



CHAPTER - V

Data Analysis, Results and Discussions

CHAPTER-V

DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

In the wake of industrialization, westernization and urbanization, Indian society has been passing through drastic and fundamental changes both in the structures, socio-economic and cultural spheres which not only produced a changed physical environment and a new form of economic organization but also affected the social order, solidarity, human conduct and thought. Traditionally women, whose role was mainly confined to the domestic area has now switched over to productively job sector. She is found to be actively participating in area sphere of professional life along with the male counterparts. The urbanization, industrialization, liberalization, globalization, and market friendly policies have resulted in increased opportunities for employment to women. Moreover, women centred policies; programmes and projects accelerated the process of women empowerment. Women are participation in economic activities, political insulations and a social sphere has increased to the greater extent. However, because of family disorganization, marital discord, high aspiration level and frustration due to non fulfillment, stress and failure in coping process and alteration women are found to getting involved in criminal activities more in number in the present day society (Patanik, 2002).

5.2. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

5.2.1. Age

Age is very important factor besides the active participation in innovative activities and risk taking ability. Age is an important factor which determines the physical ability to work. Age is very important factor besides the active participation in innovative activities and risk taking ability. To understand the working age group, it is necessary to classify the respondents according to their age. The age-wise and locality -wise classification of sample respondents has been made and presented in the Table 5.1.

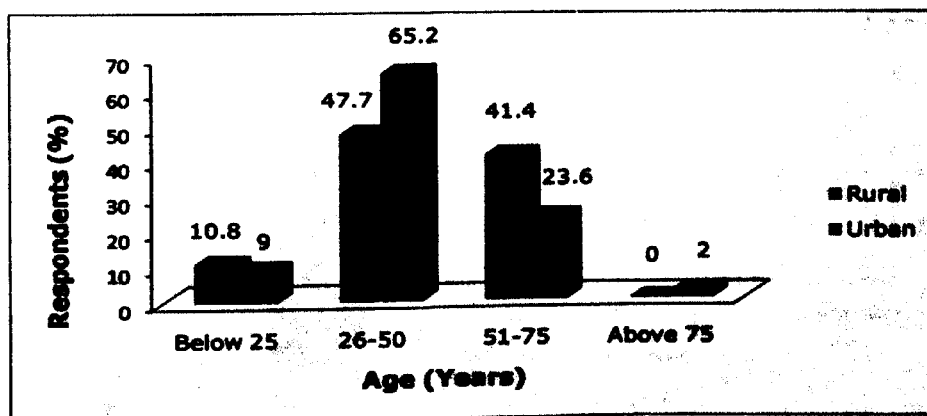
Table 5.1: Age of the Respondents

SLNo.	Age (Years)	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	Sign
1	Below 25	12 (10.80)	8 (9.00)	20 (10.00)	10.055	0.018	*
2	26-50	53 (47.70)	58 (65.20)	111 (55.50)			
3	51-75	46 (41.40)	21 (23.60)	67 (33.50)			
4	Above 75	0 (0.00)	2 (2.20)	2 (1.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table presents that around 56 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 26 – 50 years and majority of them are urbanites. Around 34 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 51 – 75 years and majority of them belong to rural areas. Only 10 per cent of the respondents are in the youth age of below 25 years and majority of them belong to rural areas. Mere 1 per cent of the respondents in urban areas are above 75 years of age. The table also shows that the total sample comprises 111 rural respondents and 89 urban respondents. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial relationship between age and locality of the respondents.

Fig.1: Age of the Respondents



5.2.1.2. Family Size

Size of the family is one of the socio-economic variables and is an indicative of strength if the family size is higher. But it also shows the income and expenditure pattern of an individual family. The information on the family size of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Family Size

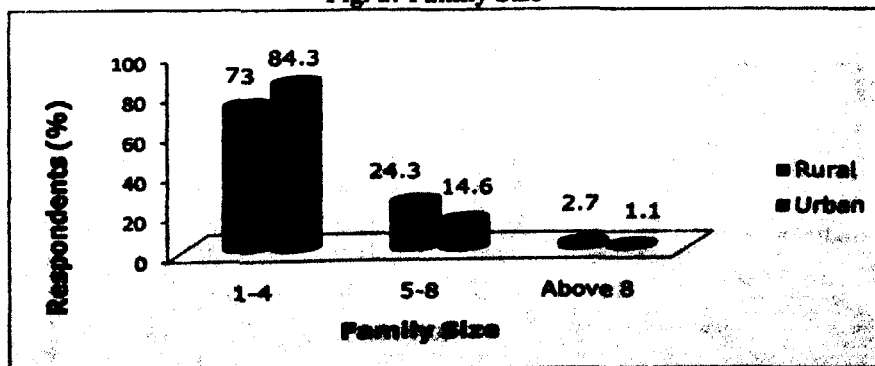
SL No.	Family Size	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
	1-4	81 (73.00)	75 (84.30)	156 (78.00)	3.756	0.153	@
2	5-8	27 (24.30)	13 (14.60)	40 (20.00)			
3	Above 8	3 (2.70)	1 (1.10)	4 (2.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 78 per cent of the respondents including 73 per cent of rural and more than 83 per cent of urban have the family size of 1 – 4 members while 20 per cent of the respondents including 27 per cent of rural and around 15 per cent of urban have the family size of 5 – 8 members. But mere 2 per cent of the respondents have the family size of above 8 members. It is concluded that majority of the respondents (78%) have the family size of 1 - 4 members and majority of them are urban respondents.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association on the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban and the size of their family.

Fig. 2: Family Size



5.2.1.3. Caste

Caste is an important social factor which influences the participation and involvement in social activities. Caste is interlinked with the socio- economic condition in the village. The caste particulars of the respondents are furnished in the table 5.3.

Table 3: Caste

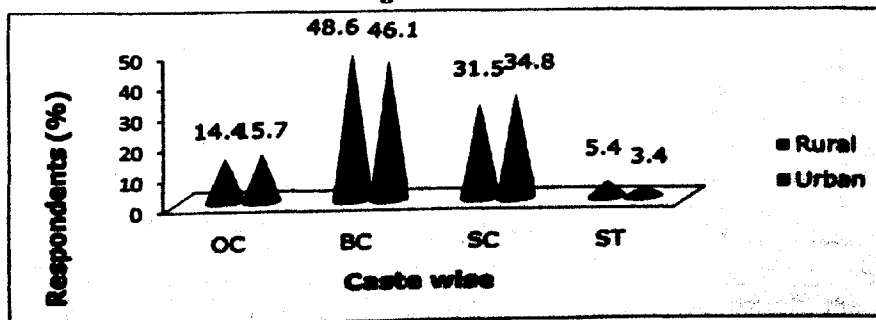
Sl.No.	Caste	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	OC	16 (14.40)	14 (15.70)	30 (15.00)	0.744	0.863	@
2	BC	54 (48.60)	41 (46.10)	95 (47.50)			
3	SC	35 (31.50)	31 (34.80)	66 (33.00)			
4	ST	6 (5.40)	3 (3.40)	9 (4.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table obviously shows that around 48 per cent of the respondents including 49 per cent of rural and 46 per cent of the urban respondents belong to BC community whereas one third of the respondents including around 32 per cent of rural and around 35 per cent of urban respondents belong to SC community. Moreover, 15 per cent of the respondents including more than 14 percent of rural and around 16 per cent of rural respondents belong to OC community. On the contrary, around 5 per cent of the respondents belong to ST community and majority of them are rural respondents. It is by and large, concluded that around 48 per cent of the respondents belongs to BC community and majority of them are from rural areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the caste of the respondents of both rural and urban areas is not significant.

Fig.5.3: Caste



5.2.1.3.1. Sub-Caste

India is caste oriented country and sub-castes are galore. The sub-caste of the respondents has been ascertained and the details are presented in the Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Sub Caste

Sl.No.	Sub Caste	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	Sign
1	Madiga	17 (15.30)	20 (22.50)	37 (18.50)	31.422	0.299	@
2	Mala	14 (12.60)	14 (15.70)	28 (14.00)			
3	Setti Baliya	8 (7.20)	9 (10.10)	17 (8.50)			
4	Yadava	9 (8.10)	7 (7.90)	16 (8.00)			
5	Rajaka	9 (8.10)	3 (3.40)	12 (6.00)			
6	Kapu	7 (6.30)	1 (1.10)	8 (4.00)			
7	Sugali	3 (2.70)	4 (4.50)	7 (3.50)			
8	Muttarasi	4 (3.60)	2 (2.20)	6 (3.00)			
9	Besta	2 (1.80)	4 (4.50)	6 (3.00)			
10	Sheik	2 (1.80)	4 (4.50)	6 (3.00)			
11	Kahtriya	2 (1.80)	4 (4.50)	6 (3.00)			
12	Vaddera	2 (1.80)	3 (3.40)	5 (2.50)			
13	Viswa Brahmins	3 (2.70)	2 (2.20)	5 (2.50)			
14	Reddys	3 (2.70)	2 (2.20)	5 (2.50)			
15	Thurupu kapu	4 (3.60)	0 (0.00)	4 (2.00)			
16	Kamma	4 (3.60)	0 (0.00)	4 (2.00)			
17	Pathan	2 (1.80)	1 (1.10)	3 (1.50)			
18	Sayyad	2 (1.80)	1 (1.10)	3 (1.50)			

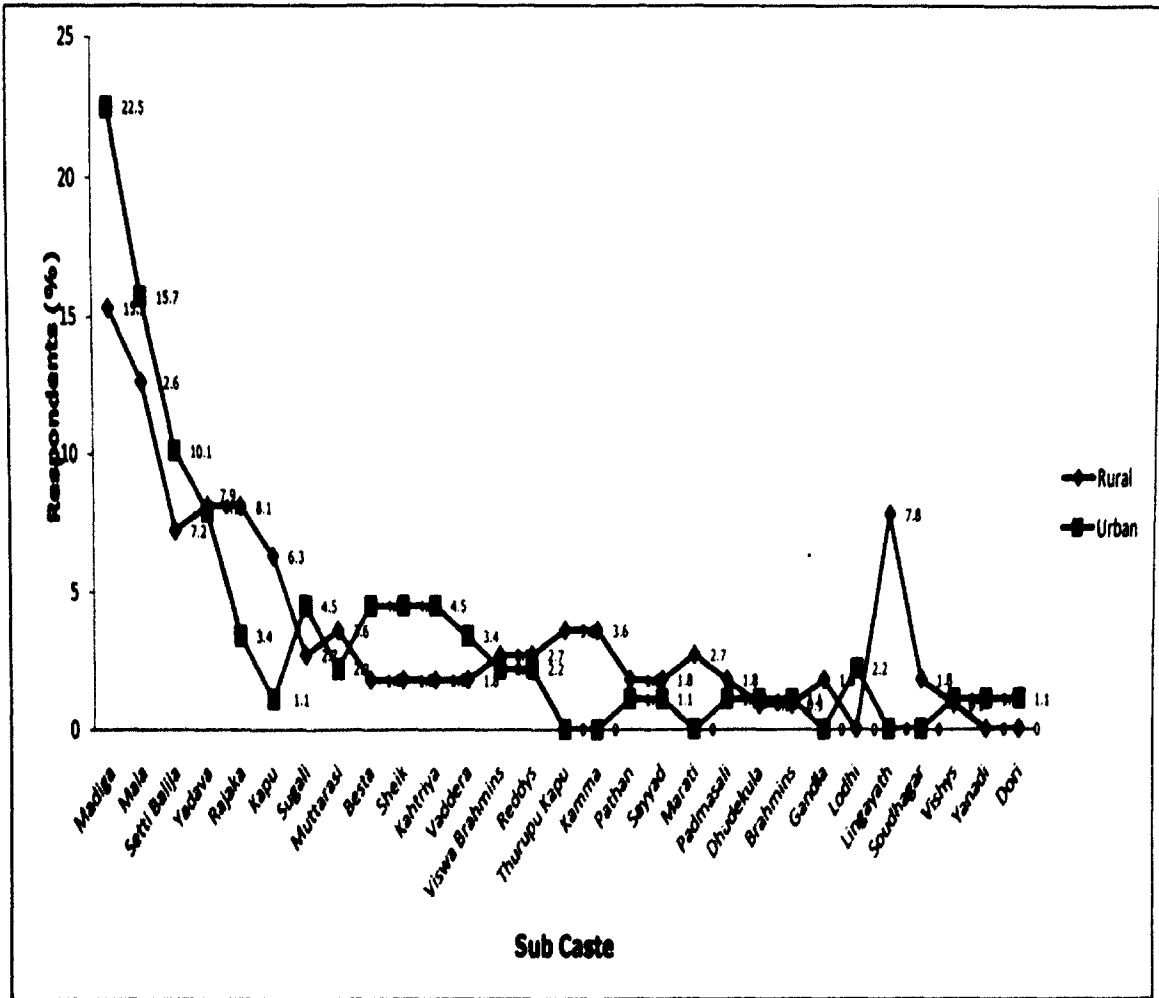
19	Marati	3 (2.70)	0 (0.00)	3 (1.50)			
20	Padmasali	2 (1.80)	1 (1.10)	3 (1.50)			
21	Dhudekula	1 (0.90)	1 (1.10)	2 (1.00)			
22	Brahmins	1 (0.90)	1 (1.10)	2 (1.00)			
23	Gandla	2 (1.80)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.00)			
24	Lodhi	0 (0.00)	2 (2.20)	2 (1.00)			
25	Lingayath	2 (1.80)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.00)			
26	Soudhagar	2 (1.80)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.00)			
27	Vishys	1 (0.90)	1 (1.10)	2 (1.00)			
28	Yanadi	0 (0.00)	1 (1.10)	1 (0.50)			
29	Dori	0 (0.00)	1 (1.10)	1 (0.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

It is quite obvious from the table that around 19 per cent of the respondents belong to Madiga sub-caste of SC community, 14 per cent belong to Mala, 9 per cent belong to Setti Balija, 8 per cent yadava etc. The strength of the remaining respondents is very low belonging to various sub-castes. It is concluded that majority of the respondents(19 %)belong to Madiga sub-caste of SC community.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the caste of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.4: Sub Caste



5.2.1.4. Religion

India is a democratic country and follow the norm of university in diversity as it possess many religions and languages. The information on the religion of the respondents has been collected and the details are furnished in the Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Religion of the Respondents

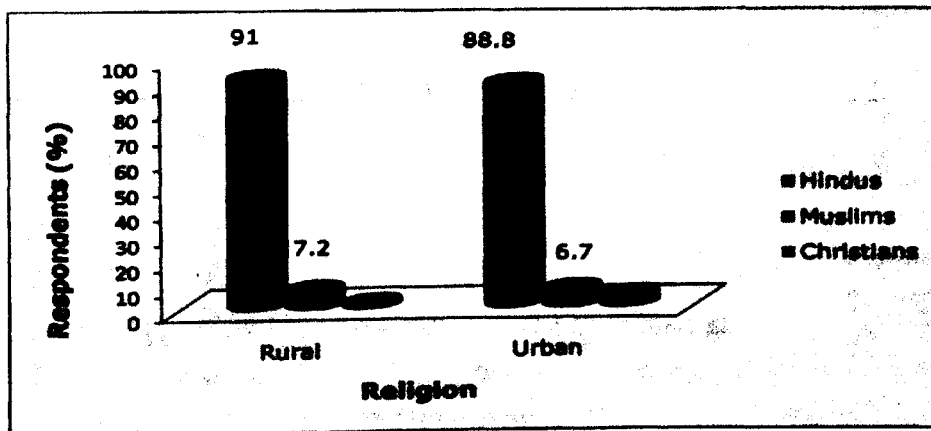
SLNo.	Religion	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Hindus	101 (91.00)	79 (88.80)	180 (90.00)	1.236	0.539	@
2	Muslims	8 (7.20)	6 (6.70)	14 (7.00)			
3	Christians	2 (1.80)	4 (4.50)	6 (3.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table quite obviously shows that 90 per cent of the respondents including 91 per cent of the rural and around 89 per cent of the urban are Hindus, 7 per cent including 7.2 per cent of rural and urban are Muslims and mere 3 per cent are Christians. Above all, it is concluded that 90 per cent of the respondents are Hindus and majority of them are in rural areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the religion of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig. 5.5: Religion of the Respondents



5.2.1.5. Marital Status

Marital status shows maturity of mind and endurance and ability to face the problems. Marital status describes the population according to their civil state as single, married, widowed or divorced. It should not have any influence on an individual's work situation. The marital status of the sample respondents has been presented in the Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Marital Status

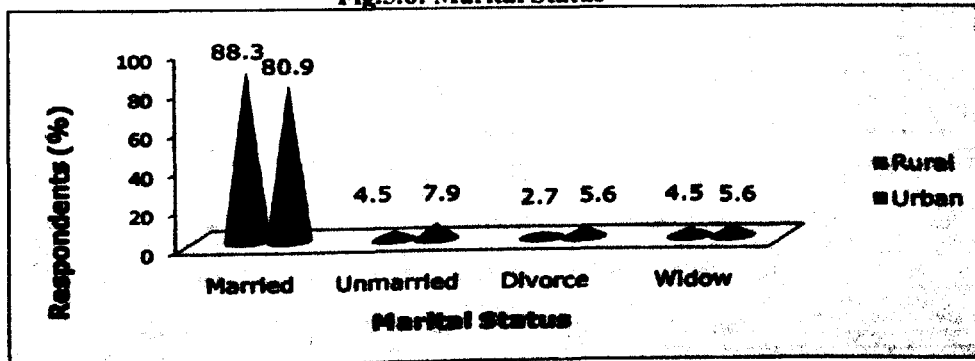
SLNo.	Marital Status	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Married	98 (88.30)	72 (80.90)	170 (85.00)	2.419	0.490	@
2	Unmarried	5 (4.50)	7 (7.90)	12 (6.00)			
3	Divorce	3 (2.70)	5 (5.60)	8 (4.00)			
4	Widow	5 (4.50)	5 (5.60)	10 (5.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

It is quite evident from the table that 170 respondents (85%) including 98 rural(88.30 %) and 72 urban(80.90 %) respondents are married while 12 respondents(6 %) including 5 rural(4.50 %) and 7 urban(7.90 %) respondents are unmarried. On the contrary, 4 per cent of the respondents are divorced and 5 per cent of the respondents are widowed. Above all, it is concluded that 85 per cent of the respondents are married and majority of them hail from rural areas(88.30 %).

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the marital status of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.6: Marital Status



5.2.1.6. Type of Family

The type of family indicates number of persons living and probable expenditure to be incurred. Higher the family members higher will be the expenditure and problems. The particulars of family type of the respondents whether they are joint family or nuclear family are presented in the Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Family Type

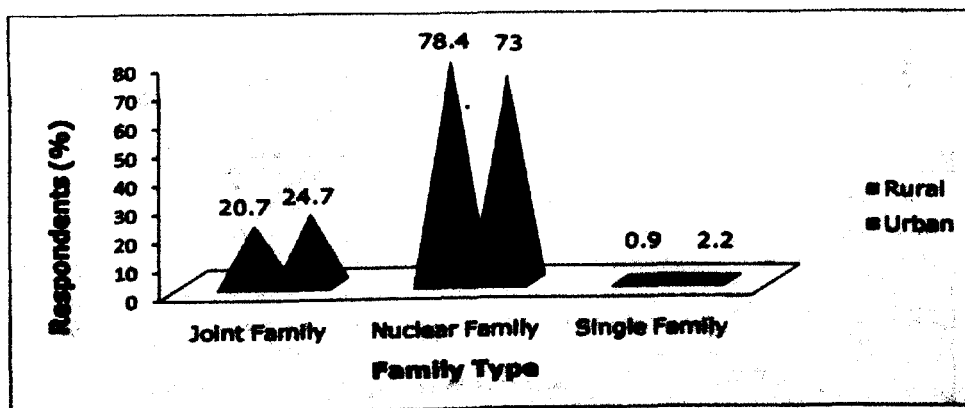
SLNo.	Family Type	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Joint Family	23 (20.70)	22 (24.70)	45 (22.50)	1.133	0.567	@
2	Nuclear family	87 (78.40)	65 (73.00)	152 (76.00)			
3	Single Family	1 (0.90)	2 (2.20)	3 (1.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

It is observed from the table that 152 respondents (76%) including 87 rural (78.4%) and 65 urban (73%) are in nuclear family while 45 respondents (22.5%) including 23 rural (20.77%) and 22 urban (24.7%) are in joint. But 3 respondents (1.5%) are living in isolation. By and large, it is concluded that 76 per cent of the respondents are living in nuclear family and majority of them are in rural areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the family type of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig. 5.7: Family Type



5.2.1.7. Type of Marriage

Marriages are performed in different ways. The information on the type of marriage of the respondents whether arranged, love etc. has been collected and the details are furnished in the Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Type of Marriage

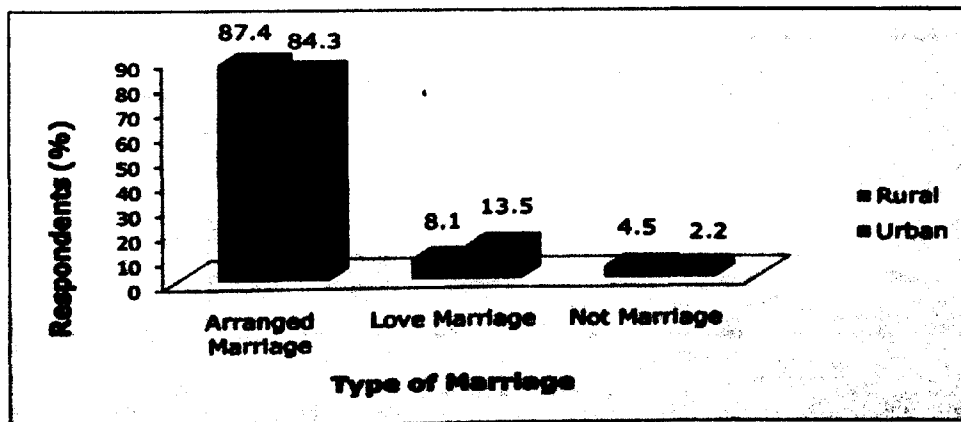
SLNo.	Type of Marriage	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Arranged Marriage	97 (87.40)	75 (84.30)	172 (86.00)	2.134	0.344	@
2	Love Marriage	9 (8.10)	12 (13.50)	21 (10.50)			
3	Not Married	5 (4.50)	2 (2.20)	7 (3.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that 86 per cent of the respondents including 87.40 per cent of rural and 84.30 per cent of urban areas got arranged marriage whereas around 11 per cent of the respondents including 8.10 per cent of rural and around 14 per cent of urban areas got love marriage. On the contrary, around 4 per cent of the respondents did not marry. Above all, it is concluded that 86 per cent of the respondents got arranged marriage and majority of them are in rural areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the type of marriage of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig. 5.8: Type of Marriage



5.2.1.8. Education

Education is a dimension of mind. It is an expansion of the horizon of understanding. It is the central process through which other changes in society are brought about. Education, formal and informal improves awareness for better life and generates positive impulses for socio-economic advancement. It controls the attitudes, opinions and behaviour of the people and influences the economic destiny of the family. The educational status of the respondents is presented in the Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

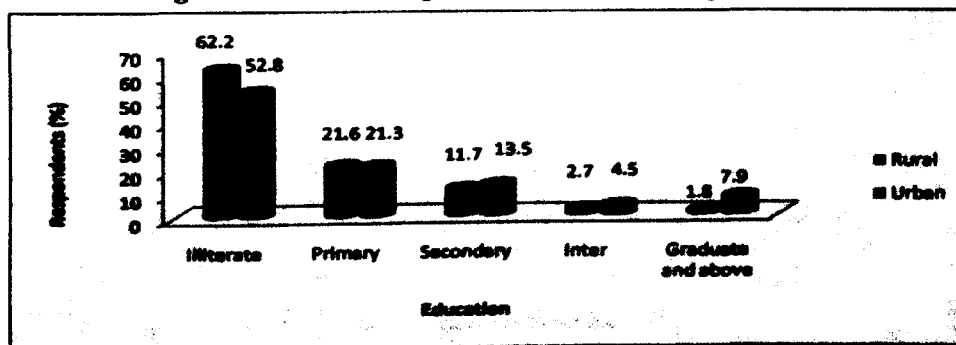
SLNo.	Educational Qualifications	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Illiterate	69 (62.20)	47 (52.80)	116 (58.00)	5.359	0.252	@
2	Primary	24 (21.60)	19 (21.30)	43 (21.50)			
3	Secondary	13 (11.70)	12 (13.50)	25 (12.50)			
4	Inter	3 (2.70)	4 (4.50)	7 (3.50)			
5	Graduate and above	2 (1.80)	7 (7.90)	9 (4.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 58 per cent of the respondents are illiterates and majority of them are in rural areas, around 22 per cent of the respondents have primary education and majority of them are rural respondents, around 13 per cent of the respondents have secondary education and majority of them are in rural areas, around 5 per cent of the respondents are graduates and above and around 4 per cent have intermediate qualification. Above all, it is concluded that 58 per cent of the respondents are illiterates and majority of them are in rural areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the educational qualifications of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant

Fig. 5.9: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents



5.2.1.9. Occupation of Husbands

Occupation is immensely important aspect of demographic variables. Everybody needs one occupation or the other for living. Occupation is the activity which gives life supporting amenities. The occupation particulars are presented in the Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Husband's Occupation

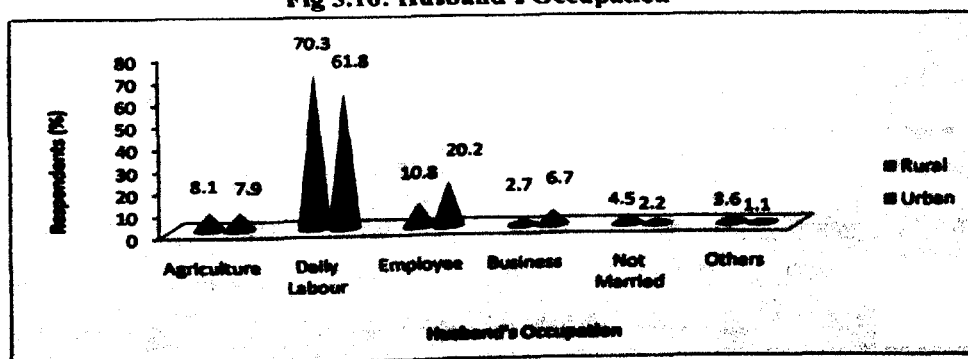
SL.No.	Husband's Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Agriculture	9 (8.10)	7 (7.90)	16 (8.00)	7.180	0.208	@
2	Daily labour	78 (70.30)	55 (61.80)	133 (66.50)			
3	Employee	12 (10.80)	18 (20.20)	30 (15.00)			
4	Business	3 (2.70)	6 (6.70)	9 (4.50)			
5	Not married	5 (4.50)	2 (2.20)	7 (3.50)			
6	Others	4 (3.60)	1 (1.10)	5 (2.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

It is very clear from the table that around 67 per cent of the respondents' husbands including 70.3 per cent of rural and around 62 per cent of the urban respondents are daily labour and 15 per cent including around 11 per cent of rural and 20 per cent of urban respondents' husbands are employees. The respondents having other occupations are very low. It is concluded that 67 per cent of the respondents' husbands including 70.3 per cent of rural and around 62 per cent of the urban respondents are daily labour

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the educational qualifications of the respondents' husbands of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig 5.10: Husband's Occupation



5.2.1.9.1. Parent's Occupation

The information on the parents' occupation of the respondents has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Parent's Occupation

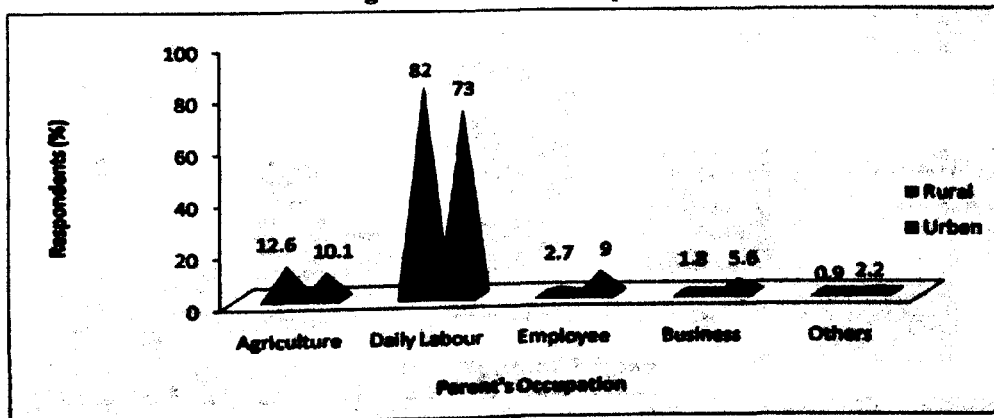
S.No.	Parent's Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Agriculture	14 (12.60)	9 (10.10)	23 (11.50)	6.976	0.137	@
2	Daily labour	91 (82.00)	65 (73.00)	156 (78.000)			
3	Employee	3 (2.70)	8 (9.00)	11 (5.50)			
4	Business	2 (1.80)	5 (5.60)	7 (3.50)			
5	Others	1 (0.90)	2 (2.20)	3 (1.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

It is very clear from the table that around 78 per cent of the respondents' parents including 82 per cent of rural and around 73 per cent of the urban respondents are daily labour and 23 per cent including around 13 per cent of rural and 10.10 per cent of urban respondents' parents have agriculturists. The respondents having other occupations are very low. It is concluded that 78 per cent of the respondents' parents including 82 per cent of rural and around 73 per cent of the urban respondents are daily labour

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the occupation of the respondents' parents of both rural and urban is not significant

Fig.5.11: Parent's Occupation



5.2.1.10. Housing Type

House is one of the basic amenities and is essential for the sustenance of the life. The type of house shows the opulence and social status of the people. Lofty buildings show pride of place in the society. The details of housing type of the respondents are presented in the Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: House type

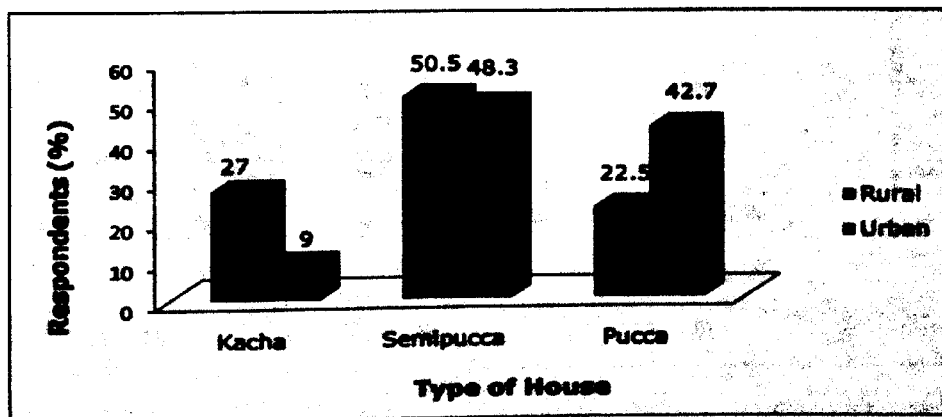
SLNo.	House type	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Kacha	30 (27.00)	8 (9.00)	38 (19.00)	14.887	0.001	**
2	Semipucca	56 (50.50)	43 (48.30)	99 (49.50)			
3	Pucca	25 (22.50)	38 (42.70)	63 (31.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table shows that around 50 per cent of the respondents are living in semi-pucca house and majority of them belong to rural areas (50.50%), around 32 per cent of the respondents are living in pucca house and majority of them belong to urban areas (42.7%) and 19 per cent of the respondents are living in kacha house and majority of them belong to rural areas (27%). By and large, it is concluded that 50 per cent of the respondents are living in semi-pucca house and majority of them belong to rural areas (50.50%)

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the housing type of the respondents' parents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.12: House Type



5.2.1.11. Region

The information on the region of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Region

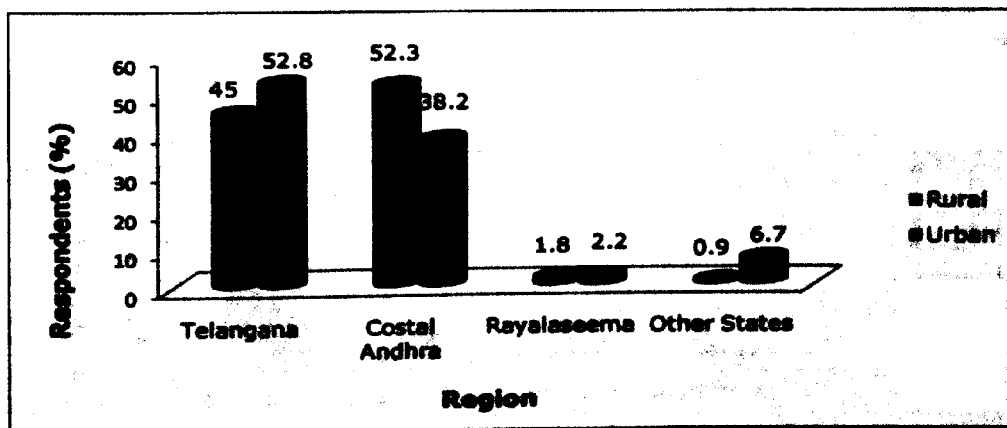
S.No.	Region	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Telangana	50 (45.00)	47 (52.80)	97 (48.50)	7.597	0.055	@
2	Costal Andhra	58 (52.30)	34 (38.20)	92 (46.00)			
3	Rayalaseema	2 (1.80)	2 (2.20)	4 (2.00)			
4	Other States	1 (0.90)	6 (6.70)	7 (3.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 49 per cent of the respondents belong to Telangana State, 46 per cent of the respondents belong to coastal Andhra and 2 per cent of the respondents belong to Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh State. By and large, it is concluded that 49 per cent of the respondents belong to Telangana State.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the region of the respondents' parents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.13: Region



5.2.1.12. Family Income

The family income of the respondents has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Family Income

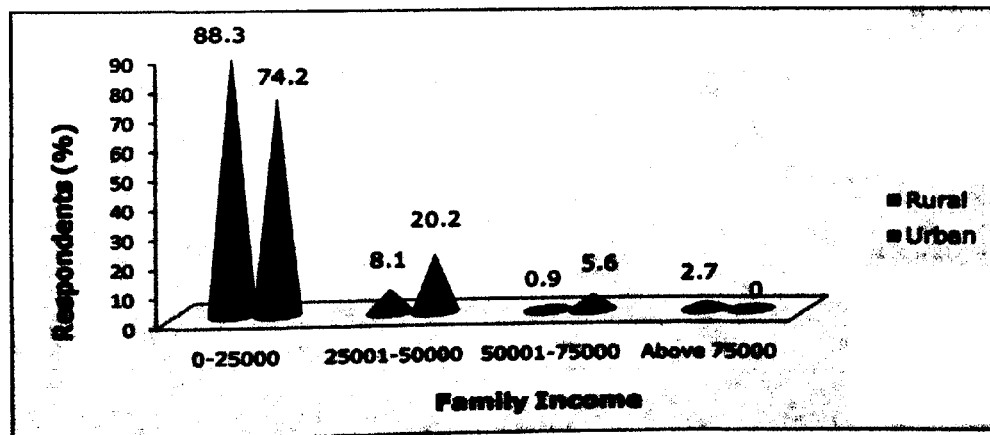
SLNo.	Family Income	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	0-25000	98 (88.30)	66 (74.20)	164 (82.00)	12.644	0.005	**
2	25001-50000	9 (8.10)	18 (20.20)	27 (13.50)			
3	50001-75000	1 (0.90)	5 (5.60)	6 (3.00)			
4	Above 75000	3 (2.70)	0 (0.00)	3 (1.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.0)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table presents that 164 respondents (82%) including 98 rural (88.3%) and 66 urban (74.20%) have the income below Rs.25,000 whereas around 14 per cent of the respondents have the income of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000 and majority of them belong to urban areas. Moreover, a limited number of respondents have the income of more than Rs.50,000/ Among them, 6 per cent have income of Rs.50,001 to Rs.75,000 and mere 3 per cent have income of above Rs.75,000/. Above all, it is concluded that 82 per cent of the respondents have the income below Rs.25,000/-.

Chi-square value is significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that the income of the respondents of both rural and urban is highly significant.

Fig.5.14: Family Income



5.2.1.13. Occupation before Crime

The information on the Occupation of the Respondent before Crime has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Occupation of the Respondent before Crime

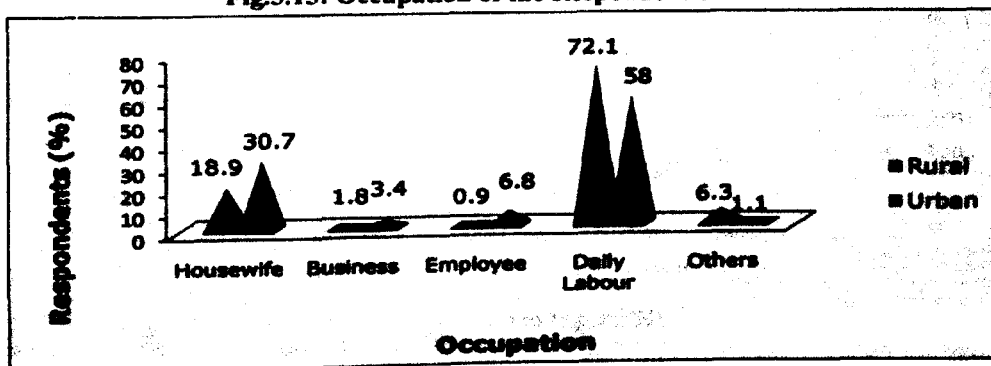
SLNo.	Occupation of the Respondent before Crime	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	House wife	21 (18.90)	27 (30.70)	48 (24.10)	12.956	0.011	**
2	Business	2 (1.80)	3 (3.40)	5 (2.50)			
3	Employee	1 (0.90)	6 (6.80)	7 (3.50)			
4	Daily Labour	80 (72.10)	51 (58.00)	131 (65.80)			
5	Others	7 (6.30)	1 (1.10)	8 (4.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	88 (100.00)	199 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table clearly shows that around 66 per cent of the respondents including 72 per cent of rural and 58 per cent of urban respondents are daily labour whereas 24.10 per cent of the respondents including around 19 per cent of rural and around 31 per cent of urban respondents are housewives. Moreover, around 4 per cent are employees and around 3 per cent are businesswomen. It is concluded that 66 per cent of the respondents including 72 per cent of rural and 58 per cent of urban respondents are daily labour.

The Chi-square value is significant at 1 per cent and hence it can be inferred that the occupation of the respondents of both rural and urban before crime is highly significant.

Fig.5.15: Occupation of the Respondent before Crime



5.2.1.14. Ownership of House

Ownership of house indicates the financial status of the people. The information on the ownership of the house of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Ownership of House

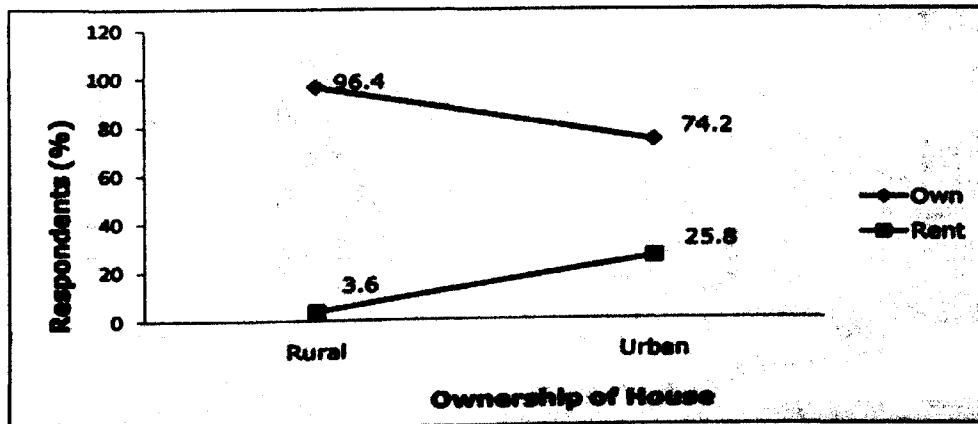
SLNo.	Ownership of House	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Own	107 (96.40)	66 (74.20)	173 (86.50)	20.920	0.000	**
2	Rent	4 (3.60)	23 (25.80)	27 (13.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table shows that around 87 per cent of the respondents including 96.4 per cent of rural and 74.2 per cent of urban respondents are living in own house while around 133 per cent of the respondents including 3.6 per cent of rural and 25.8 per cent of urban respondents are living in rent house. By and large, it is concluded that majority of the rural respondents are living in own house while majority of the urban respondents are living in rent house.

The Chi-square value is significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that the ownership of the house of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig. 5.16: Ownership of House



5.2.1.15. Possession of Ration Card

Government of India issued ration card to its people for serving the essential commodities for living. The ration cards are of two types, viz. White and pink. The information on whether the respondents have ration card has been collected and the details are presented in the Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Ration card holder

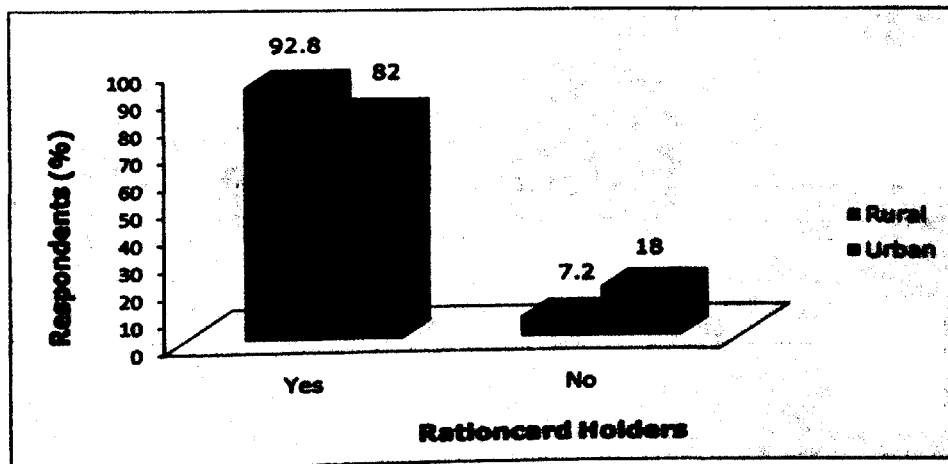
SLNo.	Ration card holder	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	103 (92.80)	73 (82.00)	176 (88.00)	5.426	0.020	*
2	No	8 (7.20)	16 (18.00)	24 (12.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table shows that 88 per cent of the respondents possessed ration card including 93 per cent of rural and 82 per cent of urban respondents. But 12 per cent of the respondents including 7.2 per cent of rural and 18 per cent of urban respondent have no ration cards. It is concluded that majority of the rural respondents possessed ration cards while majority of the urban respondents did not possess ration cards.

The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that the possession of ration cards by the respondents of both rural and urban is substantially significant.

Fig.5.17: Ration card holder



5.2.1.16. Family Savings

The details of savings of the respondents have been furnished in the Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Family Savings

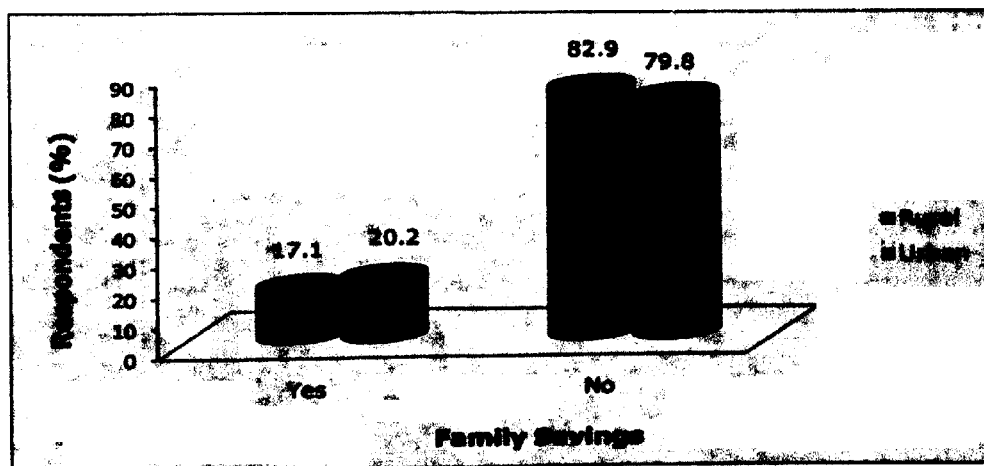
SLNo.	Family savings	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	19 (17.10)	18 (20.20)	37 (18.50)	0.316	0.574	@
2	No	92 (82.90)	71 (79.80)	163 (81.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 82 per cent of the respondents have no family savings and only 18 per cent of the respondents have savings.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the savings of the family of the respondents of both rural and urban are not significant.

Fig. 5.18: Family Savings



5.2.1.17. Value of Savings

The value of savings of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Value of Savings

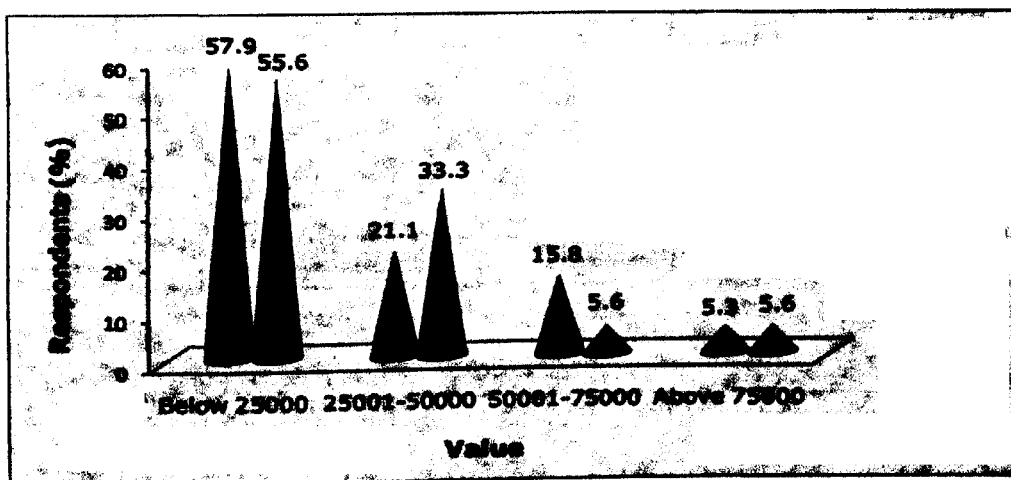
SLNo.	Value	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Below 25000	11 (57.90)	10 (55.60)	21 (56.80)	1.422	0.700	@
2	25001-50000	4 (21.10)	6 (33.30)	10 (27.00)			
3	50001-75000	3 (15.80)	1 (5.60)	4 (10.80)			
4	Above 75000	1 (5.30)	1 (5.60)	2 (5.40)			
Total		19 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	37 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 57 per cent of the respondents have the savings of below Rs.25,000, 27 per cent have the savings of Rs.250001 to Rs.50,000, around 11 per cent have between Rs.50,001 and Rs.75,000 and 5 per cent of the respondents have the savings of above Rs.75,000.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the savings value of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.5.19: Value of Savings



5.2.1.18. Property

The information on whether the respondents have any property has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.20.

Table 5.20: Property

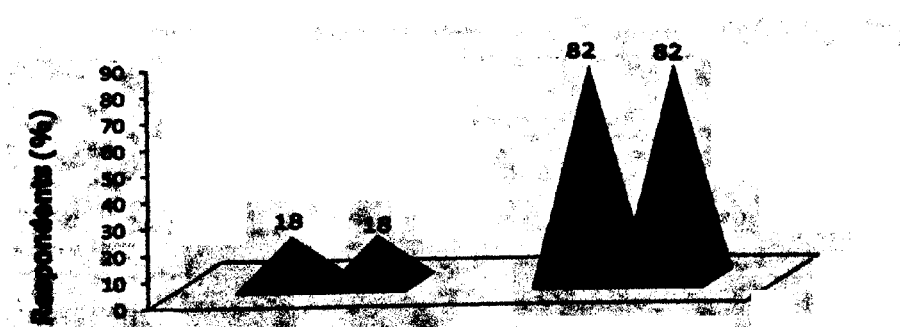
S.No.	Property	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	20 (18.00)	16 (18.00)	36 (18.00)	0.000	0.994	@
2	No	91 (82.00)	73 (82.00)	164 (82.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 82 per cent of the respondents have no property and 18 per cent of the respondents have property. It is concluded that 82 per cent of the respondents have no property and 18 per cent of the respondents have property

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the property possessed by respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig. 5.20: Property



5.2.1.18.1. Value of the property

The information on the value of the property of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.21.

Table 5.21: Value of the Property

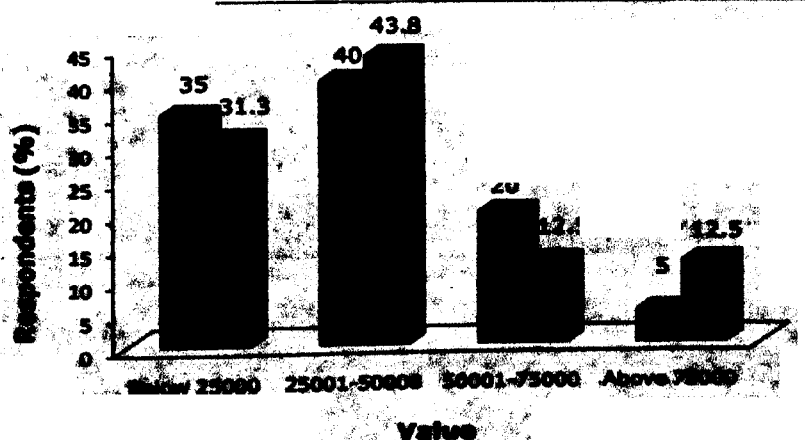
S.No.	Value	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Below 25000	7 (35.00)	5 (31.30)	12 (33.30)	0.968	0.809	@
2	25001-50000	8 (40.00)	7 (43.80)	15 (41.70)			
3	50001-75000	4 (20.00)	2 (12.50)	6 (16.70)			
4	Above 75000	1 (5.00)	2 (12.50)	3 (8.30)			
Total		20 (100.00)	16 (100.00)	36 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 42 per cent of the respondents have the property value of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000, one third of the respondents have the property value of below Rs.25,000, 27 per cent have the savings of Rs.250001 to Rs.50,000, around 11 per cent have between Rs.50,001 and Rs.75,000 and 5 per cent of the respondents have the savings of above Rs.75,000.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the value of the property of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5. 21: Value of the Property



5.2.1.18.2. Jewels

The information on whether the respondents have any jewels has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: Jewels

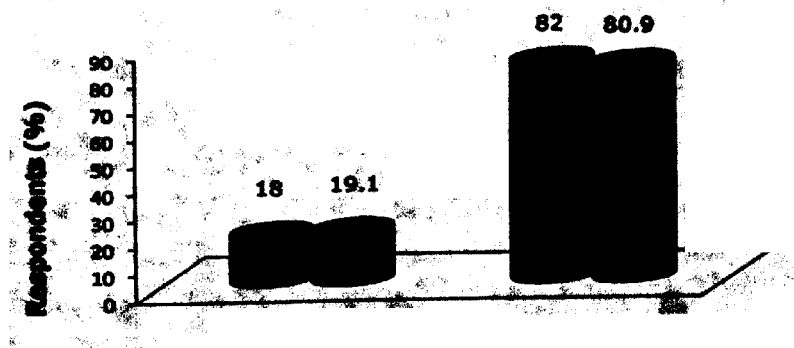
S.No.	Jewels	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	20 (18.00)	17 (19.10)	37 (18.50)	0.038	0.845	@
2	No	91 (82.00)	72 (80.90)	163 (81.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 82 per cent of the respondents have no jewels and 18 per cent of the respondents have jewels. Majority of the rural respondents have jewels.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the jewels possessed by the respondents of both rural and urban are not significant.

Fig.22: Jewels



5.2.1.18.1. Value of Jewels

The value of the jewels possessed by the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.23

Table 5.23: Value

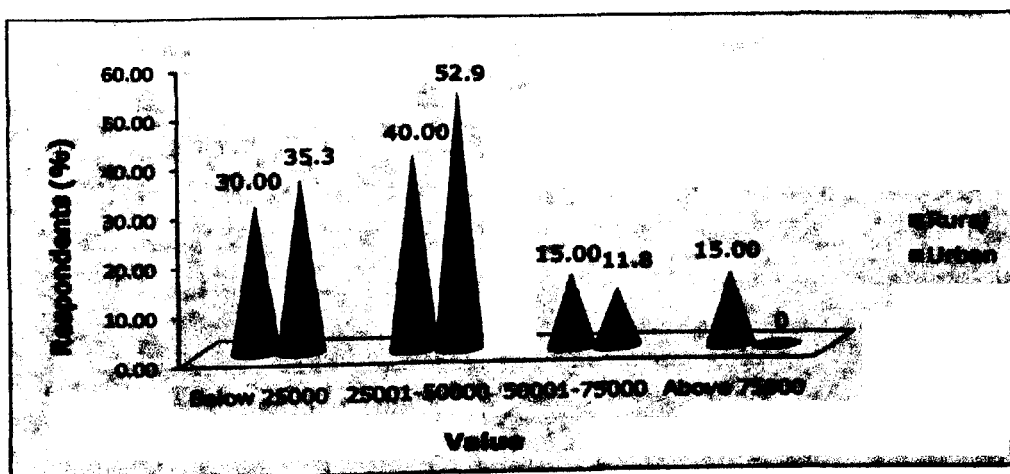
S.No.	Value	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Below 25000	6 (30.00)	6 (35.30)	12 (32.40)	3.036	0.386	@
2	25001-50000	8 (40.00)	9 (52.90)	17 (45.90)			
3	50001-75000	3 (15.00)	2 (11.80)	5 (13.50)			
4	Above 75000	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (8.10)			
Total		20 (100.00)	17 (100.00)	37 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 46 per cent of the respondents have the jewels value of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000, 32.40 per cent of the respondents have the jewels value of below Rs.25,000. It is concluded that around 46 per cent of the respondents have the jewels value of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.23: Value



5.2.2. OFFENCE PROFILE

5.2.2.1 Nature of Offence

The information on the nature of offence of the respondents has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.24

Table 5.24: Nature of offence

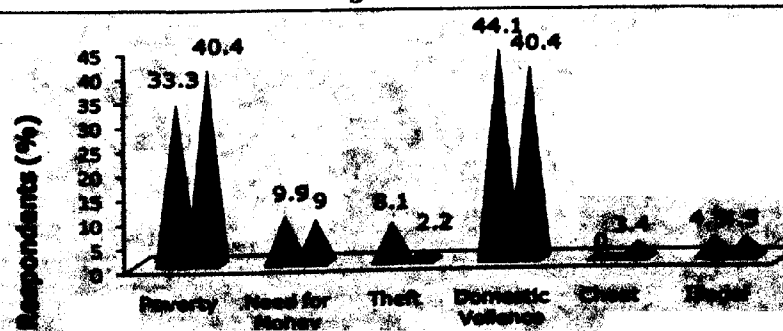
SLNo.	Nature of offence	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Poverty	37 (33.30)	36 (40.40)	73 (36.50)	7.715	0.173	@
2	Need for money	11 (9.90)	8 (9.00)	19 (9.50)			
3	Theft	9 (8.10)	2 (2.20)	11 (5.50)			
4	Domestic violence	49 (44.10)	36 (40.40)	85 (42.50)			
5	Cheat	0 (0.00)	3 (3.40)	3 (1.50)			
6	Illegal	5 (4.50)	4 (4.50)	9 (4.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 43 per cent of the respondents committed crime due to domestic violence, around 37 per cent of the respondents due to poverty committed crime, around 10 per cent of the respondents committed crime in need of money and around 6 per cent due to theft. By and large, it is concluded that around 43 per cent of the respondents committed crime due to domestic violence.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig. 5.24: Nature of offence



5.2.2.2. Reasons for Crime

Crime is done owing to several reasons depending on time and space and varies from person to person. The reasons for crime made by the respondents have been elicited and are presented in the Table 5.25.

Table 5.25: Reason for crime

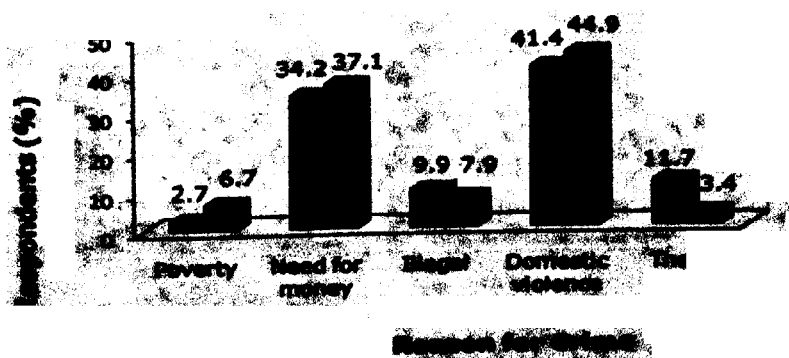
SLNo.	Reason for crime	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Poverty	3 (2.70)	6 (6.70)	9 (4.50)	6.569	0.160	@
2	Need for money	38 (34.20)	33 (37.10)	71 (35.50)			
3	Illegal	11 (9.90)	7 (7.90)	18 (9.00)			
4	Domestic violence	46 (41.40)	40 (44.90)	86 (43.00)			
5	Theft	13 (11.70)	3 (3.40)	16 (8.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 43 per cent of the respondents committed crime due to domestic violence, around 37 per cent of the respondents due to poverty committed crime, around 10 per cent of the respondents committed crime in need of money and around 6 per cent due to theft. By and large, it is concluded that around 43 per cent of the respondents committed crime due to domestic violence.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.5.25: Reason for crime



5.2.2.3. Method of Crime

There are different modes of crimes and crime is done variously various persons. The information on the mode of crime done by the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.26.

Table 5.26: Method of Crime

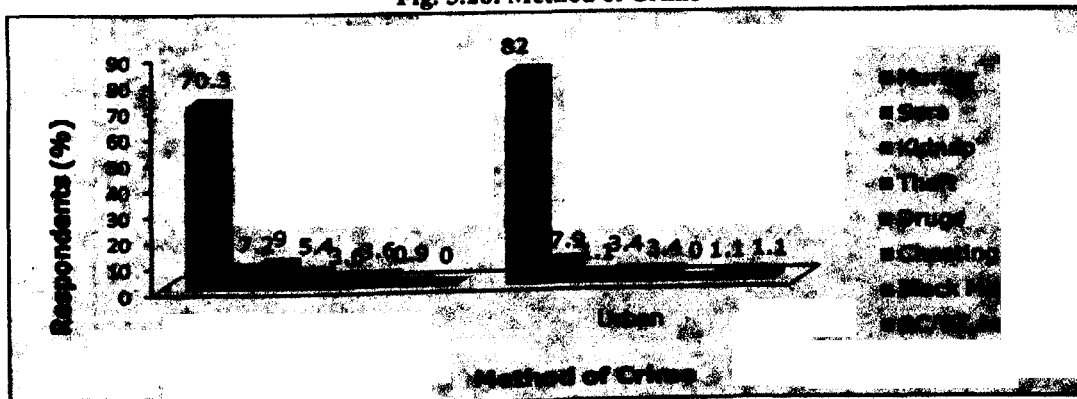
SL.No.	Method of Crime	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Murder	78 (70.30)	73 (82.00)	151 (75.50)	11.457	0.120	@
2	Alcohol	8 (7.20)	7 (7.90)	15 (7.50)			
3	Kidnap	10 (9.00)	1 (1.10)	11 (5.50)			
4	Theft	6 (5.40)	3 (3.40)	9 (4.50)			
5	Drugs	4 (3.60)	3 (3.40)	7 (3.50)			
6	Cheating	4 (3.60)	0 (0.00)	4 (2.00)			
7	Black money	1 (0.90)	1 (1.10)	2 (1.00)			
8	SC/ST Atrocity	0 (0.00)	1 (1.10)	1 (0.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table lucidly shows that around 76 per cent of the respondents made murder and around 8 per cent Alcohol crime.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig. 5.26: Method of Crime



5.2.2.4. Place of Crime

The information on where the respondents made crime has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.27.

Table 5.27: Place of crime

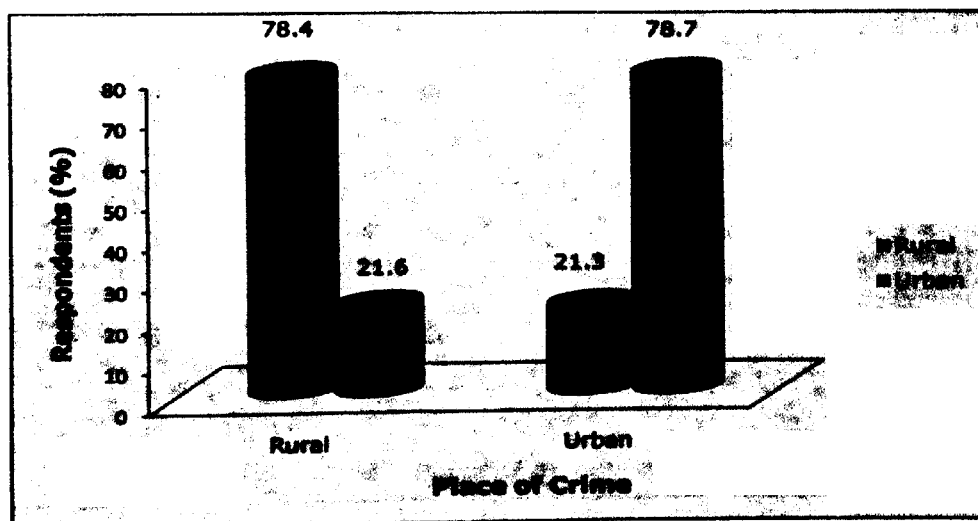
S.No.	Place of crime	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Rural area	87 (78.40)	19 (21.30)	106 (53.00)	64.494	0.000	**
2	Urban area	24 (21.60)	70 (78.70)	94 (47.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table shows that 53 per cent of the rural respondents and 47 per cent of the urban respondents made crime.

The Chi-square value is significant at 1 per cent and hence it can be inferred that crime made by the respondents of both rural and urban is highly significant.

Fig. 5.27: Place of crime



5.2.2.5. Place of Arrest

The information on the place of arrest of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.28.

Table 5.28: Place of arrest

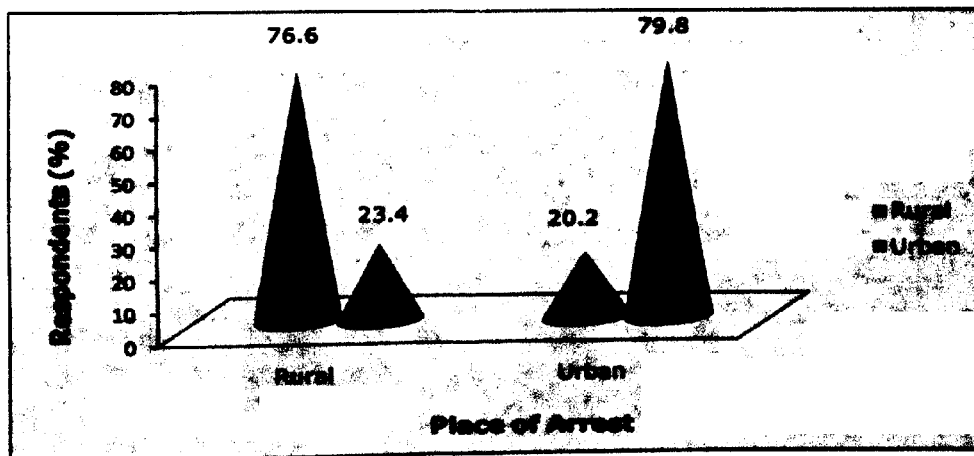
S.No.	Place of arrest	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Rural area	85 (76.60)	18 (20.20)	103 (51.50)	62.799	0.000	**
2	Urban area	26 (23.40)	71 (79.80)	97 (48.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: * Significant

The table shows that around 52 per cent of the respondents were arrested in rural areas and 48 per cent of the respondents were arrested in urban areas.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig. 5.28: Place of arrest



5.2.2.6. Punishment Status

Generally the culprits are brought to book and put behind bars. The information on the punishment status of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.29.

Table 5.29: Punishment status

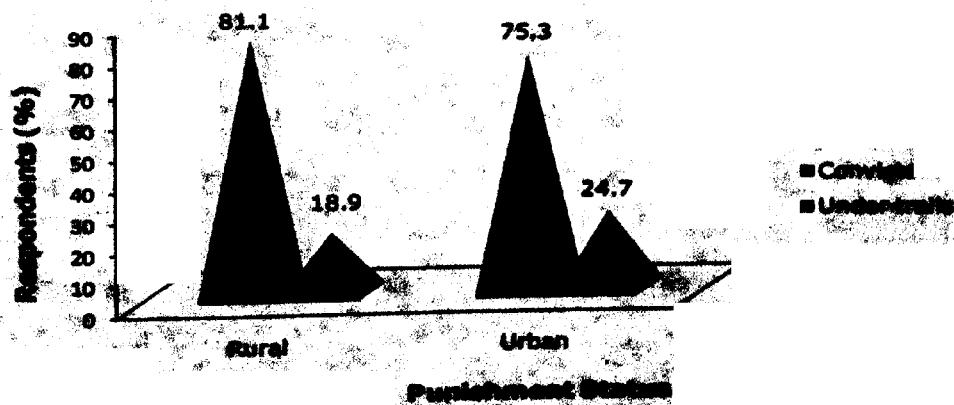
SLNo.	Punishment status and period	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Convicts	90 (81.10)	67 (75.30)	157 (78.50)	0.985	0.985	@
2	Under trails	21 (18.90)	22 (24.70)	43 (21.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 79 per cent of the respondents are convicts and 21 per cent of the respondents are under trails. It is concluded that around 79 per cent of the respondents are convicts

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the punishment for the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.29: Punishment status



5.2.2.7 Number of times in Prison

The information on how many times the respondents are in prison has been collected and the details are dovetailed in the table 5.30.

Table 5.30: Number of times in Prison

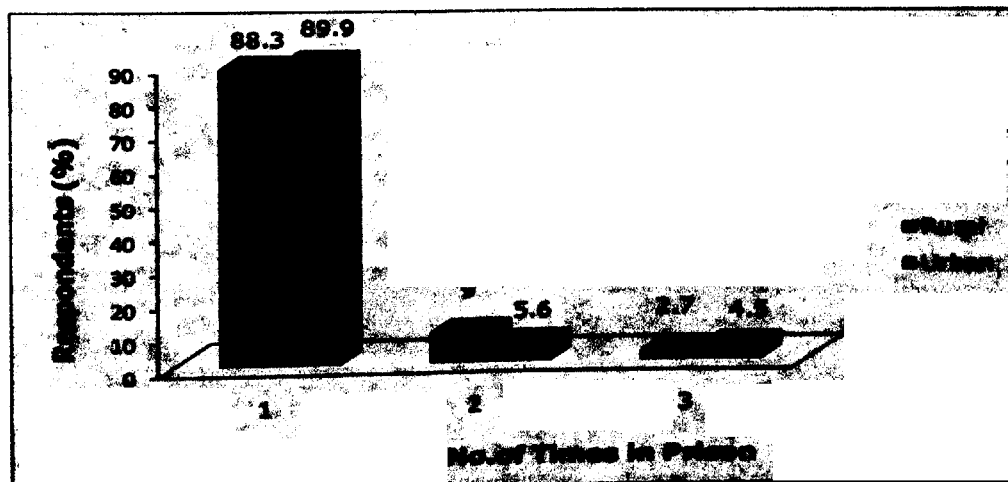
S.No.	Number of times in Prison	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	1	98 (88.30)	80 (89.90)	178 (89.00)	1.225	0.542	@
2	2	10 (9.00)	5 (5.60)	15 (7.50)			
3	3	3 (2.70)	4 (4.50)	7 (3.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 89 per cent of the respondents came to prison for only once and around 8 per cent came two times and around 4 per cent came to prison for 3 times. It is concluded that 89 per cent of the respondents came to prison for only once

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.5.30: Number of times in Prison



5.2.2.8. Accepting your crime

The information on whether the respondents accepted their crime has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.31.

Table 5.31: Accepting your crime

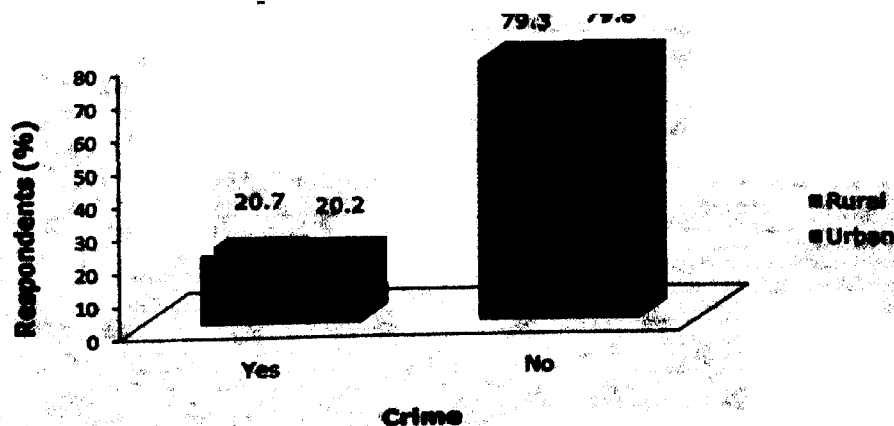
S.No.	Accepting your crime	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	23 (20.70)	18 (20.20)	41 (20.50)	0.007	0.931	@
2	No	88 (79.30)	71 (79.80)	159 (79.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 80 per cent of the respondents including 79.3 per cent of rural and 79.8 per cent of urban respondents did not accept their crime while 20 per cent of the respondents including 20.7 per cent of rural and 20.2 per cent of urban respondents accepted their crime. Above all, it is concluded that around 80 per cent of the respondents including 79.3 per cent of rural and 79.8 per cent of urban respondents did not accept their crime

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the acceptance of the crime by respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.31: Accepting your crime



5.2.2.9. Feeling in being in the prison

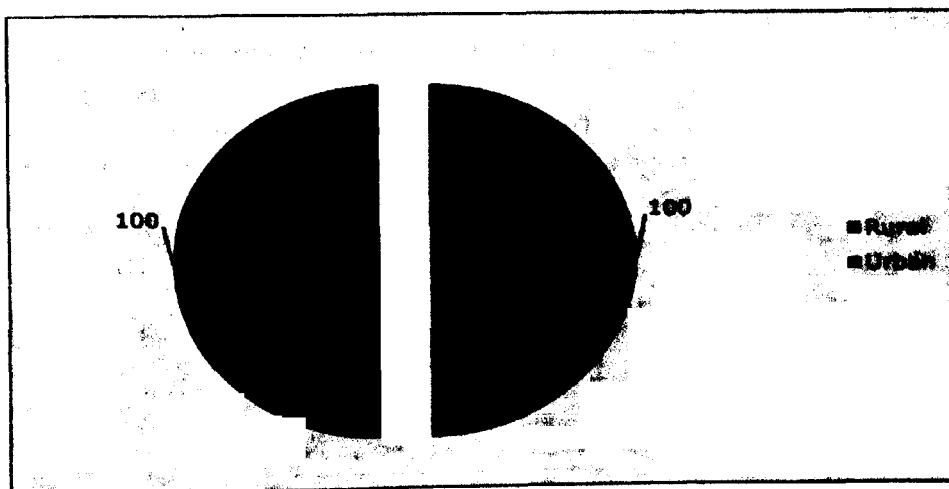
The information on how do the respondents felt being in the prison has been elicited and the details are furnished in the table 5.32.

Table 5.32: Feel being in the prison

SLNo.	How do you feel being in the prison	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Unhappy	111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

The table very clearly shows that all the 200 respondents(100 %) felt unhappy in their presence in prison.

Fig.5.32: Feel being in the prison



5.2.2.10. Aware that crime of any kind is wrong

The information on whether the respondents aware that crime of any kind is wrong has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.33.

Table 5.33: Aware that crime of any kind is wrong

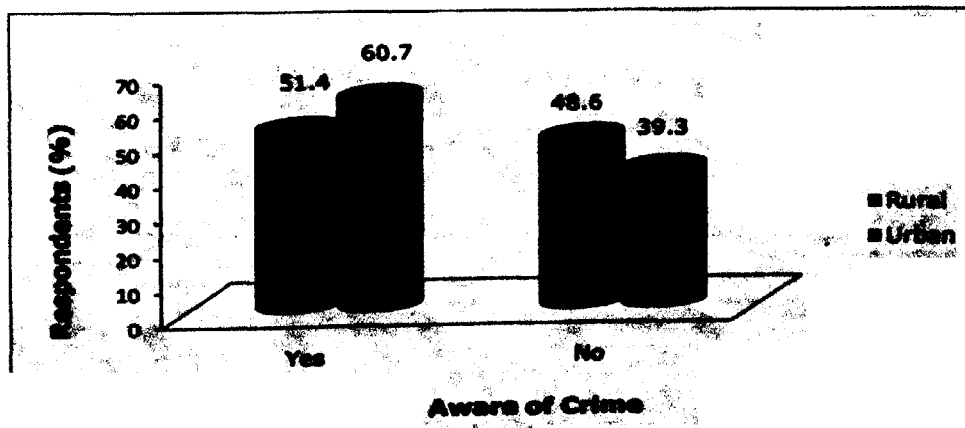
SLNo.	Are you aware that crime of any kind is wrong	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	57 (51.40)	54 (60.70)	111 (55.50)	1.738	0.187	@
2	No	54 (48.60)	35 (39.30)	89 (44.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that around 56 per cent of the respondents including 51.40 per cent of rural and 60.70 per cent of urban respondents aware that crime of any kind is wrong while 44.5 per cent of the respondents including 46.80 per cent of rural and 39.30 per cent of urban respondents are unaware that crime of any kind is wrong. By and large, it is concluded that 56 per cent of the respondents including 51.40 per cent of rural and 60.70 per cent of urban respondents aware that crime of any kind is wrong

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the awareness of the respondents of both rural and urban that crime of any kind is wrong is not significant.

Fig. 5.33: Aware of Crime of any kind is wrong



5.2.2.11. God can solve problems

The information on whether the respondents have belief that God can solve their problems has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.34.

Table 5.34: Belief that God can solve your problems

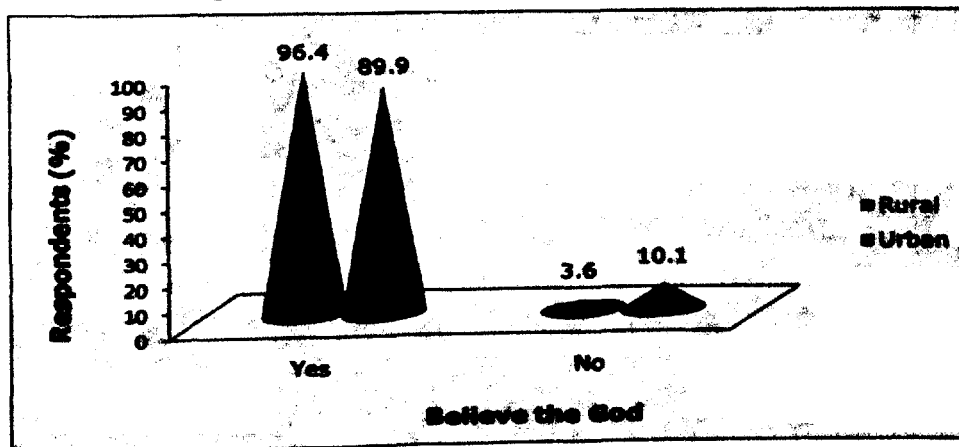
S.No.	Do you believe that God can solve your problems	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Yes	107 (96.40)	80 (89.90)	187 (93.50)	3.443	0.064	@
2	No	4 (3.60)	9 (10.10)	13 (6.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that around 94 per cent of the respondents had belief that God can solve their problems and majority of them belong to rural areas while 6 per cent have no belief that God can solve their problems and majority of them belong to urban areas. Above all it is concluded that around 94 per cent of the respondents had belief that God can solve their problems and majority of them belong to rural areas

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that God can help to solve their problems is not significant.

Fig. 5.34: Belief that God can solve your problems



5.2.2.12. Contemplated on making your life useful

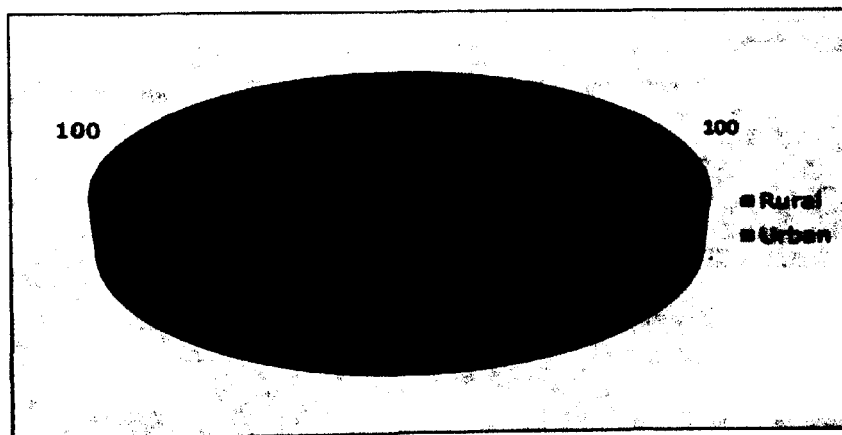
The information on the contemplation of the respondents on making their life useful in future has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.35.

Table 5.35: Contemplation on making your life useful

S.No.	Have you contemplated on making your life useful?	Rural	Urban	
1	Yes Believe	111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

It is quite obvious from the table that all the 200 respondents of both urban and rural areas contemplated on making their life useful.

Fig.5.35: Contemplated on making your life useful



5.2.2.13. Intention of future life

The information on what the respondents intend to do when they go out has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.36.

Table 5.36: when you go out what do you propose to do

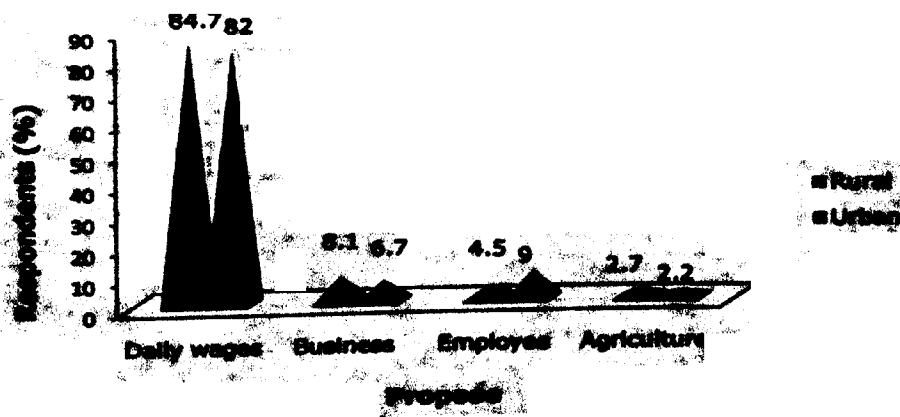
SLNo.	When you go out what do you propose to do?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sign
1	Daily wages	94 (84.70)	73 (82.00)	167 (83.50)	1.734	0.629	@
2	Business	9 (8.10)	6 (6.70)	15 (7.50)			
3	Employee	5 (4.50)	8 (9.00)	13 (6.50)			
4	Agriculture	3 (2.70)	2 (2.20)	5 (2.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table quite clearly shows that around 84 per cent of the respondents including 85 per cent of rural and 82 per cent of urban intend to work on daily wages and 7.5 per cent of the respondents intend to do business. But around 7 per cent of the respondents become employees.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban what to do when they go out is not significant.

Fig. 5.36: when you go out what do you propose to do



5.2.2.14. Continue to live the same life or a changed life after release

The information on whether the respondents continue to live the same life or a changed life after release has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.37.

Table 5.37: Continue to live the same life or a changed life after release

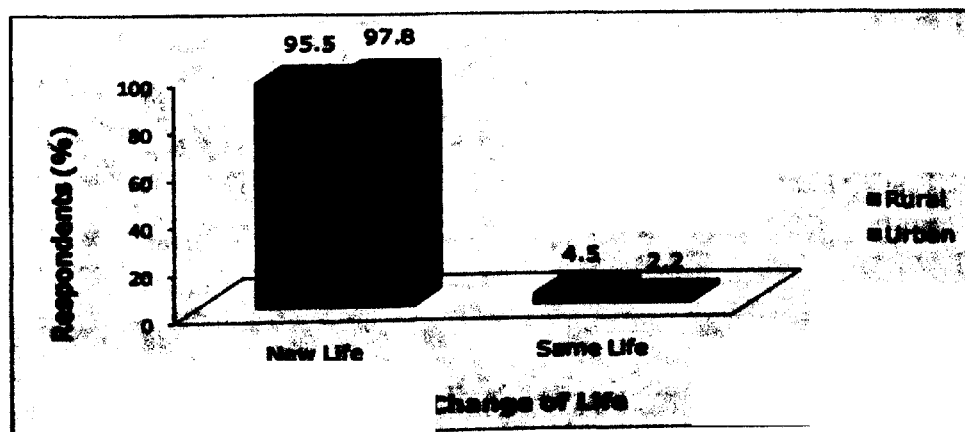
S.No.	Will you continue to live the same life or a changed life after release?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	New Life	106 (95.50)	87 (97.80)	193 (96.50)	0.745	0.388	@
2	Same Life	5 (4.50)	2 (2.20)	7 (3.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that around 97 per cent of the respondents including 96 per cent of rural and around 98 per cent of urban respondents intend to start new life while mere around 4 per cent of the respondents intend to continue the same life. Above all, it is concluded that 97 per cent of the respondents including 96 per cent of rural and around 98 per cent of urban respondents intend to start new life

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban whether to start new life or continue the same life is not significant.

Fig. 5.37: Continue to live the same life or a changed life after release



5.2.2.15. Thought of pursuing a useful role in society

The information on whether the respondents have ever thought of pursuing a useful role in society has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.38.

Table 5.38: Thought of pursuing a useful role in society

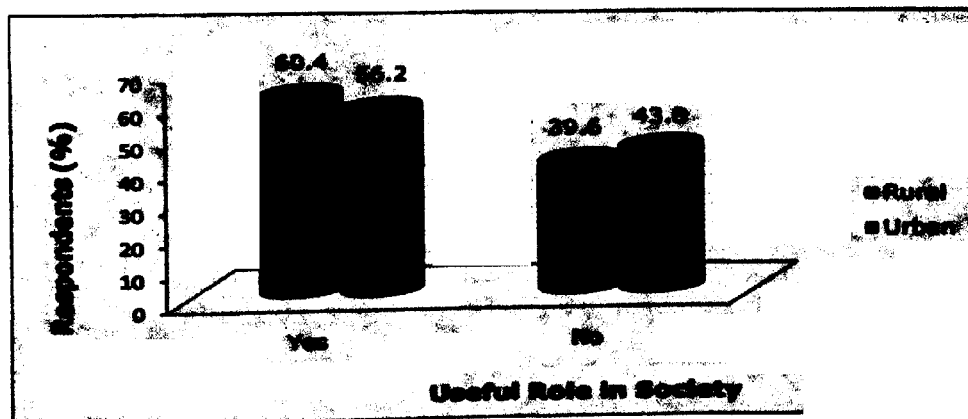
SLNo.	Have you ever thought of pursuing a useful role in society?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	67 (60.40)	50 (56.20)	117 (58.50)	0.356	0.551	@
2	No	44 (39.60)	39 (43.80)	83 (41.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 59 per cent of the respondents have thought of pursuing a useful role in society and 41 per cent of the respondents have not thought of pursuing a useful role in society. It is concluded that 59 per cent of the respondents have thought of pursuing a useful role in society

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.5.38: have you ever thought of pursuing a useful role in society



5.2.2.16. Thought of pursuing honest careers in the future

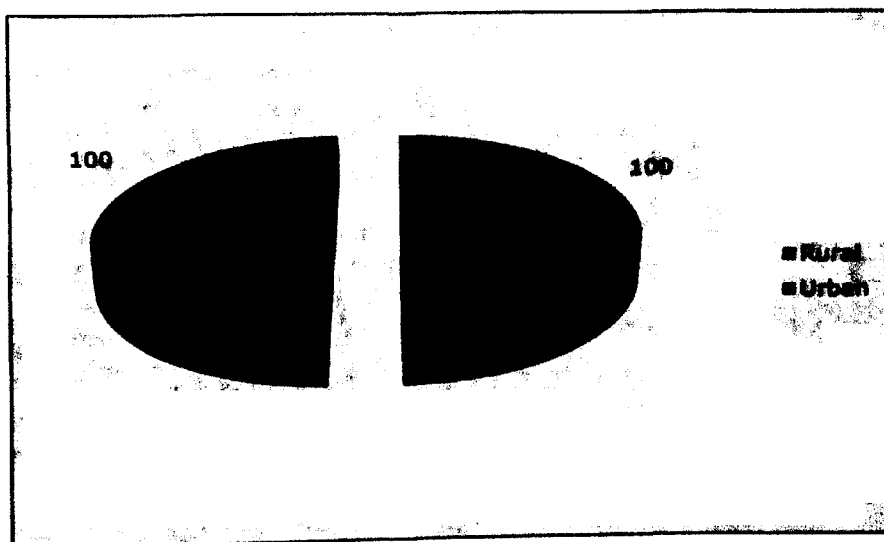
The information on whether the respondents ever thought of pursuing honest careers in the future has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.39.

Table 5.39: Thought of pursuing honest careers in the future

SLNo.	Have you ever thought of pursuing honest careers in the future?	Rural	Urban	
1	Yes	111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

The table crystal clearly shows that all the respondents (100 %) thought of pursuing honest careers in the future.

Fig. 5.39: Thought of pursuing honest careers in the future



5.2.2.17. Need from voluntary organizations

The information on what kind of help the respondents need from voluntary organizations has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.40.

Table 5.40: Type of help need from voluntary organizations

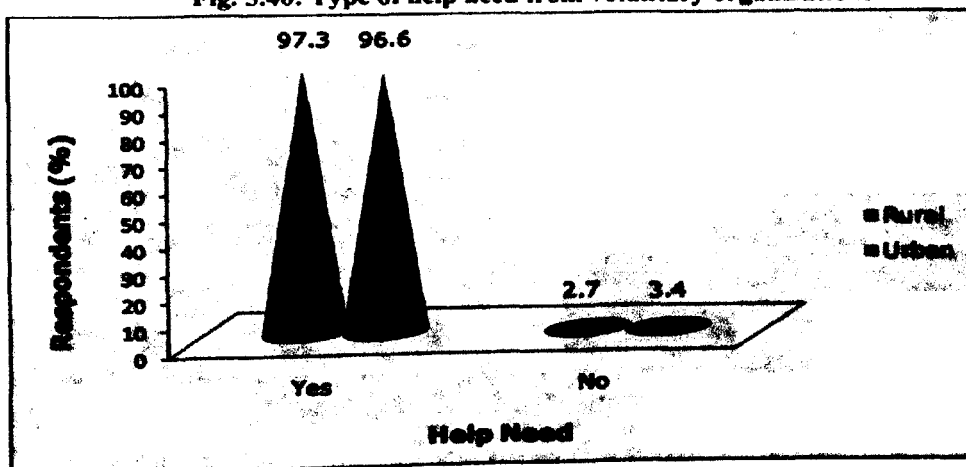
SLNo.	What kind of help will you Need from voluntary organizations?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	108 (97.30)	86 (96.60)	194 (97.00)	0.076	0.783	@
2	No	3 (2.70)	3 (3.40)	6 (3.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table lucidly shows that 97 per cent of the respondents felt need from voluntary organisations and mere 3 per cent felt no need from voluntary organisations. Above all, it is concluded that 97 per cent of the respondents felt need from voluntary organisations.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they need help from voluntary organisations is not significant

Fig. 5.40: Type of help need from voluntary organizations



5.2.2.19 Interest in the prison

The information on whether the respondents interested in having anything useful in the prison has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.41.

Table 5.41: Interested in having anything useful in the prison

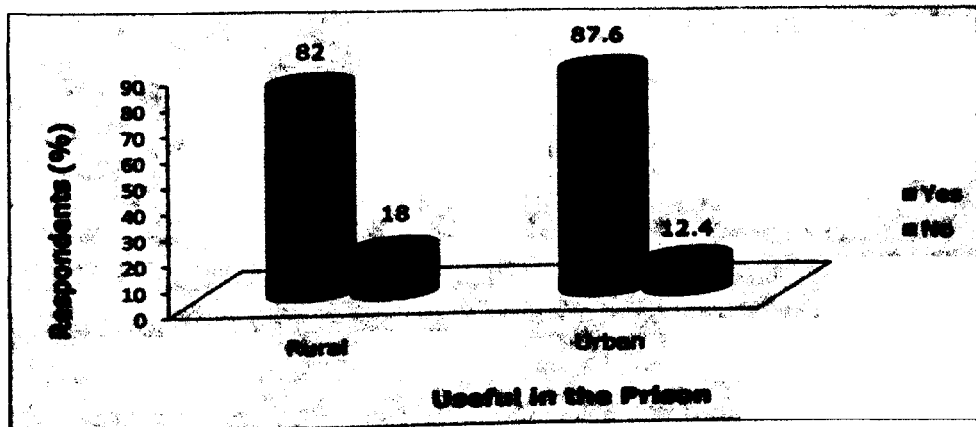
SLNo.	Will you be interested in having anything useful in the prison?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	91 (82.00)	78 (87.60)	169 (84.50)	1.208	0.272	@
2	No	20 (18.00)	11 (12.40)	31 (15.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table quite clearly shows that around 85 per cent of the respondents including 82 per cent of rural and around 88 per cent of urban interested in having anything useful in the prison while 15 per cent have not interested in having anything useful in the prison. By and large, it is concluded that around 85 per cent of the respondents including 82 per cent of rural and around 88 per cent of urban interested in having anything useful in the prison.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that interested in having anything useful in the prison is not significant.

Fig.5.41: Interested in having anything useful in the prison



5.2.2.20. Women

The information on what suggestions the prisoners give to their counter parts in the normal life in the society and the details are furnished in the table 5.42.

Table 5.42: Suggestions to the women of the outside world?

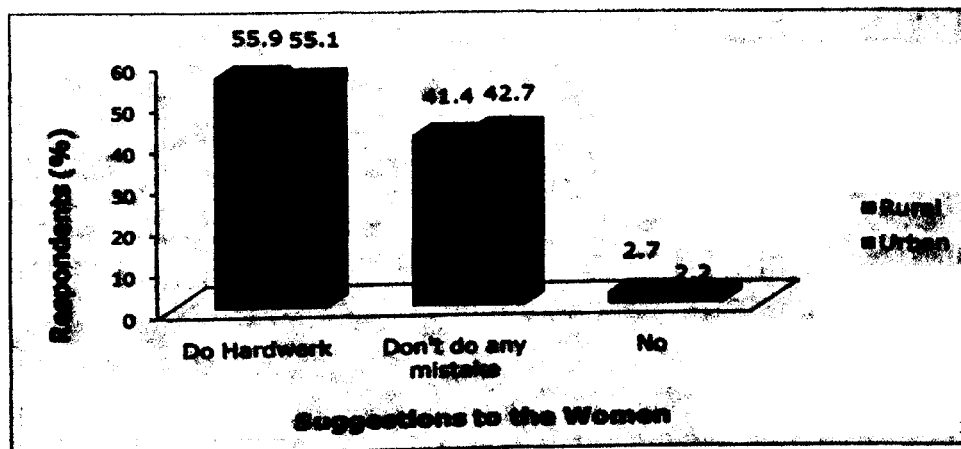
S;.No.	What are your suggestions to the women of the outside world?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Do Hard work	62 (55.90)	49 (55.10)	111 (55.50)	0.065	0.968	@
2	Don't do any mistakes	46 (41.40)	38 (42.70)	84 (42.00)			
3	No	3 (2.70)	2 (2.20)	5 (2.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that around 56 per cent of the respondents suggested the women outside the world to do hard work while 42 per cent not to do any mistake in the life.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the suggestion of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.42: Suggestions to the women of the outside world



5.2.2.21. Appeal to the public

Information on what appeal the culprits make to the public has been elicited and the details are presented in the table 5.43.

Table 5.43: Appeal to the Public

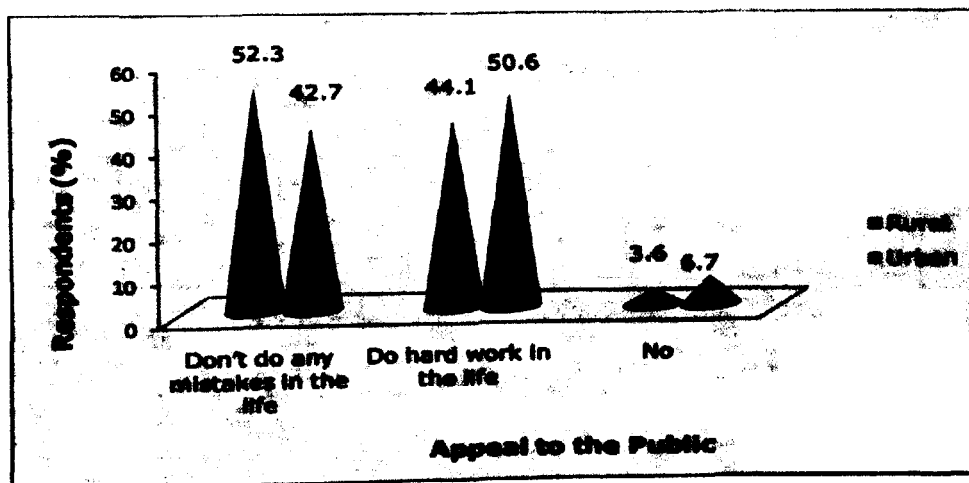
SLNo.	What is your appeal to the public?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Don't do any mistakes in the life	58 (52.30)	38 (42.70)	96 (48.00)	2.345	0.310	@
2	Do Hard work in the life	49 (44.10)	45 (50.60)	94 (47.00)			
3	No	4 (3.60)	6 (6.70)	10 (5.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 48 per cent of the respondents appealed the public not to do any mistake in the life while 47 per cent appealed to do hard work in the life.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the appeal of the respondents of both rural and urban is not significant.

Fig.5.43: Appeal to the Public



5.2.2.22. Visitors from family

The information on whether members of family of the respondents visit them has been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.44.

Table 5.44: Visitors from family

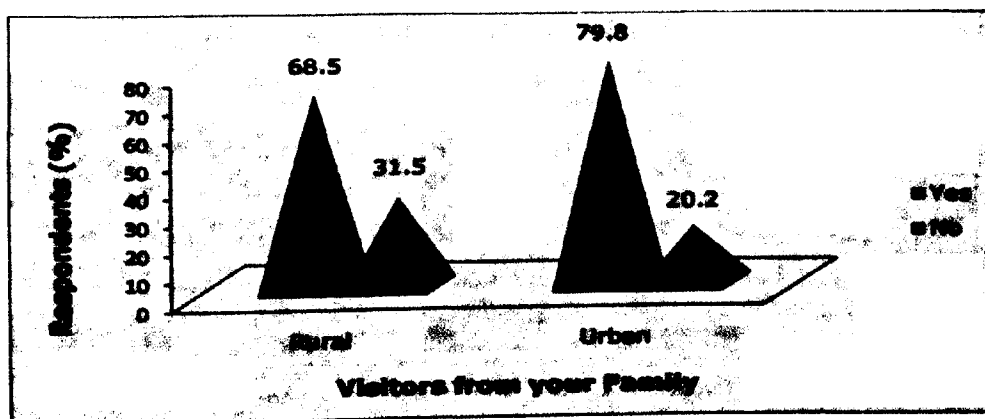
S.No.	Do you have any visitors from your family?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	76 (68.50)	71 (79.80)	147 (73.50)	3.242	0.072	@
2	No	35 (31.50)	18 (20.20)	53 (26.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that around 74 per cent of the respondents have visitors including 69 per cent of rural and 80 per cent of urban respondents while 27 per cent of the respondents have no visitors including 32 per cent of rural and 20 per cent of urban respondents. It is concluded that three fourths of the respondents have visitors

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they family members visit them in the prison is not significant.

Fig.5.44: Visitors from family



5.2.2.23. Feelings of family

The information how the family feels about the respondents in the prison has been collected and the details are presented in the table 5.45.

Table 5.45: Feeling about presence in prison

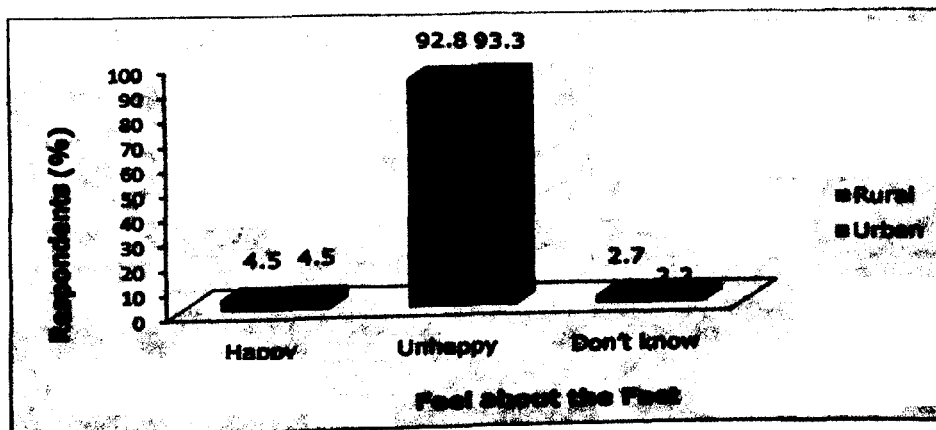
SLNo.	What do they (family) feel about the fact that you are in prison?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Happy	5 (4.50)	4 (4.50)	9 (4.50)	0.042	0.979	@
2	Unhappy	103 (92.80)	83 (93.30)	186 (93.00)			
3	Don't Know	3 (2.70)	2 (2.20)	5 (2.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 93 per cent of the respondents including 93 per cent of rural and urban respondents each felt that their family members are unhappy over their presence in the prison

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents that their family members are unhappy over their presence in the prison is not significant.

Fig.5.45: What do they (family) feel about the fact that you are in prison?



5.2.2.24. Management of family in the absence of Respondents

The information on how does the family is managed in the absence of the respondents has been elicited and the results are presented in the Table 5.46

Table 5.46: Family management in the Absence of Respondent

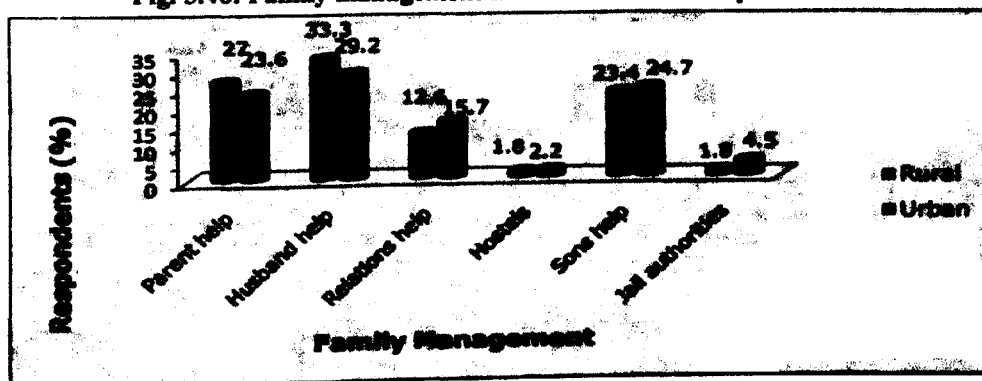
S.No.	How does the family Manage in your absence?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Parents help	30 (27.00)	21 (23.60)	51 (25.50)	2.114	0.833	@
2	Husband help	37 (33.30%)	26 (29.20)	63 (31.50)			
3	Relations help	14 (12.60)	14 (15.70)	28 (14.00)			
4	Hostels	2 (1.80)	2 (2.20)	4 (2.00)			
5	Sons Help	26 (23.40)	22 (24.70)	48 (24.00)			
6	Jail authorities	2 (1.80)	4 (4.50)	6 (3.00)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table presents that 63 respondents (31.50 %) manage their family with the help of their husbands including 37 rural respondents (33.3%) and 26 urban respondents (29.2 %) followed by 48 respondents (24 %) including 26 rural (23.4 %) and 22 urban (24.7 %) respondents manage their family with the help of their sons and 28 respondents (14 %) including 14 rural and 14 urban respondents manage their family with the help for their relatives.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can management of their family in their absence with the help of husband, sons and relatives is not significant.

Fig. 5.46: Family management in the Absence of Respondent



5.2.2.25. Seeking Support

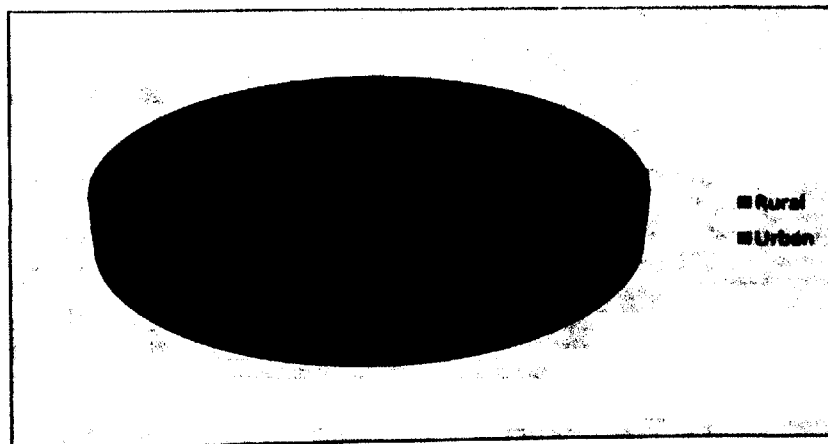
The information on whether the respondents need support from them has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.47.

Table 5.47: Seeking support

SLNo.	Do you need any support for them?	Rural	Urban	
1	Yes	111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)

The table portrays that all the respondents (100%) need the support of their relatives, friends etc.

Fig.5.47: Seeking support



5.2.2.26. Enlightening the Society

The information on whether the respondents can enlighten the society has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.48.

Table 5.48: Awareness on enlightening the society

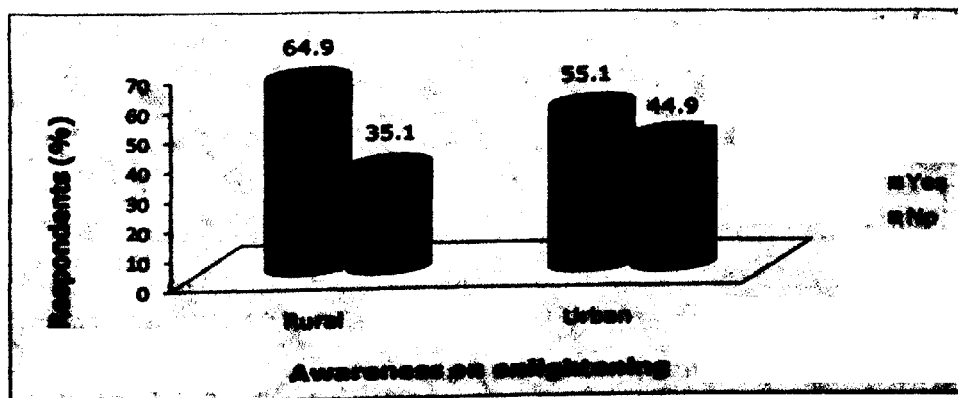
SLNo.	Are you aware that you can enlighten the society?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	72 (64.90)	49 (55.10)	121 (60.50)	1.988	0.115	@
2	No	39 (35.10)	40 (44.90)	79 (39.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 121 respondents (60.5 %) are aware that they can enlighten the society including 72 rural respondents (64.9 %) and 49 urban respondents (55.1 %). On the contrary 79 respondents (39.5 %) are unaware of enlightening the society including 39 rural respondents (35.1 %) and 40 urban respondents (44.9 %). By and large, it is concluded that around 61 per cent of the respondents are aware that they can enlighten the society and majority of them belong to rural areas (64.90 %).

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about Awareness on enlightening the society is not significant.

Fig.5.48: Awareness on enlightening the society



5.2.2.27. Bringing Social Change

The information on whether the respondents can bring about a social change in their place has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.49

Table 5.49: Bringing Social Change

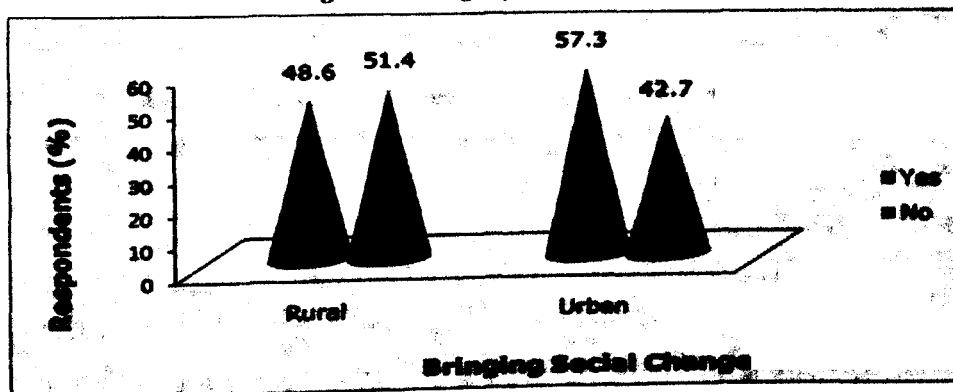
SLNo.	Do you know that you can bring about a social change in your place?	Rural	Urban	Total	Chi-square	P value	sig
1	Yes	54 (48.60)	51 (57.30)	105 (52.50)	1.484	0.223	@
2	No	57 (51.40)	38 (42.70)	95 (47.50)			
Total		111 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	200 (100.00)			

Note: @ Not Significant

The table shows that 105 respondents (52.5 %) know that they can bring about a social change in their place including 54 rural respondents (48.6 %) and 51 urban respondents (57.3 %). On the contrary 95 respondents (47.5 %) did not know how to bring about a social change including 57 rural respondents (51.4 %) and 38 rural respondents (42.7 %). By and large, it is concluded that around 53 per cent of the respondents know that they can bring about a social change in their place and majority of them belong to urban areas (57 %).

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that the opinion of the respondents of both rural and urban that they can bring about a social change is not significant.

Fig.5.49: Bringing Social Change



5.2.3. DEMOGRAPHIC NATURE OF OFFENCE

5.2.3.1. Age and Nature of Offence

Age-wise nature of offence made by the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.50.

Table 5.50
Age and Nature of Offence

Sl.No.	Age (years)	Nature of offence						Total	Chi-Square Test
		Poverty	Need for money	Theft	Domestic violence	Cheat	Illegal		
1	Below 25	9	2	2	5	1	1	20	12.418ns
2	26-50	45	9	5	44	2	6	111	
3	51-75	19	8	4	34	0	2	67	
4	75<	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total		73	19	11	85	3	9	200	

The table shows that majority of the respondents made offence owing to domestic violence (85) and poverty (73). Moreover majority of the respondents in the age group of 26 – 50 years committed the crimes.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and nature of their offence.

5.2.3.2. Age and Reasons for Crime

Age-wise reasons for crime made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.51.

Table 5.51
Age and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Age	Reason for crime					Total	Chi-Square Test
		Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Below 25	1	9	2	6	2	20	12.856 ns
2	26-50	6	37	15	46	7	111	
3	51-75	2	25	1	32	7	67	
4	75<	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Total		9	71	18	86	16	200	

The table shows that majority of the respondents did crime due to domestic violence (86) and need for money(71). Moreover majority of the respondents in the age group of 26 – 50 years committed the crimes. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and reasons for their offence.

5.2.3.3. Age and Method of Crime

Age-wise methods of crime made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.52.

Table 5.52

Age and Methods of Crime

Sl.No.	Age	Method of Crime								Total	Chi-Square test
		Murder	Sara	Kidnap	Theft	Drugs (Ganjai)	Cheating	Black money	Theft		
1	Below 25	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	37.942**
2	26-50	84	10	3	5	6	2	0	1	111	
3	51-75	51	4	4	4	0	2	2	0	67	
4	75<	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Total		151	15	11	9	7	4	2	1	200	

It is crystal clear from the table that majority of the respondents including 26- 50 years and 51-75 years made murder and came to prison.

The Chi-square value is significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that age has lot of influence on the method of crime.

5.2.3.4. Age and Place of Crime

Age-wise place of crimes made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.53.

Table 5.53
Age and Place of Crime

SLNo.	Age	Place of crime		Total	Chi-Square test
		Rural	Urban		
1	Below 25	11	9	20	7.178*
2	26-50	50	61	111	
3	51-75	44	23	67	
4	75<	1	1	2	
Total		106	94	200	

It is evident from the table that 106 respondents made crime in rural areas and 94 respondents made crime in urban areas. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years

The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial association between age of the respondents and place of their offence.

5.2.3.5. Age and Place of Arrest

Age-wise reasons for crime made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.54

Table 5.54
Age and Place of Arrest

Sl.No.	Age	Place of arrest		Total	Chi-Square test
		Rural	Urban		
1	Below 25	10	10	20	5.228 ns
2	26-50	50	61	111	
3	51-75	42	25	67	
4	75<	1	1	2	
Total		103	97	200	

It is evident from the table that 103 respondents were arrested in rural areas and 97 respondents were arrested in urban areas. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and nature of their offence.

5.2.36. Age and Punishment Status

Age-wise punishment status of the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.55.

Table 5.55
Age and Punishment Status

Sl.No.	Age	Punishment status and period		Total	Chi-Square test
		Convicts	Under trails		
1	Below 25	14	6	20	4.9 ns
2	26-50	83	28	111	
3	51-75	58	9	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		157	43	200	

The table quite obviously shows that 157 respondents are convicts and 43 respondents are under trails. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and their punishment status and period.

5.2.3.7. Age and Number of Times in Prison

Age-wise and number of times in prison by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.56.

Table 5.56
Age and Number of Times in Prison

Sl.No.	Age	Number of times in Prison			Total	Chi-Square test
		One Time	Two Time	Three Time		
1	Below 25	16	3	1	20	3.430 ns
2	26-50	102	6	3	111	
3	51-75	58	6	3	67	
4	75<	2	0	0	2	
Total		178	15	7	200	

The table lucidly presents that 178 respondents were in prison only one time, 15 respondents two times and mere 7 respondents were in prison for three times. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and number of times of their presence in the prison.

5.2.3.8. Age and Acceptance Crime

Age-wise acceptance of crime made by the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.57.

Table 5.57
Age and Acceptance of Crime

Sl.No.	Age	Accepting your crime		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	3	17	20	9.987**
2	26-50	26	85	111	
3	51-75	10	57	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		41	159	200	

It is quite evident from the table that 159 respondents did not accept their crime and 41 respondents accepted their crime. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is highly significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and their accepting crime.

5.2.3.9. Age and Awareness of Crime

Age-wise awareness of crimes by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.58.

Table 5.58
Age and Awareness of Crime

Sl.No.	Age	Are you aware that crime of any kind is wrong		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	13	7	20	4.048 ns
2	26-50	64	47	111	
3	51-75	34	33	67	
4	75<	0	2	2	
Total		111	89	200	

It is quite obvious from the table that 111 respondents aware that crime of any kind is wrong and 89 respondents are unaware of it. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and awareness that crime of any kind is wrong.

5.2.3.10. Age and Belief on God

Age-wise belief of the respondents on god has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.59.

Table 5.59
Age and Belief on God

Sl.No.	Age	Do you believe that God can solve your problems		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	18	2	20	0.580 ns
2	26-50	104	7	111	
3	51-75	63	4	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		187	13	200	

It is evident from the table that 187 respondents have belief that God can solve their problems while mere 13 respondents have no belief that God can solve their problems. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and their belief that God can solve their problems.

5.2.3.11. Age and Future Aspirations

Age-wise future aspirations of the respondents when they are released have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.60.

Table 5.60
Age and Future Aspirations

Sl.No.	Age	When you go out what do you propose to do?				Total	Chi-Square test
		Daily wages	.Business	Employee	Agriculture		
1	Below 25	18	1	1	0	20	12.171 ns
2	26-50	88	10	8	5	111	
3	51-75	60	4	3	0	67	
4	75<	1	0	1	0	2	
Total		167	15	13	5	200	

The table crystal clearly shows that 167 respondents proposed to do daily wages, 15 respondents business and 13 respondents propose to do business. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and their proposal to do after their release from prison.

5.2.3.12. Age and Change of Life

Age-wise change of life by the respondents has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.61.

Table 5.61

Age and Change of Life

Sl.No.	Age	Will you continue to live the same life or a changed life after release?		Total	Chi-Square test
		New life	Same life		
1	Below 25	19	1	20	0.262 ns
2	26-50	107	4	111	
3	51-75	65	2	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		193	7	200	

It is evident from the table that 193 respondents intend to start new life after their releasing from prison whereas mere 7 respondents intend to continue the present life. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is highly significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and their willingness to changed life after their release from the prison.

5.2.3.14. Age and Pursuing Useful Role

Age-wise thinking of the respondents whether intend to pursue a useful role in the society after their releasing from prison has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.62.

Table 5.62
Age and Pursuing Useful Role

Sl.No.	Age	Have you ever thought of pursuing a useful role in society?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	6	14	20	10.635**
2	26-50	63	48	111	
3	51-75	47	20	67	
4	75<	1	1	2	
Total		117	83	200	

It is observed from the table that 117 respondents thought of pursuing a useful role in the society while 83 respondents did not think of pursuing a useful role in society. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is highly significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and their thinking of pursuing a useful role in the society after their release.

5.2.3.15. Age and Seeking Succour from Voluntary Organisations

Age-wise succour seeking of the respondents from the voluntary organisations have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.63.

Table 5.63
Age and Seeking Succour from Voluntary Organisations

Sl.No.	Age	What kind of help will you need from voluntary organizations?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	19	1	20	0.371 ns
2	26-50	108	3	111	
3	51-75	65	2	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		194	6	200	

The table portrays lucidly that 194 respondents sought help from voluntary organisations while mere 6 respondents did not seek help from the voluntary organisations. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and their seeking help from the voluntary organisations.

5.2.3.16. Age and Useful in Prison

Age-wise interest of the respondents in having anything useful in the prison has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.64.

Table 5.64
Age and Useful in Prison

Sl.No.	Age	Will you be interested in having anything useful in the prison?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	18	2	20	5.638 ns
2	26-50	98	13	111	
3	51-75	51	16	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		169	31	200	

It is observed from the table that 169 respondents have interest in having anything useful in the prison whereas 31 respondents have no interest. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and their interest in having anything useful in the prison.

5.2.3.16. Age and Suggestions

Age-wise reasons for crime made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.65.

Table 5.65
Age and Suggestions

Sl.No.	Age	What are your suggestions to the women of the outside world?			Total	Chi-Square test
		Don't' Crime	Hardwork	No		
1	Below 25	12	8	0	20	21.685**
2	26-50	58	51	2	111	
3	51-75	41	24	2	67	
4	75<	0	1	1	2	
Total		111	84	5	200	

It is observed from the table that 111 respondents suggested to the women of the outside world as not to do crimes and 84 respondents suggested for hard work. On the contrary mere 5 respondents did not say anything. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is highly significant and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and their suggestions to the women of the outside world.

5.2.3.17. Age and Appeal to the Public

Age-wise reasons for crime made by the respondents have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.66.

Table 5.66
Age and Appeal to the Public

Sl.No.	Age	What is your appeal to the public?			Total	Chi-Square test
		Don't Crime	Hardwork	No		
1	Below 25	5	15	0	20	13.098**
2	26-50	59	43	9	111	
3	51-75	31	35	1	67	
4	75<	1	1	0	2	
Total		96	94	10	200	

It is observed from the table that 96 respondents suggested to the public as not to do crimes and 94 respondents suggested for hardwork. On the contrary mere 10 respondents did not say anything. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is highly significant and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and their suggestions to the public.

5.2.3.18. Age wise Visitors from family

Age-wise opinion of the respondents on whether they have visitors from their family been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.67.

Table 5.67
Age-wise Visitors from family

Sl.No.	Age	Do you have any visitors from your family?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	15	5	20	5.667 ns
2	26-50	83	28	111	
3	51-75	49	18	67	
4	>75	0	2	2	
Total		147	53	200	

It is observed from the table that 147 respondents have visitors from their family while 53 respondents have no visitors from their family. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 75 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and having visitors from their family.

5.2.3.19. Age and Feeling of Family

Age-wise opinion of the respondents on the feeling of their family has been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.68.

Table 5.68

Age and Feeling of the Family

Sl.No.	Age	What do they (family) feel about the fact that you are in prison?			Total	Chi-Square test
		Happy	Un Happy	Dont know		
1	Below 25	1	19	0	20	5.610 ns
2	26-50	6	104	1	111	
3	51-75	2	61	4	67	
4	75<	0	2	0	2	
Total		9	186	5	200	

The table clearly shows that 104 respondents are unhappy and majority of them are in the age group of 26 – 50 years. Moreover 61 respondents of 51 – 75 years are also unhappy on the contrary 6 respondents in the age group of 26 – 50 years are happy being in prison. They are feeling happy because they may not have any source outside the prison. By and large a respondents are happy, 186 respondents are unhappy but mere 5 respondents could not ponder over. It is concluded that 186 respondents are unhappy in being in prison. The chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that age and not influence the feeling of the respondents whether happy, unhappy in being in prison.

5.2.3.20. Age and Manage of Family

Age-wise responses of the respondents over the management of their family in their absence have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.69.

Table 5.69
Age and Manage of Family

Sl.No.	Age	How does the family manage in your absence?						Total	Chi-Square test
		Parents	Husband	Relations	Hostels	Son's	Jail authorities		
1	Below 25	14	3	3	0	0	0	20	47.407**
2	26-50	29	38	17	4	19	4	111	
3	51-75	8	22	8	0	27	2	67	
4	75<	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Total		51	63	28	4	48	6	200	

The table presents that 51 respondents opined that their parents manage their family in their absence, 63 respondents opined that their husbands, 48 respondents sons and 28 respondents opined relatives manage their family in their absence. The Chi-square value is highly significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is strong association between age of the respondents and management of the family in their absence.

5.2.3.21. Age and Enlightening Society

Age-wise opinions of the respondents on the awareness that they can enlighten the society have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.70.

Table 5.70
Age and Enlightening Society

S.No.	Age	Are you aware that you can enlighten the society?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	12	8	20	4.686 ns
2	26-50	64	47	111	
3	51-75	45	22	67	
4	75<	0	2	2	
	Total	121	79	200	

The table presents that 121 respondents expressed that they can enlighten the society while 79 respondents expressed negatively. Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 26 – 50 years. The chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no relation between age and the opinion of the respondents that they can enlighten the society.

5.2.4. REASONS FOR CRIME

5.2.4.1. Age and Reasons for Crime

Age wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.71.

Table 5.71
Age and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Age		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Below 25	N	1	9	2	6	2	20	12.856
		%	0.50%	4.50%	1.00%	3.00%	1.00%	10.00%	
2	26-50	N	6	37	15	46	7	111	
		%	3.00%	18.50%	7.50%	23.00%	3.50%	55.50%	
3	51-75	N	2	25	1	32	7	67	
		%	1.00%	12.50%	0.50%	16.00%	3.50%	33.50%	
4	Above 75	N	0	0	0	2	0	2	
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.38

Significant = @

The table shows that 86 respondents (43 %) did crime due to domestic violence and majority of them are in the age group of 26-50 years, 71 respondents(35.5 %) did crime for need for money and majority of them are in the age group of 26-50 years. Moreover, 18 respondents did for crime while 16 respondents did crime for theft and majority of them are in the age group of 25-50 years. Above all, it is concluded that domestic violence and need for money are the two major reasons for doing crime by the respondents. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no relation between age and reasons for doing crime. Hence age and reasons for doing crime differ.

5.2.4.2. Region and Reasons for Crime

Region wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.72.

Table 5.72
Region and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Region		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Telangana	N	2	22	11	54	8	97	46.952
		%	1.00%	11.00%	5.50%	27.00%	4.00%	48.50%	
2	Costal Andhra	N	4	44	7	29	8	92	
		%	2.00%	22.00%	3.50%	14.50%	4.00%	46.00%	
3	Rayalaseema	N	0	1	0	3	0	4	
		%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	2.00%	
4	Other States	N	3	4	0	0	0	7	
		%	1.50%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.000

Significant = **

The table portrays that 86 respondents (43 %) did crime due to domestic violence and majority of them belong to Telangana region, 71 respondents (35.5 %) did crime for need for money and majority of them are in the Coastal Andhra. Besides, 18 respondents did for crime while 16 respondents did crime for theft and majority of them are in the Coastal Andhra region. By and large, it is concluded that domestic violence and need for money are the two major reasons for doing crime by the respondents and majority of them belong to Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions. It seems that crime rate by women is higher in Telangana followed by Coastal Andhra. The Chi-square value is highly significant at 1 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that regions influenced crime rate.

5.2.4.3. Family Size and Reasons for Crime

Family size wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.73.

Table 5.73
Family Size and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Family Size		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	0-4	N	8	56	13	69	10	156	10.178
		%	4.00%	28.00%	6.50%	34.50%	5.00%	78.00%	
2	4-8	N	0	14	5	16	5	40	
		%	0.00%	7.00%	2.50%	8.00%	2.50%	20.00%	
3	Above 8	N	1	1	0	1	1	4	
		%	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%	2.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.253

Significant = @

The table shows that 156 respondents have the family size of 4 and majority of them made crime for the need for money (28 %) and domestic violence (34.5 %). Likewise, 40 respondents have the family size of 4-8 members and majority of them did crime for need for money (7 %) and domestic violence (8 %). It is concluded that the respondents of have different family sizes have made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between family size and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.4. Caste and Reasons for Crime

Family size wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.74.

Table 5.74

Caste and Reasons for Crime

Caste and Reasons for Crime									
Sl.No.	Caste		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	OC	N	4	7	2	14	3	30	21.05
		%	2.00%	3.50%	1.00%	7.00%	1.50%	15.00%	
2	BC	N	2	31	6	47	9	95	
		%	1.00%	15.50%	3.00%	23.50%	4.50%	47.50%	
3	SC	N	3	29	9	23	2	66	
		%	1.50%	14.50%	4.50%	11.50%	1.00%	33.00%	
4	ST	N	0	4	1	2	2	9	
		%	0.00%	2.00%	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	4.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.05

Significant = *

The table shows that 95 respondents hail from BC community and have the family size of 4 and majority of them made crime for the need for money (16 %) and domestic violence (24 %). Likewise, 66 respondents hail from SC community and majority of them did crime for need for money (14.5 %) and domestic violence (11.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents hail from BC Community and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial association between caste and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.5. Religion and Reasons for Crime

Religion wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.75.

Table 5.75
Religion and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Religion		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Hindus	N	7	66	16	79	12	180	15.65
		%	3.50%	33.00%	8.00%	39.50%	6.00%	90.00%	
2	Muslims	N	2	2	1	5	4	14	
		%	1.00%	1.00%	0.50%	2.50%	2.00%	7.00%	
3	Christians	N	0	3	1	2	0	6	
		%	0.00%	1.50%	0.50%	1.00%	0.00%	3.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.049

Significant = *

The table shows that 180 respondents are Hindus and majority of them made crime for the need for money (33 %) and domestic violence (40 %). Likewise, 14 respondents are Muslims and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (2.5 %) and theft (2 %). It is concluded that the respondents are Hindus and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial association between religion and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.6. Marital Status and Reasons for Crime

The marital status wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.76.

Table 5.76

Marital Status and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Marital Status		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Married	N	8	63	14	70	15	170	8.367
		%	4.00%	31.50%	7.00%	35.00%	7.50%	85.00%	
2	Unmarried	N	0	5	1	6	0	12	
		%	0.00%	2.50%	0.50%	3.00%	0.00%	6.00%	
3	Divorce	N	0	2	1	5	0	8	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.50%	2.50%	0.00%	4.00%	
4	Widow	N	1	1	2	5	1	10	
		%	0.50%	0.50%	1.00%	2.50%	0.50%	5.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.756

Significant = @

It is very clear from the table that 170 respondents are married and majority of them made crime for the need for money (31.50%) and domestic violence (35 %). Similarly, 12 respondents are unmarried and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (3 %) and need for money (2.5 %). Moreover, both widows and divorcees also made crime for need of money and domestic violence. It is concluded that the respondents are married and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between marital status and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.7. Place of Birth and Reasons for Crime

Place of birth wise reasons of the respondents for the doing crime have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.77.

Table 5.77

Place of Birth and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Place or Birth		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Rural	N	3	38	11	46	13	111	6.569
		%	1.50%	19.00%	5.50%	23.00%	6.50%	55.50%	
2	Urban	N	6	33	7	40	3	89	
		%	3.00%	16.50%	3.50%	20.00%	1.50%	44.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.16

Significant = @

The table lucidly shows that 111 respondents are ruralites and majority of them made crime for the need for money(19%) and domestic violence(23 %) whereas 89 respondents are urbanites and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (20 %) and need for money (16.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents are ruralites and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between place of birth and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.8. Family Type and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on the type of family have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.78.

Table 5.78

Family Type and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Family Type		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Joint Family	N	3	13	6	21	2	45	6.338
		%	1.50%	6.50%	3.00%	10.50%	1.00%	22.50%	
2	Nuclear family	N	6	57	11	64	14	152	
		%	3.00%	28.50%	5.50%	32.00%	7.00%	76.00%	
3	Single Family	N	0	1	1	1	0	3	
		%	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	1.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.609

Significant = @

The clearly presents that 152 respondents are in nuclear family and majority of them made crime for the need for money(28.5%) and domestic violence(32 %) whereas 45 respondents are in joint family and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (10.5 %) and need for money (6.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents are in nuclear family and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between type of family and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.9. Type of Marriage and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on the type of their marriage have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.79.

Table 5.79

. Type of Marriage and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Type of Marriage		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Arranged Marriage	N	7	60	15	74	16	172	6.438
		%	3.50%	30.00%	7.50%	37.00%	8.00%	86.00%	
2	Love Marriage	N	2	7	3	9	0	21	
		%	1.00%	3.50%	1.50%	4.50%	0.00%	10.50%	
3	Not Married	N	0	4	0	3	0	7	
		%	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	3.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.599

Significant = @

It is quite evident from the table that 172 respondents got arranged married and majority of them made crime for the need for money(30%) and domestic violence(37 %) whereas 21 respondents got love marriage and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (4.5 %) and need for money (3.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents got arranged marriage and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between the type of marriage and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.10. Educational Status and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on their educational status have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.80.

Table 5.80
Educational Status and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Educational Qualifications		Reason for crime					Total	Chi-square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Illiterate	N	6	41	10	46	13	116	11.859
		%	3.00%	20.50%	5.00%	23.00%	6.50%	58.00%	
2	Primary	N	1	15	4	21	2	43	
		%	0.50%	7.50%	2.00%	10.50%	1.00%	21.50%	
3	Secondary	N	0	9	4	11	1	25	
		%	0.00%	4.50%	2.00%	5.50%	0.50%	12.50%	
4	Inter	N	1	3	0	3	0	7	
		%	0.50%	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	3.50%	
5	Graduate and above	N	1	3	0	5	0	9	
		%	0.50%	1.50%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	4.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.754

Significant = @

The table lucidly shows that 116 respondents are illiterates and majority of them made crime for the need for money (20.5%) and domestic violence (23 %), 43 respondents have primary education and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (10.5 %) and need for money (7.5 %) and 25 respondents have primary education and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (5.5 %) and need for money (4.5 %) It is concluded that the respondents are illiterates and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between educational status and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.11 Husband's Occupation and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on the occupation of their husbands have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.81.

Table 5.81

Husband's Occupation and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Husband's Occupation		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Agriculture	N	0	5	1	9	1	16	32.073
		%	0.00%	2.50%	0.50%	4.50%	0.50%	8.00%	
2	Daily labour	N	7	49	11	58	8	133	
		%	3.50%	24.50%	5.50%	29.00%	4.00%	66.50%	
3	Employee	N	2	10	5	11	2	30	
		%	1.00%	5.00%	2.50%	5.50%	1.00%	15.00%	
4	Business	N	0	2	1	5	1	9	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.50%	2.50%	0.50%	4.50%	
5	Not married	N	0	2	0	1	4	7	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%	2.00%	3.50%	
6	Others	N	0	3	0	2	0	5	
		%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	2.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.043

Significant = *

The table shows that 133 respondents' husbands are daily labourers and majority of them made crime for the need for money(24.5%) and domestic violence(29 %) whereas 30 respondents' husbands are employees and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (5.5 %) and need for money (5 %). It is concluded that the respondents are daily labourers and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial association between respondents' husband's occupation and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.12. Parents' Occupation and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on the occupation of their parents have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.82.

Table 5.82
Parents' Occupation and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Parent's Occupation		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Agriculture	N	2	5	1	8	7	23	25.284
		%	1.00%	2.50%	0.50%	4.00%	3.50%	11.50%	
2	Daily labour	N	6	59	14	68	9	156	
		%	3.00%	29.50%	7.00%	34.00%	4.50%	78.00%	
3	Employee	N	1	4	1	5	0	11	
		%	0.50%	2.00%	0.50%	2.50%	0.00%	5.50%	
4	Business	N	0	2	2	3	0	7	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.50%	0.00%	3.50%	
5	Others	N	0	1	0	2	0	3	
		%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.065

Significant = @

The table shows that 156 respondents' parents are daily labourers and majority of them made crime for the need for money(29.5%) and domestic violence(34 %) whereas 23 respondents' parents are agriculturists and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (4%) and need for money (2.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents' parents are daily labourers and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between the parents' occupation of the respondents and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.13. House Type and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing the type of their house have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.83.

Table 5.83
House Type and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	House type		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Kacha	N	0	17	5	14	2	38	7.688
		%	0.00%	8.50%	2.50%	7.00%	1.00%	19.00%	
2	Semipucca	N	7	35	7	43	7	99	
		%	3.50%	17.50%	3.50%	21.50%	3.50%	49.50%	
3	Pucca	N	2	19	6	29	7	63	
		%	1.00%	9.50%	3.00%	14.50%	3.50%	31.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.465

Significant = @

The table presents that 99 respondents have semi-pucca house and majority of them made crime for the need for money(17.5 %) and domestic violence(21.5 %) whereas 63 respondents have pucca house and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (14.5 %) and need for money (9.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents have semipucca house and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between housing type and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.14. Family Income and Reasons for Crime

The reasons of the respondents for the doing crime basing on the income of their family have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.84.

Table 5.84
Family Income and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Family Income		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	0-25000	N	7	59	16	70	12	164	17.903
		%	3.50%	29.50%	8.00%	35.00%	6.00%	82.00%	
2	25001-50000	N	1	10	2	12	2	27	
		%	0.50%	5.00%	1.00%	6.00%	1.00%	13.50%	
3	50001-75000	N	1	2	0	3	0	6	
		%	0.50%	1.00%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	3.00%	
4	Above 75000	N	0	0	0	1	2	3	
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.119

Significant = @

The table lucidly shows that 164 respondents have the family income of less than Rs.25,000 and majority of them made crime for the need for money(29.5) and domestic violence(35 %) while 27respondents have rs.25,000-Rs.50,0000 and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (6 %) and need for money (5 %). It is concluded that the respondents have the family income of less than Rs.25,000/- and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between family income and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.15. Occupation of the Respondent before crime and Reasons for Crime

The information on the occupation of the respondent before crime has been elicited and identified the reasons for crime and the details are presented in the Table 5.85.

Table 5.85
Occupation of the Respondent before crime and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Occupation of the Respondent before Crime		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	House wife	N	3	17	4	20	4	48	12.103
		%	1.50%	8.50%	2.00%	10.10%	2.00%	24.10%	
2	Business	N	0	3	1	0	1	5	
		%	0.00%	1.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	2.50%	
3	Employee	N	1	3	0	3	0	7	
		%	0.50%	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	3.50%	
4	Daily Labour	N	5	46	13	56	11	131	
		%	2.50%	23.10%	6.50%	28.10%	5.50%	65.80%	
5	Others	N	0	2	0	6	0	8	
		%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	3.00%	0.00%	4.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	85	16	199	
		%	4.50%	35.70%	9.00%	42.70%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.737

Significant = @

It is quite evident from the table 131 respondents are daily labourers and majority of them made crime for the need for money(23.1%) and domestic violence(28.1%) whereas 48 respondents are housewives and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (10.10 %) and need for money (8.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents are daily labourers and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is association between the occupation of the respondents before crime and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.16. Ownership of House and Reasons for Crime

The reasons for doing crime basing on the possession of the own house by the respondents have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.86.

Table 5.86
Ownership of House and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Ownership of House		Reason for crime					Total	Chi square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Own	N	7	56	18	76	16	173	9.687
		%	3.50%	28.00%	9.00%	38.00%	8.00%	86.50%	
2	Rent	N	2	15	0	10	0	27	
		%	1.00%	7.50%	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	13.50%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.046

Significant = *

The table lucidly shows that 173 respondents have own house and majority of them made crime for the need for money(28%) and domestic violence(38 %) while 27 respondents are living in rented house and majority of them did crime due to domestic violence (5 %) and need for money (7.5 %). It is concluded that the respondents have own house and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence it can be inferred that there is substantial association between ownership of the house and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

5.2.4.17. Ration Card and Reasons for Crime

Reasons for doing crime basing on the possession of the ration holder by the respondents have been elicited and the details are furnished in the Table 5.87.

Table 5.87
Ration Card and Reasons for Crime

Sl.No.	Ration card holder		Reason for crime					Total	Chi Square
			Poverty	Need for money	Illegal	Domestic violence	Theft		
1	Yes	N	8	60	16	77	15	176	1.533
		%	4.00%	30.00%	8.00%	38.50%	7.50%	88.00%	
2	No	N	1	11	2	9	1	24	
		%	0.50%	5.50%	1.00%	4.50%	0.50%	12.00%	
Total		N	9	71	18	86	16	200	
		%	4.50%	35.50%	9.00%	43.00%	8.00%	100.00%	

P value = 0.821

Significant = @

The table presents that 176 respondents possess ration cards and majority of the respondents made crime due to lack of money (30 %) and domestic violence (38.5 %) while mere 24 respondents did not possess ration cards and majority of them made crime for the need for money (5.5%) and domestic violence (4.5 %). It is concluded that majority of the respondents possess ration cards and made crime for money and domestic violence. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is n association between possession of ration card and reasons opined by the respondents for doing crime.

*** = Significant at 0.05 level**

@ = Not Significant

5.2.4.18. Age and Bringing Social Change

Age-wise respondents by the respondents on whether they can bring the social change in the society have been elicited and the details are presented in the Table 5.88.

Table 5.88
Age and Bringing Social Change

Sl.No.	Age	Do you know that you can bring about a social change in your place?		Total	Chi-Square test
		Yes	No		
1	Below 25	10	10	20	2.246 ns
2	26-50	56	55	111	
3	51-75	37	30	67	
4	75<	2	0	2	
Total		105	95	200	

The table presents that 105 respondents are aware that they can bring about a social change in their place while 95 respondents are unaware of it. Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 26 – 50 years. The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence it can be inferred that there is no association between age of the respondents and aware that they can bring about a social change in their place.

CONCLUSION

Around 56 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 26 – 50 years and majority of them are urbanites. Majority of the respondents (78%) have the family size of 1 - 4 members and majority of them are urban respondents. Around 48 per cent of the respondents belongs to BC community and majority of them are from rural areas and 90 per cent of the respondents are Hindus and majority of them are in rural areas. About 85 per cent of the respondents are married and majority of them hail from rural areas (88.30 %) and 76 per cent of the respondents are living in nuclear family and majority of them are in rural areas. Finally 58 per cent of the respondents are illiterates and majority of them are in rural areas and 82 per cent of the respondents have the income below Rs.25,0 00/-.