are more likely to complete their education and find well-paying jobs.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research is defined as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge". Research methodology refers to the systematic methods consisting of enunciating the problem, collecting of facts and researching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions towards the concerned problems or in central generalization for same theoretical formulations. Methodology as a system of methods used scientifically for solving research problem. It is applied in the initial stage of research process. It helps to provide detailed plan for researchers on track and also make the process smooth, effective and manageable.

3.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPT

3.2.1 THEORETICAL DEFINITION

3.2.1.1 LEGAL AGE

The age at which a person acquires legally a particular right or obligation.

3.2.1.2 MARRIAGE

The legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship

3.2.1.3 WOMEN

A woman is an adult female human.

3.2.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

3.2.2.1 LEGAL AGE

Age provide by the law for women.

3.2.2.2. MARRIAGE

Marriage is the joining of two individuals into committed partnership.

3.2.2.3. WOMEN

Female adult human.

3.3 VARIABLE

There are two types of variables – independent variable and dependent variable.

3.3.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates or change, and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable.

Impact of raising the legal age is the independent variable of the study

3.3.2 DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment, and is dependent on the independent variable.

Marriage for women is the dependent variable

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. The study was conducted on Manathavady town using stratified sampling method the population were divided into different strata based on the municipality wards. The researcher collected data from thirty unmarried women using self-made questionnaire and describes the findings regarding the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted for knowing the feasibility and scope of the study. It was also helpful in outlining the questionnaire as per the requirements. The researcher conducted a pilot study with ten unmarried women in Manathavady town and verified and understood that the planned methods and techniques were reliable.

3.6 UNIVERSE AND UNIT OF THE STUDY

The universe of the study is Manathavady municipality. The unit selected for the research a unmarried women in the age of 18 to 30.

3.7 SAMPLING

Stratified sampling method is used for data collection in this research. This sampling is used to collect accurate data from a large population area. 6 wards are randomly selected from a municipality of 33 wards and 5 samples are collected from each ward.

3.8 SOURCE OF DATA

The researcher used the both primary and secondary source.

3.8.1 PRIMARY DATA

The researcher collected primary data from the respondents directly through questionnaire.

3.8.2 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was collected from the article, journals, books, and website.

3.9 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher is using self-made questionnaire for the research. The questionnaire prepared on the basis of objective.

3.10 PRETEST

Pretest is the trial test before the research. Through the pre-test we can understand the relevance and reliability of the questions we have prepared. Research can be made more effective through pretest.

3.11 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher use questioning method. Questionnaire. The questions which were prepared and pretested were asked to thirty unmarried women directly and their responses were noted.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher is using micro soft excel for an accurate data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

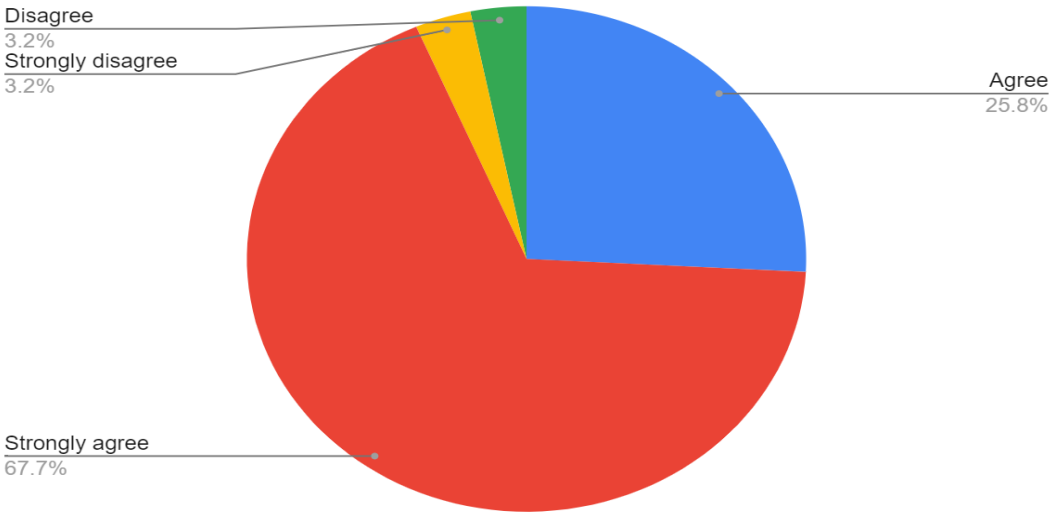
4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. Data analysis is the practice of working with data to glean useful information, which can then be used to make informed decisions. Data interpretation refers to the process of using diverse analytical methods to review data and arrive at relevant conclusions. The interpretation of data helps researchers to Categories, manipulate, and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions. The researcher has collected the data from 30 respondents of manathavady municipality. The study analysis the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women

4.2 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 EDUCATIONS IMPORTANCE

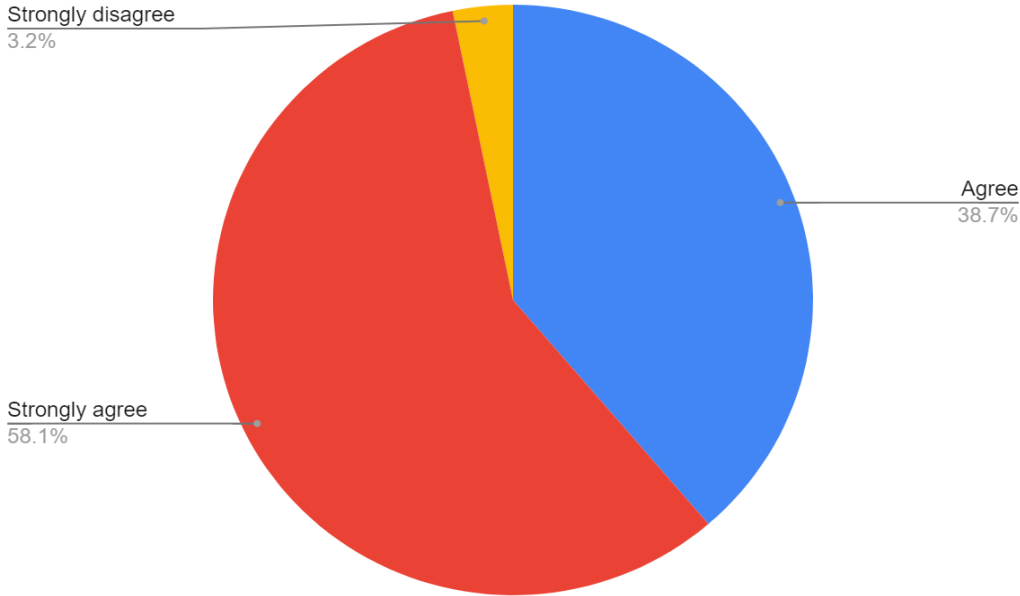
FIGURE1



The above figure shows the response about the importance of education for women. 67.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that education is important for women. 25.8% of the respondents agreed to it and 3.2% disagreed and 3.2% strongly disagreed to the statement. 93.6% of the respondents replied positively to giving education more priority than getting married at a young age. This result shows the change in the social concept about women getting married at a young age. Most part of the selected population showed the improvement in the common idea about the marriage age about the marriage age about women.

4.2.2 INCREASING MARITAL AGE LEADS TO HAVE MATURED RELATIONSHIP

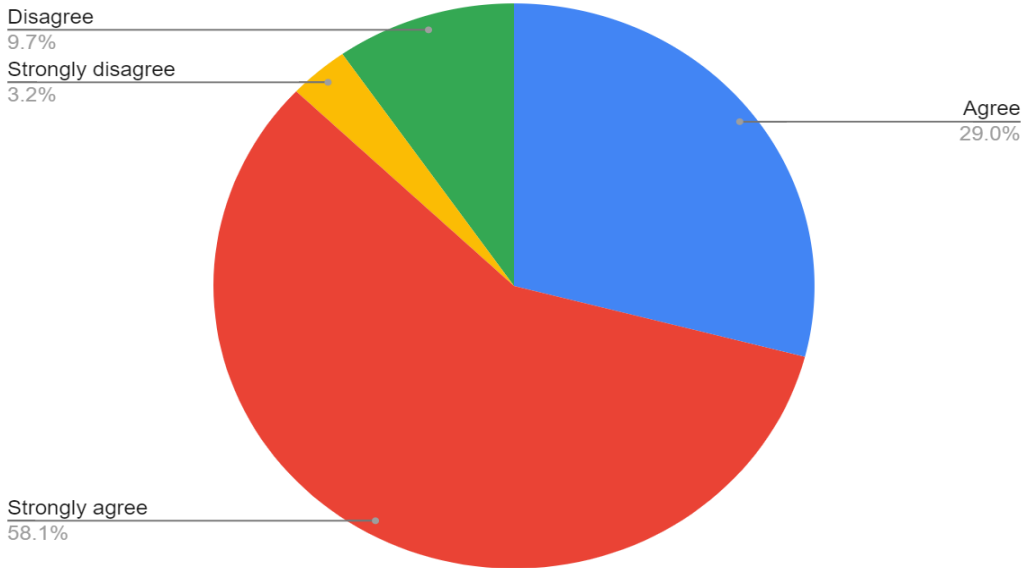
FIGURE 2



The above figure shows the response to whether increasing the marital age leads to having matured relationships. 58.1% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement. 38.7% of the respondents agreed to the statement and the remaining 3.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement.

4.2.3 EARLY MARRIAGE CREATES MENTAL PRESSURE

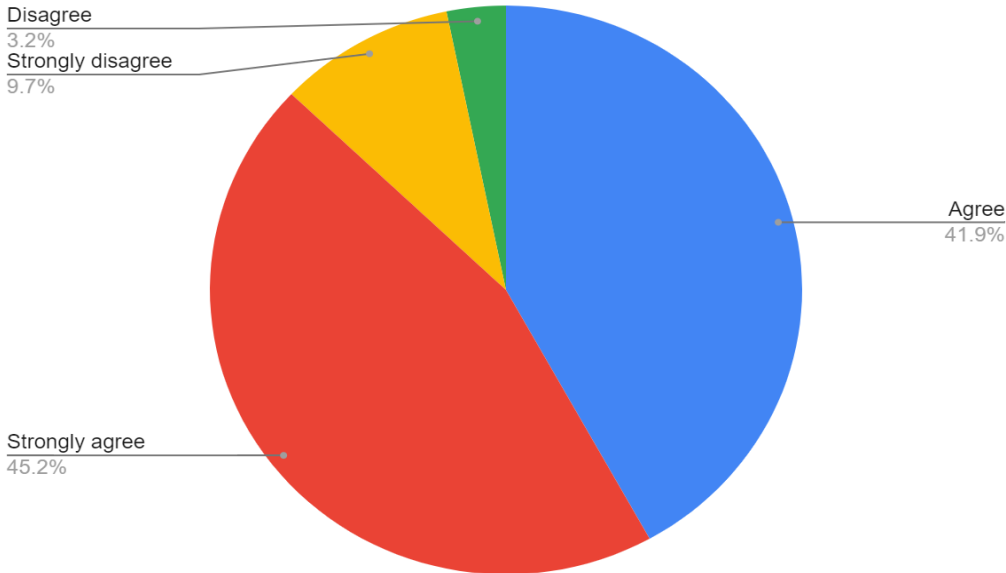
FIGURE 3



Above the figure shows identifies that 58.1% of the respondents strongly agree that early marriage leads to increase in mental pressure, 29.0% of the respondents agree early marriage creates mental pressure and 9.7% of the respondents disagree about mental pressure, 3.2% of them strongly disagree that there won't be any mental pressure due to early marriage. Thus, majority of the respondent strongly agree early marriage lead to mental pressure.

4.2.4 INCREASING MARITAL AGE HELPS TO PREPARE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY FOR MARRIAGE

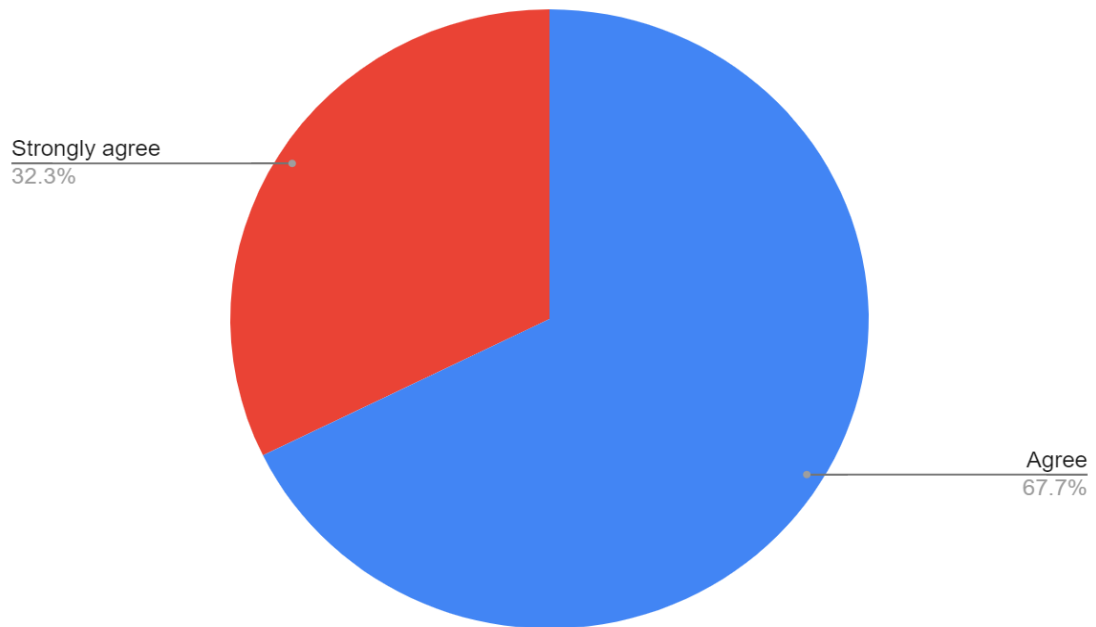
FIGURE 4



Above figure shows the opinion of respondents towards increasing marital age will lead to mentally and physically prepare for marriage. 45.2% of the respondents strongly agree increasing marital age helps to be more physically and mentally matured, 41.9% agree to that statement, 9.7% of the respondent strongly disagree toward the statement and 3.2 % of them disagree towards the statement. Thus, majority of the respondents strongly agree increasing marital age lead to physical and mental maturity.

4.2.5 INCREASING MARITAL AGE CREATES DRASTIC CHANGES

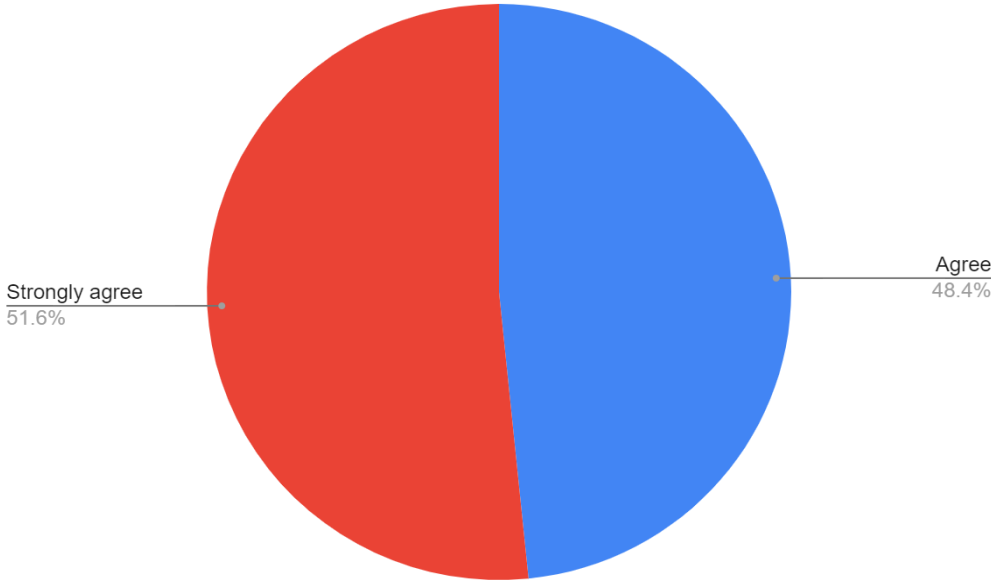
FIGURE 5



The above figure shows that increasing marital age creates drastic change. 67.7% of the respondents agree that increasing marital age lead to drastic change in their life. 32.3% of the respondents strongly agree that increasing marital age lead to drastic change. Thus, full respondents supported that increasing marital age lead to drastic change, those change may be regarding their education.

4.2.6 INCREASING MARITAL AGE WIDENS CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

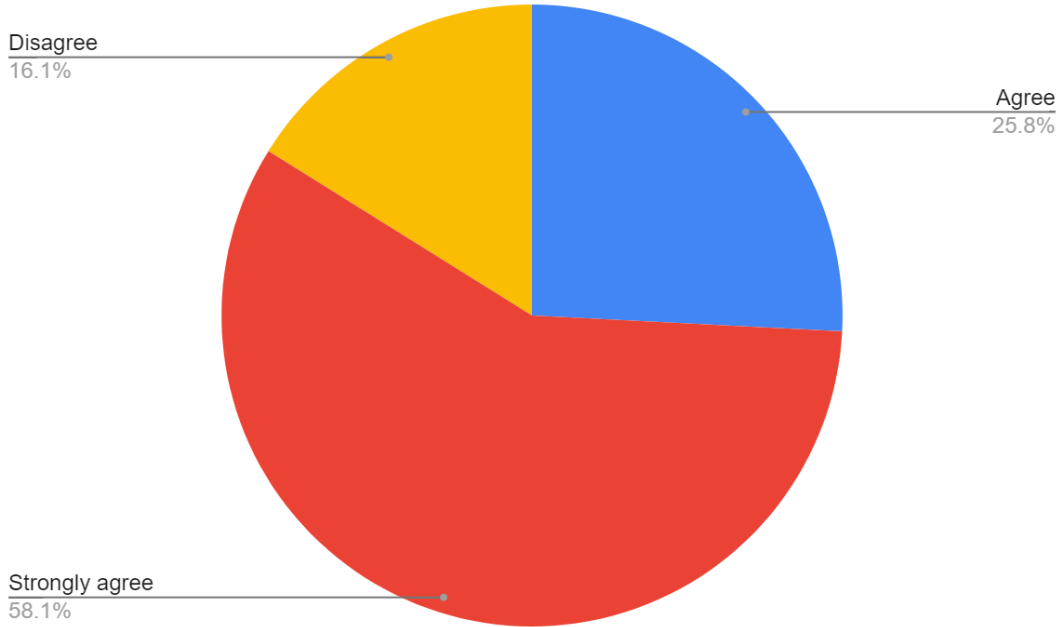
FIGURE 6



The above figure shows that increasing marital age had widen career opportunity. 51.6% of the respondents strongly agree that if the marital age of women increase will help to increase their career opportunity and 48.4% of the respondents agree that career opportunity increase due to the increase of marital age. Thus, all the respondents are supporting career opportunity increase due to the increasing of the marital age.

4.2.7 EDUCATED WOMEN ARE FAVOURED WHEN IT COMES TO MARRIAGE PROPOSALS

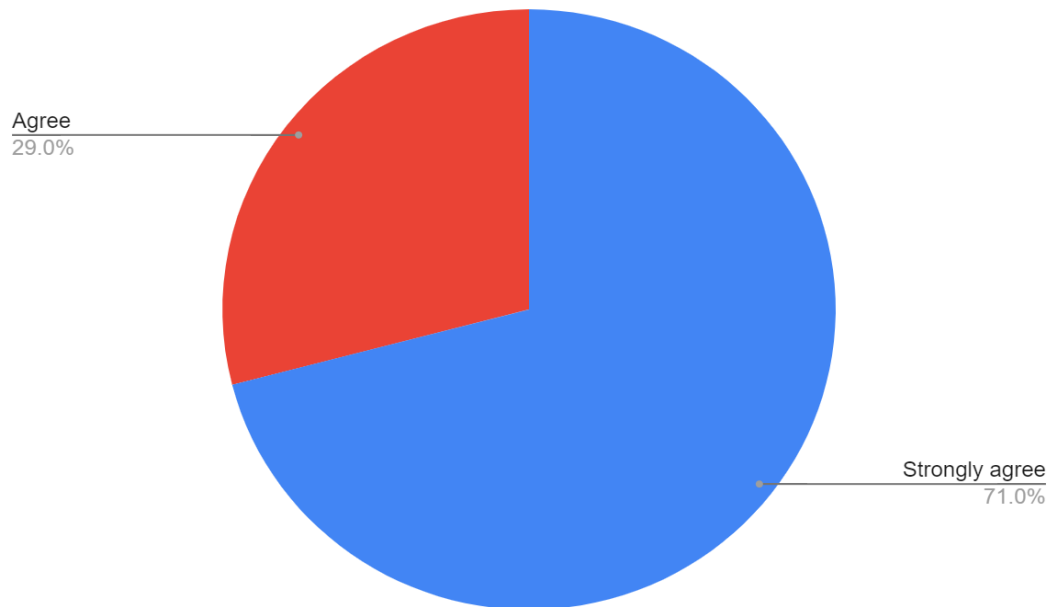
FIGURE7



The above figure shows the opinion of the respondents regarding educated women are giving more priority during marriage alliance. 58.1% of the respondents strongly agree that educated women are giving more priority and 25.8% of them agree that educated women are giving ore priority and 16.1% of the respondents disagree that educated women are not giving priority. Thus, majority of the respondents agree that educated women are given more priority.

4.2.8 EDUCATION HELPS TO CREATE ONE'S OWN IDENTITY

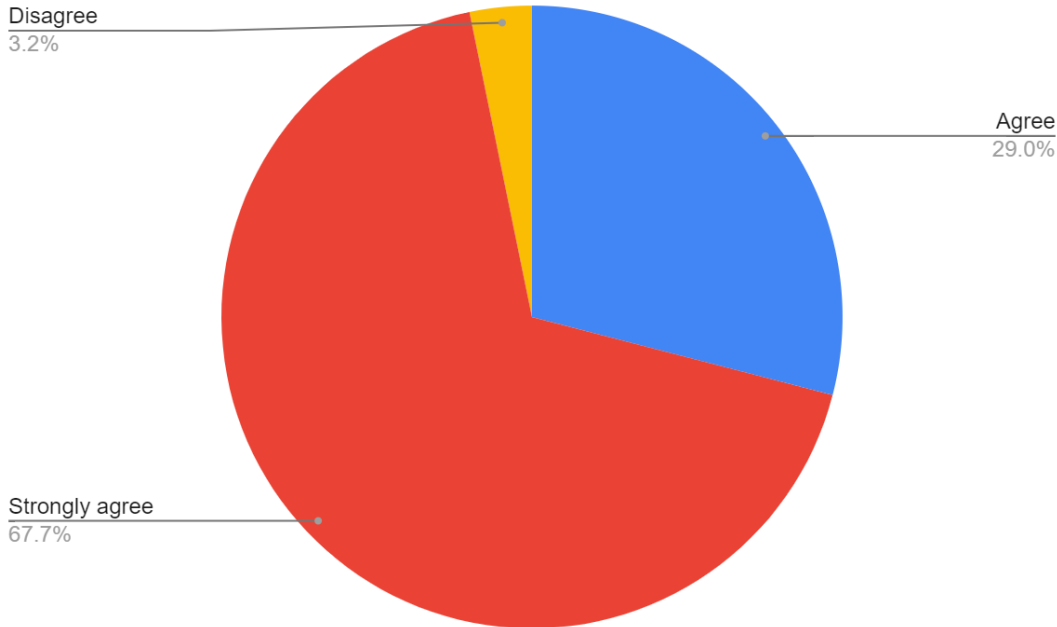
FIGURE 8



The above pie chart shows the opinion of respondents regarding educated women create own identity. Identity of women is always come with men, either it can be from father, husband or son. The only way to create own identity for women is education. 71.0% of the respondents strongly agree education will lead creation of identity, 29.0% of the respondents agree that education will help to crate own identity. Thus, full of the respondent supported that education will lead to create own identity.

4.2.9 EDUCATION CHANGES WOMAN'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE WORLD

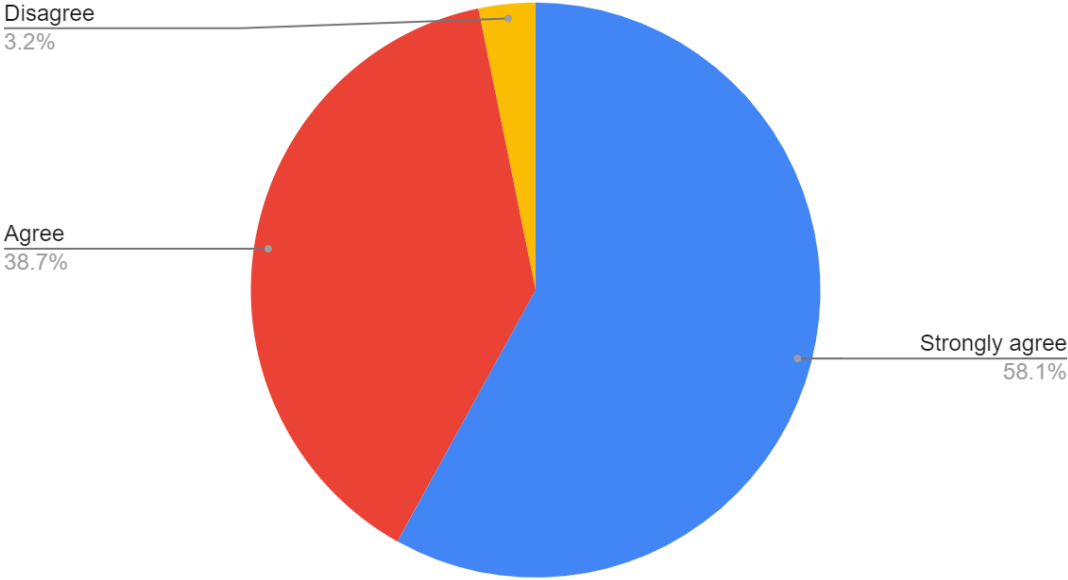
FIGURE 9



The above figure shows the details of respondent regarding education leads to change women's perception towards the world. 67.7% of the respondents strongly agree that education lead to change in perspective of women, 29.0% of them agree to the concept but 3.2% of the respondents disagree towards the concept. Thus, majority of the respondent agree that education lead change in perception of world, they will increase their perception.

4.2.10 MARRIAGE CHANGES THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN

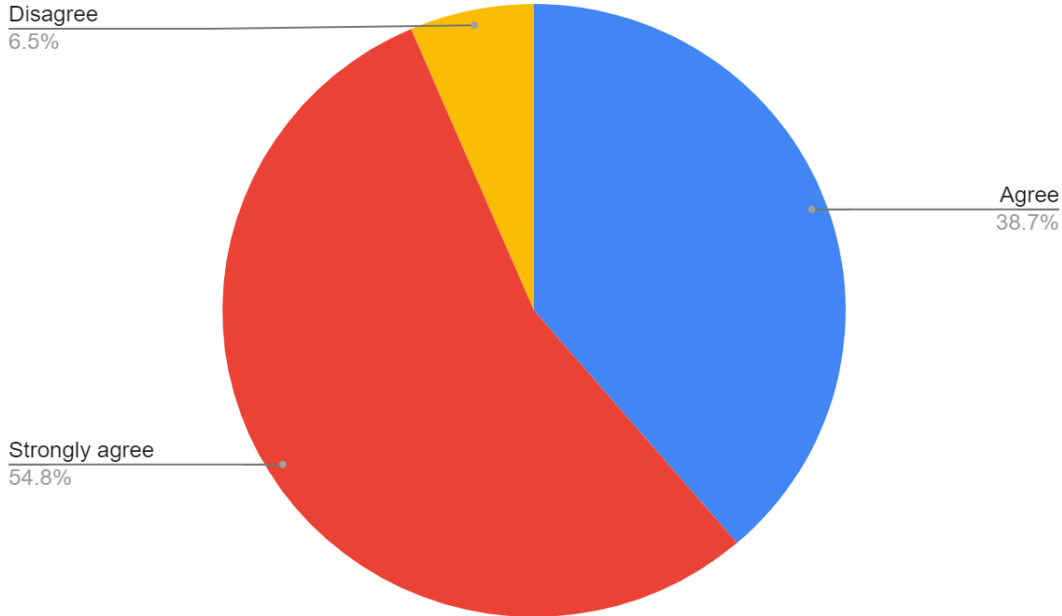
FIGURE 10



The above figure shows the information regarding change in the living condition of women due to marriage. 58.1% of respondents had strongly agreed that there is change occurred in women life after marriage, 38.7% of them agreed to the statement and 3.2% of them disagreed. Thus, majority of the responses were stating yes, which means there is change in living condition of women after marriage.

4.2.11 FINANCIAL SECURITY OF MARRIED WOMEN PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE AFTER MARRIAGE

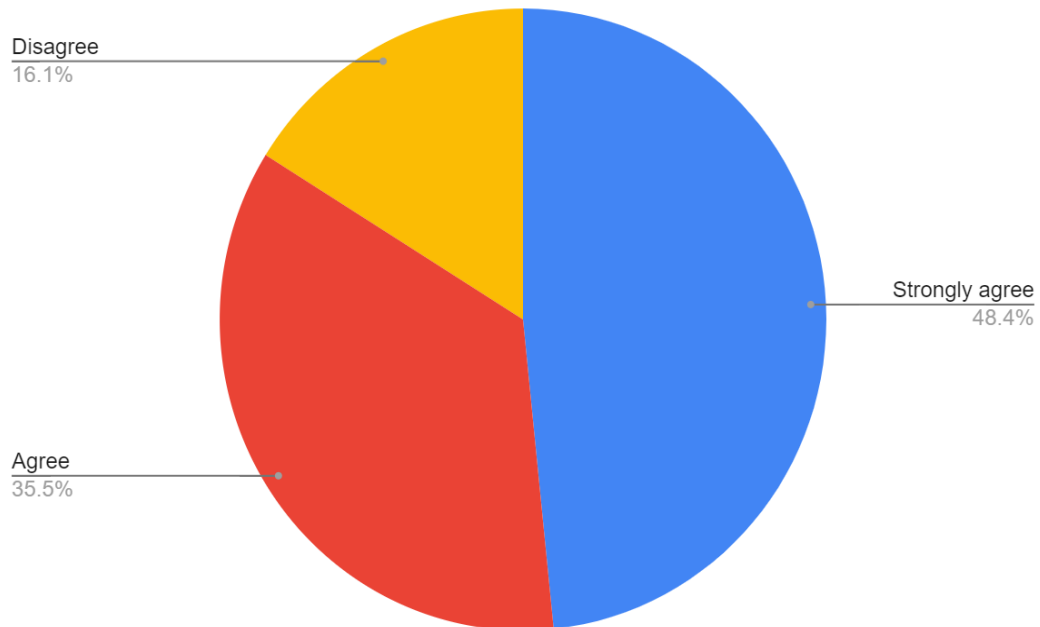
FIGURE 11



The above figure shows the details regarding importance of financial security of women after marriage. 54.8% of the respondents strongly agree that being financially independent play important role after marriage, 38.7% of the respondents agree with the statement and 6.5% of the respondent shows disagreement towards the statement. Thus, majority of them shows support towards financial security is so important after marriage.

4.2.12 EDUCATION PREVENTS DOWRY SYSTEM

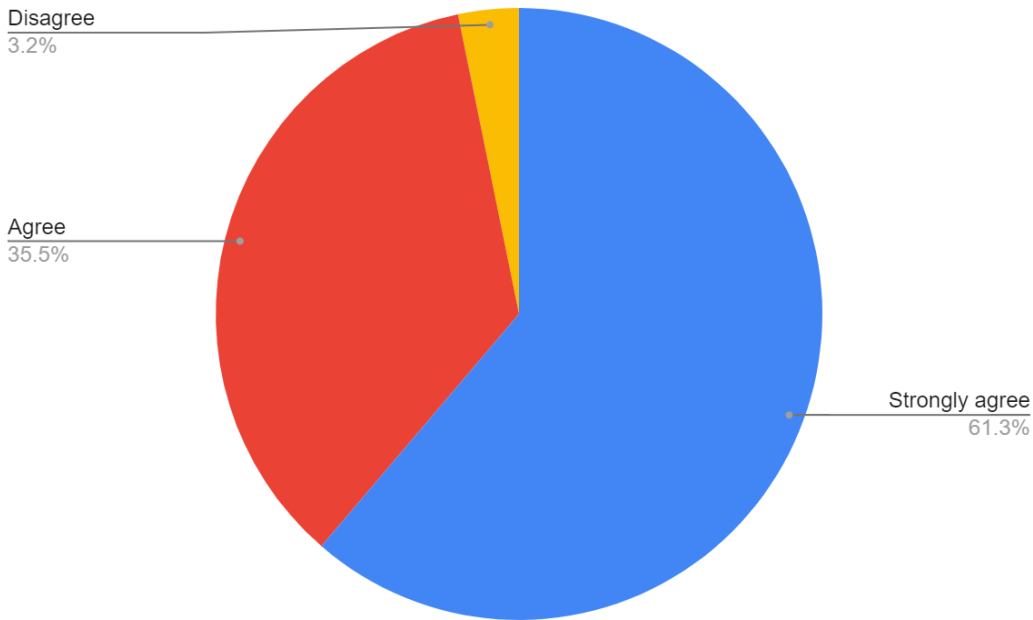
FIGURE 12



The above graph identifies the opinion of respondents towards the educated women will not be asked for dowry. 48.4% of the respondent strongly agree education can prevent dowry system, 35.5% of them agree that education stops dowry system and 16.1% of the respondent disagree to the statement. Thus, majority of them strongly agree that education lead to prevention of dowry system.

4.2.13 RAISING THE LEGAL MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN HELPS TO ACQUIRE MORE EDUCATION

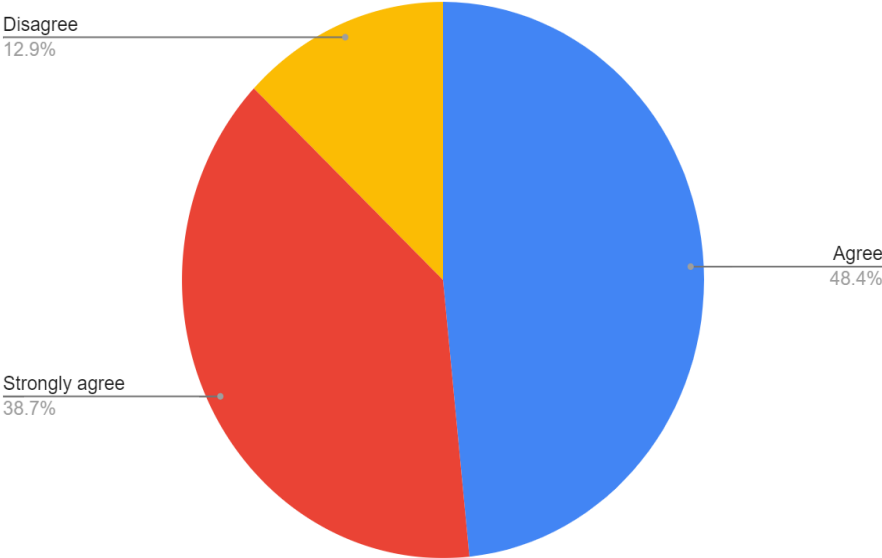
FIGURE 13



The above graph identifies the information regarding increase of marriage age help to attain more education. 61.3% of the respondents strongly agree that increasing marital age lead to increase of educational level, 35.5% of the respondent agree with the respondent and 3.2% of the respondent state no to the statement. Thus, majority of them agree that age increase of marriage lead to increasing education.

4.2.14 EARLY MARRIAGE LEADS TO UNWANTED/ACCIDENTAL PREGNANCIES

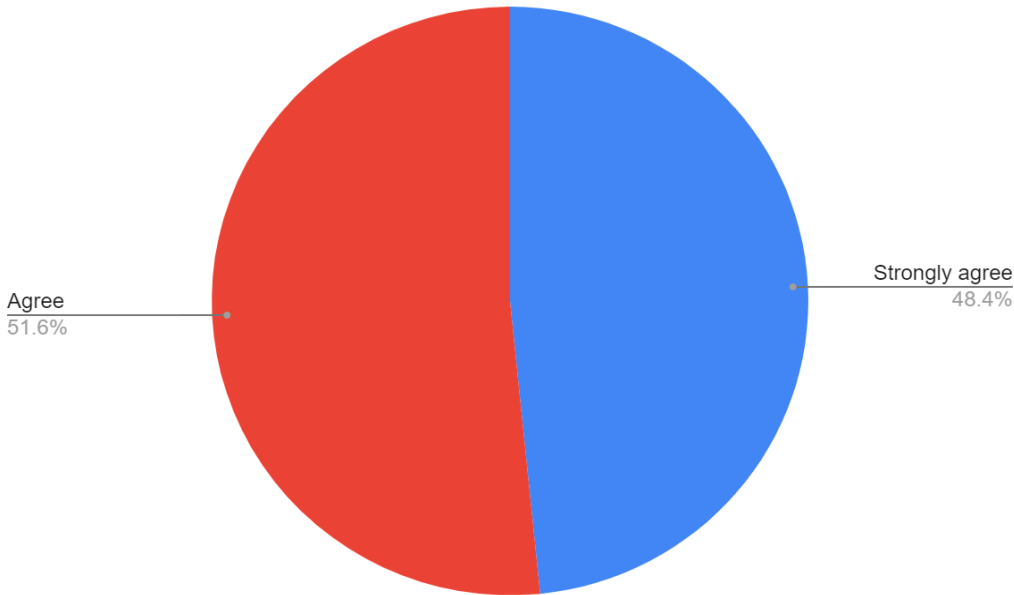
FIGURE14



The above figure shows the information of early marriage lead to accidental pregnancy, 38.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 48.8% of the respondent agreed and 12.9% of the respondents disagree for the statement. Thus, majority of the respondents agreed.

4.2.15 RAISING THE LEGAL AGE FOR MARRIAGE HELPS TO BECOME MORE DETERMINED ABOUT LIFE

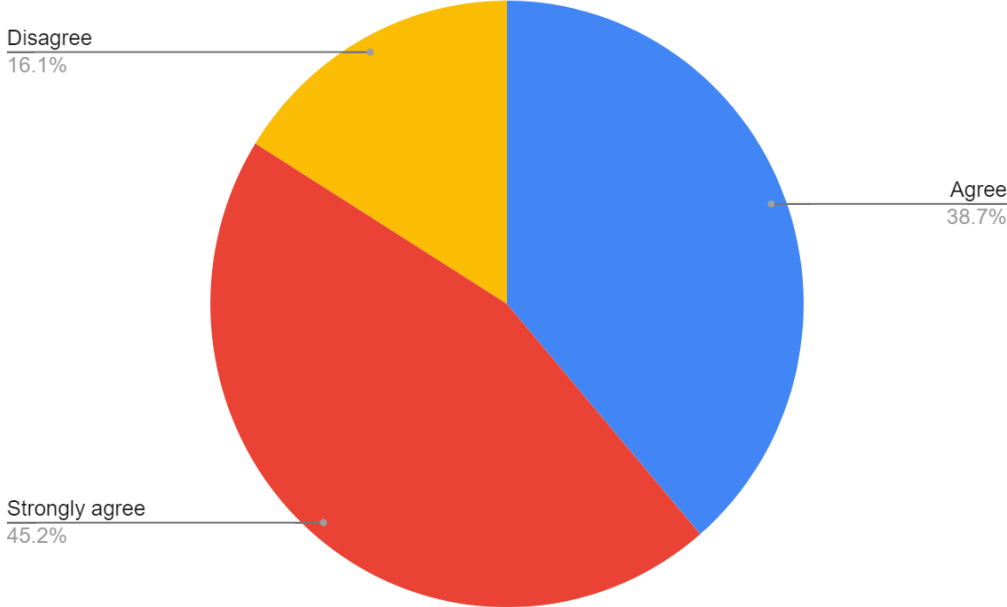
FIGURE 15



The above figure shows the information of increasing marital age will lead to increase in determination about life. 48.4% of the respondents strongly agree that increasing marital age lead to more focused about future, 51.6% of respondents agree to the concept. Thus, full of respondents had agreed with the statement.

4.2.16 RAISING THE LEGAL AGE FOR WOMEN REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

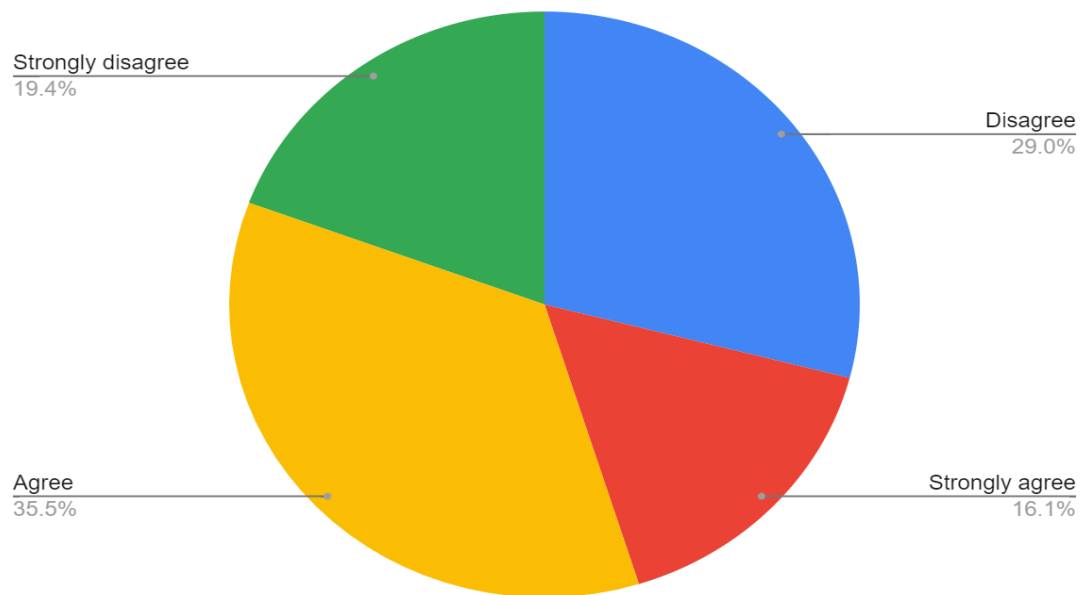
FIGURE 16



The above graph shows the information of increasing legal age would lead to decrease in domestic violence. 45.2% of the respondents strongly agree to the statement, 38.7% of the respondent agreed and 16.1% disagreed to the statement. Thus, majority of the respondents agreed with the concept of increasing legal age lead to decrease in domestic violence.

4.2.17 RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE AFFECTS A MAN LIFE

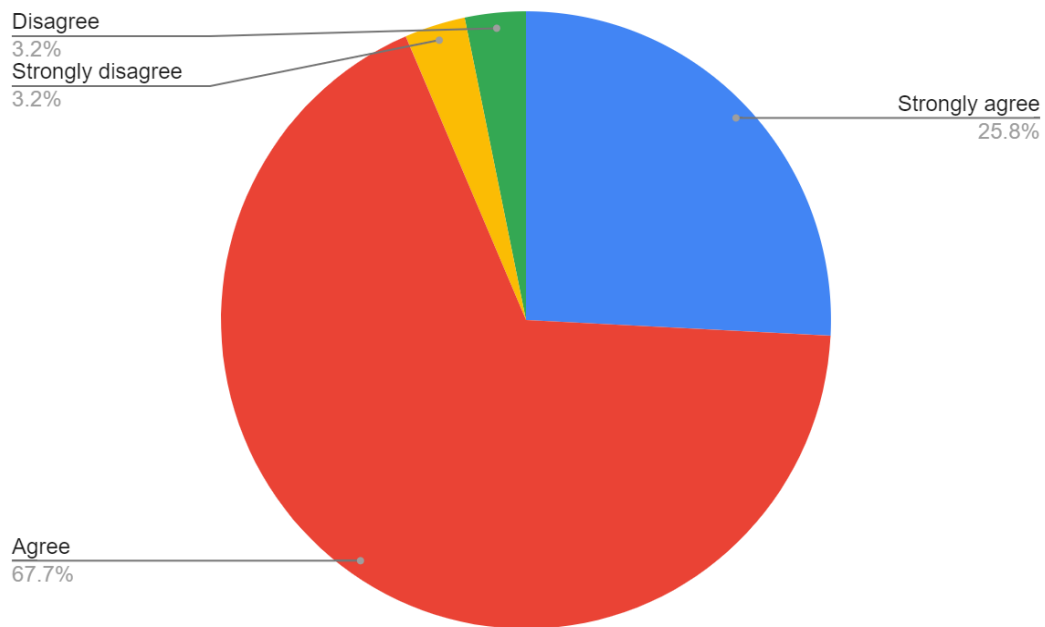
FIGURE 17



The above figure shows that increase of legal age after man life. 16.1% of the respondents strongly agree that raise of legal age affect man life, 35.5% of the respondent to the respondent, 29.0% of the respondent disagree to the statement and 19.4% of the respondent strongly degree to the concept. Thus, majority of the respondent agree that increasing legal age will create change in man life.

4.2.18 EDUCATION IS THE REASON FOR RAISING THE LEGAL AGE FOR WOMEN

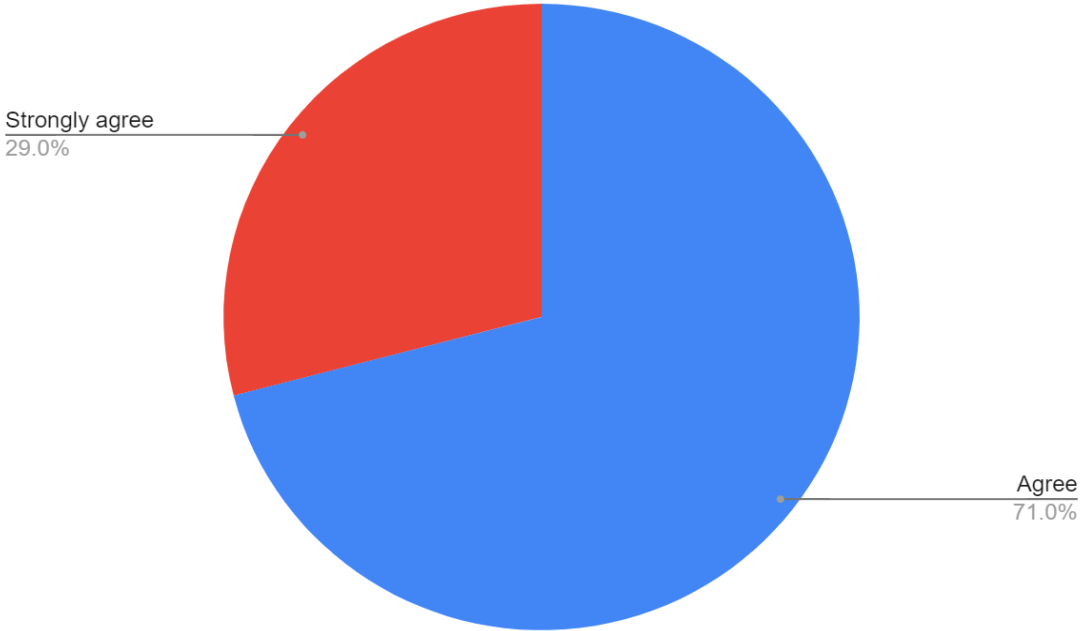
FIGURE18



The above figure identifies that education is the reason for raising age for marriage. 67.7% of the respondents agree to the statement, 25.8% of them strongly agree to the statement, 3.25 % of the respondent strongly disagree and degraded to the concept. Thus, 67.7% of the agree that education is the reason for raising legal age.

4.2.19 GETTING MARRIED AT EARLY AGE WITHOUT EDUCATION LEADS TO DEPRESSION

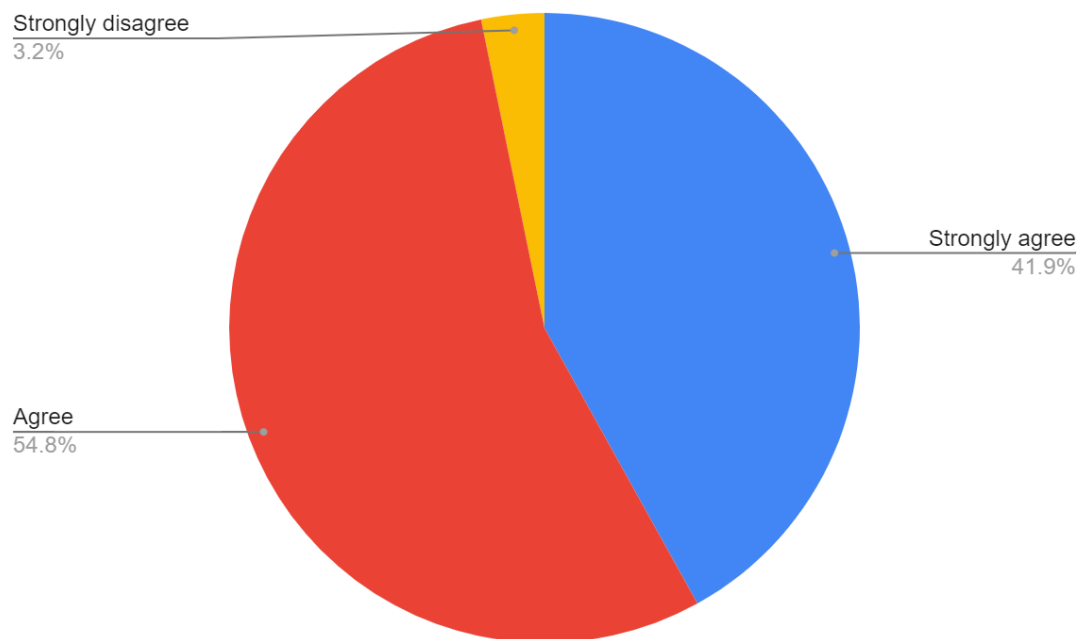
FIGURE 19



The above figure identifies the respondent’s opinion on without education getting married at early age lead to depression. In 30 respondents, 71.0% of the respondent agree that getting married at early age without sufficient education will lead to depression, 29.0% of the respondents agree to the statement. Thus, full of the respondents are supporting to the statement.

4.2.20 INCREASE IN MARRIAGE AGE WILL EMPOWER WOMEN

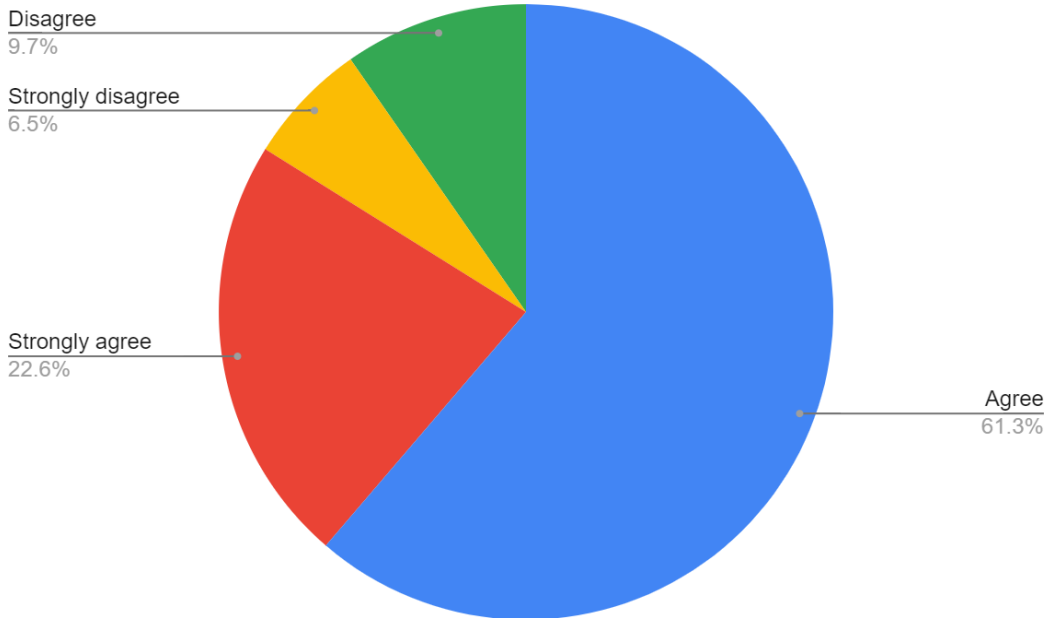
FIGURE 20



The above pie chart shows that increase in marriage age lead to women empowerment. 54.8% of the respondents agree that increase in marital age will lead to women empowerment. 41.9% of the respondents strongly agree to the statement but 3.2% of the respondent disagree that increase in marital age lead to empowerment of women. Thus, majority of the respondents agree that raising marriage age lead to empowerment of women.

4.2.21 CONSTRAINTS FACED DUE TO THE INCREASE IN THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

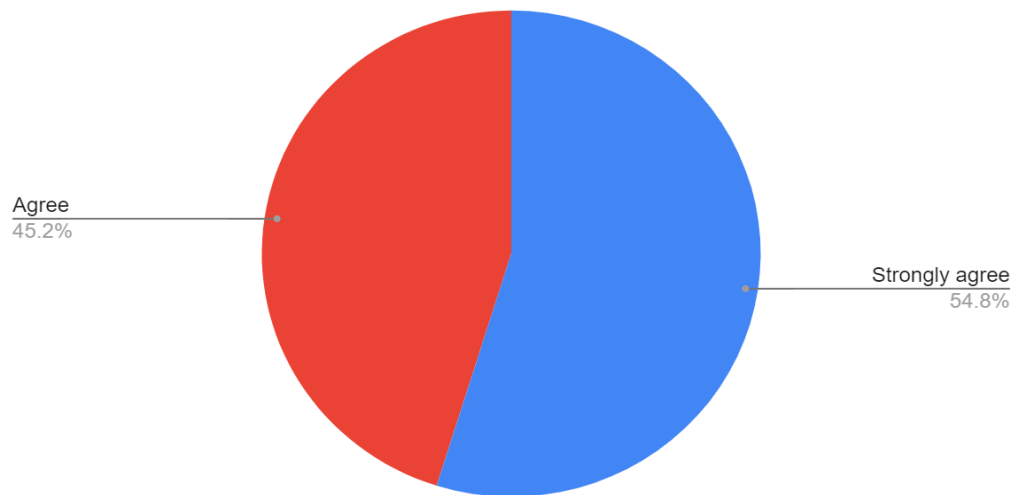
FIGURE 21



The above figure shows that details of respondents who face constrain due to the increase in legal age of marriage. 61.3% of the respondents agree that increasing legal age lead to constrain, 22.3% of the respondent strongly agree to the statement, 9.7% of the respondent disagree to the statement and 6.5% of the respondent strongly disagree of the statement. Thus, majority of the respondents agreed that increasing legal age lead to constrain.

4.2.22 INCREASE IN FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE DUE TO RAISING THE LEGAL AGE

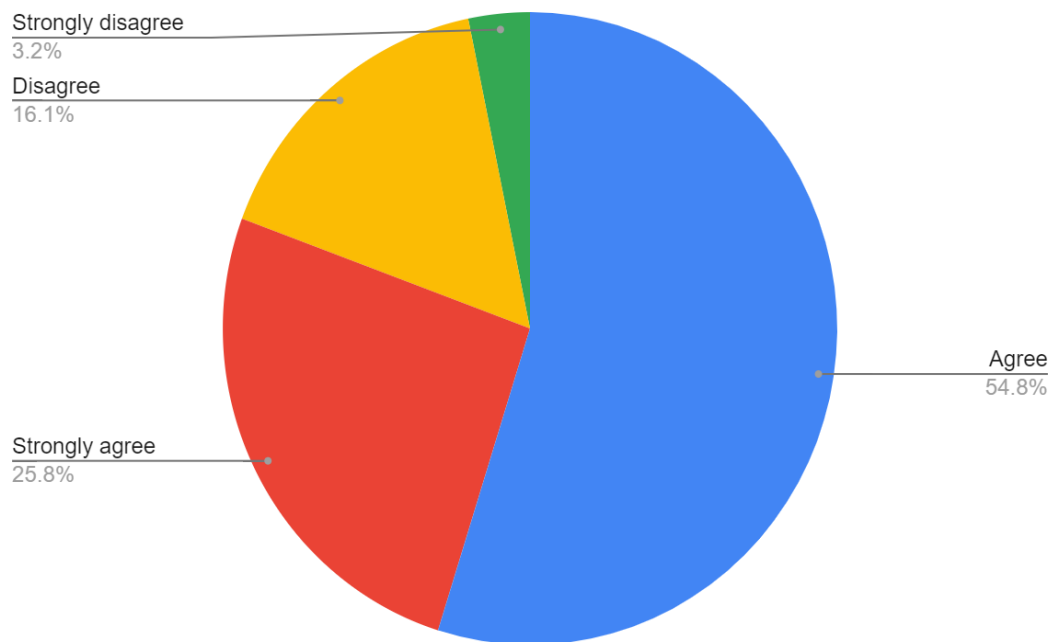
FIGURE 22



The above respondents show the details regarding an increase in the legal age for marriage will lead to an increase in financial independence. 54.8% of the respondents strongly agree to the statement and 45.2% of the respondents agree to the statement. Thus, all respondents supported that an increase in marital age leads to an increase in financial independence.

4.2.23 DECREASE INFANT MORTALITY DUE TO INCREASE IN THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

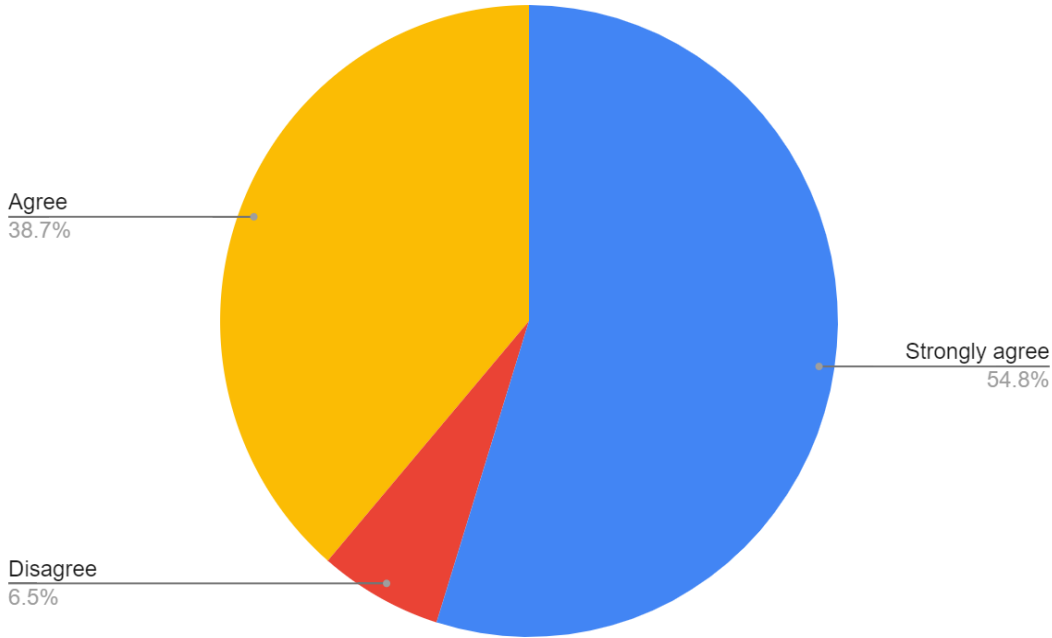
FIGURE 23



The above figure shows the information of respondents' opinions on the decrease of infant mortality rate due to an increase in the legal age for marriage. 54.8% of the respondents agreed with the opinion that the infant mortality rate decreases due to an increase in the legal age for marriage, 25.8% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 16.1% of the respondents disagreed, and 3.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. Thus, the majority of the respondents agree with the concept of a decrease in the infant mortality rate due to the increase in the legal age.

4.2.24 EARLY MARRIAGE BECOMES AN OBSTACLE TO DREAMS AND GOALS

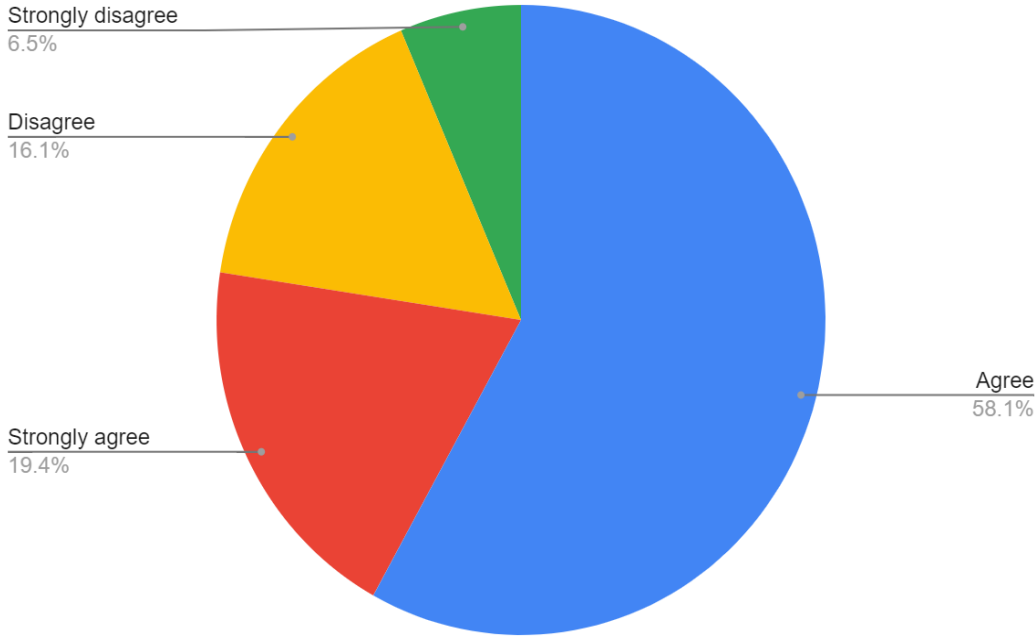
FIGURE 24



The above figure shows that early marriage lead to disturbance on dreams and goals of women. 54.8% of the respondent strongly agree early marriage lead to stop for the dreams and goals of women, 38.7% of the respondent agree to the statement and 6.5% of the respondent disagree to the statement. Thus, majority of the respondent strongly agreed that early marriage will create an obstacle to the dreams and goals of the respondent.

4.2.25 MENTAL MATURITY IS IMPORTANT FOR GETTING MARRIED

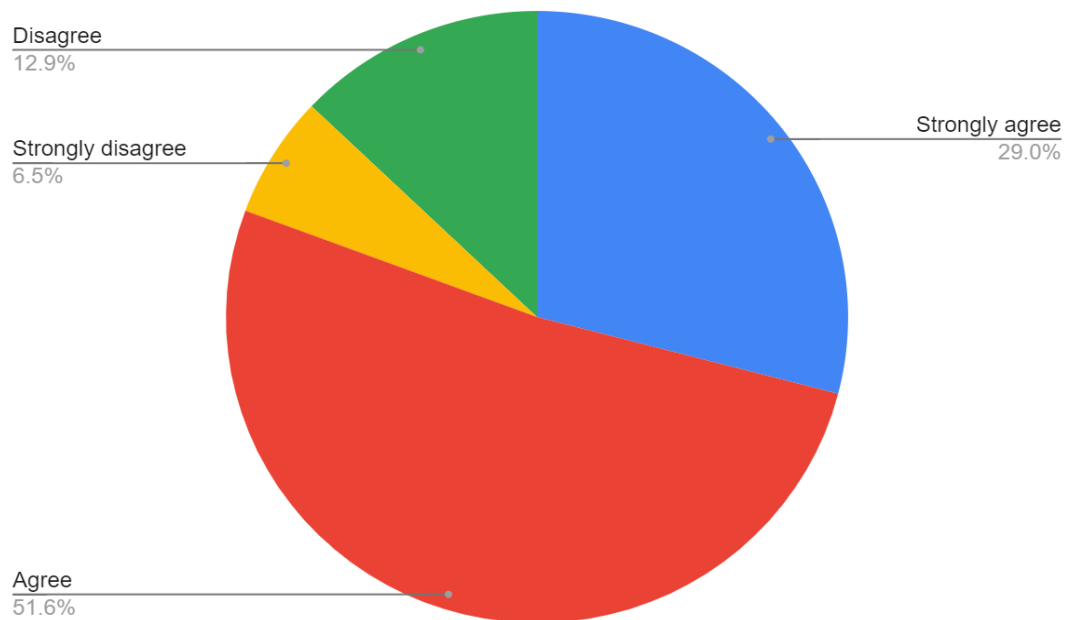
FIGURE25



The above figure identifies importance of mental maturity to get married. 58.1% of the respondent agree that mental maturity is necessary for getting married, 19.4% of the respondents agree that mental maturity is required to get married, 16.1% of the respondent disagree to the statement and 6.5% of the respondent strongly disagreed. Thus, majority of the respondents agree that mental maturity is important to get married.

4.2.26 FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY DUE TO EARLY MARRIAGE

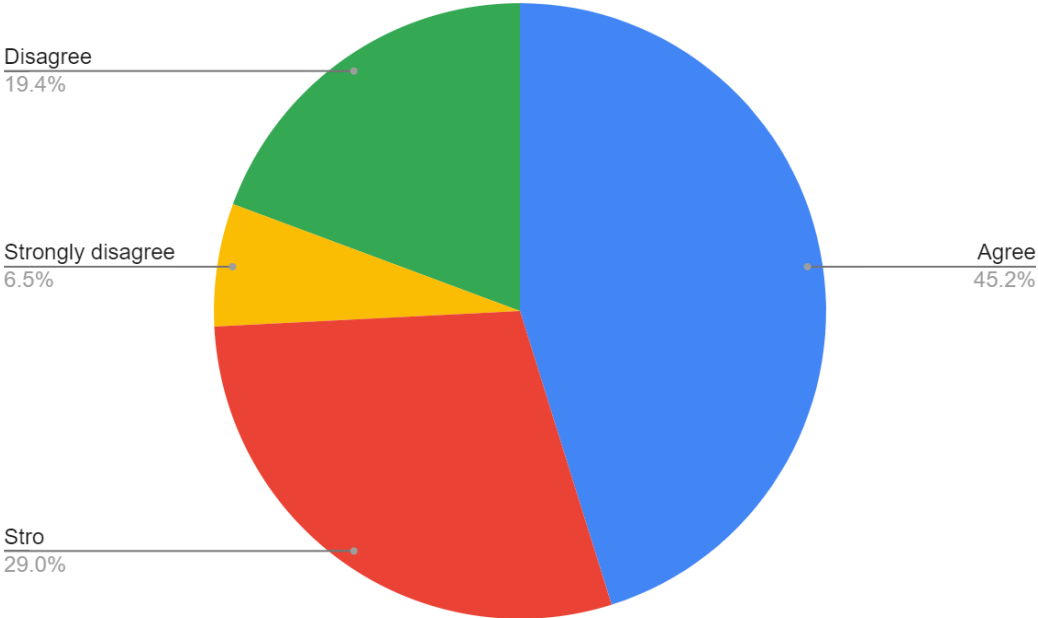
FIGURE 26



The above figure shows that early marriage will lead to financial dependency on husband. 51.6% of the respondents agreed that early marriage result in financial dependency, 29.0% of the respondent strongly agree about the statement, 12.9% of the respondent disagree to the statement, 6.5% of the respondent strongly disagree to the statement. Thus, majority of the respondent agree that early marriage lead t financial dependency.

4.2.27 EARLY MARRIAGE INCREASE THE CAPABILITY TO MANAGE A FAMILY

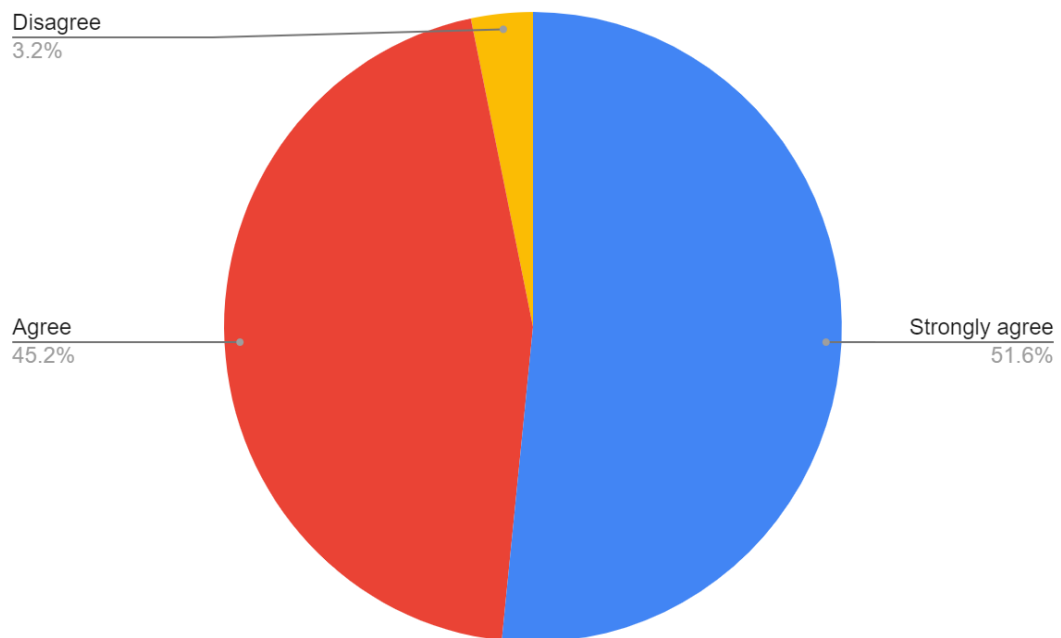
FIGURE 27



The above figure shows the response of respondents to whether an early marriage will increase the capability to manage a family. 45.2% of the respondents agreed to the statement. 29.0% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement. 19.4% of the respondents disagreed to the statement and remaining 6.5% strongly disagreed to the statement.

4.2.28 AN INCREASE IN LEGAL AGE RESULTS IN A HARMONIOUS MARITAL LIFE

FIGURE 28



The above figure shows the response of the respondents to does increasing the legal age of marriage for women result in a harmonious marital life. The majority of respondents strongly agreed to the statement (51.6%). 45.2% of the respondents agreed to the statement and 3.2% of the respondents disagreed to the statement.

4.2.29 AN INCREASE IN LEGAL AGE HELPS PEOPLE ADAPT TO NEW LIFE SITUATIONS

FIGURE 29

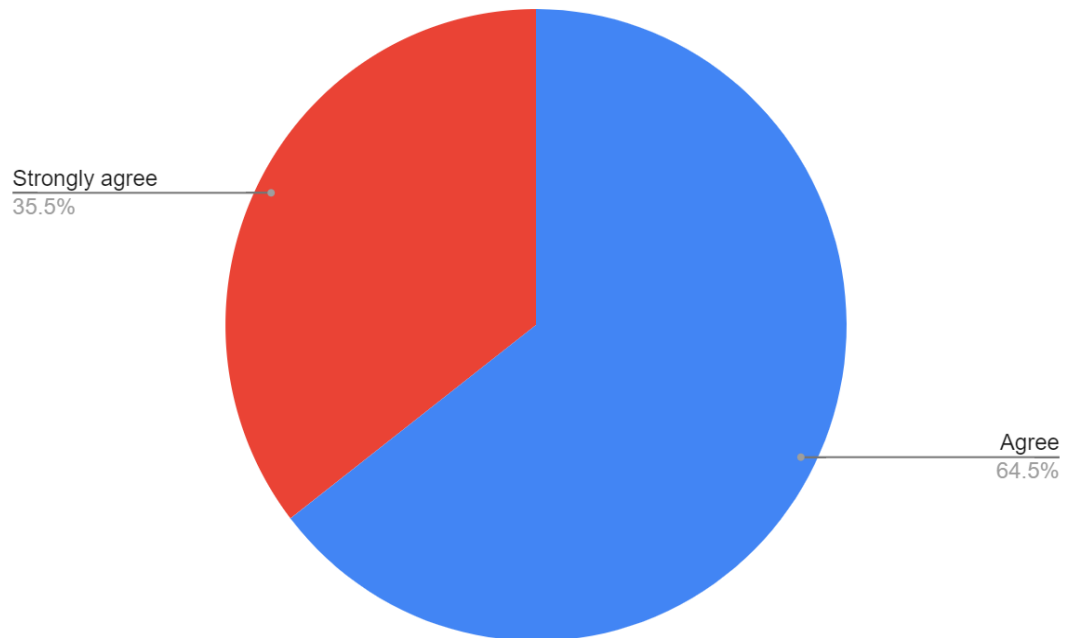
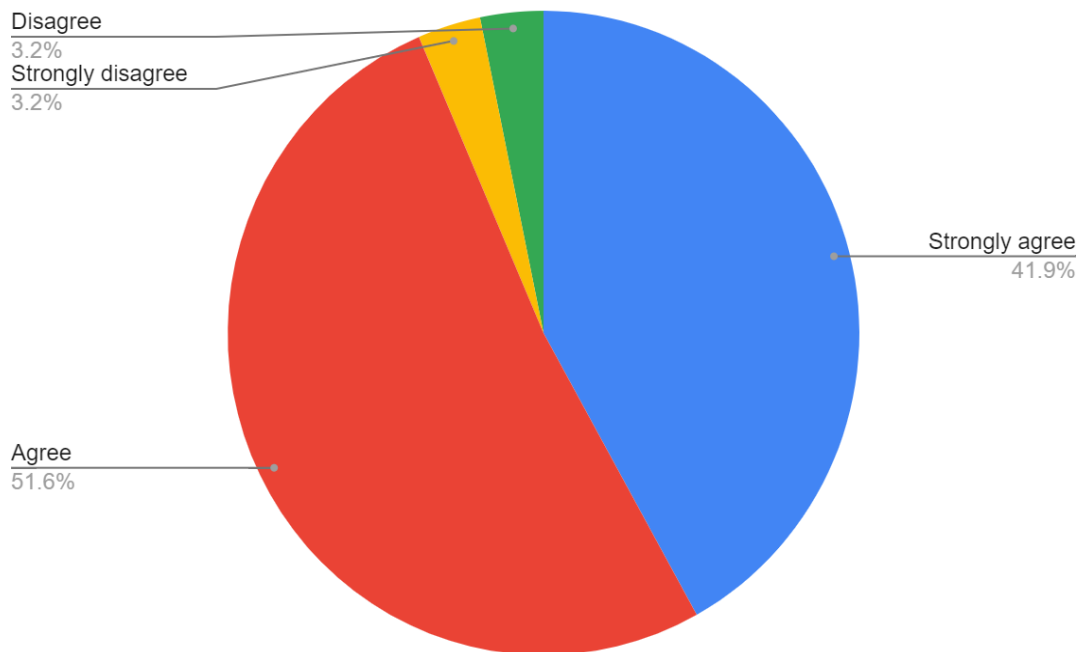


Fig.no.31 depicts the response of the selected population to does increasing the legal age of marriage help with adapting to new life situations that come after marriage. 35.5% of strongly agreed to the statement. 64.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement.

4.2.30 INCREASING THE LEGAL AGE MAKE WOMEN MORE CAPABLE OF TAKING RESPONSIBILITIES

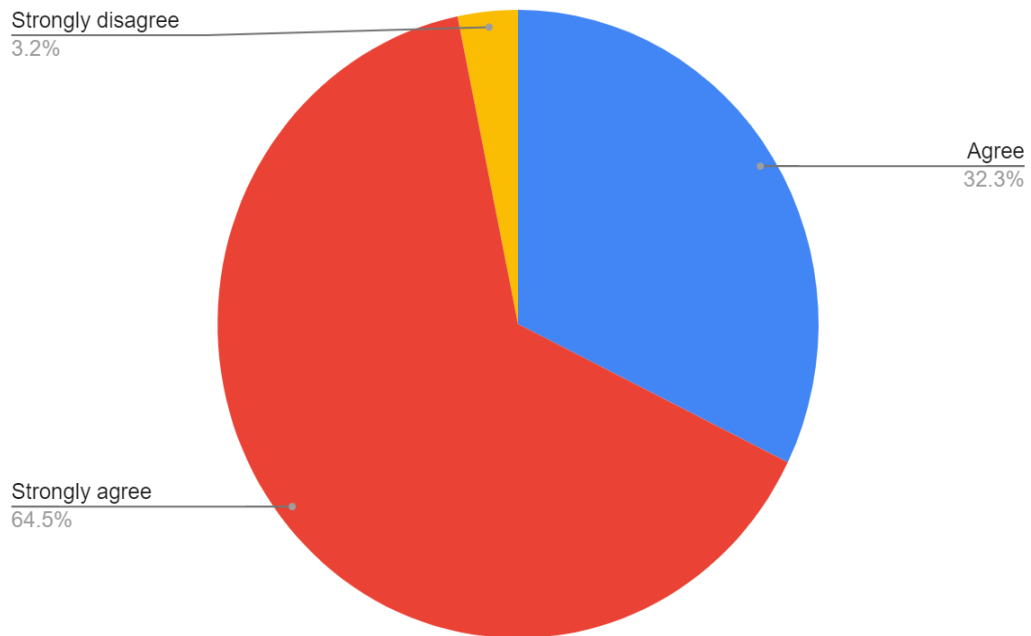
FIGURE 30



The above figure shows the respondents response to whether raising the legal of marriage of women make women more capable of taking responsibilities. 41.9% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement. 51.1% of the respondents agreed to the statement. 3.2% of the respondents disagreed to the statement and remaining 3.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement.

4.2.31 AN INCREASE IN THE LEGAL AGE HELPS IMPROVE DECISION MAKING

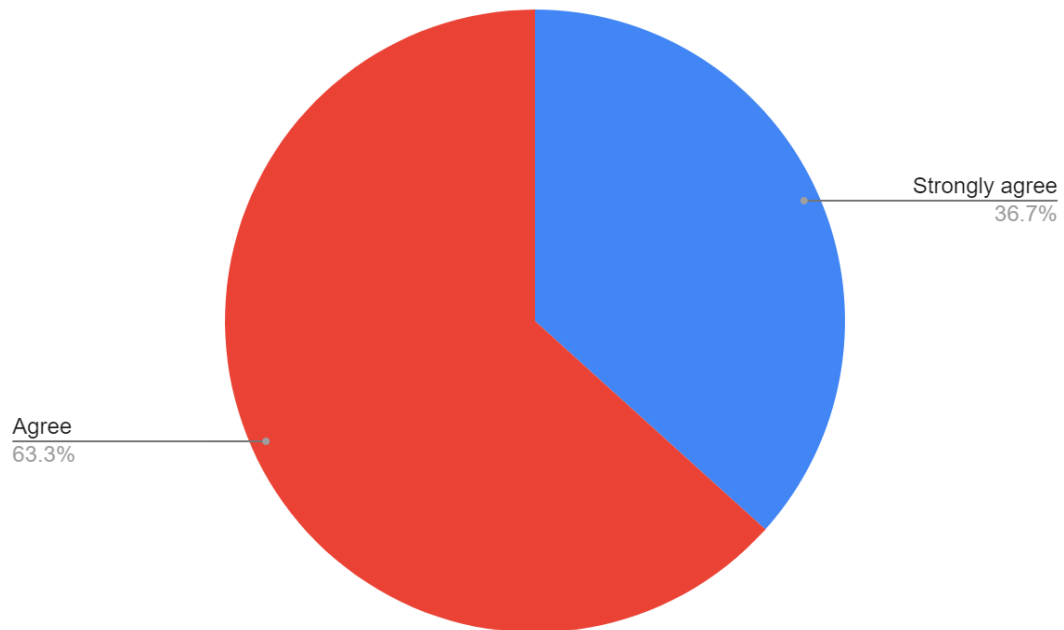
FIGURE 31



The above figure shows the response to whether an increase in legal age for marriage helps in improving decision making. 64.5% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement. 32.3% of the respondents agreed to the statement. And the remaining 3.2% strongly disagreed to the statement.

4.2.32 MATURITY INFLUENCES A PERSON'S ABILITY TO TRULY COMMIT TO A RELATIONSHIP

FIGURE 32



Maturity influences a person's ability to truly commit to a relationship. The above figure shows the response to this statement. 63.3% of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement and the remaining 36.7% agreed to the statement.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The research study, impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women has conducted among women between 18-30 years of age manathavady municipality. The study reflects in the impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women is positive in life of a women. The study helps to understand the benefits of raising the legal age of marriage for women such as, increased opportunity for education, securing jobs, standardize living which help a women to become independent. The researcher has used 32 self-made questionnaires to conduct the study.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The findings and suggestions are very important component in every research. The findings would mean the result of the study. It is arrived at by analysing the data collection by researcher. The suggestions are made in the light of the findings. They deal with the requirements and measures to be taken to tackle or handle effectively the problem under discussion

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

- The research found that raising the legal age of marriage for women would have a positive impact on society.
- The study found it would reduce the incidence of child marriage and forced marriage and help to empower women and girls.
- Through this research, it would also help to improve the health and education outcomes for women and girls.
- The research has found that women are more likely to have a higher level of education and income and are less likely to experience domestic violence.
- The legal age of marriage for women has a significant impact on their lives and their ability to make informed decision about their future.
- In the study, it is clear that raising the age of 21 would allow young women more time to complete their education, establish careers, and gain financial independence before making the decision to marry.
- This study found raising the legal age of marriage for women would ultimately lead to healthier and more stable marriages, as well as better outcomes for children born into these families.
- Through this study research, some possible impact could include a decrease in the number of child marriages and forced marriages as well as an increase in the age at which women have their first child.

- Studies have shown that raising the legal age of marriage for women decreases the incidence of early pregnancy and maternal mortality.
- Through this research, raising the legal age of marriage for women has been shown to improve educational outcomes for girls as well as increase their economic opportunities
- This study identifies that, which would in turn help to improve the health and education outcomes for women and girls, as well as reduce overall number of teenage pregnancies.
- This study found that it would also help to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and allow women to have more control over their lives.
- The study identified that girls who are married later are more likely to complete their education and find well-paying jobs.
- The study also found that raising the legal age of marriage can help women complete their education and gain economic independence before starting a family.
- The study identified that it would help prevent forced marriage.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Raising the minimum legal age for marriage for girls is a good move. But a mere law cannot bring change in society. Widespread awareness programs on the importance of girls' education raising the legal age for marriage should be conducted. The government should increase its spending on education and healthcare. Moreover, the girls' right to the life of their choice after becoming a legal adult at 18 years should be protected.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Lack of experience in doing a research
- Limited awareness about the software SPSS
- Limited time period
- Reluctance to express their opinion by responding
- They understood that such matters should be decided by parents.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Survey involving more people from more regions, with little or no gender disparity, would yield more definitive answers.
- The circumstances in which every human being grows up will influence their way of thinking. and therefore, by taking samples of different walks of life, different ideas can be obtained.

5.6. CONCLUSION

The research conducted the study about impact of raising the legal age of marriage for women. The study is conducted in a quantitative way with descriptive design. 30 samples are collected for the study from Manathavady Municipality. The study found that raising the legal age of marriage for women had a positive impact on their lives. Women who married at an older age were more likely to have higher levels of education and to be employed. They were also more likely to have healthier babies and to be in better health themselves. Overall, the study found that raising the legal age of marriage for women had a positive impact on their lives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Batyra Ewa, Pesando Luca Maria (2021) TRENDS IN CHILD MARRIAGE AND NEW EVIDENCE ON THE SELECTIVE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN AGE- AT- MARRIAGE LAWS ON EARLY MARRIAGE, Retrieved June 2021, SSM- Population health, <https://doi.org/10.16/j.ssmph.2021.100811>
- Collin Matthew, Talbot Theodore, 2021 ARE AGE-OF-MARRIAGE LAWS ENFORCED? EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Retrieved 26 July 2022, Journal of Development <https://doi.org/10.16/j.jdevec.2022.102950>
- Das Madhumita, Petroni Suzanne, Sawyer M Susan (2019), PROTECTION VERSUS RIGHTS: AGE OF MARRIAGE VERSUS AGE OF SEXUAL CONSENT, Retrieved 2019, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642\(18\)30336-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(18)30336-5)
- Gangopadhyay Jagriti (2020) WILL YOU MARRY ME, LATER? AGE – OF- MARRIAGE LAWS AND CHILD MARRIAGE IN MEXICO, Retrieved December 14, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1111/lasr.12033>

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF RAISING THE LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN

(The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential and will be used only for academic purpose)

PERSONAL DATA

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Educational qualification :
4. Occupation :
5. Annual income :
6. Marital status :
7. Religion :
8. No. Of family members:

Category 1 :

1. Do you think education is more important than marriage?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
2. Do you think increasing marital age help to have a matured relationship?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
3. In your opinion marrying at young age will create a mental pressure ?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
4. Do you think increasing the marital age help you to get mentally and physically prepared for married life?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
5. Do you think increasing marital age would create a drastic change?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

6. Because of increasing marital age do you think your career opportunity will widen?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

7. While seeking a wedding proposal do you think educated women are given more priority than uneducated women?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

8. Does your education helps you to create your own identity?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

9. Does education change women's perspective towards world?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

10. Do you think marriage change the living condition of women?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

11. Do you think financial security of married women plays an important role after marriage?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

12. Do you think education prevent dowry system?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

13. Do you think raising the legal age of marriage for women helps to acquire more education?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

14. Do you think early marriage tends to unwanted/accidental pregnancies?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

15. Do you think raising the legal age for marriage helps to become more determinate about life?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

16. Do you think raising the legal age for women reduces domestic violence?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

17. Do you whether increase the legal age of marriage for women decrease or increase the population?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
18. Do you think raising the legal age of marriage affects a man's life?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
19. Do you think education is the reason or cause for raising the legal age for women?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
20. Depression is something we commonly see these days, do you think missing the opportunity to be educated and also getting married at such a peak age would result in depression?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
21. Do you think that increase in marriage age will empower women?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
22. Do you face any constrains because of increasing the legal age of marriage of women?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
23. Being self-relevant, do you have the ability to take a decision by your own?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
24. As per your point of view has increasing the legal age of women has improved financial independence
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
25. Do you think increasing legal age of women will decrease the rate of infant mortality rate?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
26. Incomplete goals and dreams in life might lead to clashes and conflicts within the family, so do you think early marriage will be an obstacle to your dreams?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree

27. Before acquiring mental maturity, is it fair/okay to get married?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
28. Do you think early marriage will increase your financial dependency?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
29. Do you think you will be capable of taking care of a whole family if you are married earlier?
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
30. When the legal age for marriage is raised, their mental maturity to lead a harmonious marital life increase.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
31. When the legal age for marriage for women is raised they will be more able to adapt to the new life situations.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
32. Increasing the legal age for marriage of women they will become capable to take up new responsibilities
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
33. Increasing the legal age of marriage for women they will become more able to take better decisions.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
34. Maturity influences a person's ability to truly commit to a relationship for life and understand that commitment implies giving up all other partner choices.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree
35. Being emotionally mature can help you reach successful resolutions to problem in the future.
Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree