

CHAPTER IX

"ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS" - (111) QUALITATIVE

I. Analysis of answers to Questionnaire I - Section B.

1. How often do you go to temple, church or mosque?

(If you attend on any fixed day, mention the day.)

Table 9.1.

Type of Responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	137 A.S	160 S.S	98 P.S	264 M.S	133 W.S	196 P.M	66 P.W
1. Daily	16.8	10.6	9.2	16.3	2.3	9.2	7.6
2. Weekly twice	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.7	3.8	6.1	10.6
3. Weekly once	41.7	41.3	40.8	28.7	46.6	24.5	27.3
4. Monthly twice	4.3	5.0	6.1	4.5	3.0	3.6	4.5
5. Monthly once	3.6	1.9	9.2	5.7	4.5	14.3	6.1
6. Rarely	12.9	17.5	20.4	10.6	18.0	31.6	21.2
7. Never go	12.2	10.0	4.1	9.1	9.0	7.1	6.1
8. No response	3.6	8.1	5.1	9.5	12.8	3.7	16.7

A.S = Arts students; S.S = Science students; P.S = Professional students; M.S = Men students; W.S = Women students; P.M = Professional men; P.W = Professional women.

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The Arts students seem to be attending Temple or Church or Mosque more often than the Science and Professional students. Men

students seem to be more frequent than women students. Similarly men professionals go more often to Temple, Church or Mosque than the women professionals. Both the women groups (college and employed) do not show as much interest as men groups in going to Temple, Church or Mosque.

A good percentage of all groups seem to go to Temple weekly once. The Professional groups do not show so much interest as the student groups in going to Temple weekly once. Women students' weekly attendance in Temple seems to be more regular than men students'. All those who go to Temple weekly once prefer Friday and all Christians, Sunday. The Muslims pray to 'God' five times a day either in Mosque or at home.

Students and professionals who go to Temple monthly twice or once are very few. Only 4.3 percent of Arts, 5.0 percent of Science and 6.1 percent of Professional students go to Temple monthly twice. 4.5 percent of men students and 3.0 percent of women students attend Temple monthly twice. Nearly 3.6 percent of men professionals and 4.5 percent of women professionals go to Temple twice a month.

Nearly 14.3 percent of men professionals go to Temple monthly once. The women professionals and all the student groups who go to Temple monthly once are very negligible in number. Nearly 31.6 percent of men professionals and 21.2 percent of women professionals rarely go to Temple. The percentage of subjects who go to Temple rarely is more for the professional students, less

for the Science students and still less for the Arts students. The percentage of women students seems to be more than the men students.

In every group certain percentage of the subjects did not care to say anything about their attendance in Temple. The blank space provided for writing the comments was left unused. Nearly 3.6 percent of Arts, 8.1 percent of Science and 5.1 percent of Professional students did not answer to this enquiry. Also 9.5 percent of men students and 12.8 percent of women students. Similarly 3.7 percent of men professionals and 16.7 percent of women professionals.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"I go to Temple weekly two days on Friday and Saturday to perform customary Archanas to Lord Siva. I find a sort of confidence after this act of Archanas which I cannot explain."

"There is no fixed day for my going to Temple. I go to Temple whenever I feel like it."

"I never go to Temple consciously. It is only accidental."

"I go to Mosque five times daily for prayer. But sometimes I do prayer at my home itself."

"I am living in the University hostel. I have no chance to go to Temple. But when I go to my native town I used to go to Temple weekly twice."

"Hostel life is a hindrance for all kinds of religious activities. The Temple is far away from our hostel and the girls are not permitted to leave their hostel premises except on Sundays."

"I never go to Temple. God is not in the Temple. He is in the heart."

2. Do you participate in religious festivals? If so, what sort of interest and satisfaction do you find in them?

Table 9.2.

Type of Responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	M.P 196	W.P 66
a)							
Yes	64.7	64.4	75.5	66.7	70.7	54.6	68.2
No	31.8	26.2	15.5	26.2	22.5	26.5	27.3
Rarely	3.6	3.8	2.0	4.2	2.3	7.7	--
No response	--	5.6	7.1	3.0	4.5	11.2	4.5
b)							
Peace of mind after worship	22.3	26.3	20.4	14.0	15.0	16.3	16.7
It is a pleasure	15.1	16.3	21.4	25.8	3.0	7.7	6.1
Social meeting	7.9	6.0	6.1	4.5	--	19.4	25.8
Dislike the crowd	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	33.0	2.0	1.6
Nil	42.4	41.3	25.5	50.4	48.9	45.4	45.4
No response	10.8	10.6	26.5	3.8	--	9.2	4.5

Participation in religious festivals receives good support from the student and professional groups. The professional students seem to be more interested in festivals than the other groups. The women student group seems to be more interested than the men student group. The professional women group seems to be more interested

than the men professionals.

The percentage of subjects in all groups who say that they do not find any interest or satisfaction by participating in religious festivals is very great. Nearly 42.4 percent of Arts, 41.3 percent of Science and 25.5 percent of Professional students do not find any interest in it. Similarly 50.4 percent of men students and 48.9 percent of women students. Among the Professionals 45.4 percent of both men and women find no interest in it. Some of the subjects in each group did not care to write anything about their interest in religious festivals. On the whole, nearly half of the subjects in each group do not find any interest or satisfaction by participating in religious festivals.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"I have strong faith in religious festivals. I participate in it whole-heartedly. There is some pleasure in it."

"I seldom participate in religious festivals. If I participate I am awe-inspired and I am overwhelmed by a sense of adoration. Very often I am moved by fears when I begin to pray."

"I participate in religious festivals only to satisfy my parents."

"Participating in religious festivals is a good recreation for me."

"I simply watch the movement of the crowd in religious festivals but never actively participate in it."

"I have no faith in religious festivals. It is only a waste of time."

"I do, but I do not have any religious interest in it. I meet my old friends and spend some time happily with them."

"Now-a-days all religious festivals are associated with interesting programmes such as music, dance, drama, exhibition etc. in order to collect large number of people during the festival occasions. More young ladies are assembling at such places. This naturally attracts young men. Therefore most of the people go there not for religious purposes, but for the recreational purposes. I participate in such festivals only to enjoy the recreational items."

"I find peace of mind after worshipping the image of God which is beautifully decorated with gold ornaments on festival occasions."

"I forget my worries in the company of my friends and relatives at the time of festivals."

"It is always a great joy for me to take part in festival activities. I get new clothes, eat good dinners and keep myself very busy."

"I welcome religious festivals, because my parents buy new clothes for me. Give me lot of sweets to eat, take me to pictures and give me pocket money."

"I find some sort of inspiration on seeing the big crowds, noises, different kinds of images and the instrument playing very loudly. I find myself dissolved in the crowds."

"My humble opinion is this. Religious festivals must be stopped. It serves no purpose. It is only a waste of money, labour and time. I hate this kind of foolish activities."

3. How much time do you spend daily on religious activities (i.e. going to a place of worship, praying, reading sacred books, meditation, etc.)?

Table 9.3.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	P.M 196	P.W 66
More than 15 minutes	48.2	20.0	23.5	25.4	55.6	26.5	45.4
5 to 10 minutes	9.4	12.5	20.4	15.2	21.8	14.8	21.2
5 minutes and below	17.3	11.9	26.5	22.0	8.3	19.9	16.7
No specific time	4.3	8.8	3.1	6.8	5.3	6.1	3.0
Never spend	15.1	15.6	10.2	10.6	1.5	20.7	12.1
No response	5.8	31.3	16.3	12.1	7.5	11.7	1.5

A considerable percentage of subjects in various groups spend more than 15 minutes a day in religious activities.

A few subjects from all the groups say that they do not have any specific time for this. Nearly 15.1 percent of Arts, 15.6 percent of Science and 10.2 percent of Professional students never spend time on religious activities. 10.6 percent of men and 1.5 percent of women students do not spend any time. About 20.9 percent of men professionals and 12.1 percent of women professionals never spend time on religious activities. It is interesting to note that 12.1 percent of employed women never spend time on

religious activities while only 1.5 percent of women students do not. 31.3 percent of Science students and 16.3 percent of Professional students did not respond to this question.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"I spend about 30 minutes a day by the way of reading religious books."

"I think about God for few minutes before going to bed."

"My only religious activity is, going to Temple occasionally. It will be for about 45 to 60 minutes."

"I spend one hour regularly every day. It includes praying to God, reading religious books or attending to religious speeches."

"There is no fixed time for this activity. Whenever I feel like I spend nearly fifteen minutes for meditation."

"I read Gita for thirty minutes before going to bed."

"I never calculate the time in my religious activity. I pray to Allah five times in a day."

"It is a waste of time. Only lazy people spend time for this. I am quite against this idea."

4. How much money per month do you spend for specific religious purposes (i.e. subscription to religious organizations, purchase of religious books, etc.)?

Table 9.4.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Above Rupees 100	7.9	2.5	1.0	0.3	4.5	7.1	7.6
Rupees 25 to 100	9.4	8.1	13.3	8.7	12.0	13.8	13.6
Rupees 10 to 25	12.2	11.3	19.4	11.7	14.3	15.3	18.2
Rupees 10 and below	13.0	13.8	17.3	14.0	14.3	12.8	27.3
Total	42.6	35.7	51.0	35.2	43.1	49.0	66.7
Never spend	45.3	40.0	28.6	46.3	25.6	36.7	19.7
No response	12.2	24.4	18.2	18.6	29.3	14.3	13.6

The percentage of subjects who spend Rupees ten and below for religious purposes per month seems to be comparatively more in all groups, except in case of the Professional students and Professional men. Nearly 18.0 percent of Arts, 13.8 percent of Science and 17.3 percent of professional students spend rupees ten and below. 14 percent of men students and 14.3 percent of women students spend the same amount. The Professional women who spend Rupees ten and below are 27.3 percent while the men profes-

sional are only 12.8 percent. The professional women seems to be little more parsimonious than the other groups.

On the whole the subjects who spend money for religious purposes are below 50 percent except the professional students (51%) and the professional women (66.7%). Only 42.5 percent of Arts students spend rupees 10 to 100 for religious purposes and 45.3 percent of them never spend. 35.7 percent of Science students spend and 40.0 percent of them do not spend. 51 percent of professional students spend and 28.6 are not. About 35.2 percent men spend and 28.6 are not. About 35.2 percent men students spend and 46.3 percent never. Nearly 43.1 percent of women students spend and 26.6 percent of them are not. Among the professionals 49.0 percent of men spend and 36.7 percent are not and 66.7 percent of women spend and 19.7 percent of them never.

Among the student groups who spend for religious purposes the professional students stand in the first rank, the Arts second and the Science students last. College women and the employed women seem to be more than the men groups in spending for religious purposes.

Nearly 12.2 percent of Arts, 24.4 percent of Science and 18.2 percent of professional students, 18.6 percent of men students, 29.3 percent of women students, 14.3 percent of men professional and 13.6 percent of women professionals did not respond to this question.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Personally I do not spend any money for the religious purposes. My parents spend it for everybody in the family."

"God never expect us to spend our money on Him or for any other purposes connected with Him."

"I spend some money only to purchase books on religion. Even though I am not highly religious in my attitude, still I wish to know more about the great religions of the world."

"I am supposed to spend 10 percent of my income. I follow the same principle."

"I give subscription about Rs.50/- per year and Rs.200/- for other religious purposes per year."

"This depends upon necessity and circumstances. Say about Rs.2/- in alms. This amount may increase if there is necessity to give more as alms."

"I used to give Rs.6/- per month as Church subscription. I give gifts or contributions occasionally to Christian works, orphanage, destitute homes, etc. I would spend Rs.20/- a year to purchase religious books."

5. Do you have intimate contact with people belonging to other religions? Give details.

Table 9.5.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	P.M 196	P.W 66
a)							
Yes	76.3	70.0	75.5	64.4	79.4	66.3	47.0
No	19.4	24.4	18.4	22.7	17.3	22.9	37.5
No response	4.3	5.6	6.1	12.8	8.3	10.7	15.5
b)							
Hindus with Christians	37.2	32.8	31.1	30.9	39.6	35.0	58.3
Hindus with Muslims	19.6	23.4	24.1	24.6	25.0	30.0	16.7
Christians with Hindus	17.6	15.6	20.7	17.5	16.6	10.0	29.8
Christians with Muslims	3.9	6.2	17.3	8.2	8.3	5.0	0.0
Muslims with Hindus	17.6	17.2	3.4	17.5	6.2	10.0	4.2
Muslims with Christians	5.9	4.7	3.4	5.2	4.2	10.0	0.0

The responses reveal that people belonging to one religious affiliation do have close contact with people belonging to other religions. More than 70 percent of Arts, Science and Professional students have intimate contact with people belonging to other religious groups. Nearly 66.3 percent of men professionals and 47.0 percent of women professionals have close contact. Nearly one fifth of

the subjects from the students groups do not have intimate contact with people belonging to other religions. One third (37.5%) of the women professionals do not like to have intimate contact with others. The employed women differ very much from other groups in this respect. Few subjects in all groups took exception to this question by keeping silent.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"My most intimate friends are belonging to other religions. They are our family friends. Majority of them are Brahmans, Mudaliars and Chettiars. My best friend is a Hindu Brahmin girl. I talk of everything under the sun with this friend which I would not talk to other friends." -- so writes a Christian girl.

"Yes. I have close contact with Hindus and Christians. Hindus are my neighbours and Christians are my friends" -- writes a Muslim girl.

"I have two intimate friends who are Muslims. I have been friendly with them for more than five years. I find them pleasing companions. They were my class-mates in school" says one Hindu Brahmin girl.

"I have intimate contact with many Hindus. All my family friends are Hindus. When I was studying in Madras 1945-49 I used to attend religious meetings at Ramakrishna Mutt, Mylapore and have discussed religious subjects personally with the president of the Mutt, Swami Kailasananda" -- so observes a Christian lady.

"No. Having such thing is sin according to Roman Catholicism for Jesus is the only God" -- Christian.

"Yes. I always like to discuss religion. Recently I had occasion to discuss the tenets of the Lingayath faith. I always try to find out the similarities in various religions, because I firmly believe that God is one though the paths are different" so says one Hindu Brahmin gentleman.

"Yes. Indeed. All my friends belong to other religions for whom I have deep regard. All of them are Hindus. Exactly 7 out of 10 have no faith in God, Religion, Caste, Sacredness and other old customs and traditions. They tried to change my views but could not. I never tried to change their views or even argued with them. I have no Christian friends. I regret for the same. I am very particular, a little calculative too, to have my friends in other religions."
-- Muslim.

"No intimate contact, but I have friends belonging to Islam and Christianity." -- Hindu.

6. Are you of the opinion that becoming religious interferes with the ordinary pleasure of life? Give details.

Table 9.6.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	P.M 196	P.W 66
Yes	16.5	17.6	11.2	17.8	10.3	16.8	9.1
No	70.2	61.8	64.3	60.3	74.4	70.9	83.3
No idea	10.8	16.8	14.3	14.8	13.5	7.1	7.6
No response	2.9	3.8	10.2	7.1	1.5	5.1	--

According to these responses religion does not interfere with ordinary pleasure of life of most of the students and professionals. Nearly 70.2 percent of Arts, 61.8 percent of Science and 64.3 percent of Professional students say that religion does not interfere with their pleasures of life. 60.3 percent of men and 74.4 percent of women students say the same thing. Among the professionals 74.9 percent of men and 83.3 percent of women say that religion never interferes with their pleasures of life. But 16.5 percent of Arts, 17.6 percent of Science and 11.2 percent of Professional students say that religion interferes with their pleasure of life. The men students (17.8%) endorse this opinion more than the women (10.3%) students. Similarly more men professionals (16.8%) say 'Yes' to this enquiry than the women profes-

sionals (9.1%). More than 10 percent of the student groups say that they have no idea about this. Nearly 14.8 percent of men and 13.5 percent of women students say the same thing. But very few professionals (7.1% men and 7.6% women) say that they have no idea.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"I am not of the opinion that religion interferes with ordinary pleasures of life. In fact religion furnishes happiness in life. Religion also gives protection to many who are not leading a happy life."

"No. I strongly disagree with this view. Religion makes man to be dutiful and noble. He can enjoy his pleasure by practising religion."

"I absolutely disagree with this opinion. Becoming religious does not mean (in my opinion) that a person should become a "Sanyāsi." but he should have faith in God and do his every-day duties to Him."

"Yes, it does. Becoming religious means that you are sacrificing some of your pleasures and luxuries of your life. Strictly speaking no modern man or woman could be religious in the true sense and enjoy the ordinary pleasures of life."

"Yes. To some extent religion interferes with ordinary pleasures of life. When one becomes religious his interest in ordinary life slowly decreases. He becomes very much disinterested

in life."

"Yes. The religious principles are so difficult to follow in the modern world. One should sacrifice his pleasures to become religious."

"No. Not at all. Religion never interferes with ordinary pleasures of life. In fact it regulates pleasures of life in the right way."

"No. Religious duty is a part of our daily life. Hence it need not interfere with our ordinary pleasures of life."

"No. Both can go together satisfactorily hand in hand."

"I don't think so. I understand that becoming religious is meant going to places of worship, spending some time in praying to God or worshipping, reading religious books and leading a life in accordance with the tenets of one's religion. These things do not interfere with ordinary pleasures of life, for no religion expects all men to renounce the world."

"Becoming religious does not actually interfere with ordinary pleasure of life. What I feel is this. When I say that I am a true Christian, the Holy Spirit is within me helps to choose the things, which would help one to grow spiritually sound. Then, of course certain pleasures of life are denied to me, but I don't in anyway feel sorry for the same. Instead I feel happy because God, with His Holy Spirit has been so graciously keeping me pure and spotless."

7. Has your attitude towards religion changed in any way recently? If so give reason for the change.

Table 9.7.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Yes	15.1	7.5	13.3	12.5	10.5	15.3	16.7
No	77.0	81.9	78.5	77.3	81.2	77.6	75.8
No response	7.9	10.6	8.2	10.2	8.3	7.1	7.6

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Yes. That is the reason why I am inclined to write so much. I still remember the day when I was following no religion. I came across the true religion just four years back. It was when a Jehovah witness came to me on a Sunday morning with the Gospel. His sermon did not change me immediately. It took several months for him to convince me. I realised the truth when I stood."

"Yes. Certainly. I was a born Hindu. I became a Christian and received Baptism in Madurai in 1954. I am of the view that Hindu Philosophy speaks very little about God, His nature. It is in the life, teachings, and death of Jesus Christ who is God incarnates that truths are revealed. I was convinced of this and received Baptism and became a Christian."

"Yes. As I have progressed in my University education, I feel that religion has very little to do with my life."

"The Rationalistic movement in Tamilnad, has contributed very much to the change of my attitude towards religion. The movement also changed the views of thousand of young men like me."

"Yes. Once I did not believe in the existence of God. But now I have strong faith in it. I could not express how I got this change in my attitude."

"Yes. When I was doing my S.S.L.C. class I was suffering from severe dysentery. Due to this I failed in the selection Examination. My friend told me to pray to God and to get rid of my difficulties. I did it accordingly and I was successful. From that day onwards I have strong faith in God."

8. Have you ceased to be orthodox? If so give reasons.

Table 9.8.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Yes	25.9	27.5	24.5	30.7	15.8	37.2	24.2
No	41.0	40.6	37.7	36.0	47.4	38.3	33.3
Never orthodox	20.1	13.1	17.3	12.5	22.6	12.8	28.8
No response	12.9	18.8	20.4	20.8	14.3	11.7	13.6

Nearly 28.0 percent of Arts, 23.5 percent of Science and 24.5 percent of Professional students say that they ceased to be orthodox. 30.7 percent of men and 15.5 percent of women students ceased to be orthodox. Among the professionals 37.2 percent of men and 24.2 percent of women ceased to be orthodox.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Yes. Many orthodox customs appear to me foolish and meaningless. Being a Brahmin the orthodox system prevents me from taking my food in the company of non-Brahmins. I do not like this and sundry practices. Further my parents are not orthodox at all. Hence from birth I began to hate orthodox practice. The same orthodox custom lays emphasis on the untouchability. I hate this too. All are equal before God; then why this difference?"

"I am not orthodox. Orthodoxy among Hindus is based upon certain hygienic principles. Orthodox people adhere to it without understanding the truth behind it. In the 20th century orthodox, if it prevails, has absolutely no meaning."

"Yes. I am a staunch follower of Periyar E.V.R. from early childhood, I think I was not orthodox. I was imbibed with rationalistic ideas."

"Yes. I could not find out any reason in the principles of being orthodox in Hinduism or in any other religion."

"I was never orthodox in my life. But was loyal to my religion to certain extent."

"Yes. I feel it spontaneously that all people are alike. Everyone is God's child."

9. Are you of the opinion that your religion requires some reformation? If so, indicate the lines along which this should be done.

Table 9.9.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Yes	36.7	34.4	25.5	29.0	21.1	30.6	30.3
No	46.8	38.1	53.0	39.8	54.9	41.8	47.0
No idea	10.0	11.3	6.1	9.5	9.8	9.2	13.6
No response	6.5	10.3	15.3	11.7	14.3	18.3	9.1

Reformation in religion is sought by nearly one third of the subjects. 36.7 percent of Arts, 34.4 percent of Science and 25.5 percent of professional students welcome reformation in their religion. Nearly 36.7 percent of men and 21.1 percent of women students need reformation. About 30.6 percent of professional men and 30.3 percent of professional women require reformation in their religion. But the percentage of the subjects in all groups who do not want reformation in their religion is more than the subjects who want reformation. Nearly 46.8 percent of Arts, 38.1 percent of Science and 53.0 percent of professional students do not want reformation. Similarly 39.8 percent of men and 54.9 percent of women students *and* about 41.8 percent of men and 47.0 percent

of women professionals do not wish reformation.

More than 50 percent of the professional students are against the reformation in religion. 54.9 percent of women students do not require any reformation in religion. Nearly 6 to 11 percent of the student groups and 9 to 13.6 percent of the professional groups say that they have no idea with regard to reformation. Some subjects from all the groups did not answer to this enquiry.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"In Hindu temples the religious rituals are done in diverse ways. This practice does not inspire any faith in religion. Therefore religious rituals should be uniformly performed in all places of worship."

"Particularly in Hinduism radical reformation is necessary. Hinduism permits innumerable sects in it and a great number of castes, different religious customs and manners in the same sect and caste. All these lead to disintegration. Further there should be no segregation in worshipping places. These bad things should be eliminated immediately."

"Money and food commodities are wasted in the Temples and during festival occasions on the name of God. Steps should be taken to stop such criminal wastages."

"Religious reformation is necessary. It should be done on

the line of promoting moral behaviour of the people."

"There should be one religion in the world in order to avoid conflicts and struggles."

"Yes. . . because religion is the source of all sorts of caste prejudices."

"Steps must be taken to eliminate superstitious beliefs."

"Reformation in the sense that all religions should be abolished. "

"There must be some means to prevent the sectarian views developing in religion."

"Christianity needs urgent reformation. Because the Christians are going away from what they are expected to be."

"Religion should drop out the superstitious doctrines and idol worship. Money should not be spent on the name of God and religion. It must be modified in order to suit the present condition."

"Reformation in Islam is necessary. It should be radical. Women in Islam are not having any freedom. First of all the Purdha system should be completely abolished. Muslim men should have only one wife. Fasting several days should be reduced."

"All are children of God. They why there should be different kinds of treatment in religion to the children of God? Any man

with little common-sense would not tolerate this."

"Religion requires some reformation. But I have no plan to suggest the line along which it should be done."

"In some Hindu Temples animals and birds are sacrificed on the name of God. Alcoholic drinks are offered. God never drinks alcohol and eats goats and chickens. Any ration being wanted to stop this kind of offerings and sacrifice."

"Every religion teaches universal brotherhood. But where is the brotherhood? There is only enmity between religions and castes. This shows nobody follows religious principles honestly. Therefore proper steps should be taken to preach religious doctrines and people should willingly and honestly follow the doctrines."

"I am not a qualified person to suggest anything about the religious reformation."

"Islam does not require any reformation. It is as pure as a virtuous lady."

"I have no time to think about all these things."

"Islam does not require any reformation. Because there is no idol worship or sacrifices like Hinduism. There is no caste differences nor superstitious beliefs."

"Religious reformation has already taken place several times in Hinduism. A man can enjoy religious freedom only in Hinduism."

Other religions are very rigid. He cannot go against the principles laid down by the religious authorities. A Hindu becomes a Christian or a Muslim. But no Christian nor a Muslim becomes a Hindu. A Hindu can stop going to Temple completely or even speak about the evils of Hinduism. The same is not possible in other religions. Therefore a Hindu enjoys religious freedom in the true sense and no more reformation is needed in Hinduism."

10. Do you agree with the view that properties belonging to religious institutions should be taken over by the Government?

Give reasons.

Table 9.10.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	F.M 196	P.W 66
Yes	33.8	40.0	30.6	40.6	25.6	35.7	33.3
No	57.6	53.1	64.3	53.0	66.1	51.0	62.1
No response	8.6	6.9	5.1	6.4	8.3	13.3	4.5

The view that properties belonging to religious institutions should be taken over by the Government receives better support from the students and professional groups. Nearly 33.8 percent of Arts 40.0 percent of Science and 30.6 percent of professional students support this idea. 40.6 percent of men and 25.6 percent of women students agree with this view. Among the professionals 35.7 percent of men and 33.3 percent of women support it. But the support from the college women and the employed women is less than the college men and the employed men.

But the percentage of the subjects who disagree with this view is considerably high. More than 50 percent of the subjects from every group protest it. 57.6 percent of Arts, 53.1 percent of Science and 64.3 percent of professional students do not agree

with the view that properties belonging to religious institutions should be taken over by the Government. About 53.0 percent of men and 66.1 percent of women students are of the same view. Among the professionals 51.0 percent of men and 62.1 percent of women do not agree with this view. Among the students the professional student group protests this view more than the other two student groups. The subjects who disagree with this view are more in case of college women and employed women than college men and employed men. Therefore it seems there is strong protest from the women groups to this view. 4.5 percent to 13.3 percent of the subjects from all groups keep silent about this enquiry.

Some of the comments made by the subjects for and against the view are given below:

"Government can take over the properties belonging to religious institutions, if the properties are not properly utilized by the authorities in religious institutions."

"There is lot of misappropriation of Temple properties everywhere. It is right if Government can take the responsibilities of these properties."

"The Temple property is monopolised by a group of people. It is public money. Everybody should have the right to check up it."

"The priests are thinking that they are the owners of the Temple property. They are stealing it little by little and using it

for their own purposes. It should be stopped. There is no other way to stop this except the Government should take over the property."

"Not only the properties belonging to religious institutions, but also everything that belongs to Mutts and Temples should be under the control of ^{the} Government. Because the properties are often misused by the people who are in Temples."

"No. I disagree with this idea. Religion is a private affair. Government has nothing to do with this."

"I strongly protest this view. Where is the guarantee that Government will maintain the Temple properties properly. It will go into the hands of the corrupting Government officials. These Government officials are very antagonistic and do not know manners. They would think all those people who go to Temple are their subordinates and treat them impolitely. It is a great sin even to suggest the idea."

"Religious institutions should have freedom to utilise their properties. There should not be any restriction over such things."

"No. I do not agree for this suggestion. The Government officials would swindle the money and spoil the smooth running of the religious institutions."

"Temple is a sacred place. The Government officials are

the most arrogant and corrupt people in our country. We cannot imagine what would take place if the properties belonging to religious institutions go into the hands of these people."

"The religious institutions themselves can manage everything. There are responsible people connected to the Temple properties who can manage them better than the Government."

"Freedom of worship would be endangered if the Government officials enter in the temple on the name of proper administration."

"I think, people in the religious institutions are much more responsible, moral and intelligent than the Government officials who are nothing but power mongers."

"People may loose interest in religion if the management of the institutions go^s into the control of the Government."

"There should be some restrictions over the use of the fabulous wealth of the religious institutions."

"There will be no life on festival occasions if religious institutions are managed by the Government."

"No. Government can never understand the spiritual feelings of the people."

"The Government also may misuse the Temple properties."

11. From whom, where and when did you receive religious instructions when young?

Table 9.11.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Parents	46.0	40.6	40.8	43.2	41.4	38.3	39.4
Teacher (School)	21.4	23.1	25.5	17.8	33.8	17.9	22.7
Priests	15.8	13.1	15.3	13.6	16.5	14.8	21.2
Books	1.4	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.1	3.0
Nil	15.1	18.1	16.3	22.3	5.3	23.9	13.6

Priests occupy the third place in giving religious instructions to these subjects investigated. The subjects who have received religious instructions from priests do not create group differences among themselves except the women groups. It seems that the influence of Priests is more in women groups than the men groups, with regard to religious instructions. Books do not seem to have so much influence in this. The influence is very little, only below 5 percent.

Some subjects in every group did not receive religious instructions from any source. Nearly 15.1 percent of Arts, 18.1 percent of Science and 16.3 percent of professional students say

that they did not receive it. 22.3 percent of men and 5.3 percent of women have not received religious instructions. 23.9 percent of men and 13.6 percent of women professionals had no religious instructions. There is great amount of sex variation in this enquiry. The percentage of women subjects who did not receive religious instruction is very less when compared to men subjects. Therefore women seem to be more inclined toward religious instructions than men.

Some of the comments made by the subjects for and against are given below:

"Generally in our country there is no proper arrangement in the High Schools or Colleges to give moral or religious education to our students. Only in our literature we get certain ethical teachings."

"My parents tell me some stories connected with some moral behaviours. This is the instruction I have received when I was young."

"My grand father used to tell me some stories when I was young in which the wicked men were always punished. Now I don't know whether those stories would be referred to moral instruction or religious instruction or both."

12. What do you think are the causes of misfortunes in life?

Table 9.12.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	B.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133.	196	66
Natural sources	33.0	34.4	36.7	33.7	36.8	23.0	36.4
Inadequate knowledge	22.3	25.0	20.4	25.8	15.0	20.3	16.7
Insufficient effort	34.5	26.3	29.6	29.6	32.3	43.2	30.3
God's displeasure	9.4	13.8	13.3	10.2	15.8	13.3	12.1
Evil spirits not propitiated	0.7	0.6	--	0.8	--	1.5	4.5

Most of the subjects attribute the causes of misfortunes to natural forces, inadequate knowledge and insufficient efforts. They place more importance only on the environmental and personal factors and not so much on supernatural forces like God's displeasure. Therefore the popular opinion that the supernatural forces are the causes of misfortunes in life has not been found out by this enquiry.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"I never tried to find out the causes of my misfortunes. I used to accept my life as it comes."

No one single cause cannot be held responsible for our

misfortunes. There may be more than one reason."

I think, God's anger must be the cause of our misfortune. Nothing moves in this world without the knowledge of God."

"Every misfortune is caused by ignorance. The ignorant man very often gets into trouble easily."

"I have seen people speaking of evil spirits associating them to our misfortunes. There seems to be some truth in it."

"God sees everything. But waits. Our misfortunes are within the sight of God."

"There is nothing called misfortune. Everything is only our assumption. Our attempts may succeed sometimes and fail sometimes. We attribute ability to our success and misfortune to our failure. This is what I conceive about misfortune."

"In my opinion misfortune is caused by our inadequate knowledge and insufficient effort. If we possess sound knowledge and approach the problem carefully there could be no misfortune in our life."

13. Has there been any religious persecution in your family?

Table 9.13.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Yes	2.2	--	--	1.1	--	2.0	--
No	77.0	78.1	76.5	75.8	80.5	90.8	78.8
No response	20.8	21.9	23.5	23.2	19.5	7.2	21.2

The subjects who had troubles of religious persecution have also explained how the calamities have taken place in their families. They are given below:

A remark made by a Christian girl, studying in II B.A. aged 18 years:

"I do not know whether it is persecution in the right sense or cruelty. My brother's educational career has been spoiled by the Hindu Brahmins in his College, because the institution was run by the Brahmins. One of my aunts, who was working as a lecturer in similar institution was put to lot of trouble by her Principal because of her religion."

The remark made by a professional man, ^{who} He is a lawyer, aged 45, belongs to Hindu Brahmin community, father of three children:

"Yes. About in 1921 an uncle of mine participated in a

Dinner where Harijans also were invited. He was excommunicated by the orthodox Hindu Brahmins and had to suffer a lot. This social asctracism has completely ruined his life."

14. Are all religions the same (e.g. different ways of reaching God) or do you believe that your religion has any special or unique features?

Table 9.14.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66

a)							
Yes	61.1	64.4	57.1	61.8	53.4	64.3	67.0
No	26.6	19.4	27.5	22.0	27.8	20.5	30.0
No response	12.2	16.3	15.3	16.3	18.8	13.2	3.0

b)							
Hinduism	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.4	2.0	3.2	5.1
Christianity	12.9	10.6	13.2	9.5	17.5	10.2	16.4
Islam	8.7	3.8	5.2	6.1	8.3	6.5	8.5

The percentage of the subjects who said that all religions are the same are belonging to different religious groups. The analysis of the same reveals that more percentage of the Christian subjects in every group say that their religion has unique features. The women students seem to be more assertive in this than the men students. 17.5 percent of Christian women students and 16.4 percent of employed Christian women say that their religion has special

features while the Christian men students are only 9.5 percent. The Muslim group stands in the second place next to Christians. More percentage of Muslim women students and employed women attribute special characteristics to their religion. The Hindu student groups stand last. Only 5 percent of the Arts, Science and Professional Hindu students attribute special features to their religion. Here the result of the analysis is quite reverse to the result of the other two groups. More percent of Hindu men students (6.4%) say that their religion has unique features. The Hindu women students stand behind the men students in this respect. The professional men and women who say that their religion has special features are in this order. The Christians stand in the first place, Muslims the second and the Hindus last.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"No, Hinduism is a better religion as far as worship is concerned."

"Hinduism is the best religion in the world. There is unlimited freedom in it. Everyone can have his own way in praying to God and in other religious activities."

"No. Hinduism is best. It is more tolerant than other religions."

"No. Hinduism has special features. It is very liberal and also subjected to easy modifications."

"No. Christianity has better ways of praying and worshipping. The mass prayer inspires every one to forget his personal prejudice towards religion."

"No. Christianity is the only true religion in the world. There was revelation in it."

"All religions are not the same. Man can reach God only through Christianity. Lord Christ died for the sake of saving man. He is a saviour of man."

"No. Catholic religion has special features. It attracts people belonging to other religions. Miracles are seen in Catholic religion. No other religion has true miracles. It has prophets. It is a prophetic religion."

"All religions are not the same. Salvation is possible only in Christianity."

"Christianity has special features. It has one God. It speaks of sin, confession and redemption."

"Islam is the only religion, based on scientific principles."

"My religion is Islam. It has many special features. It has no caste system. No one can claim that he is superior to another by birth. There is one God -- Allah. No idol worship. No expensive religious ceremonies."

"Islam has unique features. It speaks of universal brother-

hood. This is the reason ^{for the} we see much co-operation among Muslims than the Hindus and Christians."

"I belong to Islam. It has some unique features. It allows remarriage. A man is permitted to marry four wives which is strictly prohibited in other religions. There is also freedom to divorce to both wife and husband."

"I know only about my religion. I do not know anything about other religions. There ^{fore} I cannot answer to your question perfectly. But I like my religion, Hinduism and never hate other religions."

15. Please write a short note giving your general attitude towards religion emphasising any special points that you think as important.

Table 9.15.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S 137	S.S 160	P.S 98	M.S 264	W.S 133	P.M 196	P.W 66
1. Religion is an important aspect of life	11.5	8.8	11.2	9.1	12.8	16.3	15.2
2. Religion is full of ethical values	5.8	7.5	5.1	5.3	8.3	10.7	4.6
3. Religion is a solace to frustrated	7.9	8.8	10.2	4.9	13.5	4.1	6.1
4. Religion promotes unity among people	4.3	5.0	3.1	5.3	2.3	8.6	3.0
5. God is the Supreme Power	10.1	11.2	8.2	7.2	15.8	9.2	12.0
6. Religion should work for social and cultural development and should uplift the poor	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.7	4.3	4.6	3.0
7. Religion needs certain changes with regard to prayer and worship	4.3	6.2	3.1	4.9	4.5	7.6	7.6
8. Religion is purely a personal affair	5.8	8.1	8.2	8.3	5.3	9.7	4.6
9. I do not bother about religion, whether it dies or survives	10.3	9.4	7.1	9.5	9.0	4.6	3.0
10. Religion preaches but never practices	7.2	5.0	3.1	6.8	2.3	5.1	7.6
11. There should be an end of all religions	8.5	5.4	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.6	3.0
12. No response	23.7	22.5	31.6	30.3	18.0	14.9	30.3

Only a few subjects from all groups think that religion promotes unity among the people. The percentage of the subjects who think that religion is a unifying force fall between 2.3 and 5.3 only.

Some of the subjects place more importance on God when they were asked to write a short note about their attitude towards religion. According to their statements God is the Supreme Power. Nearly 10.1 percent of Arts, 11.2 percent of Science and 8.2 percent of Professional students say that God is Supreme Power. 7.2 percent of men and 15.8 percent of women students associate God's supremacy within their attitude toward religion. Among the professionals 9.2 percent of men and 12.0 percent of women think God is the Supreme Power. The Science, and Arts students seem to be little more than the Professional students in attributing Supreme Power to God. The college women and the employed women accept that God is the Supreme Power more than the College men and employed men. The women's attitude toward religion seems to stress Supreme Power to God.

A few subjects from each group are not satisfied with the activities of the present religion. They are of the view that religion should work for the welfare of the people and for the social and cultural development and for the uplift of the poor. Those subjects who support this view are 2.2 percent of Arts, 1.9 percent of Science and 4.1 percent of professional students. About 2.7 percent of men and 2.3 percent women students express their opinion in the same line. 4.6 percent of men and 3.0 percent

of women professionals are not satisfied with the activities of religion.

The present way of prayer and worship do not satisfy some subjects. They need some change in these matters of religious life. Nearly 4.3 percent of Arts, 6.2 percent of Science and 3.1 percent of Professional students need some change with regard to prayer and worship. 4.9 percent of men and 4.5 percent of women students welcome changes in prayer and worship. Similarly 7.6 percent of men and women professionals want some changes in the religious life.

Some people are of the view that religion is a personal affair. There should be no compulsion or rigid principles that one should follow them strictly. They are of the view that men should have freedom of prayer or worship. About 5.8 percent of Arts, 8.1 percent of Science and 8.2 percent of professional students are of this view. Nearly 8.8 percent of men and 5.3 percent of women students think that religion is a personal affair. 9.7 percent of men and 4.6 percent of women professionals tell the same thing. The Science and Professional students think equally in the same line more than the Arts students that religion is a personal affair. The men students and men professionals seem to support this view more than the women groups. Therefore men seem to be more free from the religious bindings than women.

A few of the subjects seem to be not worried about their religious life. They say that do not bother whether religion is

good or bad, dies or survives. Therefore they have nothing to express. Nearly 10.8 percent of Arts, 9.4 percent of Science and 7.1 percent of Professional students say that they do not bother about religion, whether it dies or survives. 9.5 percent of men and 9.0 percent of women reveal the same opinion. Among the professionals 4.6 percent of men and 3.0 percent of women do not bother about religion. There is clear distinction between the student groups and the professional groups. The professional subjects who say that they do not bother about religion are very little when compared to the student subjects.

Those who did not express their opinion are 23.7 percent of Arts 22.5 percent of Science and 31.6 percent of professional students. Nearly 30.3 percent of men and 18.0 percent of women students kept silent to this. So also 19.9 percent of men and 30.3 percent of women professionals did not respond to this enquiry.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Religion should be one's private affair. No one at any level should have control over the another person."

"I like my religion but at the same time I never hate other religions."

"Religion provides mental satisfaction when we are in distressed state."

"People's attention should not be diverted to religion. It prevents the progress in life. It leads to laziness. Man loses

his rational thinking. He places every responsibility upon God and spends his money to win the favour of his God. But God never bestows him with anything. Therefore it is only waste of time and money. This practice must be stopped."

"Religion is a way of life. Its importance is felt in every aspect of our life. It helps man to lead a calm and contented life. Every civilized man should follow some religious principle. Personally, I consider that religion is very useful and important aspect of life."

"Religion regulates human beings into right path."

"Religion has curative value. It purifies the mind of man. We forget all our worries and troubles when we pray to God or at the time of taking part in some religious activities. We enjoy the religious festivals with our relatives and friends. We wear new dress and eat good dinner, go for short excursion etc. I like this kind of life."

"Personally I have nothing to say. I like all religions. But religion should help a man to develop his moral and intellectual aspect of life. Then only its importance would be realized by the people."

"Every religion preaches universal brotherhood or friendliness, but we do not see either brotherhood or friendliness anywhere. We see only conflicts, quarrels, fightings, tensions and so on. If religion really promotes brotherhood or friendliness why there

should be quarrels?"

"I hate the religions like anything. All religions must be put down immediately."

"There is no religion without God. God is the Supreme Power. He is the cause of everything in this world. Nothing in the world can exist without his good-will. We must pray to Him everyday to bliss us with noble thought."

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II. Analysis of answers to Questionnaire III.*

1. God is the Creator of the Universe.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
	137	160	98	264	133	196	66
Agree	81	85	90	78	97	82	89
Disagree	19	15	10	22	3	18	11

2. God can reveal himself to us through incarnations.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	57	62	65	57	70	58	63
Disagree	43	38	35	40	30	42	37

3. God takes active interest in the affairs of man.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	70	67	70	62	87	57	77
Disagree	30	33	30	38	13	43	23

4. God does not exist.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	17	13	9	18	3	21	5
Disagree	83	87	91	82	97	79	95

5. God has the power to suspend the laws of nature and perform miracles.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	73	73	74	66	88	67	27
Disagree	27	27	26	34	12	33	73

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"God is all powerful. He can do anything."

"There is a Supreme Power. It is God."

"Some Supernatural events are taking place somewhere in this world. I am not sure whether it is played by God or not. But it is something beyond the comprehension of man."

"I have strong faith in the existence of God."

"God has the power to destroy anything and recreate the same thing."

"God has created everything."

"God does not exist for those who are cruel and immortal."

"I am of the opinion that Nature is God, which would never act according to our will and pleasure."

"I think that God is only a conception. If He exists, there must be some rational means to know Him."

"God never reveals Himself to us through any other means."

"God is nothing but creation of man."

"I never bother whether there is God or not. If we are good at our heart God has nothing to do with it."

"There is no God. The existence of God has not been proved by anybody. God exists only in logical inferences. Inferences are not always true."

Everything in the day-to-day life is smoothly going on without the presence of God. We could solve our problems without his help or guidance. Why should we think of a being which is beyond our understanding and attribute all our successes to His grace."

6. Death is not the end of our life. Our personality continues in some form in some place or other.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	B.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	64	62	59	59	65	65	61
Disagree	36	38	41	41	35	35	39

7. The idea of heaven has been invented as a compensation for the hardships of this world.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	B.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	52	58	51	49	61	47	45
Disagree	48	44	49	51	39	53	55

8. Future life will be exactly on the same line as the present.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	B.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	66	73	73	64	73	63	81
Disagree	34	27	27	36	27	37	19

9. The joys of Heaven are purer and more spiritual than those of this world.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	69	64	69	56	89	57	73
Disagree	31	36	31	44	11	43	27

10. After death good people go to Heaven and bad people go to Hell.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	56	53	63	49	70	61	56
Disagree	44	47	37	51	30	49	45

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"It is not correct to say that good people go to Heaven and bad people go to Hell. Christ told the dying thief "to-day thou shalt be with me in paradise. St.Luke.23:43."

"I have no faith in Heavenly or celestial bodies, living in some part of the Universe."

"There is no rational means to imagine about our life after

death. The body is destroyed and we do not see anything after the body nor we have any contact with the dead men. Where is the evidence to prove that life exists after death."

"There is no such places called Heaven ^{or} Hell except that good person may attain the stage of removing his future birth and the bad person may be born again in this world. There is no other world than this world."

"Neither Heaven above nor Hell below are true."

"Everywhere we can see Heaven and Hell according to our thought and action."

"No two religions explain the idea of Heaven and Hell in the same way. Every religion conceives it in a different way. The explanation for life after death is very vague in all religions. I do not agree with any of the ideas given in this section."

"I think, Heaven, Hell, future life, rebirth are all intended by man in order to regulate human behaviour in a right path.

11. Priests have played an important part in the development of religious life by helping the people to understand God.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	66	71	69	65	67	63	69
Disagree	34	29	31	35	33	37	31

12. Priests by their example of simple and pious living have made religion a reality to the common man.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	60	66	63	59	70	57	55
Disagree	40	34	27	41	30	43	45

13. Priests are unnecessary.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	51	55	53	45	70	57	65
Disagree	49	45	47	55	30	43	35

14. Priests have exploited religion in order to keep their power.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	48	51	56	45	64	41	52
Disagree	52	49	44	55	36	59	48

15. Priests have guarded, enriched and interpreted religious custom and tradition.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	64	58	64	57	71	53	61
Disagree	36	42	36	43	29	47	39

The role of priests in the religious life of human beings is very great. People are having both direct and indirect contacts with the priests in one way or other. Therefore it is also a matter for study in the religious behaviour of an Indian subject. In this investigation majority of the subjects from every group have accepted the important role played by the priests and their simple and pious living, their enrichment and interpretation of religious custom and tradition. But at the same time 51 percent of Arts, 55 percent of Science and 53 percent of professional students say that priests are unnecessary in Temple, Church or Mosque. 45 percent of men students did not agree with this view but 70 percent of women students and 65 percent of women professionals say that priests are unnecessary.

The view, "Priests have exploited religion in order to keep their power" also receive more support from the college women and employed women than from the college men and employed men. There is more pro-religious response to all the question including the

future life from the women groups. But with regard to the power of priests and their necessity in Temple, Church or Mosque they strongly protest. The women groups agree with the view that priests have exploited religion. The men groups did not support their view. The reason may be this. Priests in every religion are men and religious institutions are mainly dominated by the male sex only. The women community might have been exploited by this priests community. So the women groups strongly protest this. But at the same time, it is also possible that men groups do not want to betray their own sex here.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Priests like His Holiness Sankaracharya and other Saints by their simple living and high thinking have done much to the development of religious life. Man's spiritual life has become perfect and complete by the pure work done by these saints and seers."

"It is true that some priests have exploited religion for their own good."

"For a very long time priests were the guardians of religion. They taught people moral principles and guided people in a right way. But now they turned to evil ways. They swindle the Temple property, seduce ladies, drink alcohol and eat mutton and what not. That is why people began to hate them. At the same time people never deny the good work done by them in the years past. Therefore

it is the duty of the people to see that either the priestly class should turn to right ways or they should be removed from the places of worship."

"Only with the help of priests we can have right knowledge about religion."

"Priests are also human beings like us and they themselves are not perfect in life."

"The priestly class should be abolished since it has become a way of life."

"It is easy to speak the evils of priesthood, but we fail to imagine what would take place if there were no priests in the places of worship. There will be a lot of confusion particularly in Hindu Temples and there could be no orderly way of worship or prayer. Some images in every Temple requires explanation. Who will do this? Therefore in my view priests are absolutely necessary in places of worship.

16. The devil is real and does exist.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	B.S	P.B	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	46	40	44	39	51	36	33
Disagree	54	60	56	61	49	64	67

17. The devil is merely a symbolization of one side of our nature.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	39	36	43	35	45	35	34
Disagree	61	64	57	65	55	65	66

18. There is a spirit world beside the material world peopled by good and bad spirits.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	51	47	54	45	59	48	36
Disagree	49	53	46	55	41	52	64

19. Spirits can visit the earth and sometimes hold communications with men.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	38	33	37	35	51	43	38
Disagree	62	67	63	65	49	57	62

20. It is not possible for man to have any contact with the spirit world.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	60	58	65	64	51	58	55
Disagree	40	44	35	36	49	42	45

The existence of spirits and spirit world did not receive much support from the student and professional groups. But 51 per cent of the women students accept the existence of spirits and say that spirits can visit the earth. The same views have been rejected by the other groups. 51 percent of the Arts, 54 percent of the professional students accept the existence of the spirit world. And 59 percent of the women students accept that spirit can visit the earth. The professional men and women disapprove all the views with regard to the spirits and spirit world.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"There is no possibility for a being called Devil that interferes in the life of man."

"There is no spirit world as far as I know."

"In our village we pray to spirits. We believe that the spirits enter the body of a person and that person is called

spirit-inspired. Spirits inspire young children also. We have a strong belief that whenever we are in trouble God would come down to help us in any form at any time."

"I think that Devil is only the evil nature of human beings invented to correct peoples' thought and action."

"Modern scientific world could not tolerate such things as Devils, Spirits and their contact with human beings."

21. Prayer is a mean of establishing contact between God and man.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	83	84	91	78	96	78	91
Disagree	17	16	9	22	4	26	9

22. It is a waste of time to pray to God.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	15	13	6	18	1	16	2
Disagree	85	87	94	82	99	84	98

23. God does not answer our prayers.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	22	21	20	29	6	30	19
Disagree	78	79	80	71	94	70	81

24. Family prayer should be an important part of our daily routine of domestic life.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	77	81	83	73	93	74	78
Disagree	23	19	17	27	7	26	22

25. We must continue to pray even though there may not be any immediate response from God.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	83	87	90	82	97	83	93
Disagree	17	13	10	18	3	17	7

Prayer seems to be the most important aspect of the religious life of human beings. The purpose of prayer, the necessity of prayer, ^{the} response to prayer, the importance of prayer and ^{the} reward for prayer have been realized by both the student and professional subjects. More than 83 percent of Arts, Science and Professional students say that prayer establishes contact between God and man. 78 percent of college men and 96 percent of college women answer favourably. 78 percent of professional men and 91 percent of professional women favourably respond to prayer.

More than 84 percent of the subjects on the whole disagree with the view that praying to God is a waste of time. The women groups, student and employed completely disagree with this view. 99 percent of women students and 98 percent of women professionals answer favourably. More than 78 percent of the Arts, Science and professional students reject the view that God does not answer our prayer. Among the professionals 70 percent of men and 81 percent of women disagree with this view. The highest responses are in the order of professional, Science and Arts students in all five questions indicating that the professional students occupy the first place in responding to prayer favourably, the science students the second place and the Arts students the last.

The importance of family prayer has been accepted by more than 77 percent of Arts, Science and professional students. Nearly 73 percent of men and 93 percent of women students say that family prayer is important. More than 74 percent of professional men and women agree with the view that family prayer is important. The

women students like the family prayer very much, much more than the employed women.

Most of the subjects wish to continue their prayer even though there may not be any immediate response to it. Nearly 83 percent of Arts, 89 percent of Science and 90 percent of professional students are willing to continue their prayer. 82 percent of men and 97 percent of women students tell the same thing. Among the professionals 83 percent of men and 93 percent of women wish to continue their prayer even though there may not be any immediate response from God. The highest favourable responses from the students are in the order of professional, Science and Arts. The women students are more favourable to this than the professional women. The women students in all five questions in this section occupy the first place in scoring pro-responses.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"After praying to God I feel some kind of satisfaction as if I have achieved some great thing. Prayer also purifies our mind. Everyone of us can realise the same."

"Prayer is a mental activity through which we can appeal to God whatever we want."

"Prayer relieves mental unrest."

"If we want the blessings of God we must pray to Him."

"I never felt anytime that prayer is a waste of time."

"I do not pray to a God who helps a man because he prays Him."

"Prayer is my duty. I do not expect what fruit I will get out of it. Does not matter even if I do not get any reward for it, but I will continue my prayer."

26. Regular attendance at Temple or Church or Mosque is helpful to religious life.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	66	64	67	60	76	63	73
Disagree	34	36	33	40	24	37	27

27. The Sacred books are useful in giving guidance in the daily conduct of life.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	91	96	90	87	96	84	93
Disagree	9	4	10	13	4	16	7

28. Religious festivals and processions serve useful social and psychological purposes by drawing people together and providing emotional outlets.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	76	80	78	75	84	84	81
Disagree	24	20	22	25	16	16	19

29. In the modern world religious ideas can be replaced by scientific truths.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	41	48	48	50	38	49	39
Disagree	59	52	52	50	62	51	61

30. We can lead a blameless moral life even without the help of God trusting in our own power.

Type of responses	Percentage of the subjects						
	A.S	S.S	P.S	M.S	W.S	P.M	P.W
Agree	39	40	34	44	19	54	39
Disagree	61	60	66	56	81	46	61

This section is mainly devoted to formal religion. It received much better support from student and professional groups. Nearly 66 percent of Arts, 64 percent of Science and 77 percent of professional students say that regular attendance at Temple, Church or Mosque is helpful to religious life. 60 percent of men and 76 percent of women students support this view. From the professional group 63 percent of men and 73 percent of women desire to have regular attendance. But there is also a tendency among some students and professionals not to attend regularly. More than 38 percent of the students from each group do not wish regular attendance.

The Sacred books draw a good deal of attention of the subjects from every group. 91 percent of the Arts, 96 percent of Science and 90 percent of professional students think that sacred books are useful. 87 percent of men and 96 percent of women students need the sacred books for guidance. About 84 percent of men and 93 percent of women professionals admit that sacred books are useful in giving guidance in the daily conduct of life.

Religious festival is an occasion which could provide some opportunity for the people to spend the time pleasantly. More than 70 percent of the Arts, Science and Professional students admit the idea that religious festivals and processions serve some useful purposes. 75 percent of men and 84 percent of women students agree with the same view. About 84 percent of men and 81 percent of women professionals support this idea. The two women groups do not show much difference in their views as in other views. The

professional women seem to show lesser interest in this view than the professional men.

The opinion that religious ideas can be replaced by scientific truths has been rejected by 50 to 62 percent of the subjects from the student and professional groups.

The opinion that we can lead a blameless moral life even without the help of God trusting in our own power has been disagreed by most of the subjects. About 61 percent of professional students disapprove this idea. 56 percent of men and 81 percent of women students say that we cannot lead a blameless moral life without the help of God. Among the professionals 54 percent of men say that we can lead a blameless moral life without the help of God. But 61 percent of women professionals disagree with this view. One important thing in this question is that the professional men's decision is quite contrary to the decisions of the other groups. This decision of the professional men may be due to age-experience and confidence in life.

Some of the comments made by the subjects are given below:

"Religion has done many good things to man. The moral values are preserved and the unity of the people is maintained by religion only. Religion taught man self-control, purity in thought, speech and action and other virtues. But religion is slowly losing its hold at the present time due to various reasons which I am not explaining here."

"God, Religion, Heaven, Hell, Devil, etc. are all only man's imagination. If God is true and good why should He permit evils in the world? Why there are cruel people? Why should God see people dying of starvation, disease, persecution and suicide? Could he not stop all these if He is really all powerful?"

"Prayer, Sacred books and other religious activities sooth our mind when we are in misery. When we are in a state of depression we seek refuge in praying to God, reading Sacred books or going to Temple or meeting religious teachers and listening to their discussions. All these suggest one thing. Man seems to have invented all these things for his mental life."

* In this analysis the two positive views (strongly agree and agree) and the two negative views (strongly disagree and disagree) have been taken as one positive view (agree) and one negative view (disagree). The neutral views have been split into two, one was added to the positive view and the other to the negative.