



Socio-Economic Conditions of Respondents in Agro Food Plant in Karwar District

KEYWORDS

Family, Marriage

By Miss. Soniya K. Bhandodkar

Dr. Dhruva B. Jyothi

Research Scholar, PG Dept of Sociology, Karnatak University Dharwad

Professor of PG Dept of Sociology, Karnatak University Dharwad

Introduction

Mallikarjun Agro Food Plant situated in Sadashivgad of Karwar, the production of this company is useful to all people, it produce tasty pickle of different vegetables and different flavours which are having values in the market. Since from last few years this company has made progress, products are exported to many parts of the Karnataka and other state. This company is situated in such area that surrounded by many houses and employees of this company are Hindus and very few are Muslims and this company is headed by Hindu only. Hence this study is based on empirical research and it explains about respondent ideas on family, family planning, hindu marriage system, types of marriage and recent changes in marriage.

In Mallikarjun Agro food Plant, the employees are of different castes, they almost are Konkani, Marathas and other sub castes. Their mother tongue is Konkani. Their forefathers are migrated from different places and they settle in Karwar and they started to live life by searching their livelihood, and started to lead the life. Different sub castes people live in one area, but the way of the festival celebration is almost same. The ways of the construction of the houses are also same.

Methodology

Universe of Data Collection

Researcher undergone for the field work in Karwar district of Karnatak. According to 2001 census Karwar city population is 58000 but total population of Agro food plant is 50, among that research interviewed 30 respondents. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The interview schedule contained both precoded and open ended questions. Secondary data collected from books.

Family

Family is one of the basic unit in Indian Society. It exists in primitive society and at present society also. It is universal in nature. As a social unit, Family is defined "as a group of persons of man and woman related by marriage, blood or adoption, performing roles on age, sex and relationship and socially distinguished as making up a single household or a sub-household. Family as a social group characterised by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. In Indian family we find all types of relationship where we find respect, emotions, love, care, affection, mercy etc. Family is a group of people usually related as some particular type of kindred, who may live in one household and whose unity resides in a patterning of rights and duties, sentiments and authority. Family is composed of mother, father, grandparents, son, daughter and sometimes cousins" (Cited from Ram Ahuja; 2006 P: 22)

Nuclear Family

Nuclear family is a family with one or both parents and their unmarried children and nuclear family with dependents that is, parents their unmarried children and unwanted children and one or more dependents. In nuclear family there is no such relation whom we can notice in joint family. Members

are free to enjoy their life, there is no control from any one. Parents are busy in their work and there is no one to take care of their children. But in present era almost all families are nuclear family. They started to settle family with partners and children's. (Ram Ahuja; 2006 P.28)

Types of Family	Joint	Nuclear
Respondents	43.7%	61.1%

The above mention table indicates that 43.7% respondents they live in joint family but 61.1% they live in a nuclear type of family. The more members are living in nuclear type of families peacefully.

Respondent Knowledge of Family Planning

Family planning is making a progress. Family planning is now seen as a human dignity. Nearly everyone knows about family planning. Most people also know of some family planning methods. Most people they use it family planning has a community support. People expect that most other in their community practice family planning and they approve. Many different types of people and agencies now provide family planning supplies, services and information. For eg: Many different kinds of health, professionals and not just doctors provide most methods in clinics and in communities shopkeepers sell family planning supplies.

Hindu Marriage System

Every individual has to play a number of roles in his life, or we may say life consists of combination of roles played in various institutional settings. Of the various roles one plays, two roles have a great significance, one is the economic role and other is the marital or the family role. The former is unquestionable prominent in life because one devotes quite a good part of his career performing it. Assuming that one starts earning ones livelihood at the age of fifty-eight to sixty-two years, that is economic career is spread over to above four decades and that every day one devotes eight to ten hours to his job/work. One can well assume the period which one's economic role of consumers. The marital role also involves. Thus marriage is a miniature of social system which must be kept in equilibrium if it is not to fall apart

Type of Marriage

In early period of Traditional Hindu society eight modes of acquiring a wife were performed, of which four were considered proper and desirable (Dharma) which had approval of the father / family, and other four were regarded as undesirable (Adharma) which did not have the approval of the father. The proper marriages four undesirable marriages were Asura, Gandharva, Rakshasa and Paisacha. In our field region polygyny and polyandry forms of marriage are not noticed. But in present society Monogamy is the only form of marriage which is followed by all.

Mate Selection

All societies have mechanisms for controlling who gets mar-

ried to whom. The general regulation of mate selection in hindu society is subsumed under the concepts of endogamy, exogamy and hypergamy.

Endogamy

Endogamy is a social rule that requires a person to select a spouse from within criteria groups. There endogamous groups specifically refer to varna, caste and sub caste. The marriage of Kayastha boy, according to the rules of endogamy, has to be fixed not only in the same sub-caste too.

Exogamy

Exogamy is a social rule which forbids selection of a spouse from certain groups. The types of exogamy practiced by Hindus are gotra exogamy and sapinda exogamy. In a few cases, besides gotra and sapinda, village is treated as an exogamous group.

Hypergamy

Hypergamy (Anuloma) is a social practice according to which a boy from upper caste can marry a girl from lower caste and vice-versa. Thus, Kapadia concludes that the rule of anuloma and pratiloma marriages has greater significance for the caste structure of hindu society than for the marriage pattern of the hindus. (Ram Ahuja, 2006 P.124)

At present society among the respondent we can see only endogamy types of marriage but exogamy and hypergamy system are not seen.

Changes in the marriage system

The changes in the marriage system of Hindus may be analysed in seven areas:

- Change in the object of marriage that is from dharma as the chief object to companionship as the main object.
- Change in the form of marriage that is from, plurality partners or polygamy to one partner or monogamy.
- Changes in the process of mate selection, that is change in the field of selection (permissibility of inner caste marriages) change in the party to selection (that is, from parental selection to joint and individual selection) and change in criteria of selection (that is change in family and individual corrections).
- Change in the age for marriage that is, from pre puberty to post-puberty marriage.
- Change in the stability of marriage that is introducing divorce in hindu society
- Change in the economic aspect of marriages that is dowry system
- Widow Remarriages.

These are the changes occurred in marriage systems and Monogamy is the present form of marriage. (Ram Ahuja, 2006 P.124)

Marital Status	Married	Unmarried	Widow
Respondent	61.1%	33.5%	5.5%

In above mentioned table, it indicates higher number of married person that is 61.1% the rate of unmarried is 33.5% and 5.5% are widows/widower. There is less number of widows, due to death of their husband they become widow, and to lead their life they are working.

Recent trends in Age at marriage

In earlier society, child marriage system was existing, parents arrange the early marriage of the child at 14 years. As the world is globalised and where we can observe liberalisation, privatisation results in changes in society, it also helps to bring change in age at marriage. Various factors brought tremendous changes. Earlier women folk use to stay in four walls of the house, and look after domestic life. But in modern society women are independent and playing very important role in employment and other sector. Women are participating in higher education, due to all this the age of marriage is delaying. At present the age of marriage is 24 and above. Besides these factors one most important factor which has brought change in the age of marriage is the realisation of dysfunctional aspect of child marriage. Pre puberty marriage is also dysfunctional not only for the individual but also for the family and society.

Economic Life of Respondent in Agro Food Plant

Income is the amount of money which saved by person from his daily budget. Person used that income for various purposes like education, marketing, health, food, clothes, entertainment and other purposes. Employees they are having their own income and they spend it for their family needs. Majority people they are having less income. But there are few workers who are working on daily wages and such workers they do not have income which reflects that their status is poor.

Respondent invest money for his basic needs. The respondent those who earn good money he expand more for the need. Respondent spend income from their monthly salary on food, health, entertainment and keep some savings for their future life also.

Conclusion

1. Today among the respondent marriage control system is weakening.
2. Age of marriage is increased.
3. Mutual Cooperation with male and female is also noticed.
4. Today marriages are concern with their parents, children and elders of the family.
5. It is interesting to note that respondent's knowledge about family planning.

REFERENCE

1. Ahuja, Ram (2005): "Research Methods", Rawat Publications, Jaipur | 2. Ahuja, Ram (2006): "Indian Social System", Rawat Publications, Jaipur | 3. S. B. Bhatia (2001): "Human Resource Development", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi | 4. Ashwatappa, K. (2006): "Human Resource and Personnel Management", New Delhi | 5. Khan A. Sami (2006): "Human Resource Management", Sage Publications, New Delhi. |