CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The present investigation is an humble attempt to compare and analyse perceptions and aspirations of the women respondents enrolled in the Colleges and Kashmir University.

The data initially has been analysed with the help of item analysis. Chi-square test and Critical Ratio Method have also been applied in order to find out significant differences, if any, and to work out comparative analysis between the perceptions and aspirations of the respondents. The data has also been analysed on the basis of respondents parental income and educational backgrounds.

According to the hypotheses, the following conclusions have been drawn.

1) The percentage-wise analysis and value of Chi-square reveal that very little variations are noticeable in the perceptions and aspirations of the respondents hailing from graduate courses of study representing different faculties.

2) No significant variations are visible in the perceptions and aspirations of the post-graduate students representing different faculties, though small variations are noticeable in terms of percentages.
3) With regard to the perceptions and aspirations of the students hailing from different professional courses of studies, on the basis of their responses, it is submitted that percentagewise analysis and the value of Chi-square exhibit very little variations.

4) The percentagewise analysis reveal that students hailing from different parental economic backgrounds hold different perceptions and aspirations.

5) On the basis of percentagewise analysis variations are also noticeable in the perceptions and aspirations of the respondents hailing from different parental educational backgrounds.

6) The findings reveal that significant variations are noticeable between the respondents' perceptions and their corresponding aspirations.

The findings and analysis of the data indicate that there are some significant variations in the perceptions and aspirations of the students towards certain statements related to different areas of study as reported below:

**ECONOMIC PERCEPTIONS:**

Percentagewise comparisons exhibit variations in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from graduate courses...
of study representing the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science. Arts students have shown their variation with the Commerce and Science students towards item no. 5. Majority of the Arts students 91.26% have perceived that "some families of their state where women are also working along with men are economically much better-off as compared to others"; while on the other hand 79.59% Commerce students have shown their variation with Arts and Science students towards item no. 2. They perceived that "because of economic reasons parents of their community despite their mental and physical exploitation permit their children to seek employment". Majority of the Science students 33.95% have shown their variation with Arts and Commerce students towards item no. 3. They have noticed that "because of economic reasons majority of the parents of their state are unable to fulfil their expected social responsibilities".

The respondents hailing from post-graduate courses representing different faculties on the basis of percentages differ in their perceptions.
Majority of the Arts students 83.09% have shown their variations with Commerce and Science students towards item no. 2 (as stated above); while on the other hand all the Commerce students 100% have shown variation with Arts and Science students towards item no. 5 (as stated above). Majority of the Science students 60% have shown their variation towards item no. 7 with the Commerce students. They have perceived that "government servants and leaders of their state in order to make their economic basis more sound, accept illegal gratifications".

Percentage-wise comparisons exhibit some trends of preferential variations in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from professional courses of studies representing different faculties.

Respondents hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering have shown their greater inclinations towards item no. 6 as compared to the Law students. Majority of the respondents 67.27% and 62.22% hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering respectively have perceived that "constant likes in the cost of living and limited income has compelled the economically
weaker sections of their society to accept all kinds of exploitations”. While on the other hand the majority of the respondents 82.22% from the Faculty of Law have shown variation in item no. 3.

The value of Chisquare 11.46% significant at .05 level (df=4), clearly show a significant difference in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from different courses of studies i.e. graduate, post-graduate and professional for item no. 7.

The highest response for the economic perceptions has been given to item no. 5.
ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS:

The respondents hailing from graduate courses of studies representing different faculties on the basis of percentages have exhibited variations towards item no. 1. Majority of the respondents 73.80%, 89.79% and 76.54% hailing from the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science respectively do aspire "to supplement their parents earnings by taking up some part-time job while studying".

Percentage-wise comparisons exhibit variations in the aspirations of the respondents hailing from the postgraduate courses of study representing different faculties.

Arts and Commerce students have shown their variations with Science students towards item no. 2. Majority of the Arts students (91.54%) and Commerce students (87.50%) are found desirous "to work hard for the implementation of labour laws in reality so that children be saved from exploitation" while on the other hand majority of the Commerce students 75% have shown their variation with Arts and Science students towards item no. 5. They aspire "to educate the ignorant members of their community to encourage womenhood also to take part in economic activities along with their male counterparts in order to achieve greater economic prosperity".
The respondents representing different professional courses on the basis of their percentages show variation towards item no. 1 (as stated above).

On the basis of Chi-square test, the value of Chi-square 9.75, significant at .05 level (df =4), indicates a clear differential in the economic aspirations of the respondents hailing from different courses of studies for item no. 1 (as stated earlier). Furthermore, the value of Chi-square regarding item no. 1, for economic aspirations of professional students is 11.02, which is significant at .05 level (df=4). As is clear from the percentagewise analysis, Engineering students were found more in favour of the statement.

The value of Chi-square 14.63 was also found significant at .05 level (df=4) for economic aspiration of respondents representing graduate courses of studies towards item no. 6. The difference lies in the response categories of 'No' and 'Undecided'. They differ in their aspiration "to educate the economically weak masses of their society to raise voice against any kind of exploitation and to start some extra economic activities on a small scale also".

The Chi-square 13.15 regarding the economic aspirations of the respondents hailing from different faculties of
graduate course is significant at .05 level (df=4) for item no. 7. The respondents differ in their aspiration "to earn through legitimate means and to fight against the prevailing practices of illegal gratification as operative in their society". Again the respondents differ in the response categories of 'No' and 'undecided'.

The highest response for the economic aspirations has been given to item no. 3.

It can thus be concluded that the respondents exhibit differences between their perceptions and aspirations as different items have highest responses for perceptions and aspirations.

**SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS:**

The respondents hailing from graduate courses of studies representing the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science, on the basis of percentages have exhibited very little variations in their perceptions. However, on the basis of Chisquare values no variations are visible.

Majority of Arts, Commerce and Science students 74.60%, 79.59% and 76.54% respectively have shown little variation towards item no. 5. They have perceived that, "in their community educated couples are more happily
settled in their lives as compared to less or uneducated couples”.

The respondents hailing from post-graduate classes on the basis of their percentages show little variation in their social perception.

Majority of the Commerce students (75%) have shown their variation with Arts (60.56%) and Science students 60% towards item no. 6. They have perceived that, “members of their community go for early marriage of their daughters even to elderly settled persons because of economic reasons”.

Percentage-wise comparison exhibit variations in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from professional courses of studies representing different faculties towards item no. 5.

Majority of the respondents hailing from the Faculty of Law (80%) as compared to the respondents hailing from Faculties of Medicine (70.90%) and Engineering (75.55%) have observed that, “in their community educated couples are more happily settled in their lives as compared to less or uneducated couples”.

The highest response under the category of social perception has been given to item no. 5.
SOCIAL ASPIRATIONS:

Percentage-wise comparisons show very little variations in the social aspirations of the respondents hailing from graduate courses of study. Majority of the Arts, Commerce and Science students 59.52%, 57.14% and 62.96% respectively differ in their aspiration towards item no. 9. They have aspired "to work with some such voluntary organizations which may help in selecting matches for educated boys and girls of their community".

All the respondents of post-graduate course have shown variation in their responses towards item no. 4. Majority of the respondents 63.38%, 75% and 60% respectively Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science respectively have shown their aspirations, "to fight for the cause of equal authority for the womenhood of their community".

On the basis of percentages professional students also show very small variations. Majority of the respondents hailing from Faculties of Medicine, Law and Engineering show little variations towards item no. 3. They have aspired "to educate the people of their community not to discriminate between boys and girls and treat them as equals".
The highest responses for social aspirations has been given to item no. 1.

It can thus be concluded that the respondents have exhibited clear differentials between their social perceptions and aspirations as both hold different highest scoring items.

**POLITICAL PERCEPTIONS:**

Percentage-wise comparisons exhibit little variations in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from the graduate courses of study representing different faculties towards item no. 8.

Majority of the respondents 93.65%, 89.79% and 96.29% representing the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science respectively have perceived that "political bosses misuse their position and power for selfish ends by exploiting the authorities".

Some variations are noticeable in the perceptions of the students representing professional courses of studies. Respondents from the Faculties of Medicine (92.72%) and Engineering (91.11%) do perceive more as compared to the respondents from the Faculty of Law towards item no. 7. They observe that "fair elections are not held in their state". Furthermore, majority of the Engineering students
91.11% have exhibited their support towards item no. 9. They perceive that "candidates and parties freely use money and muscle power during elections in their state".

The respondents hailing from the professional courses of studies on the basis of their percentages show variations in their responses towards item no's. 7 and 9.

Majority of the respondents 92.72% and 91.11% hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering have perceived that "fair elections are not held in their state".

Majority of the respondents 77.14% representing the Faculty of Law have exhibited great variations with the perceptions of the respondents hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering with regard to the statement that "candidates and parties freely use money and muscle during elections in their state".

The highest response for political perception has been given to the item no. 8.

**Political Aspirations:**

The respondents hailing from the graduate courses of studies representing different faculties on the basis of percentages have exhibited some variations in their aspirations.
Majority of the Commerce students 65.30% have shown greater variation with Arts 51.50% and Science students 55.55% towards item no. 8. They aspire "to expose such political persons who misuse their positions and power for their selfish ends".

Respondents hailing from the post-graduate courses of studies representing different faculties also exhibit some variations in their aspirations.

Majority of the Science students 75.38% as compared to Arts and Commerce students do aspire higher for item no. 4. They have shown their willingness "to enlighten the masses of their state not to cast their votes on the basis of religious considerations as it amounts to greater conflicts". Furthermore, Commerce students 62.50% as compared to Arts and Science students also aspire more for item No. 7. They have exhibited their willingness to become "member of some such organisation which may fight against the malpractices which are operative during the elections in the state".

Respondents hailing from different professional courses of studies have also shown some variation on percentage basis. Students from the Faculty of Law (71.42%) as compared to the students hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering have shown their greater support
towards item no. 9. They aspire "to work and raise their voice against such parties and persons who use money and muscle power during elections in the state".

The value of Chisquare 14.15 significant at .05 level (df=4) clearly shows a difference in the aspirations of the respondents hailing from different courses of studies i.e., graduate, post-graduate and professional for item no. 4 (stated above). Respondents representing post-graduate course are more in favour of the statement.

The calculated Chisquare 13.37 is again significant at .05 level (df=4) for item no. 10, which signifies a clear differential in the aspirations of the respondents. Although all the respondents aspire "to raise voice that government should impose some financial limits in election expenditures which should be subject to accountability", but the difference lies in the response category of 'undecided'. Moreover, the value of Chisquare with respect to the aspirations of professional students is 15.18, which is also significant.

The highest response for political aspirations has been given to item no. 4.
It can thus be concluded that the respondents from various courses of studies differ between their perceptions and aspirations as both have different highest scoring items.

**EDUCATIONAL PERCEPTIONS:**

Percentage-wise comparisons exhibit variations in the perceptions of the respondents hailing from the graduate courses of study.

Arts and Science students have shown their greater preference towards item no. 5. Majority of the respondents 73.01% and 72.83% hailing from Faculties of Arts and Science have perceived that, "educated persons of their state as compared to others are more successful in business and trade". While on the other hand majority of the respondents 75.51% representing Commerce Faculty have observed that, "less educated and uneducated parents of their state marry their children at tender age".

The respondents from post-graduate courses of study also exhibit some variation on percentage basis.

Arts and Commerce students have shown their variations with the Science students towards item no. 5.

Majority of the Arts respondents 71.83% and Commerce represents 75% have observed that, "educated persons of the state as compared to others are more successful in business and trade".
Majority of the Science students 70.76% have exhibited great variation with respect to Arts and Commerce students. They have perceived that, "less educated and uneducated parents of the state marry their children at tender age".

The respondents hailing from different faculties of professional courses of studies, on the basis of percentages, differ in their perceptions.

Majority of the students hailing from Faculty of Medicine 69.09% have shown greater variation with the Law and Engineering students. They have perceived that the advice of educated persons of their state is always sought by the uneducated one's to settle their disputes". Majority of the respondents 80% hailing from Faculty of Law as compared to the respondents hailing from the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering have shown their inclination towards item no. 4. They perceived that, "education is mainly responsible for the socio-economic development of the members of their state". Majority of the respondents 68.88% hailing from the Faculty of Engineering as compared to the respondents from the Faculties of Medicine and Law have also shown their greater support towards item no. 5, that, "educated persons of the State as compared to others are more successful in business and trade".
The value of Chi square regarding the item no. 7 is 10.29, which is significant at .05 level (df=4). Respondent differ in their perception that, "members of their community are more in favour of religious education than scientific".

The highest response for educational perceptions has been given to the item no. 4.

**EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS:**

The respondents from different faculties of graduate courses of studies exhibit some variations in their responses.

Majority of the Arts students 57.14% have shown their variation with Commerce and Science students. They aspire to press the concerned authorities of the University to implement the anti-copying rules strictly". Majority of the Commerce students 57.14% have shown their variation towards item no. 7. They have aspired "to propagate among the members of their community about the usefulness of scientific education based on analytical and rational principles instead of religious education alone". Majority of the Science respondents 65.43% have exhibited their variation towards item no. 6. They have shown their willingness "to educate the uneducated and less educated masses of their state to settle their disputes amicably with the help of educated persons and not to use physical force or adopt unethical practices".
The respondents hailing from different faculties of post-graduate course of study on the basis of percentages exhibit some variations.

Majority of the Arts students 57.14% have shown greater variation with Commerce and Science students in their aspirations. They aspire "to press the concerned authorities of their University to implement the anti-copying rules strictly. Commerce students as compared to the Arts and Science students have given greater preference towards item no. 5. Majority of the Commerce students 87.50% aspire "to propagate that children may not be engaged in any economic activity till they receive proper education so that they may be more successful in such activities in future". However, Science students have shown their greater preference for item no. 8. Majority of the Science students 70.76% aspire "to enlighten the members of their community about the usefulness of co-education and not to link it with religion".

The respondents from different professional courses of studies on the basis of percentages also show some variations.

All the respondents from the Faculties of Medicine and Law have shown variation with the students hailing from Faculty of Engineering 84.44%. They aspire "to propagate among the members of their community about the usefulness
scientific education based on analytical and rational principles instead of religious education alone."

The value of Chi-square 69.56 regarding item no. 7 is significant at .05 level (df=5). The respondents from different courses of studies i.e., graduate, post-graduate and professional differ in their aspirations. Furthermore, the value of Chi-square for professional courses of studies is 14.76 which is also significant at same level.

The highest response for educational aspiration has been given to the item no. 2.

It can thus be concluded that there are differences in the perceptions and aspirations of the respondents as they have given highest responses to different items.

RELIGIOUS PERCEPTIONS:

Percentage wise comparisons exhibit variations in the perceptions of students representing graduate courses of students towards item no. 3.

Majority of the respondents 59.52%, 55.10% and 62.96% hailing from the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science respectively have exhibited their variations in their perception. They have perceived that "some of the so-called religious organisations, operative in their state are also actively in their state are also actively engaged in anti-national and anti-social activities."
Percentage wise comparisons also exhibit variations in the perceptions of post-graduate students representing different faculties. Majority of the respondents 66.19% and 75% representing the Faculties of Arts, Commerce respectively have shown their variation towards item no. 3. They have observed that "members of their community extend equal respect to other religions". Majority of the Science students 58.46% exhibit variation towards item no. 4. They have perceived that "people of their state on account of their vested interest violate religious perceptions.

The perceptions of professional students representing different faculties also exhibit variations. Majority of the students from the Faculty of Medicine 58.18% have exhibited their variations towards item no. 7. They have perceived that "members of their community on account of religious considerations maintain some distance with the members of other communities". Majority of the respondents (60%) from the Faculty of Law have shown their variations towards item no. 6. They have observed that "the advocates of religion in their state on occasions use freely the places of worship for their political purposes". Majority of the respondents 55.55% representing the Faculty of Engineering have exhibited their variation towards item no. 9. They have perceived that "some of the so-called religious
organisations, operative in the state are also actively engaged in anti-national and anti-social activities”.

The highest response for religious perception has been given to item no. 10.

RELIGIOUS ASPIRATIONS:

The respondents hailing from different faculties of graduate course of studies exhibit little variations.

Majority of the Arts and Commerce respondents 72.22% and 73.46% respectively have shown slight variation with respect to item no. 1. They have aspired to educate, if possible, the members of the community about the significance of offering prayers regularly as prescribed”. Majority of the Science students 60.49% have shown their variation in contrast to Arts and Commerce students towards item no. 7. They have exhibited their willingness "to educate such members of the society who because of certain misconceptions about the religious prescriptions maintain some distance with the members of other communities”.

The respondents hailing from different faculties of post-graduate courses of studies on the basis of their percentage have shown some variation in their aspirations. Majority of the Arts, Commerce and Science students 59.15%, 75% and 58.46% respectively have exhibited greater variations for item no. 7. They have shown their willingness “to
educate such members of the society who because of certain misconceptions about the religious perceptions maintain some distance with the members of other communities".

The respondents hailing from the professional courses of studies also exhibited some variations in their aspirations. Majority of the students hailing from Faculties of Medicine, Law and Engineering 56.36%, 62.85% and 51.11% respectively have shown their greater variations towards item no. 2. They aspire, "to follow themselves and educate the members of their community to practice the laws as laid down in the Holy Scriptures".

The value of Chi-square regarding the aspirations of the graduate students is 19.19, which is significant at .05 level (df=4) for item no. 1. The respondents differ in their aspiration to "educate, if possible, the members of their community about the significance of offering prayers regularly as prescribed.

The value of Chi-square regarding item no. 2 is 12.70, which is significant at .05 level (df=4), and reveal that the respondents differ from one another in their aspirations. The difference is more markedly visible in the response categories of 'No' and 'undecided'. 


The highest response for religious aspirations has been given to the item no. 1.

It can thus be concluded that differences are visible in the religious perceptions and aspirations as they possess different highest scores on items.

The analysis of the data reveal that there are no variations in the economic and political perceptions of the respondents hailing from lower, middle and higher parental income backgrounds. The variations are noticeable in the social, educational and religious perceptions of the respondents hailing from the three parental economic backgrounds.

Regarding social perceptions majority of the respondents 78.26%, 77.73% and 71.12% hailing from the lower, middle and higher parental income groups respectively have shown their variation towards item nos. 5,7 and 5. Majority of the respondents 78.26% and 71.12% hailing from the lower and higher parental income groups respectively hold that "educated couples are more happily settled in their lives as compared to less or uneducated couples". Majority of the respondents 77.73% hailing from the middle parental income group perceive that "divorce has become fairly common among the members of their community which is amounting to family disorganisation".
The data regarding educational perceptions reveal that majority of the respondents 77.17% and 75.78% representing the lower and middle income groups have shown their variations towards item no. 4. They are of the view that "education is mainly responsible for the socio-economic development of the members of the state". Majority of the respondents 74.86% hailing from the higher parental income group hold opinion that the "advice of educated persons of their state is always sought by the uneducated and less educated ones to settle their disputes".

The data regarding religious perceptions reveal that majority of the respondents 70.65% and 64.84% hailing from the lower and middle family income backgrounds have shown their variations towards item no. 10. They hold the view that "religious heads of their society have imposed some such restrictions which are not prescribed in the Holy Scriptures". Majority of the respondents 70.05% hailing from the higher family income background have expressed their support towards item no. 3. They are of the view that "members of their community extend equal respect to other religions".

The analysis further depict that the respondents representing lower, middle and higher parental income backgrounds have manifested variations in their economic, social
and political aspirations; while on the other hand the respondents hailing from all the three family income backgrounds have not exhibited differences in their educational and religious aspirations.

The data regarding economic aspirations depict that majority of the respondents 90.21%, 93.35% and 85.02% hailing from the lower, middle and higher parental income groups respectively have shown their variation towards item nos. 9, 2 and 2. Majority of the respondents 90.21% hailing from the lower family income group have expressed their desire to "educate the members of their community instead of adopting illegal means to earn money, they would like to start their independent economic activities by availing loan facilities". Majority of the respondents 93.35% hailing from the middle parental income group have expressed their willingness "to take up some extra economic activities which have greater monetary returns in order to fulfil their expected social responsibilities in future". Majority of the respondents 85.02% hailing from the higher income group have expressed their desire "to work hard for the implementation of labour laws in reality so that children be saved from exploitation";
Regarding social aspirations majority of the respondents 70.65%, 68.35% and 63.63% hailing from the lower, middle and higher parental income groups have shown their variations towards item nos. 4, 1 and 1 respectively. Majority of the respondents 70.65% hailing from the lower family income group have expressed their desire "to fight for the cause of equal authority for the womanhood of their community"; Majority of the respondents 68.35% and 63.63% hailing from the middle and higher income groups respectively have shown their willingness "to work against the system of demands in cash and kind by the boy's parents of their community at the time of their son's marriage which is not permissible in religion".

Regarding political aspirations majority of the respondents 73.91% and 62.10% hailing from the lower and middle income groups respectively have shown variations towards their aspirations "to enlighten the masses of the state not to cast their votes on the basis of religious considerations as it amounts to greater conflicts". Majority of the respondents 62.03% hailing from the higher family income group have shown their variations towards item no. 5. They have expressed their desire "to educate the masses of the state not to support such parties and persons who wish to win elections by exploiting the territorial or regional sentiments of the masses."
The respondents hailing from less educated, educated and highly educated parental backgrounds have exhibited no variations in their economic and political perceptions; while on the other hand variations are noticeable in their social, educational and religious perceptions.

Regarding social perceptions majority of the respondents 74.43% hailing from the less educated background have expressed variations towards item no. 7. They hold the view that "divorce has become fairly common among the members of their community; which is amounting to family disorganisation". Majority of the respondents 75% and 77.22% hailing from the educated and highly educated parental backgrounds have shown variations towards item no. 5. They hold that "educated couples are more happily settled as compared to less or uneducated couples".

Regarding educational perceptions majority of the respondents 67.58%, 78.19% and 81.18% hailing from the less educated, educated and highly educated parental backgrounds respectively have exhibited variations towards item nds. 5, 4 and 5. Majority of the respondents 67.58% hailing from the less educated parental background hold that "educated persons of their state as compared to others are more successful in business and trade". Majority of the respondents 78.19% hailing from the educated parental background are of
the view that "education is mainly responsible for the socio-economic development of the members of their state". Majority of the respondents 81.18% hailing from the highly educated parental group hold that "the advice of educated persons is always sought by the uneducated and less educated one's to settle their disputes".

Regarding religious perceptions majority of the respondents 66.20%, 65.95% and 70.29% hailing from the less educated, educated and highly educated parental backgrounds respectively have shown variations towards item no's. 10, 3 and 10. Majority of the respondents 66.20% and 70.29% hailing from the less educated and highly educated parental backgrounds hold the view that "the religious heads of their society have imposed some such restrictions which are not prescribed in the Holy Scriptures". Majority of the respondents 65.95% hailing from the educated parental background hold that "members of their community extend equal respect to other religious".

Furthermore, the respondents from the three classes of parental educational backgrounds have not manifested variations in their educational and religious aspirations, while on the other hand the respondents have exhibited differences in their economic, social and political aspirations.
Regarding economic aspirations majority of the respondents 88.27%, 89.89% and 93.56% hailing from the less educated, educated and highly educated parental/have shown variations towards item nos. 3, 2 and 3 respectively. Majority of the respondents 88.27% and 93.56% hailing from the less educated and highly educated parental backgrounds have expressed their willingness to "take up some extra economic activities which have greater monetary returns in order to fulfil their expected social responsibilities in future". Majority of the respondents 89.89% hailing from the educated parental background have expressed their desire "to work hard for the implementation of labour laws in reality so that children be saved from exploitation".

Regarding social aspirations majority of the respondents hailing from less educated parental background 68.27% have expressed their aspiration towards item no. 7. They have expressed their willingness "to propogate against the evils of divorce among the members of their community so that families could be saved from disorganizations". Majority of the respondents 65.95% and 71.78% hailing from the educated and highly educated parental backgrounds have shown variations towards item no. 1 and have expressed their desire "to work against the system of demand in cash and kind by the boy's parents at the time of their son's marriage which is not permissible in religion".
Regarding political aspirations majority of the respondents 56.55% hailing from the less educated parental background have shown variations towards item no. 10. They have expressed their desire "to raise voice that government should impose some financial limits in election expenditures which should be subject to accountability". While majority of the respondents 62.76% and 70.79% hailing from the educated and highly educated parental backgrounds respectively have exhibited variations towards item no. 4. They aspire "to enlighten the masses of the state not to cast their votes on the basis of religious considerations as it amounts to greater conflicts".

Finally, on the basis of critical ratio method the total respondents have shown significant difference in their perceptions and aspirations in each area except religious in which the respondents have not shown any difference in their aspirations.

SUGGESTIONS:

The analysis of the entire data pertaining to perceptions and aspirations of the respondents reveal that majority of the subjects out of the total sample of 535 have expressed their agreement with the statements. Keeping in view their responses towards perceptions ans aspirations, the following suggestions area-wise are tentatively proposed.
ECONOMIC AREA:

It is proposed that if in any family the earning member is only one, and number of dependents are more, then some fixed financial assistance either by the government or by some social welfare agencies be extended to them. In doing so they would be able to meet their familial responsibilities and their children to some extent can also be saved from any kind of exploitation.

The parents through educative processes be made more enlightened about the place of girls in the society in the changing era of modernity. Girls after receiving complete education can also serve the cause of the family as well as of the society in the same way as done by their male counterparts. The males of the society be encouraged to permit women to take part in the economic activities of the family so that their economic conditions may improve comparatively and they may be saved from any kind of exploitation.

Strict watch and ward bodies or organizations comprising officials as well as prominent and dedicated members of the society be set up to check the prevailing practice of illegal gratifications operating among the government officials and leaders of the state. Such bodies should also be set up to check the activities of anti-social and anti-national elements who are operating on account of petty economic gains etc.
Government and business organizations should be judicious and liberal in providing jobs to youths and particularly to educated youths. Furthermore, if jobs are not readily available for them, then some kind of unemployment allowances be given to such youths till they get jobs. It is thus expected that they would be saved from indulging themselves in adopting illegal means to earn money.

Lastly, it is proposed that the disturbed conditions of the state which have very adversely affected the trade and per capita income be checked not by the deployment of army or by adopting authoritarian approach rather through friendly dialogue between the government and enlightened people of the state.

SOCIAL AREA:

It is open fact that the demand of cash and kind at the time of boys marriage is un-Islamic, hence it is proposed that religious as well as social leaders should take lead in this direction to educate the masses not to adopt the practice of dowry. Furthermore, strict legislations be imposed to check this growing unhealthy social practice. It is also proposed that inter-caste marriages should be encouraged so that girls may be saved from humiliations.
The parents should be enlightened not to discriminate among boys and girls keeping in view the needs of the time. Though women are enjoying equal authority but care should be taken that this equality of authority is not be disturbed by the male chauvinist.

Educated couples lead a happy married life, hence it is proposed that the parents should be enlightened not to marry their children until and unless they receive education to the maximum possible extent. Furthermore, it may also help in controlling the practice of marrying girls at tender age to elderly persons.

The increasing incidences of divorce be discouraged. The enlightened and educated members of the society as well as social welfare organizations be asked to educate the masses not to go for divorce as it amounts to family disorganization. Furthermore, keeping in view the present economic scenario of the country people should also be enlightened not to indulge in polygamy.

In order to get suitable boys for educated girls, it is proposed that some marriage bureau or marriage information centers be set up by some individuals or organisations in the state which should maintain and supply the bio-data of educated boys and girls to the needy parents.
Such matrimonial informations, if are made available, it is expected that parents will not find difficulties in the search of suitable boys for their educated girls.

Lastly, it is also proposed that keeping in view the economic and other factors, people of the state be enlightened to have small size family, so that children be brought up properly and family standards are maintained. Furthermore, people be advised to adopt family planning methods and should not be given any heed to the wrong interpretations of the less educated, theologicians regarding usefulness of family planning.

POLITICAL AREA:

It is proposed that the members of the state must take judicious interest in the political affairs. At the same time strict preventive measures be adopted to check that they do not adopt unethical practices to win the elections. The authorities must honestly observe that people do not violate the election rules as laid down by the election commission. Moreover, such persons be condemned by the members of the society and strong legal actions be taken against them.

It is also suggested that the people of the state be enlightened by the secular persons or parties to educate
the members of the society not to give religious colour to any political event of the country. Furthermore, media specially TV services be utilised to present the realistic pictures of the events, which would have strong effective influence on the minds of the people in such happenings.

It is proposed that the government and enlightened persons or bodies should educate the masses through media not to exploit religious sentiments and by holding meetings of the people at the time of elections. Furthermore, the use of religious places for elections purposes be strictly banned by the government. At the same time government should adopt strict measures to ensure that elections are held judiciously.

It is also suggested that such political bosses who misuse their political position and power be exposed publicly by certain organizations and mass media. It is further suggested that the use of money and muscle power by the candidates be checked by fixing a limit on election expenditures and strict legal action should be taken against such candidates. It is also suggested that instead issuing election tickets to individuals, election be held by the name of the parties. After elections the winning party heads should appoint members to assemblies and parliament
and ministers. Such changed election system, it is expected may put some curb on the prevailing system of fund collection, and the adoption of unethical practices by the candidates.

**EDUCATIONAL AREA:**

Parents in general and uneducated parents in particular be guided by the social workers and enlightened members of the state about the importance and value of education. Children hailing from economically weaker sections be given full education up to the last. Furthermore, financial assistance in the form of scholarships or stipends shall also be given to them. Such students be supplied books and other reading materials free of cost by the schools which may be re-imbursed from the government.

Less educated and uneducated parents of the state should be persuaded on scientific grounds that they should not marry their children at tender age. They should be enlightened to encourage their children to receive full education so that they may contribute in the socio-economic development of the members of the state after completing their own education.

It is proposed that if the members of the state want to flourish in their trade in future, then they should first educate their children before asking them to join the family business and trade.
It is proposed that less educated and uneducated members of the state be aspired by others to settle their disputes with the advice of educated persons instead of settling among themselves by adopting illegal practices or running to court of law.

It is proposed that members of the Muslim Community besides religious education should be made more enlightened towards scientific education. In this regard the UGC programmes on TV, enlightened and educated members of the society and educative articles in News Papers etc. can play quite important roles.

It is proposed that keeping in scientific and technological advancements in view, the masses in general and parents in particular be made more enlightened about the usefulness of co-education. Furthermore, educationally backward parents be taught about the importance of girls education. The personnel attached with Adult Education Programmes in the country, it is proposed should also include this aspect in their educational programme.

Lastly, it is proposed that the practice of using unfair means by the students in their examinations be controlled by strict invigilation system and physical checking of the students at the time of entrance. Severe punishment must be awarded if caught using unfair means, and anti-copying Act should also be introduced.
RELIGIOUS AREA:

It is proposed that those members of the community who do not either offer prayers regularly or do not follow and practice the laws as prescribed by the Holy Scriptures be enlightened by the religious leaders about the importance and utilities of religion, as it is believed that it provides great mental satisfaction and lead to salvation. Such members of the community who do not extend equal respect to other religions should also be enlightened to extend equal respect to other religions as all religions prescribe similar teachings for human welfare and brotherhood.

It is also suggested that enlightened and respectable members of the state should firmly stand against those persons who on account of their own vested interests manipulate religious prescriptions. Similarly, these members of the community should also raise their voice against such religious leaders who exploit the religious sentiments of the masses for the sake of their socio-political vested interests.

It is also proposed that strict laws be enforced in not permitting the use of places of worship for political purposes. Furthermore, enlightened members of the community and youths of the society also be persuaded to come forward in this direction.
It is also suggested that on the basis of religious considerations, members of any community should not maintain social distance with the members of other communities. Regular social interactions between the members of different communities are likely to remove many wrong notions persisting in the minds among the members of the society regarding different communities. Moreover, religion is esteemed as a binding force and not a dividing force.

It is also proposed that the preachers of religion should have full command over the religious teachings and practices in case if the preachers do not have full command they are likely to misinterpret the teachings and practices which may cause confusion in the minds of such persons who have little knowledge about the religion.

It is also suggested that all such religious organisations which are involved in anti-social and anti-national activities be totally banned. Enlightened members and youths of the state be persuaded to foil their such activities.

It is also proposed that such restrictions which have not been prescribed in the Holy Scriptures but have been imposed by religious heads be abolished.

It is also suggested that theologians and religious scholars should jointly suggest guidelines regarding the real restrictions as prescribed by the Holy Scriptures.