

FAMILY PLANNING ENQUIRY IN DHARWAR TALUKA

( MYSORE STATE )



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A Survey conducted in Dharwar town and twenty  
villages of Dharwar taluka

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## P R E F A C E

This report presents the results of a survey of family planning knowledge and attitudes in Dharwar district, Mysore State, India. The family planning survey was carried out as a part of the demographic enquiry conducted in 1962 in Dharwar town and 20 villages of Dharwar taluka. The general demographic report is being issued separately.

Dharwar has always been considered as the cultural and educational centre of the northern region of Mysore State. An idea or programme which strikes roots in Dharwar may be expected to have a widespread impact in this part of the country. It was, therefore, considered worthwhile to know, in the first instance, how far the family planning movement had made a leeway in the Dharwar area. This survey could also be considered as a kind of base line study. If a similar enquiry could be carried out in conjunction with a fertility survey, as was done in this case after some lapse of time, say, five years, it could provide a very good measure of the changes coming about over a period of time. It could indicate the trends in fertility and family planning, the knowledge of which is so very necessary in the context of economic planning undertaken by the country.

At the time when this survey was conducted, practice of family planning was noticed to be quite insignificant even in Dharwar town. The attitudes could not be considered as unfavourable, although a fairly large number of respondents were at the moment not quite serious in respect of this subject. The proportion of persons not giving a definite number in reply to the question on ideal number of children, or the proportion of persons who were not quite willing to learn about family planning, was rather large. Yet, those who considered 3 or 4 children as the ideal number, or those who did not report a definite 'Yes' in reply to the question whether the last

..... Contd.

pregnancy was desired, or those who were willing to learn about family planning, did not certainly constitute an insignificant proportion, more especially if it could be considered that subjects like family planning always enlist only a small number of supporters in the beginning. But these same ideas may gain wide spread acceptance, once the initial headway is made. Family planning is being rightly given greater emphasis by the Government, and the Fourth Five Year Plan will have a much larger provision than heretofore for this subject. Although, therefore, the results of the present survey are not apparently quite encouraging, the subject may be expected to receive from the people a much wider and willing response in the future.

I must express my deep appreciation of the work done by the field and tabulation staff, in carrying out this project. I must also thank my colleagues on the research staff who helped me with their useful suggestions.

I hope this report along with the one on a similar enquiry in Shimoga district will give a fairly good idea about the level of family planning knowledge and practice in Mysore State.

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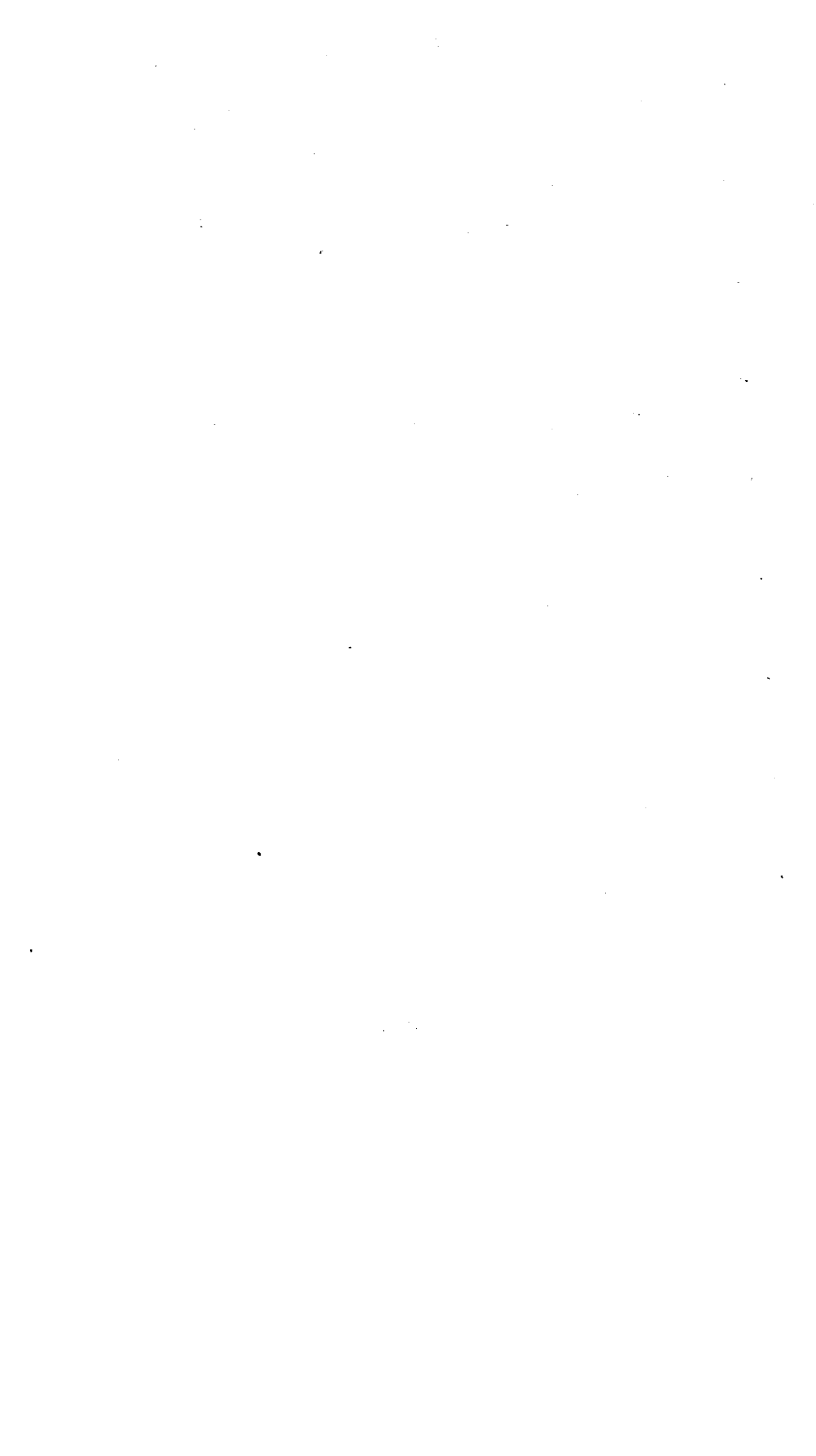
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I.1 Objectives

A family planning survey was conducted in Dharwar town and 20 villages of Dharwar taluka as a part of a demographic enquiry carried out in the area in the year 1962. The main objectives of this family planning survey were :

- a) to assess the extent and nature of knowledge about family planning among the residents of the area,
- b) to know the sources of their knowledge regarding family planning,
- c) to gauge the extent of actual practice in respect of family planning,
- d) to bring out their attitudes regarding the subject of family planning, and
- e) to examine whether there was any significant association between family planning knowledge and attitudes, and different social and economic characteristics.

An enquiry of this nature had not been conducted earlier in this area. Data regarding family planning had however been collected at the time of the Mysore Population Study<sup>1</sup> conducted in the old Mysore State area in the year 1951-52. Studies of this nature were also made in the Ramanagaram area in Bangalore District a little later<sup>2</sup>. These surveys had thus been carried out,

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1. The Mysore Population Study, United Nations, 1961.
  2. The following have been cited by S.N. Agarwala in 'Attitude Towards Family Planning in India', Asia Publishing House, 1962:
    - (i) Vasantini, R., 'Acceptance of Family Planning in the Rural Study conducted at Ramanagaram Family Planning Centre', Family Planning, Bombay, Family Planning Association of India, 1957.
    - (ii) 'Pilot Studies on Rhythm Method in Lodhi Colony and Ramanagaram' Family Planning News in India, New Delhi, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, Government of India, 1959.

about 6-10 years before the present survey was undertaken. Moreover, as stated above, they were conducted in other areas of the State than the area covered by the present study.

Studies in respect of family planning attitudes, knowledge and practice are necessary in order to bring out the actual impact made by the propaganda carried out on in this regard, both by Governmental as well as private agencies. Also, if studies of this type could be repeated in the same area after certain time intervals, the progress achieved during the time lags of two surveys, could be very well brought out with the help of facts and figures. The present survey could serve as a baseline study from this point of view, in this area. These studies could also be more usefully supplemented by fertility surveys, as has been done in the case of the present survey.

## I.2 The Region

Dharwar taluka is a part of the Dharwar district which belongs to the former Bombay Karnatak area and which is in the North-Western region of the present Mysore State. This taluka lies roughly between longitudes of  $74^{\circ}45'$  to  $75^{\circ}15'$  East, and latitudes  $15^{\circ}15'$  to  $15^{\circ}40'$  North. The annual average rainfall in the taluka may be put around 30", and the rainfall varies from about a little less than 25" in the eastern extremities of the taluka to a little less than 40" near the western borders. There is mostly brown and some black soil in the eastern parts of the taluka, whereas the soil in the western tract is known as the "Paddy Soil", which is red towards the extreme west



and is light coloured clayee mould before reaching the extremities.

The Poona-Bangalore National Highway which runs North West - South East through the taluka divides the taluka almost into two equal parts having distinct characteristics of their own. The tract to the west of this road is known as the 'Malenad' and that to the east is known as the 'Belwala' or the 'Maiden(Plains)'. The Malenad region which comprises the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats receives comparatively more rainfall, has proportionately larger forest area, and has paddy as its main crop. About 35,000 acres or roughly 12% of the total land area of the taluka is under forests. It is interesting to note, however, that over 90% of the area under forests is to be found in the western tract only. The main crops grown in the eastern tract are Jowar, wheat, Cotton, Oil Seeds and Pulses, whereas the only main crop in the western tract is paddy. The two tracts of the taluka described above have also shown distinctly different behaviour in respect of the population growth, to which we shall refer a little later.

Dharwar town is the head quarters of the district and is situated on a beautiful site with picturesque surroundings. It is actually in the transitional belt between the Malenad and the Maiden. The country to the north-east, east and south east is open for several miles and to the west it rises in low hills to the eastern end of the spur from the Western Ghats. The climate of Dharwar is pleasant, temperate and agreeable throughout the year. The average annual rainfall is 32". The town has been a centre of social and cultural activities of the North Karnatak. It has been for many years one of

the important educational centres. It is the home of the Karnatak University and all post-graduate departments in humanities and in natural and social sciences are located here. Besides, there are 3 Arts and Science Colleges, 2 Law Colleges, 2 Colleges of Education, and a College of Agriculture in Dharwar. There is also an Institute of Engineering with classes leading to Diplomas in different branches of Engineering. There are over a dozen high schools in the town and 3 Training Institutions for Primary School Teachers. There is a Training Centre for Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas, a Co-operative Training School and a Panchayati Raj Training Centre. There are a couple of Schools of Arts and Crafts. Institutions devoting themselves to historical, social and economic research as also to Kannada research are also found in this town. Dharwar has also a broadcasting station of the All India Radio.

It was thus worthwhile to make a family planning study in this town. Ideas and movements which would become popular and which would gain momentum here, could be expected to spread fast in the whole of the northern region of the Mysore State. The extent to which family planning had made a head way among the urbanites in particular, of this region, could be known from a study made in this town.

### 1.3 Population growth and distribution in Dharwar taluka

The population in Dharwar taluka increased from 1,26,797 in 1901 to 1,92,483 in 1961 i.e. by about 52% during the 60 year period. This rate of growth in population roughly corresponds to that of the whole of Dharwar district, which registered a rise in its population by 56% during the same period. Both Dharwar taluka and Dharwar district increased their population at a slower rate than the rate for the whole of Mysore State (81%) or even the All India rate (86%). The comparatively low rate of growth in population in Dharwar district and Dharwar taluka is easily understandable, if it is noted that significant portions of the total area in the taluka and in the district belong to the Malenad region. The Malenad was facing the problem of declining population until as late as the 1940s, on account of the heavy toll of human life taken by Malaria of the chronic type and by a host of waterborne diseases rampant in that area. It was only after the vigorous Malaria eradication programme undertaken during recent years, and expansion of the health net work of the Government in the area, that the death rate was significantly reduced and the health conditions were tremendously improved. Consequently, the same region has now started experiencing a very significant growth in population in recent times. But when the entire 60 year period is considered, the growth rate of population in the Malenad naturally appears to be low, on account of the very sluggish growth in population, if not an actual decline, over the period of the first four decades of this century. On account of the proportion of the Malenad area being comparatively low when considered at the State level or at the All India level, the State or the All India

growth rate in population over the 60 year period is not found to be as low as in the Dharwar district and Dharwar taluka.

It would be clear from table 1.1 that the first decade of the century itself was mainly responsible for pulling down the growth of population in the Dharwar district and Dharwar taluka as compared to the Mysore State as a whole or even as compared to the All India growth in population. Besides the peculiar diseases of the Malenad area, epidemics such as the plague and the recurring famines etc., struck down the population of the Dharwar taluka and Dharwar district to a comparatively greater extent, during this decade. The shifting of the head office of the M.S.M. Railway from Dharwar to Madras also resulted in some loss of population for Dharwar town, in the same period. The second decade of the century seems to have been more or less equally harsh at all levels, particularly on account of the influenza havoc of 1918. The population of Dharwar taluka increased rather significantly during the third decade, thus keeping pace with the All India increase. But this was chiefly on account of the increase in the population of Dharwar town and not so much the increase in the population of rural areas of the taluka. During this decade, some of the new extensions came up in Dharwar town. Persons in Government service organised themselves into co-operative societies and built houses so that they could keep their families in Dharwar while they were working elsewhere and also because they chose to spend their retired life in this place. It was around the same time that institutions of higher learning like the Karnatak College were founded in Dharwar town. People

desirous of educating their children had started making their homes in the town after migrating from rural areas. The fourth decade in this century again saw a moderate growth in the population of Dharwar taluka as compared to the State and the All India rates. It was only during the last two decades that the Dharwar taluka and the Dharwar district could keep up with the general pace of growth in population in the State and on the All India level. Dharwar town increased its population substantially (39 percent) during the 1941-51 decade. But it is worthwhile to note that the town has not maintained the pace during the 1951-61 decade, the decennial rate of growth in its population having come down to only 16 percent. The rural areas on the other hand have increased the population on an even level with the All India rates during both the decades. Yet, it is interesting to note in this context that the rural population of Dharwar taluka was less in 1951 by about 1,000 persons than what it was in 1901 (table 1.2). This was so because, the rural population of the taluka decreased by 20 percent in the first decade and there was a further fall of more than 3 percent in the next 10 year period. Although, therefore, the population did increase from decade to decade thereafter, the loss suffered in the first 20 years of the century could not be completely made up until after 1951. The Malenad areas of the taluka which were suffering from unenviable health conditions as stated earlier had been certainly responsible in keeping down the increase in population of the Dharwar rural areas until after 1941. It is only after 1941, that the population of the taluka is really trying to keep pace with the State and the All India level as pointed out earlier.

It would be interesting to note the distinctly different behaviour in respect of population growth of the Malenad and Maidan areas in Dharwar taluka. Table 1.3 gives the total population of the Malenad villages, and the Maidan villages, in the taluka, separately, both for 1951 and 1961. The figures bring out that the increase in the population of the Malenad tract of the taluka was by over 33 percent as against only about 16 percent in the Maidan tract. There are grounds to believe that migration towards the western sector has been also responsible for this differential rate of growth in population between the two tracts. In the earlier decades, when the health conditions were not good, there were a number of cases of people who deserted their lands and villages in the Malenad, and went to other places. Some times, on account of the heavy toll of human life, a family lost all its working members and the family was faced with a difficult situation. Once the health conditions had improved, people started moving back to their original places in the Malenad. This was especially so in the 1951-61 decade. A village like Holtikoti which had only 57 persons in 1951 increased its population to 419 in 1961. Many such examples could be seen in other villages of the tract also. Besides this, there were also cases of persons who did not originally belong to the area, but who moved in that direction in recent times on account of greater opportunities of getting land for cultivation or of getting some kind of work in agriculture. Lands which were lying fallow for a long time could be taken up for cultivation by these people. The Government also gave lands in this area, to families belonging to the 'ex-criminal' tribes with a view to settle them in life.

It may be recalled that the Malenad tract has large areas of forests and cultivable wastes which could be thus made available to the incoming population.

It would have been better if the village populations for the earlier censuses also had been available so that the population growth in the two tracts of the taluka could have been clearly brought out in respect of the earlier part of the century. This was not possible for all the census years, and all the villages. However, the behaviour in this respect of the totally Malenad districts of Mysore State for which figures are available for each census can be assumed to hold good in respect of the Malenad tract of this taluka also. There are grounds to believe that this must have been so. This was revealed in our discussions with the village leaders belonging to the villages of the tract. And, so far as the 1951-61 decade is concerned, population growth in the Malenad tract of the taluka fully agrees with the trend in the population growth of the Malenad districts of the States in general.

The villages in the Malenad tract are generally small as compared to the villages of the Maidan area. The average population of a Malenad village in Dharwar taluka in 1961 was 815 as against the average population of 1,268 in a Maidan village<sup>3</sup> in the same year.

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3. If Alnavar, which was considered a town according to the 1951 census, and which is the biggest village of the taluka to-day, is excluded, the average population of a Malenad village would come down to 723.

Table 1.4 reveals the same point when it is noted that the proportion of smaller villages is more in the Malenad tract than what it is in the Maidan area. This was inspite of the fact that during 1951-61 decade, Malenad increased its population by 33 percent, as compared to the Maidan which increased its population by only 16 percent.

The population of the 59 Malenad villages together was 36,106 in 1951 as against the total population of 57,377 in respect of the 52 Maidan villages. The proportion of population in the Malenad and the Maidan tracts was 39 percent and 61 percent respectively. The Malenad increased its proportion to 42 percent in 1961 and the Maidan tract came down to 58 percent. The population of the two tracts in 1961 was 48,068 and 66,589 respectively.

The foregoing should have clearly brought out the population growth and distribution in Dharwar taluka, during the last 60 years in general and the last decade (1951-61) in particular. It must have also made it clear that the two tracts in the taluka significantly differ in the matter of population growth also, as in other topographical and geographical features described earlier.

#### I.4 The Sample

There are 111 villages (excluding those places, parts of which are within Municipal limits) and 1 town in Dharwar taluka according to the 1961 census. The households selected for the family planning survey were actually a sub-sample selected for the general demographic enquiry. We shall, therefore, give the sampling details of the general demographic enquiry first.



For the purpose of the rural sample required for the general demographic enquiry (and, therefore, for the family planning survey), the villages were first divided into two groups - those belonging to Malenad on the one hand and those belonging to Maidan on the other - keeping in view the distinct characteristics of the two tracts both in respect of population growth as also in other respects. The Poona-Bangalore National Highway is generally considered as the dividing line between the two tracts of the taluka. However, when the villages were grouped by us as belonging to either of the two tracts, villages which lie on the Poona-Bangalore road or which are very near to the road on either side, were decided by us as belonging to the Malenad or the Maidan area after making a thorough enquiry in this respect and after ascertaining whether the villages showed more of Malenad or more of Maidan characteristics in respect of topography, crops grown, etc.

By distributing the villages of the taluka as mentioned above, it was found that 59 (53.2 percent of the total) villages belonged to Malenad Zone and 52 (46.8 percent) occurred in the Maidan zone. Villages belonging to each of the two sectors were further stratified into 4 strata on the basis of population size according to the 1961 census. It was decided to cover in all 20 villages i.e. 18 percent of the total number of villages in the taluka. Ten villages were assigned to each of the two sectors and the allocation between the four strata within each of the two sectors was done by means of proportional allocation.

Table 1.4 gives the distribution of the total number of villages and the sample villages between different strata in each of the two zones of the taluka.

For the purposes of the general demographic enquiry, it was decided to select all the households from

sample villages having 200 persons or less, 50 percent of the households from villages having population between 201-1000, and 33.3 percent of the households in villages having more than 1,000 population according to the 1961 census.

In Dharwar town, out of 133 census blocks, 40 were selected by the method of simple random sampling, in the first instance. One in every five households was then selected from each of the selected blocks for the general demographic enquiry.

The households within each of the sample villages and city blocks were selected by the method of linear systematic sampling with a random start.

The number of households thus selected for the purposes of the general demographic enquiry numbered 743 in Dharwar town, and 1,148 from the 20 selected villages of the taluka. The percentage of the sample households to total households in Dharwar town worked out at 5.7 (table 1.5). The percentage in respect of rural households came to 5.5. If only the selected blocks in Dharwar town are considered, the sample households comprised 20.5 percent of the total households. The sample households belonging to the 20 selected villages comprised 40 percent of the total households belonging to them. The number of households selected in all the 10 Malenad villages together formed about 43 percent of the total households in those villages. The percentage in respect of the 10 Maidan villages worked out to about 38. The total number of households selected for the general demographic enquiry was 1,891, in Dharwar town and 20 villages together.

The details given above refer to the sampling procedure in respect of the general demographic enquiry. Only 50 percent of the households selected for the general enquiry were chosen for the purposes of the family planning survey. This subsample was again drawn by the method of linear systematic sampling with a random start. The number of households thus selected for the family planning survey, in Dharwar town, was 365 (table 1.5). The corresponding figure for the rural areas was 571, out of which 216 belonged to the 10 Malenad villages and 355 belonged to the 10 Maidan villages. The selected households for the family planning survey comprised 2.8 percent of all the households in Dharwar town, and 2.7 percent of all the households in the rural areas of Dharwar taluka.

It was decided to collect the family planning data from both partners of couples satisfying the following conditions :

- a) the wife should belong to the age group of 18-45 years,
- b) the couple should have at least one living child,
- c) both the partners should be normally staying in Dharwar town or in the selected village at the time of survey.

For convenience of the analysis, it was decided not to consider cases of husbands with two wives. They were excluded from the purview of the sample.

It was felt that the couples satisfying the above mentioned conditions only, could have some interest in the subject of family planning. Under the prevailing circumstances in this country, a couple not having even a single child cannot be expected to show any interest in

matters like family planning. Similarly, it was only when the wife is in the reproductive period that the couple can have any concern in this regard. Further, the lower age limit for the wife was fixed at 18 in order that a majority of the couples would have had experience of married life of more than two years at least. The female partners can also be expected at that age to have gained sufficient maturity to think about such subjects.

In all, 269 couples satisfying the above conditions belonged to the selected households in Dharwar town. The corresponding figure for all the 20 selected villages of the rural area was 431, with 156 from the Malenad villages and 275 from the Maidan tract.

The response was on the whole very satisfactory. The coverage in Dharwar town was of the order of 94 percent, the number of couples covered being 253 (table 1.6). The number of couples canvassed in the rural area was 391 which gave a coverage of 91 percent. Out of the remaining 56 couples both in Dharwar town and the villages together, only husbands were covered in 17 cases, only wives were covered in 24 cases, and none of the two partners could be canvassed in 14 cases. There were only 6 cases of non-response in all, out of the 69 persons in whose case the schedules could not be canvassed. The remaining men and women could not be contacted chiefly on account of the fact that they were out of station and did not return during the period of the survey. One wife was mentally unsound and the husband in another case was dumb and deaf. It was decided to exclude from the analysis all cases in which only one partner had been covered. Since the total number of such couples was small, their exclusion could not affect the analysis significantly.

Thus, data in respect of family planning knowledge, practice and attitudes collected from both partners in 253 couples of Dharwar town and 391 couples of the rural areas of Dharwar taluka, has been analysed and presented in the subsequent chapters in this report.

#### 1.5 Particulars of the selected villages

Table 1.7 presents some particulars of the selected villages. As already explained in the previous section, villages were selected from both the Malenad and Maidan tracts of the taluka and from different size groups according to population in 1961. The smallest of the villages were Hoswal and Gongadikop with 60 and 85 persons respectively, in 1961. The biggest village in the sample was Narendra with 3004 persons in 1961. The population of the remaining villages ranged between these two extremities. Dandikop of the Maidan area and Kyarkop of the Malenad region were the nearest (only 4 miles) to the taluka place i.e. the Dharwar town. Hanmanhal, Harobelwadi and Kotbagi of the Maidan area, and Halligeri, Hoswal and Kambarganvi of the Malenad region were at a distance of 12 miles or more (upto 17 miles) from Dharwar. Five Maidan villages and 3 Malenad places were on the notable roads with buses plying on them. People from the remaining villages had to cross a distance between  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to 4 miles to reach the bus route. Only two villages, both from the Malenad, had railway stations. Out of the remaining 18 villages, Kotbagi was the farthest (17 miles) from the railway line, whereas Kyarkop and Rayapur were the nearest (2 miles). Only two villages, viz., Kotbagi and Narendra, both belonging to the Maidan area, had their own post offices. In the remaining cases, the post office was the nearest for Harobelwadi (distance  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), and people from Hoswal had to walk a distance of 8 miles to reach their nearest post office. None of the 20 selected villages had

received electricity upto the time of this survey. The main crop in all the Malenad villages was Paddy, whereas the main crops in the Maidan villages were Jowar, Wheat and Cotton.

Some Paddy was also grown in Narendra and Mangalagatti of the Maidan area. Gongadikop (Maidan), Daddikamalapur, Hoswal and Devagiri (all three of Malenad) did not have a school of their own, at the time of this survey. As stated above, the first two of these villages were the smallest ones of our sample. The other two villages were also small villages with a population of about 250 persons in 1961. The school in another Malenad village which had only 187 persons in 1961, worked only on 3 days in the week, and that too very irregularly. School going children of Gongadikop and Devagiri were required to walk a distance of only half a mile to reach their school, whereas the children of Hoswal had to cover a distance of 2 miles. In only two villages, viz., Harobelwadi and Fudakalkatti, both belonging to the Maidan area, there was some kind of reading room or library facility available. Three villages of the Maidan area (Dandikop, Gongadikop and Vanahalli), and one village (Nayakanhulikatti) of the Malenad did not have proper drinking water facility of their own. Regarding medical facilities, only two villages viz., Narendra and Harobelwadi (both belonging to the Maidan), which were the biggest villages of the sample, had some private medical practitioners staying in the village itself. They were either licenciates in Ayurvedic Medicine or simply registered medical practitioners. Private or Government doctors visited regularly six/ <sup>out of the eighteen</sup> remaining villages; four belonging to the Maidan tract and two belonging to the Malenad region. People from other villages had to go to other places like Dharwar, Garag, Habli, or Alnavar for medical help. It may thus be stated that most of the sample villages did not enjoy good medical facilities. One thing, however, that was invariably reported in most of the

villages was about the regular visits of the malaria surveillance worker.

Although there were primary schools as stated above in most of the villages, the fact that most of them did not have any reading room or library facilities, showed that the villagers were not much interested in gaining new knowledge, particularly when it did not have any immediate pressing concern to their life or work.

On the whole, the sample villages could be considered as representative of the rural areas of this part of the country.

#### I.6 Organisation of the field work

The field staff comprised 4 male and 2 female interviewers. Male interviewers were all young, all of them being in the age group of 25-30 years. Two of them were B.Com., one was B.A., and another was a double graduate. It was difficult to get educated married female interviewers, who could stay in the villages for the period of the enquiry. In a family planning survey, it is better if the female investigators in particular are married, in order that they can speak with some authority to the rural womenfolk. Further, if they are somewhat educated, they would get a good grasp of the subject and can also take care about the necessary consistency in filling out the schedules. The two female interviewers who worked in this survey were married and one of them was a matriculate. The other lady also conducted the field work ably. Both the female investigators were comparatively older than the male interviewers.

The field staff was given a thorough grounding as regards the concepts, definitions and other salient aspects connected with the enquiry. Discussions were held to clarify any of the difficulties arising out of the questions in the schedule. Possible checks to ensure internal consistency of the information asked for in the schedule, were also explained and the necessary precautions to be taken were emphasised. An interviewer's manual detailing clarifications on almost all points, and explaining the meaning and significance of the questions to be asked was provided to each interviewer.

To begin with, in the census blocks selected in Dharwar town as well as in the selected villages of the rural zones, the first thing before starting the enquiry was to list out all the households in them. The family planning survey was carried out as a part of the demographic enquiry conducted in the area. The main field work (after the listing was done and the sample was drawn) of the entire enquiry, was, therefore, carried out in two phases. Firstly, the household schedule was canvassed to all the households in the sample. The household schedule was by and large canvassed to the heads of households. On the basis of the data collected in the household schedule, the sample of the eligible couples for the family planning survey was immediately listed out. The household schedule was canvassed by the male investigators only. The family planning schedule was canvassed to the husbands by the male investigators, and to the wives by the female investigators. Besides canvassing the family planning schedule to the wives, the female investigators also copied down the data from the vital records and other village registers, for the three previous years. Data not found in the village, was collected from the taluka office. The entire field work was carried out between April, 1962 to October, 1962.



For covering the rural households the six interviewers moved in one group, unless the villages were very small. Generally, they stayed in the villages only, excepting in the case of some villages which were nearer to Dharwar and which could be reached early in the morning and left late in the evening. In respect of some villages, the investigators had to walk from the nearest bus stop, a distance of 3-5 miles to reach them.

It was heartening to note that the co-operation received from the people was encouraging, and the number of schedules which could not be canvassed for some reason or other and particularly for the reason of non-response was very small, as has been already seen in the previous section. After the field investigators had canvassed the schedules, the same were scrutinised by the Research Assistants in the office and if the data was incomplete or inconsistent, the interviewer was asked to go back if necessary to the concerned household and get the necessary rectification. The data in respect of the general demographic enquiry was coded in the office, to suit the 36 column punch card, and the mechanical processing was done at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. However, the family planning data was hand tabulated in the Office itself.

#### I.7 First figures of the general demographic survey

(a) General : It would be worthwhile to give in brief some of the first figures obtained from the data collected in the general demographic survey. This should serve as a good background information for the present study.

One of the chief objectives of the general demographic survey was to know the current fertility level in this area. In all, 1,880 out of 1,891 selected households, were covered in this survey as follows :

- i) 741 from Dharwar town,
- ii) 707 from the Maidan villages, and
- iii) 432 from the Malenad villages.

Total population covered in the sample was 10,981 :  
(i) 4,569 from Dharwar town, (ii) 4,115 from Maidan villages,  
(iii) 2,297 from Malenad villages. Thus, the average size of the household works out to (i) 6.18 in Dharwar town,  
(ii) 5.82 in Maidan villages, and (iii) 5.32 in Malenad villages.

It was observed that there were 943 females per 1,000 males in Dharwar town, 977 in the Maidan region and only 922 in Malenad region. Thus it was seen that the sex ratio in Malenad area, was lower than that of Maidan area of the taluka. This pattern generally conforms to the 1961 census-findings, in respect of the Maidan and Malenad districts of Mysore State as a whole.

But it was interesting to observe that the proportion of the currently married women to total women in the age group 15-49, was higher in Malenad than in Maidan. There were 840 currently married women for every 1,000 women in the Malenad, as against 779 in Maidan. This higher proportion of currently married women to total women was uniformly observed for all quinquennial age groups, between 15-49.

It may incidentally be noted that the percentage of females in the reproductive age group, to total female population, was almost the same in the two regions (45.4 percent in Malenad and 45.6 <sup>percent</sup> in Maidan).

In the rural areas about 90<sup>percent</sup> were ever married in the age group 15-19 and even in the age group 10-14, as many as 20<sup>percent</sup> were found to be married. In Dharwar town, however, only 38<sup>percent</sup> of the women in the age group 15-19 were found to be ever married. The percentage in the 10-14 age group was of course significantly low (5.5 percent)

(b) Fertility : Fertility was generally noticed to be very high. The crude birth rates worked out at 36.8 for Dharwar town, 43.2 for the Maidan area and 49.2 for the Malenad areas. The rate for the two rural areas together, was found to be 45.4.

The Gross Reproduction Rates were found to be 2.210 for Dharwar town, 2.387 for Maidan region, 3.043 for the Malenad region, and 2.630 for two rural areas together.

Total fertility for 1,000 women passing through the fertile period (15 to 49 years) worked out at 5084.5 for Dharwar town, 5777.0 for Maidan region, 6224.0 for the Malenad region, and 5943.0 for the rural areas in general.

The marital fertility rates per 1000 women passing through the same age interval, were noticed to be 6660.0 in Dharwar town, 6961.5 in the Maidan region, 7172.0 in the Malenad region, and 7030.5 for the rural areas as a whole.

All the above sets of figures tend to reveal the same fact that the fertility is lowest in urban areas, a little higher in Maidan area and highest in Malenad area, along with the common fact that fertility is generally higher in all the three sectors.

(c) Mortality : The crude death rate on the basis of survey data, was found to be 9.4 for Dharwar town, 10.9 for Maidan, and 10.4 for Malenad. It is felt that there might have been an under-enumeration of deaths to a considerable extent. The death rate worked out on the basis of vital records was found to be around 15 for the rural areas. It may be noted that the maintenance of vital records in Dharwar district, is comparatively better or even commendable.

(d) Growth Rate : Even considering the fact that there has been an under reporting of deaths, it may not be wrong to assume that the population is growing at an alarming rate of around 3 percent, per annum, particularly in the rural areas of this part. It may be noted, however, that the Malenad is growing at a little faster rate than the Maidan.

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TABLE 1.1 : DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION/POPULATION OF DHARWAR TALUKA,  
DHARWAR DISTRICT, MYSORE STATE AND INDIA ( 1901-1961)

Period 1	Dharwar taluka 2	Dharwar district 3	Mysore State 4	India 5
1901-1911	- 16.1	- 7.3	+ 3.6	+ 5.7
1911-1921	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.3
1921-1931	+ 12.1	+ 6.6	+ 9.4	+ 11.0
1931-1941	+ 7.9	+ 9.1	+11.1	+ 14.2
1941-1951	+ 23.0	+16.7	+19.4	+ 13.3
1951-1961	+ 19.5	+23.8	+21.6	+ 21.5
<u>1901-1961</u>	+ 51.8	+56.5	+80.7	+ 85.9

TABLE 1.2 : POPULATION AND DECENTIAL VARIATION FOR DHARWAR TOWN AND  
DHARWAR TALUKA RURAL AREAS (1901-1961)

Year	Dharwar town		Rural areas			
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Population	Variation	Percentage variation	Population	Variation	Percentage variation
1901	31,279	-	-	95,518	-	-
1911	30,289	- 990	- 3.2	76,167	- 19,351	-20.3
1921	34,750	+4,461	+ 14.7	73,555	- 2,612	- 3.4
1931	41,671	+6,921	+ 19.9	79,694	+ 6,139	+ 8.4
1941	47,994	+6,321	+ 13.2	82,900	+ 3,206	+ 4.0
1951	66,571	+18,579	+ 38.7	94,449	+ 11,549	+13.9
1961	77,163	+10,592	+ 15.9	1,15,320	+ 20,871	+22.1

Dharwar is the only urban centre in Dharwar taluka according to the 1961 census.

TABLE 1.3 : POPULATION OF ALL VILLAGES AND SAMPLE VILLAGES IN THE MALENAD AND MALDAN TRACTS, 1951, 1961

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	Decennial percentage increase	Total rural population	1951	1961	Decennial percentage increase	Population of sample villages	1951	1961	Decennial percentage increase	Population of sample villages as percentage to tract totals	1951	1961
Malenad	36,106 (38.6)	48,068 (41.9)	33.1	3,871 (29.8)	5,310 (33.8)	37.2	10.7	11.1								
Maldan	57,377 (61.4)	66,589 (58.1)	16.1	9,130 (70.2)	10,378 (60.2)	13.7	15.9	15.6								
Total rural	93,483 (100.0)	1,14,657 (100.0)	22.7	13,001 (100.0)	15,688 (100.0)	20.7	10.7	13.7								

Figures in brackets are percentages to respective column totals.

TABLE 1.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL VILLAGES AND SAMPLE VILLAGES BY TACT AND POPULATION RANGE (1961)

Population Range	M A L E N A D				M A I D A N			DHARWAR TALUKA		TOTAL
	No. of villages	Percentage to total	No. of selected villages	Percentage to total	No. of selected villages	Percentage to total	No. of selected villages	Percentage to total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Equal to and less than 200	10	16.9	2	6	11.5	1	16	14.4	3	
201 to 500	15	25.5	3	10	19.2	2	25	22.6	5	
501 to 1000	20	33.9	3	15	28.9	3	35	31.5	6	
1001 and above	14	23.7	2	21	40.4	4	35	31.5	6	
Total	59	100.0	10	52	100.0	10	111	100.0	20	



Tract	Total No. of households in the tract	Total No. of households in the selected villages or blocks in the tract	No. of households in the general demographic survey sample	No. of households covered from Col. 4	No. of households in the family planning sample	Col. 6 as percentage of Col. 4	No. of eligible couples in households of Col. 6	Col. 8 as percentage of Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Melenad	-	999 (100.0)	434 (43.4)	432 (43.2)	216 (21.6)	49.8	156	72.2
Maidan	-	1,808 (100.0)	714 (38.2)	707 (37.8)	355 (19.0)	49.7	274	77.2
Rural	(100.0)	(13.7)	(5.5)	(5.4)	(2.7)	-	-	-
	20,992	2,867 (100.0)	1,148 (40.0)	1,139 (39.7)	571 (19.9)	49.7	430	75.3
Overseas born	(100.0)	(27.8)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(2.8)	-	-	-
	13,005	3,629 (100.0)	743 (20.5)	741 (20.4)	365 (10.1)	49.1	269	75.8
Total	(100.0)	(16.2)	(5.6)	(5.5)	(2.8)	-	-	-
	33,997	5,496 (100.0)	1,891 (34.4)	1,880 (34.2)	936 (17.0)	49.5	699	74.7

Figures in brackets above cell totals are percentages to Col. 2.

Figures in brackets below cell totals are percentages to Col. 3.

TABLE L.C. : COVERAGE OF ELIGIBLE COUPLES

tract	total No. of eligible couples	Couples in which			
		Both partners	Only husbands	Only wives	Neither partner
		C	O	V	E
1	2	3	4	5	6
Malenad	156 (100.0)	144 (92.3)	9 (5.8)	1 (0.6)	2 (1.3)
Maiden	274 (100.0)	247 (90.1)	5 (1.8)	10 (3.6)	12 (4.5)
Rural	430 (100.0)	391 (90.9)	14 (3.3)	11 (2.5)	14 (3.3)
Dharwar town	269 (100.0)	253 (94.1)	3 (1.1)	13 (4.8)	-
Total	699 (100.0)	644 (92.2)	17 (2.4)	24 (3.4)	14 (2.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to the total given in Col.2.

TABLE 1.7 : SOME PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES

Sr. No.	Village/tract	Population (1961)	Distance to taluka place	Nearest motorable road	Distance to railway station	Distance to post office	Crops	Is there a school	Medical facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>RAJOLAN</b>									
1.	Dandikop	366	4 miles	½ mile	4 miles	1 mile	Jowar, Cotton & Wheat	Yes	Only at Dharwar.
2.	Jongedikep	85	6 miles	½ mile	6 miles	2 miles	- do -	No	At Dharwar, and Hebli (4 miles).
3.	Sannanhal	514	14 miles	1 mile	14 miles	1 mile	- do -	Yes	Doctors of Uppin-Betgeri (1 mile) Primary Health Centre visit. Private doctors from there also con-
4.	Barobalwadi	1,691	13 miles	on the road	13 miles	½ mile	- do -	Yes	A trained Ayurvedic doctor is in the village.
5.	Kotbegi	1,541	17 miles	on the road	17 miles	in the village	- do -	Yes	Visiting doctors from UppinBetgeri twice a month.
6.	Mangalgatti	663	8 miles	3 miles	8 miles	2 miles	Paddy, Wheat.	Yes	At Dharwar, and Garag (2 miles).
7.	Narendra	3,004	5 miles	motorable road to the village.	5 miles	in the village	Jowar, Paddy	Yes	There are 3 private medical practitioners in the village. Two are trained.
8.	Pudkalkatti	1,186	11 miles	on the road	11 miles	1½ miles	Cotton, Jowar, & Wheat.	Yes	As in No. 3 above.

TABLE 1.7 continued

Sr. No.	Village/tract	Population (1961)	Distance to taluka place	Nearest motorable road	Distance to railway station	Distance to post office	Crops	Is there a school	Medical facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Nayapur	746	8 miles	On the national highway	2 miles	3 miles	Cotton, Jowar, & wheat	Yes	One private doctor visits every fortnight. Villagers also go to Hubli or Dharwar (both 6 miles away).
10.	Vanhalli	582	11 miles	2 miles	11 miles	2 miles	- do -	Yes	At Hebli (2 miles).
<u>HALEMIAD</u>									
11.	Daddikamalapur	272	5 miles	on the road	3 miles	2 miles	Paddy	Closed	Only at Dharwar.
12.	Dovgiri	229	10 miles	3½ miles	10 miles	3 miles	- do -	No	Only at Dharwar.
13.	Sevar+Hubli	1,100	9 miles	1½ miles	4 miles	1½ miles	- do -	Yes	A private doctor from Dharwar visits regularly.
14.	Halligeri	454	12 miles	1 mile	6 miles	6 miles	- do -	Yes	Only at Dharwar. A Government doctor is appointed at Halkop. But none has joined.
15.	Hoswal	60	14 miles	4 miles	5 miles	8 miles	- do -	No	Either at Garag or Dharwar.
16.	Kambarganvi	659	12 miles	2 miles	Railway station	2 miles	- do -	Yes	At Alnavar (7 miles).
17.	Kyarkop	1,228	4 miles	3 miles	2 miles	4 miles	- do -	Yes	Only at Dharwar.
18.	Mandihal	605	7 miles	On the road	Railway station	1 mile	- do -	Yes	A homeopathy doctor from Dharwar visits, but not regularly.
19.	Naikankulikatti	187	7 miles	1 mile	7 miles	1 mile	- do -	Yes.	Only at Dharwar.
								Not regularly working.	
20.	Salkinkop	516	5 miles	on the road	5 miles	2 miles	- do -	Yes	Only at Dharwar.

## CHAPTER II

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

#### II.1 Caste

Table 2.1 gives the castewise distribution of the couples from the Dharwar town and the rural tract separately. Couples belonging to the Brahmin community and the Muslim community were to be found in a larger proportion in the urban area i.e., Dharwar town than in the rural area. Brahmin couples comprised 15 percent of the total of 253 in Dharwar town as against their meagre share of only 1 percent among 391 couples belonging to the rural areas. Muslim couples constituted about 23 percent in Dharwar town as against only 12 percent in the rural areas. Thus, Brahmins were almost non-existent in the villages, and the proportion of the Muslims in the villages was one half of that in Dharwar town. All the 5 Christian couples covered in the survey, were from Dharwar town. Their share in Dharwar town was, however, insignificant, being only 2 percent. Couples belonging to the Lingayat community were in a larger proportion (47 percent) in the rural areas than in Dharwar town (23 percent). Thus, only a little less than half of the rural couples were Lingayats as against a little less than a quarter in Dharwar town. Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes including Jains, Vaisyas, Reddies, Kshatriyas, Panchals and other artisan castes etc., drew an even proportion which was 24 percent both in the town as well as in the rural areas. Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward communities shared about 13 percent among the urban couples and 16 percent among the rural couples. The proportion of this group was thus almost the same in both the areas, though of course, it was a little higher in the rural sector than in the Dharwar town.

Between the two rural tracts, Brahmins and Muslims shared more or less the same proportion. Muslim couples formed 13 percent of <sup>the</sup> total couples in the Malenad, as against their share of 11 percent in the Maidan area. Brahmin couples shared just 1 percent in both the rural tracts. The proportion of the couples belonging to the Lingayat community was significantly large (58 percent) in the Maidan area, and **this** proportion was double the proportion shared by this community in the Malenad. On the other hand, couples belonging to the other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes were found proportionately more in the Malenad (38 percent), as against their share of only about 17 percent in the Maidan area. Similarly the share of the backward communities was some what larger (21 percent) in the Malenad than in the Maidan (13 percent).

It would thus be very clear that the caste composition of the couples covered in this survey significantly differed both between Dharwar town on the one hand and rural areas on the other, as also between the two rural tracts themselves.

## II.2 Literacy

About 58 percent of the husbands belonging to the rural areas were illiterate (table 2.2-A). The percentage of illiterate males in Dharwar town on the other hand was comparatively much lower (27 percent) as can be expected. Hardly 1 percent of the total rural males had passed the S.S.C. examination. In Dharwar town, on the other hand, a little more than a quarter of the males had crossed the S.S.C. line. Actually, about 11 percent of the urban males were graduates or diploma holders. Thus a little less than half of the males who had passed the S.S.C., had completed the graduation or diploma level education also.

So far as the two rural tracts were concerned, the proportion of illiterate husbands was found to be more in the Malenad (67 percent) than in the Maidan (53 percent). The only two persons who had passed the S.S.C. were from the Maidan area.

More than 90 percent of the rural females were illiterate (table 2.2-B). The proportion of illiterate wives was quite substantial (57 percent) in Dharwar town also. Not even one female had crossed the VIth standard in the rural areas. The proportion of such women in Dharwar town was a little less than 10 percent. There were a few cases (3 percent) of those who had passed the S.S.C., and who had attend<sup>ed</sup> the college, in Dharwar town as could be expected.

The two rural tracts did not very much differ as regards female education although the Malenad was nearer to total illiteracy with 94 percent of the wives being illiterate, than the Maidan area in which the proportion of the illiterate wives was 89 percent.

On the whole it can be said that the educational level of the rural respondents was very low and the state of female education was desperately bad. The Maidan area of course could claim satisfaction of being a couple of steps ahead of the Malenad, in respect of literacy.

### II.3 Occupation

Tables 2.3-A and 2.3-B give occupational distribution of the male and female respondents respectively. As can be expected, quite a large majority of the rural males were engaged in agriculture. Over 65 percent of the rural husbands (i.e. a little less than two thirds of them) were

actually cultivators and 17 percent were engaged as agricultural labourers. In Dharwar town, on the other hand, cultivators (about 6 percent) and agricultural labourers (3 percent) were in<sup>an</sup> insignificant minority. Persons engaged in non-agricultural labour (unskilled manual work) shared about 12 percent in Dharwar town as against 3 percent in the rural areas. Skilled workers like carpenters, blacksmiths, tin smiths, goldsmiths, fitters, mechanics, cycle repairers, compositors, book binders, tailors, washermen, cobblers, barbers, commercial artists, weavers, potters, drivers of tongas, carts and motors, caneworkers, etc., shared rather a significant proportion of 23 percent in Dharwar town as against only 8 percent in the rural areas. It may thus be noted that a little less than a quarter of the males belonged to this occupational group in Dharwar town. Persons engaged in trade, lower administrative and allied services, and higher services and professions formed an insignificant minority in the rural area. The lower administrative and allied services included such persons as clerks, primary school teachers, police constables, postmen, class IV servants in offices etc. The higher administrative services and professions included college and high school teachers, research workers, doctors, pleaders, gazetted officers, police sub-inspectors, post masters and supervisors of executive or office work, etc. Persons belonging to these three (trade, lower administrative services, and higher services<sup>and</sup>/professions) occupational groups<sup>together</sup> shared a little over 5 percent among the rural males. In Dharwar town, on the other hand, 17 percent of the males were engaged in some kind of trade or business, 24 percent were engaged in lower administrative and allied services, and about 10 percent in higher services and professions. About 6 percent of urban husbands belonged to the not-working category. The corresponding proportion in the rural area was only 1 percent.



As between the two tracts, it may be pointed out that the proportion of cultivators was comparatively less (62 percent) in the Maidan area than in the Malenad (71 percent). The proportion of agricultural labour on the other hand was more in the Maidan (20 percent) than in the Malenad (13 percent). Persons engaged in agriculture as such were on the whole in the same proportion in the two tracts. In other respects the two tracts drew almost even with each other, excepting for the fact that non-agricultural labourers were comparatively more in the Malenad and those engaged in lower and higher services and professions were mostly to be found in the Maidan.

As regards the occupational distribution of the females is concerned, about 90 percent of the wives in Dharwar town belonged to the not working category. They were engaged in household work only. The corresponding proportion in the rural areas was just 45 percent. Most of the working women belonging to the rural areas were engaged in agriculture. <sup>Thirtyfour</sup> percent of the rural women were engaged as cultivators and another 18 percent were agricultural labourers. Those engaged in other occupational groups shared a most insignificant proportion. In Dharwar town, however, out of the 26 working women, 3 were returned as cultivators, 4 as agricultural labourers, and 5 as unskilled manual workers (non-agricultural labour). All these together shared less than 50 percent of the working women in Dharwar town. Out of the rest, 9 women were engaged as skilled workers, 3 in trade, one each in lower and higher services.

As between the two tracts, more than 50 percent of the females were returned as not working in the Malenad as against only 41 percent in the Maidan. In both the tracts, most of the working women were engaged in agriculture only.

The proportion of agricultural labourers was a little more in the Maidan than in the Malenad and the same was also true about the cultivators group.

#### II.4 Income

Total earned and unearned income during the previous year from all sources and of all members of the household was divided by the number of members in the household to arrive at per member income of the respective households. This will be referred as per head or per capita income throughout this report.

Couples with the lowest per capita income of less than Rs.100 constituted only 6 percent in Dharwar town. Their share in the rural areas, however, was a little less than 1/5th of the total. The proportion of the couples with the per capita income between Rs.100 to 199 was about 35 percent both in Dharwar town and the rural areas. Couples belonging to the next income group of Rs.200 to 299 were more in Dharwar town (25 percent) than in the rural areas (18 percent). Couples with per capita income between Rs.300-399 were more or less in the same proportion (around 14 percent) in Dharwar town as well as in the rural areas. Finally, couples with Rs.400 or more of per capita <sup>income</sup> were again a little more in Dharwar town (20 percent) than in the rural sector (15 percent).

Thus as could be expected, the proportion of couples in the higher income groups was comparatively more in the urban sector as compared to the rural areas. Similarly, couples with the lowest income shared a very low proportion in the urban area, while they were in significant proportion in the rural sector.

Between the Malenad and the Maidan, it may be observed that, in our sample, both the lowest and the highest income groups shared a greater proportion in the Maidan than in the Malenad. In all other income groups, the proportion was some what more in the Malenad than in the Maidan.

## II.5 Household type

Household types have been distinguished into

- i) one couple with unmarried child/ren,
- ii) one couple with unmarried children with some other never married, widowed or separated other persons, and
- iii) household with two or more couples.

Household type I was found comparatively more predominant in the rural areas (50 percent) than in Dharwar town (40 percent). Household type II, on the other hand, shared comparatively a greater proportion in Dharwar town (25 percent) than in the rural sector (19 percent). These two types together shared 65 percent of the total couples in Dharwar town as against 69 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of couples belonging to household type III was 35 percent in Dharwar town and 31 percent in the rural side.

It may be interesting to note that the couples belonging to household type I were very much predominant, constituting 63 percent, in the Malenad, whereas the corresponding proportion in the Maidan was just 43 percent, which figure comes very close to that of Dharwar town. Couples belonging to the household type II comprised 15 percent in the Malenad and 21 percent in the Maidan. The two types together shared about 78 percent of the total couples in Malenad, whereas the corresponding proportion in the Maidan was only 65 percent. Household type III, therefore, shared 22 percent in the Malenad as against 35 percent in the Maidan.

Attention may be drawn to two points in this context. The household composition in the Maidan area nearly resembles that of the urban centre. It has been stated that, these days, household composition in the urban areas is comparatively more of the joint family type, of course on account of the force of circumstances. The second point is to be noted in respect of the substantially high proportion of the household type I in the Malenad. It may be recalled what has been stated in chapter I regarding recent migration of people towards the Malenad. The household type among the migrant families can be expected to be more of the nature of husband, wife and children.

## II.6 Age

Table 2.6 gives the age distribution of male respondent. The proportion of husbands belonging to the younger age group 20-29 years, was comparatively lower (15 percent) in Dharwar town than in the rural areas (23 percent). Males belonging to 30-39 age group constituted about 38 percent in the urban. The age group of 40-49 years shared about 32 percent of the male sector as against 35.5 percent in the rural side. / in Dharwar town as against 28 percent in the rural areas. Finally, males belonging to the older age group of 50 years and above drew an even level of about 13 percent both in Dharwar town and the rural sector. On the whole it may be noted that the proportion of younger husbands was comparatively low in the urban area. This must have been so on account of the fact that the age at marriage of the males is comparatively higher in the urban areas than in the villages. There was also the condition that the couple should have at least one living child for being included in our sample. These two factors must have together worked towards getting a lower proportion of the younger males in the urban sample.

It is further interesting to note that the proportion of the males in the 30-39 age group was significantly higher in the Malenad (45 percent) than in the Maidan (31 percent). For the next age group 40-49 years, however, the proportion in the Malenad was only 24 percent as against about 31 percent in the Maidan. Similarly, for the age group of 50 and above, the proportion was only 10 percent in the Malenad as against 14 percent in the Maidan. Males in the younger age group of 20-29 years, more or less, shared the same proportion in the two tracts. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the proportion of males in the 30-39 age group was significantly higher in the Malenad than in the Maidan.

Coming to the age distribution of the wives, about 6 percent of the urban females were aged only 18 or 19 years. The corresponding figure for the rural sector was 11 percent. Further, it is worthwhile to note that the females belonging to the age group 20-24, constituted about 20 percent in Dharwar town as against about 30 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of the age group of 25-29 years was a little higher (26 percent) in Dharwar town, than in the rural areas (23 percent). The age group of 30-34 years constituted about the same proportion (15 percent) in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Women in the age group 35-39 years shared a higher percentage (17 percent) in Dharwar town than in the villages (13 percent). Similarly, women in the age group 40-45 years, constituted a significantly higher proportion (15 percent) in Dharwar town as compared to the rural areas (9 percent).

The age composition of the women in the two rural tracts did not significantly differ from each other.

## II.7 Number of living children

Couples with one or two living children constituted 41 percent in Dharwar town as against 44 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of the couples with 3 or 4 children was 30 percent in Dharwar town as against 32 percent in the rural areas. Finally, couples with 5 or more children constituted about 29 percent in Dharwar, whereas the corresponding percentage in the villages was 24 percent.

As between the Malenad and the Maidan, the proportion with couples of one or two children was the same (44 percent) in both the tracts. However, the couples with 3 or 4 children were in a slightly greater proportion (35 percent) in the Malenad, than in the Maidan (31 percent). This was compensated in the next group of couples with 5 or more children. In this case the proportion was only 21 percent in the Malenad as against 25 percent in the Maidan.

On the whole, it may be observed that the proportion of couples with less number of children was comparatively less in Dharwar town as compared to the rural areas. In other words, the proportion of couples with more number of children is more in Dharwar town than in the rural sector. This looks rather strange, since one should expect to find couples with larger number of children in a lower proportion in an urban centre. What one can deduce from the figures is that the fertility level in the two areas may not be quite different, while the mortality may be a little lower in the urban centre, which results in couples with larger number of children coming out in a greater proportion in the town areas.

Similarly, as between the Malenad and the Maidan, it is very likely that the mortality conditions were unfavourable till very recently in the Malenad and hence a smaller proportion

of couples with larger number of children is found there. But more possibly a larger proportion of migrant couples in the Malenad has made the real difference. It is wellknown that people are comparatively more mobile when they have less number of children. It may be recalled in this context that the age composition of the males in the Malenad shows a greater proportion of the younger folk. This is also true of the females although to a lesser extent.

## II.8 Caste and Literacy :

It would be worthwhile to examine some of the social and economic characteristics together, since some of them at least are related with each other in a particular fashion at present at least. It is the totality of the social and economic factors and forces that gives a particular result in any social field. It is, therefore, necessary to see how the different social and economic characteristics are at present linked up with each other.

Table 2.8 clearly brings out the fact that the literacy rate is highest (99 percent) among the Brahmin males of our sample in Dharwar town. The lowest literacy rate (47 percent), on the other hand, was found among the backward communities. Next to the Brahmins, Lingayats had a significantly high literacy rate of 86 percent. Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes came next with 74 percent, and the Muslims followed them with 56 percent rate of literacy.

As regards literacy among the rural males is concerned, the rate was highest (100 percent), again among the Brahmins, and then there was a sudden fall to about 50 percent among the Lingayats. In the rest of the caste groups, the literacy rate was more or less the same (35 percent) as far as our sample is concerned. There were only two rural males who had

passed the S.S.C., both of whom belonged to the Lingayat community. Before we pass on to the examination of literacy among the females, we may incidentally observe the castewise distribution <sup>of males</sup> among groups with different educational levels. Among all those who had passed the S.S.C., the two castes which predominated were the Brahmins (42 percent) and the Lingayats (32 percent). Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes came next with 15 percent. Muslims (6 percent), Christians (3 percent) and backward communities (2 percent) came last. Among those who were literate but had not completed the S.S.C., the three predominant groups were the other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes (30 percent), Lingayats (25 percent), and the Muslims (25 percent); and the backward communities shared 12 percent in this group, whereas the Brahmins were only 8 percent. In the illiterate group of urban males, the three predominant groups were Muslims (38 percent), backward communities (25 percent), and the other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes (23 percent). The Lingayats shared about 12 percent in this group, and the Brahmins and Christians were in a most insignificant minority.

Among the rural literate males, Lingayats were in a significant majority with 52 percent, with other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes following with 21 percent. Backward communities constituted 13 percent and the Muslims formed 10 percent among the rural literate males. Since the total number itself of the Brahmins was very small in the rural areas, they shared only about 3 percent in the total literate group, although all Brahmins were literate. Coming to the illiterate rural males, the Lingayats again dominated with 41 percent and the other advanced and intermediate group came immediately below them with 27 percent. The backward communities shared 18 percent and the Muslims 14 percent.



The caste differentials among the females of Dharwar in respect of literacy were more or less the same as among the Dharwar males. The literacy rate was the highest (90 percent) among the Brahmin women and it was the lowest (13 percent) among the females belonging to the backward communities. After the Brahmins, there was a sudden fall, Lingayat women coming next in order with only 55 percent literacy rate. The corresponding rates for the other groups were 38 percent among the other advanced and intermediate castes and 20 percent among the Muslims. Out of the five Christian females, 4 were literate. There were 8 women in the Dharwar sample who had also passed the S.S.C., <sup>2</sup> were Brahmins, 3 Lingayats, 2 belonging to other advanced and intermediate group, and 1 belonging to the backward group.

In the rural areas, the literacy rate was again highest (75 percent) among the Brahmin women, whereas it was the least among the Muslims (2 percent). The literacy rate was very low among the women of other communities also. It was 12 percent among the Lingayats, 4 percent among other advanced and intermediate group, and 8 percent among the backward communities. The number of literate women belonging to the backward and intermediate group, as also to the backward communities group, was very small, and hence not much significance can be attached to the slightly higher literacy rate among the women of the backward communities.

When we examine castewise distribution of the literate and illiterate groups of women, we find that among the literate women in Dharwar, Brahmins (31 percent), Lingayats (29 percent), and other advanced and intermediate castes were the three predominant groups. Muslim women shared 11 percent in this group; whereas the backward communities and Christians came last with a share of only about 4 percent each. In the group

of illiterate women in Dharwar, the 4 dominant caste groups were Muslims (33 percent), other advanced and intermediate castes (26 percent), backward communities (19 percent) and Lingayats (18 percent). Brahmins and Christians were in an insignificant minority in this group. Coming to the castewise distribution of the rural illiterate women, Lingayats were found to constitute a substantially large majority with a share of 62 percent. Backward communities (15 percent), other advanced and intermediate castes (12 percent), and the Brahmins (9 percent) came next, while the Muslims were last with an insignificant existence in this group. In the illiterate group, the Lingayats again dominated (45 percent), and the other advanced and intermediate group also shared a sizeable proportion (26 percent). The backward communities (16 percent) and the Muslims (13 percent) came thereafter.

It would have thus become very clear that caste and literacy are very intimately related with each other from what has been detailed above. This is more so in the urban areas.

## II.9 Caste and Occupation

In Dharwar,  
/ Brahmins were found mostly engaged in lower administrative services and in higher services and professions. About 40 percent of them were engaged in the former occupational group, and about 24 percent in the latter. About 13 percent of the Brahmins were also engaged as skilled workers, and 10 percent in trade and business. It is worthwhile to note that about 13 percent occur in the 'Not working' category. The distribution of Lingayats in different occupational groups was comparatively even, with around 20 percent of them being returned in each of the following categories : higher services and professions, lower services, trade, and cultivators. About

9 percent of the Lingayats were engaged as skilled workers, and 10 percent were returned as not working. Persons working as agricultural or non-agricultural labourers were in an insignificant minority, among the total Lingayat males.

The three main occupational groups in which males belonging to other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes were engaged, may be noted as the lower services, trade, and skilled work, with around 25 percent being engaged in each one of them.

About 15 percent belonging to this caste group were reported to be engaged as agricultural or non-agricultural labour.

Only about 5 percent were returned as engaged in higher services and professions. Those engaged in cultivation were in a very small proportion (3 percent), with an equal proportion reporting as not working. The largest proportion among the males of backward communities were returned as agricultural or non-agricultural labourers (38 percent), and the skilled workers group claimed an equally substantial proportion (34 percent) of these people. About 19 percent of them were also engaged in lower services. Males belonging to this caste group and engaged in cultivation or trade were found in very small numbers. The skilled workers group was found to be most important for the Muslims (40 percent). About 20 percent Muslims were returned as engaged in trade, and an equal proportion as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. About 14 percent of the Muslim males worked in the lower services. None belonging to this community was a cultivator in Dharwar town, and only one person out of a total of 59, belonged to higher services and professions group. Out of 5 Christians covered in Dharwar town, 4 were in lower services group, and one was working as a non-agricultural unskilled manual worker.

It would also be interesting to examine the castewise distribution in each occupational category. Among the cultivators group, Lingayats were most predominant. The Lingayats constituted a little less than 80 percent of the cultivators. Out of the 3 remaining cultivators, 2 belonged to the other advanced and intermediate caste group and one was from the backward communities. In the total unskilled manual workers category, including both the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, Muslims, backward communities and the intermediate Hindus were the 3 important caste groups contributing most of the workers. Not a single Brahmin was found in this occupational category and there was only one Lingayat male of our sample who belonged to this group. Again in the skilled workers category, the same 3 caste groups were found to be dominant, with Muslims constituting 39 percent, the intermediate castes 25 percent, and backward communities 19 percent. There were a few Brahmins and Lingayats also to be found among these workers. Among the traders, Lingayats (26 percent), other advanced and intermediate Hindus (33 percent) and Muslims (28 percent) were found to be the 3 most important caste groups. The remaining workers of this group came from among the Brahmins and backward communities. Workers belonging to lower services group were comparatively more evenly distributed. A quarter of them belonged to the Brahmin community and another quarter were drawn from the other advanced and intermediate castes. A little less than 20 percent were drawn from the Lingayat community, while about 13 percent were Muslims, 10 percent belonged to the backward communities, and the remaining 7 percent were returned as Christians. Coming to the higher services and professions group, it was found that the Lingayats enjoyed the largest share with 48 percent of the workers in this category to their credit. The Brahmins were a little behind them with 35 percent as their share. The remaining workers of this group belonged to the other advanced and intermediate castes and Muslims.

We may now examine how the different castes and occupations are linked up with each other in the rural areas. There were only 4 Brahmins in our rural sample, two of them were cultivators, one was a skilled worker, and one a village Police Patil. Among the Lingayats, 77 percent were returned as cultivators and 12 percent as agricultural labourers. About 5 percent of them belong<sup>ed</sup> to the trade and services group, and an almost equal proportion was found in the skilled workers category. Sixty percent of the other advanced and intermediate Hindus were cultivators with another 19 percent being returned as agricultural labourers. About 8 percent of them were skilled workers, and about 5 percent were engaged in trade and services category. There were also some non-agricultural labourers belonging to this caste group. Among the backward communities a little over 40 percent were cultivators, and another 30 percent were engaged as agricultural or non-agricultural labourers. It is worthwhile to note that about 21 percent among the males belonging to these backward communities were reported as skilled workers. A couple of them were also found in trade and services category. Among the Muslims, 60 percent were returned as cultivators and another 30 percent as agricultural or non-agricultural labourers.

If we examine the castewise distribution of workers belonging to different occupational groups, we find that among the cultivators, 55 percent were drawn from Lingayat community, 22 percent from the other advanced and intermediate Hindus and 11 percent each from the backward communities and non-agricultural labour) were more or less evenly drawn from and Muslims. The unskilled manual workers (both agricultural/ the Lingayats, other advanced and intermediate castes and the backward communities. The Muslims also contributed substantially to this occupational group. The skilled workers were mostly drawn from the backward communities (41 percent), other advanced and intermediate castes (25 percent) and the Lingayats (25 percent). Most of the workers engaged in trade and

services category, belonged to Lingayat community (48 percent) and the other advanced and intermediate castes (24 percent). The Muslims and backward communities followed them with 14 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Coming now to the occupation-<sup>al</sup> distribution of women belonging to different castes, we may note that, 'not working' women had the highest proportion among the Brahmins and the Muslims. Not a single Brahmin woman of our Dharwar sample was reported as working. Similarly, only one out of 59 Muslim women was returned as working. She belonged to the trade and business group. The proportion of 'not working' women in other caste groups was 89 percent among the other advanced and intermediate Hindus, 86 percent among the Lingayats and 72 percent among the backward communities. Since the number of total female workers and also the number of female workers engaged in different occupations is very small, it is not worthwhile to give any further analysis of the occupational distribution of the women workers belonging to different caste groups.

In the rural areas again, not a single Brahmin woman of our sample was returned as working. The proportion of 'not working' women was the least (38 percent) among the backward communities. The corresponding proportion was 47 percent in both the Lingayat and Muslim communities. It was a little lower among the other advanced and intermediate Hindus. The two largest occupational groups in which the rural <sup>women</sup> workers were distributed are the cultivators and the agricultural labourers. We may, therefore, note the proportion of the rural women reported as working in these two groups. Forty percent of the Lingayat women were returned as cultivators and 11 percent as agricultural labourers. The corresponding percentages among the other advanced and

intermediate caste, women were 32 percent and 20 percent respectively. In both of these caste groups the proportion is larger in the cultivators' group as compared to the agricultural labour group. When we come to the backward communities, however, the position is reversed. We find, about 37 percent of them being returned as agricultural labourers and only about 20 percent as cultivators. Among the Muslims, <sup>again</sup> we find that the proportion of cultivators was more (38 percent) than that of the agricultural labourers (15 percent). The number of women engaged in other occupational groups was very small.

The castewise distribution of the rural women engaged as cultivators was, 55 percent Lingayats, 22 percent intermediate Hindus, 10 percent Muslims, and 13 percent backward communities. Among agricultural labourers, 29 percent were Lingayats, 28 percent belonged to the intermediate castes, 33 percent to the backward communities, and 10 percent were Muslims. The number of rural women engaged in other occupational categories was very small.

## II.10 Occupation and Literacy

Only 2 persons out of 8 urban males engaged in agricultural labour were literate. The literacy rate was also low among the non-agricultural labourers. Out of 29 persons engaged in non-agricultural labour in Dharwar town, 16 (or 55 percent) were literate. Similarly the literacy rate among the skilled workers group was also low (54 percent). The literacy rate was fairly high (71 percent) among the cultivators. The corresponding figure among those engaged in trade was only a little less than 80 percent. Actually about 21 percent of the males belonging to this group had passed the S.S.C.

In the lower administrative services, the literacy rate was 87 percent. About 42 percent males in this category had crossed the S.S.C. line. As could be expected, the proportion of persons who had passed the S.S.C. was substantially higher (92 percent) among the higher services and professions group. The remaining 8 percent of the males in this category had some schooling although they had not been able to complete their Matriculation. It is thus very clear that the educational level went on rising from one category to the other in the different occupational groups when arranged in their ascending social status.

When we examine the occupational distribution of persons with different educational levels in Dharwar town, we find that most of the illiterate persons were engaged in unskilled manual work (agricultural and non-agricultural) and in skilled work. It is interesting to note that quite a few of them were also engaged in the trade category (13 percent) and in the intermediate services (12 percent). The group of literate persons below S.S.C. was mainly distributed between the categories of skilled work (25 percent), trade (21 percent) and lower services (23 percent), and a few of them were returned as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers (15 percent) and cultivators (9 percent). Those who had passed the S.S.C., were mostly to be found in the lower services group and the higher services and professions group (35 percent). (38 percent). Some of them (14 percent) were also engaged in trade. It would thus be very clear that the occupational distribution of persons with different educational levels is distinctly different.

A very high proportion of illiterate persons was found among the rural males engaged in agricultural labour (73 percent), non-agricultural labour (64 percent), and also among the cultivators (58 percent). The corresponding



proportion was comparatively low among the skilled workers (44 percent), and it was much lower in the trade and services category (20 percent). The two most important occupational categories in which the rural illiterate males were engaged are seen to be cultivators (66 percent) and agricultural labourers (22 percent). Among the rural literate males also, cultivators shared a substantial proportion (64 percent). The agricultural labour constituted 11 percent in this group. At the same time, however, an equal proportion was also to be seen in the skilled workers category as well as in the trade and services group.

Among the urban females, the only point which may be noted is that 95 percent of the literate women belonged to the not working category as against 85 percent of the illiterate group being returned in the not working category. Similarly among the rural women, 74 percent of the literate group did not work as against 42 percent of the illiterate group. It would thus be clear that among the females, the proportion of workers is comparatively higher in the illiterate group both in the urban areas as well as in the rural sector. If we examine the literacy rate among the working women as such, it is found to be 19 percent in the urban area and 4 percent in the rural side. The corresponding rates for the not working women were 46 in the urban area, and 14 in the rural sector.

## II. 11 Income and Literacy

As could be expected, all urban males in the higher income groups (Rs.400 and above, per capita income) were literate (table 2.11-A). Indeed a substantially high majority of them have passed the S.S.C. In the per capita income group Rs.500 and above, 85 percent had completed the S.S.C. Similarly in the per capita income group Rs.400-499,

about 71 percent had done the S.S.C. The table clearly reveals that as we go down the income ladder, the proportion of literate persons in general, and <sup>the</sup> proportion of persons completing the S.S.C. in particular, goes on declining. In the per capita income group of Rs.300-399, the proportion of literate persons was no doubt fairly high at 87 percent, but if we consider only those who had passed the S.S.C., the proportion is seen to have suddenly fallen to 24 percent. In the per capita income group of Rs.200-299, the proportion of total literate persons was 75 percent and that for the S.S.Cs., as such, was only 19. Further down in the ladder, in the per capita income range of Rs.150-199, the proportion of total literate persons was 63 percent, and those who had passed the S.S.C. constituted only 13 percent. Finally, among the urban males with the per capita income of their households at less than Rs.150, the literacy rate was about 47, and none of them had passed the S.S.C.

It would also be interesting to examine the income-wise distribution of persons with different educational levels. Among the illiterate urban males, 70 percent had the per capita income of their households below Rs.200. Another 23 percent of them belonged to the per capita income range of Rs.200-299. A very small minority of this group occurred in the per capita income group of Rs.300-399. No illiterate person was seen to have more than Rs.400 as the per capita income in his household. Among the literate males who had not passed the S.S.C., 36 percent occurred in the Rs.100-199 income range, 31 percent in the Rs.200-299 income group, and 15 percent in the next higher income group of Rs.300-399. About 8 percent of these persons had more than Rs.400 as the per capita income in their households. At the same time however, about 6 percent of this group were to be found in the lowest income bracket of less than Rs.100. Among the

urban males who had passed the S.S.C., 42 percent belonged to the income group of Rs.500 and above, and another 18 percent belonged to the income bracket of Rs.400-499. About 14 percent belonging to this group had per capita income of their households in the range of Rs.300-399. The corresponding percentage of males belonging to this group and occurring in the next lower income range of Rs.200-299 was 18. A few of the urban males who had passed the S.S.C. were also seen to belong to the income range of Rs.150-199, their percentage being 8. None belonging to this group was seen to have the per capita income of their households to be less than Rs.150.

Table 2.11-B clearly brings out that the literacy rate among the urban <sup>females</sup> goes on steadily rising as the income goes on increasing. Among the urban females belonging to the per capita income group of less than Rs.100, the literacy rate was only 20. The corresponding figure for the urban women belonging to the highest income bracket of Rs.500 and above was 97.

Coming to the rural sector, the literacy rate among rural males with the per capita income of their households below Rs.200, the proportion of literate persons was around 35 percent (table 2.11-A). The corresponding figure for the income range of Rs.200-399 was a little over 45 percent, and that for incomes over Rs.400, was around 60 percent. It is, however, interesting to note that the incomewise distribution of the rural literate males was surprisingly even. This could be clearly seen from table 2.11-A. In the illiterate group, however, the proportion of those with the per capita income below Rs.200 was a little over 60 percent. About 27 percent occurred in the income range Rs.200-399. Rather an insignificant minority (11 percent) had more than Rs.400 as the per capita income of their households.

As has been already noted, over 90 percent of the rural women were illiterate. This was particularly true of women with per capita income of less than Rs.400. The proportion of illiterate women was a little lower (around 80 percent) among those with more than Rs.400 as the per capita income of their households. The incomewise distribution of the illiterate rural women was fairly even, if all those with incomes above Rs.400 are considered as belonging to one group. Of course, it must be noted that there was a greater concentration of these women in the lower income bracket of less than Rs.200, because 57 percent of the illiterate women had less than Rs.200 as the per capita income of their households. In fact, the incomewise distribution of literate rural females was comparatively more even as could be seen from the table itself. Of course, more women of this group belonged to higher income brackets and less of them to the lower income brackets.

#### II.12 Age and Number of Children

Tables 2.12-A and 2.12-B give the distribution of the male and female respondents by age and number of children. It may be noted that the respondents for this survey had atleast one living child when the survey was conducted. The following analysis therefore does not take into consideration persons not having any children, though belonging to the same age group as that of the respondents covered by this survey. The average number of children per couple was 3.5 for the urban sample and 3.2 for the rural sample. The average number was a little less for the younger respondents from the urban areas as against that for the younger respondents from the rural areas. The position reversed in respect of the older age groups and in this case the average number of children was more for the urban respondents than for their rural counterparts.

Urban males belonging to the age group 20-24 years had only 1.3 children on an average. None of these <sup>persons</sup> had more than 2 children. The corresponding average figure for the rural males was 1.4 and there was atleast one case with 3 children, out of the 22 respondents belonging to this age group. The average number of children for the urban males of 25-29 years was 1.7 as against the average figure of 1.9 for their rural counterparts. One out of 32 urban males belonging to this age group had 4 children, as against 4 persons out of 68 in the rural sample, having 4-6 children. Indeed one out of these 4 rural males had 6 children and 2 others had 5 each. The average figure for the age group 30-34 was 2.6 for the urban areas and 2.7 for the rural. The average in respect of those who were aged 35-39 was 3.1 in the urban area and 3.3 in the rural area. The average figures for urban males in the age groups 40-44, 45-49 and 50 and above, were 3.8, 5.3 and 4.6 respectively. The corresponding averages for the rural areas were 4.0, 4.4 and 4.3. It was on account of the older folk in the urban areas having larger number of children on an average than in the rural areas, that the overall average had been pulled up for the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. If <sup>3</sup> children can be considered as the line after which males could be expected to think in terms of family limitation, the age after which they would take up the question would be more than 30, possibly 2 or 3 years after 30.

So far as the females are concerned, the average number of children was 1.2 for the urban females in the age group 15-19. The corresponding figure for their rural counterparts was 1.4. It may be noted that there were a little less than 10 percent of the rural women belonging to this age group who had more than 2 children i.e. 3 or 4.

The average figures for females aged 20-24 years, were 1.9 and 2.2 in respect of the urbanites and villagers respectively. The proportion of women with more than 3 children in this age group was 6 in the urban area and over 10 in the rural sector. For women aged 25-29 years, the average number of children was 3.4 in the rural areas and 3.0 in Dharwar town. Over 40 percent of the women belonging to this age group in both the sectors had more than 3 children. The average number of children for women aged 30-34 years and 35-39 years was 4.3 and 5.2 respectively in the urban area, as against 4.2 and 4.5 in the rural sector. The proportion of women with 3 or less number of children was only 36 among the urban females aged 30-34 years. The corresponding proportion for those aged 35-39 years was a little less than 15 percent. In the rural areas, the respective figures were 30 and 36. Among women aged 40-45 years, the average number of children was 4.6 in Dharwar town and 4.5 in the villages. For the purpose of family limitation, it seems that the age line for the women could be about 27 or 28 years.

We have considered only a few of the social and economic factors in combination so far. Only those combinations which can be considered as most relevant for a family planning study are given here. The data presented in the subsequent chapters may be viewed in the background of the demographic and other characteristics of our respondents which have been presented so far.

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TABLE 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF COUPLES BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND CASTE

Village/tract	Brahmins	Lingayats	Other advanced & intermediate Hindu castes	Backward communities	Muslims	Christians	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Daddi-kamalapur	-	-	8 (100.0)	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	-	-	6 (75.0)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devarhubballi	1(3.1)	10 (31.3)	14 (43.8)	6 (18.7)	1 (3.1)	-	32 (100.0)
4. Halligeri	-	3 (25.0)	7 (58.3)	2 (16.7)	-	-	12 (100.0)
5. Hoswal	-	-	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	-	5 (100.0)
6. Kambarganavi	-	-	3 (17.6)	7 (41.2)	7 (41.2)	-	17 (100.0)
7. Kyarkoppa	-	10 (38.5)	5 (19.2)	5 (19.2)	6 (23.1)	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	-	6 (40.0)	8 (53.3)	1 (6.7)	-	-	15 (100.0)
9. Sulkin kop	-	6 (42.9)	1 (7.1)	7 (50.0)	-	-	14 (100.0)
10. Maikanhooli-katti	-	5 (71.4)	-	-	2 (28.6)	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	1(0.7)	40 (27.8)	54 (37.5)	30 (20.8)	19 (13.2)	-	144 (100.0)
11. Dandikoppa	-	5 (33.3)	6 (40.0)	2 (13.3)	2 (13.4)	-	15 (100.0)
12. Gongdikoppa	-	4 (57.0)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.4)	-	7 (100.0)
13. nanumanhal	-	7 (70.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	-	10 (100.0)
14. narobclvadi	1(3.4)	14 (48.3)	9 (31.1)	3 (10.3)	2 (6.9)	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabagi	-	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	2 (8.0)	3 (12.0)	-	25 (100.0)
16. Mangalagatti	-	9 (37.5)	7 (29.2)	5 (20.8)	3 (12.5)	-	24 (100.0)
17. Pudukalkatti	-	24 (88.9)	-	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	-	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	-	14 (63.6)	2 (9.1)	2 (9.1)	4 (18.2)	-	22 (100.0)
19. Vanahalli	1(4.5)	10 (45.5)	2 (9.1)	3 (13.6)	6 (27.3)	-	22 (100.0)
20. Narendra	1(1.5)	45 (68.2)	3 (4.5)	13 (19.7)	4 (6.1)	-	66 (100.0)
Total Maidan	3(1.2)	142(57.5)	41 (16.5)	33 (13.4)	28 (11.4)	-	247 (100.0)
Total rural	4(1.0)	182(46.5)	95 (24.3)	63 (16.2)	47 (12.0)	-	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	38(15.0)	58 (22.9)	61 (24.1)	32 (12.7)	59 (23.3)	5 (2.0)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.2-A: DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Village/tract	Illiterate	Literate upto IV grade	IV passed	VII passed	S.S.C. passed	Graduates and @ Diploma holders	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Jeddikanalapur	8 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
2. Jevaciri	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devarthubballi	17 (53.1)	7 (21.9)	7 (21.9)	1 (3.1)	-	-	32 (100.0)
4. Halligeri	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	-	-	-	-	12 (100.0)
5. Kambarganvi	11 (64.7)	2 (11.8)	2 (11.8)	2 (11.7)	-	-	17 (100.0)
6. Hoswal	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	-	-	-	-	5 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	13 (50.0)	6 (23.1)	6 (23.1)	1 (3.8)	-	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	13 (86.7)	2 (13.3)	-	-	-	-	15 (100.0)
9. Belkinkop	10 (71.4)	2 (14.3)	2 (14.3)	-	-	-	14 (100.0)
10. Paikunhoolikatti	7 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	96 (66.7)	25 (17.3)	19 (13.2)	4 (2.8)	-	-	144 (100.0)
11. Jandikop	8 (53.3)	4 (26.7)	3 (20.0)	-	-	-	15 (100.0)
12. Vongadikop	4 (57.2)	1 (10.0)	3 (42.8)	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
13. Annumanhal	6 (60.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Parobelavadi	10 (34.5)	9 (31.0)	6 (20.7)	4 (13.8)	-	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabagi	10 (40.0)	5 (20.0)	4 (16.0)	6 (24.0)	-	-	25 (100.0)
16. Mangalesatti	19 (79.2)	4 (16.7)	1 (4.1)	-	-	-	24 (100.0)
17. Pudekalkatti	10 (37.1)	5 (18.5)	9 (33.3)	2 (7.4)	1 (3.7)	-	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	14 (53.6)	2 (9.1)	6 (27.3)	-	-	-	22 (100.0)
19. Vanshalli	11 (50.0)	6 (27.3)	4 (18.2)	1 (4.5)	-	-	22 (100.0)
20. Narendra	38 (57.6)	7 (10.6)	16 (24.2)	4 (6.1)	1 (1.5)	-	66 (100.0)
Total Maidan	130 (52.6)	43 (17.4)	54 (21.9)	18 (7.3)	2 (0.8)	-	247 (100.0)
Total Rural	226 (57.8)	68 (17.4)	73 (18.7)	22 (5.6)	2 (0.5)	-	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	69 (27.3)	23 (9.1)	55 (21.7)	40 (15.8)	39 (15.4)	27 (10.7)	253 (100.0)

@ Four males

belonging to Dharwar town, in this group, were diploma holders.

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.



TABLE 2.2-B : DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Village/tract	Illiterate	Literate upto IV grade	IV passed	VII passed	S.S.C. passed	Graduates and Diploma holders	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Daddikamalapur	8 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	8 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devarhubballi	27 (84.4)	2 (6.2)	3 (9.4)	-	-	-	32 (100.0)
4. Halligeri	12 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	12 (100.0)
5. Kamberganvi	16 (94.1)	1 (5.9)	-	-	-	-	17 (100.0)
6. Koswal	5 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	5 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	25 (96.2)	1 (3.8)	-	-	-	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	-	-	-	-	15 (100.0)
9. Belkinkop	14 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	14 (100.0)
10. Maikanhoelikatti	7 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	136 (94.4)	5 (3.5)	3 (2.1)	-	-	-	144 (100.0)
11. Pandikop	12 (80.0)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	-	-	-	15 (100.0)
12. Songedikop	7 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
13. Hanumanhal	10 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Nerobelavadi	24 (82.8)	3 (10.3)	2 (6.9)	-	-	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kutabagi	21 (84.0)	1 (4.0)	3 (12.0)	-	-	-	25 (100.0)
16. Mangalagetti	23 (95.8)	1 (4.2)	-	-	-	-	24 (100.0)
17. Pudukalkatti	22 (81.5)	2 (7.4)	3 (11.1)	-	-	-	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	22 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	22 (100.0)
19. Venahalli	21 (95.5)	1 (4.5)	-	-	-	-	22 (100.0)
20. Warendra	59 (89.4)	5 (7.6)	2 (3.0)	-	-	-	66 (100.0)
Total Malenad	221 (89.4)	13 (5.3)	13 (5.3)	-	-	-	247 (100.0)
Total Rural	357 (91.3)	18 (4.6)	16 (4.1)	-	-	-	391 (100.0)
Dharwar Town	144 (56.9)	14 (5.5)	72 (28.5)	15 (5.9)	6 (2.4)	2 (0.8)	253 (100.0)

@ Two females belonging to Dharwar town, in this group, were diploma holders.

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.3-A : DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND OCCUPATION

Village/tract	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agri-cultural labour	Skilled trade workers.	Lower adm. & allied services	Higher services & professions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Jeddikamalapur	-	1 (12.5)	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	-	2 (25.0)	-	8 (100.0)
2. Jevagiri	-	8 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
3. Jevarthubballi	1 (3.1)	24 (75.0)	2 (6.3)	-	5 (15.6)	-	-	32 (100.0)
4. Malligeri	-	7 (58.3)	3 (25.0)	-	2 (16.7)	-	-	12 (100.0)
5. Kanbarganavi	-	10 (58.8)	1 (5.9)	4 (23.5)	2 (11.8)	-	-	17 (100.0)
6. Kosval	-	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	-	-	-	-	5 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	-	21 (80.9)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.8)	2 (7.7)	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	-	11 (73.6)	2 (13.3)	-	2 (13.3)	-	-	15 (100.0)
9. Balinkop	-	11 (78.6)	3 (21.4)	-	-	-	-	14 (100.0)
10. Balikanhoelikatti	-	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	1 (0.7)	102 (70.8)	18 (12.5)	7 (4.9)	12 (8.3)	4 (2.8)	-	144 (100.0)
11. Dandikop	2 (13.3)	12 (80.0)	-	-	1 (6.7)	-	-	15 (100.0)
12. Gersedikop	-	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
13. Manumahal	-	7 (70.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	-	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Harobelavadi	-	17 (58.6)	5 (17.3)	-	3 (10.3)	2 (6.9)	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabagi	-	13 (52.0)	5 (20.0)	-	2 (8.0)	3 (12.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (100.0)
16. Msengalagatti	-	16 (60.7)	6 (25.0)	-	2 (8.3)	-	-	24 (100.0)
17. Pudukalkatti	1 (3.7)	21 (77.8)	3 (11.1)	-	1 (3.7)	1 (3.7)	-	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	-	12 (54.6)	5 (22.8)	1 (4.5)	3 (13.6)	1 (4.5)	-	22 (100.0)
19. Vanahalli	-	15 (68.3)	2 (9.1)	1 (4.5)	2 (9.1)	1 (4.5)	-	22 (100.0)
20. Warendra	1 (1.5)	34 (51.5)	20 (30.3)	1 (1.6)	6 (9.1)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)	66 (100.0)
Total Maidan	4 (1.6)	153 (61.9)	49 (19.9)	4 (1.6)	20 (8.2)	8 (3.2)	1 (0.4)	247 (100.0)
Total Rural	5 (1.3)	255 (65.2)	67 (17.1)	11 (2.8)	32 (8.2)	12 (3.1)	1 (0.3)	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	15 (5.9)	14 (5.5)	8 (3.2)	29 (11.5)	59 (23.3)	43 (17.0)	25 (9.9)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.3-B : DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND OCCUPATION

Village/tract	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Skilled workers	Trade	Inter-mediate services	Higher services and professions	Total	
1. Daddikamalapur	3 (37.5)	7 (87.5)	2 (25.0)	3 (37.5)	-	-	-	-	8 (100.0)	
2. Devegiri	1 (12.5)	6 (18.8)	6 (18.8)	-	1 (3.1)	-	-	-	8 (100.0)	
3. Deverhubballi	19 (59.3)	4 (33.3)	4 (33.4)	-	-	-	-	-	32 (100.0)	
4. Halligiri	4 (33.3)	3 (17.6)	3 (17.6)	-	-	-	-	-	12 (100.0)	
5. Kambarganvi	11 (64.8)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	17 (100.0)	
6. Hoswal	2 (40.0)	9 (34.7)	1 (3.8)	-	-	-	-	-	5 (100.0)	
7. Kyarkop	16 (51.5)	6 (40.0)	1 (6.7)	-	-	-	-	-	26 (100.0)	
8. Mandihal	8 (53.3)	7 (50.0)	1 (7.1)	-	-	-	-	-	15 (100.0)	
9. Malkinkop	6 (42.9)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	-	-	-	-	-	14 (100.0)	
10. Maikanheeli-katti	4 (57.1)	46 (31.9)	20 (13.9)	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)	-	-	-	7 (100.0)	
Total Malenad	74 (51.4)	46 (31.9)	20 (13.9)	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)	-	-	-	144 (100.0)	
11. Dandikop	8 (53.3)	5 (20.0)	4 (26.7)	-	-	-	-	-	15 (100.0)	
12. Gonjadikop	3 (42.8)	3 (42.8)	1 (14.4)	-	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)	
13. Manunahel	1 (10.0)	6 (60.0)	3 (30.0)	-	-	-	-	-	10 (100.0)	
14. Marobelavadi	18 (52.1)	8 (27.6)	3 (10.3)	-	-	-	-	-	29 (100.0)	
15. Kotabagi	10 (40.0)	7 (28.0)	4 (16.0)	-	2 (8.0)	-	-	-	25 (100.0)	
16. Mangalasetti	3 (12.5)	14 (58.3)	6 (25.0)	-	1 (4.2)	-	-	-	24 (100.0)	
17. Pudukalkatti	12 (44.4)	13 (48.2)	2 (7.4)	-	-	-	-	-	27 (100.0)	
18. Rayapur	9 (40.8)	9 (40.8)	3 (13.8)	1 (4.6)	-	-	-	-	22 (100.0)	
19. Vanahalli	9 (40.9)	8 (36.4)	5 (22.7)	-	-	-	-	-	22 (100.0)	
20. Narendra	29 (43.9)	17 (25.8)	18 (27.3)	-	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)	-	-	66 (100.0)	
Total Maidan	102 (41.3)	88 (35.7)	49 (19.8)	1 (0.4)	4 (1.6)	3 (1.2)	-	-	247 (100.0)	
Total Rural	176 (45.0)	134 (34.3)	69 (17.6)	4 (1.0)	5 (1.3)	3 (0.8)	-	-	391 (100.0)	
Overwar town	27 (89.7)	3 (1.2)	4 (1.6)	5 (2.0)	9 (3.5)	3 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	53 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF COUPLES BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND PER CAPITA INCOME OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Village/tract	Less than		Rs.100-149		Rs.150-199		Rs.200-299		Rs.300-399		Rs.400 and above		Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
1. Daddikamalepur	1 (12.5)	4 (50.0)	2 (25.0)	3 (37.5)	3 (37.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)						
2. Devagiri	1 (3.1)	7 (21.9)	7 (21.9)	9 (28.1)	4 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	8 (100.0)						
3. Devarthubelli	2 (16.7)	2 (16.7)	2 (16.7)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	4 (12.5)	32 (100.0)						
4. Helligeri	1 (20.0)	4 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (8.2)	12 (100.0)							
5. Hosval	3 (17.6)	4 (23.6)	2 (11.8)	3 (17.6)	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)							
6. Kalbaragenavi	4 (15.4)	4 (15.4)	7 (26.9)	5 (19.3)	3 (11.5)	17 (100.0)							
7. Kyarkop	4 (26.7)	7 (46.7)	2 (14.3)	1 (6.6)	3 (20.0)	26 (100.0)							
8. Madihal	4 (28.6)	5 (35.7)	2 (28.6)	1 (7.1)	3 (20.0)	15 (100.0)							
9. Palinkinkop	3 (42.8)	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)	-	-	14 (100.0)							
10. Paikenneholikatti	23 (16.0)	35 (24.2)	24 (16.7)	24 (16.7)	22 (15.3)	16 (11.1)	144 (100.0)						
11. Dandikop	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	4 (26.8)	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	3 (20.0)	15 (100.0)						
12. Gousedikop	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)	4 (57.1)	7 (100.0)						
13. Hanumenhal	6 (20.7)	5 (17.2)	5 (17.2)	3 (10.4)	4 (13.8)	3 (30.0)	10 (100.0)						
14. Harobelvadi	5 (20.0)	6 (24.0)	3 (12.0)	5 (20.0)	2 (8.0)	6 (20.7)	29 (100.0)						
15. Kotabagi	6 (25.0)	8 (33.3)	1 (4.2)	3 (12.5)	5 (20.8)	4 (16.0)	25 (100.0)						
16. Mangalagatti	5 (18.5)	2 (7.4)	4 (14.8)	5 (18.5)	1 (3.8)	1 (4.2)	24 (100.0)						
17. Padakalkatti	8 (35.4)	4 (18.2)	1 (4.5)	3 (13.7)	1 (4.5)	10 (37.0)	27 (100.0)						
18. Neyapur	1 (4.5)	7 (31.8)	2 (9.1)	5 (22.7)	4 (18.2)	5 (22.7)	22 (100.0)						
19. Vanahalli	19 (28.8)	12 (18.2)	8 (12.1)	11 (16.7)	11 (16.7)	3 (13.7)	22 (100.0)						
20. Warendra	53 (21.4)	49 (19.8)	31 (12.6)	39 (15.8)	31 (12.6)	44 (17.8)	247 (100.0)						
Total rural	76 (19.4)	84 (21.5)	55 (14.1)	63 (16.1)	53 (13.6)	60 (15.3)	391 (100.0)						
Dharwar town	15 (5.9)	49 (19.4)	38 (15.0)	64 (25.3)	37 (14.6)	50 (19.8)	253 (100.0)						

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF COUPLES BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Village/tract	Type I 2	Type II 3	Type III 4	Total 5
1. Daddikamalapur	6 (75.0)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	1 (12.5)	6 (18.7)	5 (62.5)	8 (100.0)
3. Deverhubballi	15 (46.9)	11 (34.4)	11 (34.4)	32 (100.0)
4. Halligeri	11 (91.7)	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)	12 (100.0)
5. Hoswal	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)
6. Kambaranavi	14 (82.3)	2 (11.8)	1 (5.9)	17 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	15 (57.7)	6 (23.1)	5 (19.2)	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	14 (93.3)	2 (14.3)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)
9. Selkinkop	6 (42.8)	3 (42.8)	6 (42.9)	14 (100.0)
10. Naikanhoolikatti	4 (57.2)	3 (42.8)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	90 (62.5)	22 (15.3)	32 (22.2)	144 (100.0)
11. Dandikop	4 (26.7)	4 (26.7)	7 (46.6)	15 (100.0)
12. Gongedikop	3 (42.8)	3 (42.8)	4 (57.2)	7 (100.0)
13. Monumahal	3 (30.0)	3 (30.0)	4 (40.0)	10 (100.0)
14. Narobelavadi	14 (48.3)	5 (17.2)	10 (34.5)	29 (100.0)
15. Ketabagi	13 (52.0)	8 (31.0)	4 (15.0)	25 (100.0)
16. Nanjalagatti	12 (50.0)	3 (12.5)	9 (37.5)	24 (100.0)
17. Puddakalkatti	8 (29.7)	9 (33.3)	10 (37.0)	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	11 (50.0)	3 (13.6)	11 (50.0)	22 (100.0)
19. Vanchalli	7 (31.8)	17 (25.8)	12 (54.6)	22 (100.0)
20. Warendra	32 (48.5)	17 (25.8)	17 (25.7)	66 (100.0)
Total Maidan	107 (43.3)	52 (21.1)	88 (35.6)	247 (100.0)
Total rural	197 (50.4)	74 (18.9)	120 (30.7)	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	100 (39.5)	64 (25.3)	89 (35.2)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Type I - One couple with unmarried child/ren.  
 Type II - One couple with unmarried child/ren and never married, widowed or separated other person/s.  
 Type III - Two or more couples.

TABLE 2.6-A : DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND AGE

Village/tract	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Daddikanelapur	-	1 (14.5)	1 (14.5)	1 (14.5)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)
2. Devesiri	-	1 (14.5)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	-	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)
3. Deverhubballi	-	-	7 (21.9)	7 (21.9)	7 (21.9)	5 (15.6)	1 (3.1)	5 (15.6)	32 (100.0)
4. Helligeri	-	-	1 (8.3)	3 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	3 (25.0)	-	12 (100.0)
5. Karbare, anvi	-	1 (5.9)	-	5 (29.4)	2 (11.8)	6 (35.3)	1 (5.9)	2 (11.7)	17 (100.0)
6. Goswal	-	-	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	-	-	5 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	-	1 (3.8)	7 (26.9)	7 (26.9)	6 (23.2)	3 (11.5)	2 (7.7)	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	-	-	2 (13.3)	5 (33.4)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	2 (13.3)	3 (20.0)	15 (100.0)
9. Salinkop	-	-	-	4 (28.6)	5 (35.7)	2 (14.3)	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)	14 (100.0)
10. Saikanahoolikatti	-	-	3 (42.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	-	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	7 (100.0)
Total Melnad	-	4 (2.8)	25 (17.4)	35 (24.3)	30 (20.8)	22 (15.3)	13 (9.0)	15 (10.4)	144 (100.0)
11. Pandikop	-	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	3 (20.0)	1 (6.7)	4 (26.7)	15 (100.0)
12. Jangadikop	-	-	1 (14.3)	-	-	-	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	7 (100.0)
13. Nanunihal	-	-	3 (30.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	-	10 (100.0)
14. Harobelavadi	-	1 (3.4)	6 (20.7)	4 (13.8)	8 (27.6)	6 (20.8)	1 (3.4)	3 (10.3)	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabaji	-	3 (12.0)	6 (24.0)	2 (8.0)	2 (8.0)	5 (20.0)	5 (20.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (100.0)
16. Nanjalagatti	-	-	1 (4.2)	5 (20.8)	4 (16.7)	7 (29.2)	2 (8.3)	5 (20.8)	24 (100.0)
17. Pudekalkatti	-	4 (14.8)	6 (22.3)	6 (22.3)	2 (7.4)	-	4 (14.8)	5 (18.5)	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	-	2 (9.1)	4 (18.2)	2 (9.1)	2 (9.1)	6 (27.2)	4 (18.2)	2 (9.1)	22 (100.0)
19. Vanahalli	-	1 (4.5)	4 (18.2)	7 (31.8)	2 (9.1)	4 (18.2)	3 (13.6)	1 (4.6)	22 (100.0)
20. Narendra	-	5 (7.6)	10 (15.1)	13 (19.7)	9 (13.6)	11 (16.7)	8 (12.1)	10 (15.2)	66 (100.0)
Total Maiden	-	18 (7.3)	43 (17.4)	43 (17.4)	33 (13.4)	43 (17.4)	33 (13.4)	34 (13.7)	247 (100.0)
Total Rural	-	22 (5.6)	68 (17.4)	78 (19.9)	63 (16.1)	65 (16.6)	46 (11.8)	49 (12.6)	391 (100.0)
Dharwar Town	-	6 (2.4)	32 (12.6)	64 (25.3)	33 (13.0)	35 (13.8)	47 (18.6)	36 (14.3)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.6-B : DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND AGE

Village/tract	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Daddikamelapur	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	-	-	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	-	-	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devarhubballi	3 (9.4)	10 (31.3)	8 (25.0)	6 (18.7)	2 (6.3)	2 (6.2)	1 (3.1)	-	32 (100.0)
4. Helligeri	1 (8.3)	2 (16.7)	5 (41.7)	1 (8.3)	2 (16.7)	1 (8.3)	-	-	12 (100.0)
5. Kambaraganvi	1 (5.9)	3 (17.6)	3 (17.7)	5 (29.4)	4 (23.5)	1 (5.9)	-	-	17 (100.0)
6. Hoswal	-	3 (60.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	-	-	-	-	5 (100.0)
7. Kyerkop	6 (23.2)	7 (26.9)	9 (34.6)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.8)	-	-	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandibel	-	8 (53.4)	2 (13.3)	3 (20.0)	-	2 (13.3)	-	-	15 (100.0)
9. Balkinakop	1 (7.1)	6 (42.9)	3 (21.6)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	-	14 (100.0)
10. Maikanhoolikatti	-	3 (42.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	15 (10.4)	44 (30.6)	35 (24.3)	25 (17.4)	15 (10.4)	8 (5.5)	2 (1.4)	-	144 (100.0)
11. Dandikop	4 (26.7)	2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	4 (26.7)	2 (13.3)	-	-	15 (100.0)
12. Gangadikop	-	1 (14.3)	-	1 (14.3)	3 (42.8)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	-	7 (100.0)
13. Kannunhal	-	7 (70.0)	1 (10.0)	-	2 (20.0)	-	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Narobeleavadi	4 (13.8)	8 (27.6)	10 (34.5)	4 (13.8)	-	3 (10.3)	-	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabagi	5 (20.0)	7 (28.0)	3 (12.0)	3 (12.0)	5 (20.0)	2 (8.0)	-	-	25 (100.0)
16. Bengelagatti	1 (4.2)	5 (20.8)	8 (33.3)	3 (12.5)	4 (16.7)	3 (12.5)	-	-	24 (100.0)
17. Fudakalkatti	5 (16.5)	11 (40.3)	3 (11.1)	5 (18.5)	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	-	-	27 (100.0)
18. Nayapur	2 (9.1)	7 (31.8)	4 (18.2)	3 (13.6)	5 (22.8)	1 (4.5)	-	-	22 (100.0)
19. Vanahalli	1 (4.5)	9 (41.0)	3 (13.6)	4 (18.2)	4 (18.2)	1 (4.5)	-	-	22 (100.0)
20. Narendra	5 (7.9)	14 (21.2)	21 (31.8)	11 (16.7)	8 (12.1)	7 (10.6)	-	-	66 (100.0)
Total Maidan	27 (10.9)	71 (28.7)	55 (22.3)	35 (14.2)	36 (14.6)	22 (8.9)	1 (0.4)	-	247 (100.0)
Total Rural	42 (10.7)	115 (29.4)	90 (23.0)	60 (15.3)	51 (13.0)	30 (7.7)	3 (0.9)	-	391 (100.0)
Dharwar Town	16 (6.3)	50 (19.8)	67 (26.5)	39 (15.4)	42 (16.6)	32 (12.6)	7 (2.8)	-	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF COUPLES BY VILLAGE, TRACT AND NO. OF CHILDREN LIVING

Village/tract	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and above	Total
1. Daddikamalapur	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	-	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	-	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	1 (12.5)	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	-	1 (12.5)	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devarhubballi	5 (15.6)	14 (43.8)	5 (15.6)	3 (9.4)	4 (12.5)	1 (3.1)	-	32 (100.0)
4. Halligcri	1 (8.3)	3 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	-	3 (25.0)	-	12 (100.0)
5. Hoswel	-	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	-	1 (20.0)	-	5 (100.0)
6. Kambarganavi	2 (11.8)	5 (29.4)	4 (23.5)	1 (5.9)	1 (5.9)	3 (17.6)	1 (5.9)	17 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	6 (23.1)	5 (19.2)	5 (19.2)	6 (23.2)	2 (7.7)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.8)	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)	3 (20.0)	4 (26.6)	-	1 (6.7)	2 (13.4)	15 (100.0)
9. Palinkinkop	2 (14.3)	4 (28.6)	1 (7.2)	2 (14.3)	-	1 (7.1)	2 (14.2)	14 (100.0)
10. Maikanhoolikatti	3 (42.8)	-	3 (42.8)	1 (14.4)	-	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total Malenad	24 (16.7)	40 (27.8)	25 (17.4)	25 (17.3)	11 (7.6)	12 (8.3)	7 (4.9)	144 (100.0)
11. Jandikop	4 (26.7)	3 (20.0)	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)	2 (13.3)	-	-	15 (100.0)
12. Gongadikop	-	2 (28.6)	-	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.2)	7 (100.0)
13. Hanumanhal	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	4 (40.0)	-	2 (20.0)	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Karobelavadi	4 (13.8)	9 (31.0)	7 (24.1)	5 (17.3)	4 (13.8)	-	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotabagi	8 (32.0)	7 (28.0)	2 (8.0)	3 (12.0)	2 (8.0)	1 (4.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (100.0)
16. Mangalasetti	3 (12.5)	3 (12.5)	5 (20.8)	4 (16.7)	6 (25.0)	2 (8.3)	1 (4.2)	24 (100.0)
17. Pudukalkatti	9 (33.4)	5 (18.5)	7 (25.9)	1 (3.7)	3 (11.1)	-	2 (7.4)	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	4 (18.2)	5 (22.7)	5 (22.7)	3 (13.6)	-	2 (9.1)	3 (13.7)	22 (100.0)
19. Vanahalli	3 (13.6)	9 (40.9)	3 (13.7)	4 (18.2)	1 (4.6)	-	2 (9.0)	22 (100.0)
20. Narendra	11 (16.7)	16 (24.2)	6 (9.1)	10 (15.2)	11 (16.7)	8 (12.1)	4 (6.0)	66 (100.0)
Total maidan	49 (19.8)	60 (24.3)	44 (17.8)	32 (12.9)	32 (13.0)	15 (6.1)	15 (6.1)	247 (100.0)
Total rural	73 (18.7)	100 (25.6)	69 (17.6)	57 (14.6)	43 (11.0)	27 (6.9)	22 (5.6)	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	51 (20.1)	52 (20.6)	38 (15.0)	39 (15.4)	31 (12.3)	18 (7.1)	24 (9.5)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.



Caste	U R B A N				R U R A L				Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Brahmins	(2.6) 1	(1.4)	(23.7) 9	(73.7) 28	(100.0) 38	-	(100.0) 4	(100.0) 4	(100.0)
Lingayats	(13.8) 8	(11.6)	(49.9) 29	(36.3) 21	(100.0) 58	(51.1) 93	(48.9) 89	(100.0) 182	(100.0)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	(26.2) 16	(23.2)	(57.3) 35	(16.5) 10	(100.0) 61	(34.2) 61	(35.8) 34	(100.0) 95	(100.0)
Backward communities	(53.2) 17	(24.6)	(43.7) 14	(3.1) 1	(100.0) 32	(65.1) 41	(34.9) 22	(100.0) 63	(100.0)
Muslims	(44.1) 26	(37.7)	(49.2) 29	(6.7) 4	(100.0) 59	(25.9) 31	(34.1) 16	(100.0) 47	(100.0)
Christians	(20.0) 1	(1.5)	(40.0) 2	(40.0) 2	(100.0) 5	-	-	-	-
Total	(27.3) 69	(100.0)	(46.6) 118	(26.1) 66	(100.0) 253	(57.8) 226	(42.2) 165	(100.0) 391	(100.0)

1. Two Lingayat males belonging to the rural tract had passed the S.S.C.

2. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

3. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.8-B : DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALES BY TRACT, CASTE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Caste	URBAN			RURAL		
	Illiterate 2	Literate 3	Total 4	Illiterate 5	Literate 6	Total 7
Brahmins	(10.5) 4	(89.5) 34	(100.0) 38	(25.0) 1	(75.0) 3	(100.0) 4
Lingayats	(44.8) 26	(55.2) 32	(100.0) 58	(88.5) 161	(11.5) 21	(100.0) 182
Other advanced and inter- mediate Hindu castes	(18.1) 38	(29.4) 23	(22.9) 61	(45.1) 91	(61.8) 4	(46.5) 95
Backward communities	(62.3) 28	(37.7) 4	(100.0) 32	(95.8) 58	(4.2) 5	(100.0) 63
Muslims	(20.4) 47	(21.1) 12	(24.2) 59	(25.5) 46	(11.8) 1	(24.3) 47
Christians	(87.5) 1	(12.5) 4	(100.0) 5	(92.0) -	(8.0) -	(100.0) -
Total	(79.7) 144	(20.3) 109	(100.0) 253	(16.2) 357	(14.7) 34	(16.1) 391
	(32.6) (100.0)	(11.0) (100.0)	(23.3) (100.0)	(12.9) (100.0)	(2.9) (100.0)	(12.1) (100.0)
	(20.0) 1	(80.0) 4	(100.0) 5	-	-	-
	(0.7) (56.9)	(3.6) (43.1)	(2.0) (100.0)	-	-	-
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(8.7)	(100.0)
				357	34	391
				(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

1. Eight urban females had passed the S.S.C. (2.Brahmins, 3 Lingayats, 2 intermediate caste group, and 1 of the backward community).  
 2. Figures in brackets above the frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.  
 3. Figures in brackets below the frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.9-A : DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN MALES BY OCCUPATION AND CASTE

Caste	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	skilled workers	Trade	Inter-mediate services	Higher services & professions	Total	
Brahmins	(13.2) 5	-	-	-	(13.2) 5	(10.5) 4	(39.5) 15	(23.6) 9	(100.0) 38	(15.1) (15.1)
Lingayats	(10.3) 6	(19.0) 11	(1.7) 1	(1.8) 1	(8.6) 5	(19.0) 11	(19.0) 11	(20.6) 12	(100.0) 58	(22.9) (48.0)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes	(3.3) 2	(3.3) 2	(4.9) 3	(9.8) 6	(24.6) 15	(23.0) 14	(26.2) 16	(4.9) 3	(100.0) 61	(24.1) (12.0)
Backward communities	-	(3.2) 1	(0.2) 2	(31.3) 10	(34.4) 11	(6.2) 2	(18.8) 6	-	(100.0) 32	(12.6) (12.6)
Muslims	(3.4) 2	-	(3.4) 2	(18.6) 11	(39.0) 23	(20.3) 12	(13.6) 8	(1.7) 1	(100.0) 59	(23.3) (23.3)
Christians	-	-	-	(20.0) 1	-	-	(80.0) 4	-	(100.0) 5	(2.0) (2.0)
Total	(5.9) 15	(5.5) 14	(3.2) 8	(11.5) 29	(43.3) 59	(17.0) 43	(23.7) 60	(9.9) 25	(100.0) 253	(100.0) (100.0)

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.  
 2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

Caste	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Skilled workers	Trade and service	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmins	-	(50.0)	-	-	(25.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
	-	(0.7)	-	-	(3.1)	(4.8)	(1.1)
Lingayats	(0.6)	(76.9)	(11.5)	(1.1)	(4.4)	(5.5)	(100.0)
	1	140	21	2	8	10	182
	(20.0)	(54.9)	(31.3)	(18.2)	(25.0)	(47.6)	(46.5)
Other advanced and intermediate hindu castes	(3.2)	(60.0)	(18.9)	(4.2)	(8.4)	(5.3)	(100.0)
	3	57	18	4	8	5	95
	(60.0)	(22.4)	(26.9)	(86.4)	(25.0)	23.8	(24.3)
Backward communities	(1.6)	(41.3)	(25.4)	(4.8)	(20.6)	(3.2)	(100.0)
	1	28	16	3	13	2	63
	(20.0)	(11.0)	(23.9)	(27.3)	(40.6)	(9.5)	(16.1)
Muslims	-	(59.5)	(25.5)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(6.4)	(100.0)
	-	28	12	2	2	3	47
	-	(11.0)	(17.9)	(18.2)	(6.3)	(14.3)	(12.0)
Christians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1.3)	(65.2)	(17.1)	(2.8)	(8.2)	(5.4)	(100.0)
	5	255	57	11	32	21	391
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.9-C : DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN FEMALES BY OCCUPATION AND CASTE

Caste	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Skilled workers	Trade	Inter-mediate services	Higher services and professions.	Total	
Brahmins	(100.0) 38 (16.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.0) 38 (15.1)	
Linayats	(86.2) 50 (22.0)	(5.2) 3 (100.0)	(3.4) 2 (50.0)	(1.7) 1 (20.0)	(1.7) 1 (11.1)	-	-	(1.8) 1 (100.0)	(100.0) 58 (22.9)	
Other advanced and intermediate hindu castes	(88.5) 54 (23.8)	-	(1.6) 1 (25.0)	(3.3) 2 (40.0)	(4.9) 3 (55.5)	(1.7) 1 (33.3)	-	-	(100.0) 61 (24.1)	
Backward communities	(71.9) 23 (10.1)	-	(3.2) 1 (25.0)	(6.2) 2 (40.0)	(15.6) 5 (55.5)	(3.1) 1 (33.3)	-	-	(100.0) 32 (12.6)	
Muslims	(98.3) 58 (25.6)	-	-	-	-	(1.7) 1 (33.4)	-	-	(100.0) 59 (23.3)	
Christians	(80.0) 4 (1.8)	-	-	-	-	-	(20.0) 1 (100.0)	-	(100.0) 5 (2.0)	
Total	(89.7) 227 (100.0)	(1.2) 3 (100.0)	(1.6) 4 (100.0)	(2.0) 5 (100.0)	(3.6) 9 (100.0)	(1.2) 3 (100.0)	(0.4) 1 (100.0)	(0.3) 1 (100.0)	(100.0) 253 (100.0)	

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.9-D : DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL FEMALES BY OCCUPATION AND CASTE

Caste	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmins	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.0)
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(2.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.1)
Lingayats	(47.8)	(40.1)	(11.0)	-	(0.5)	(0.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	87	73	20	-	1	1	182	182
	(49.4)	(54.5)	(29.0)	-	(20.0)	(33.3)	(46.5)	(46.5)
Other advanced and intermediate hindu caste	(41.0)	(31.6)	(20.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(1.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	39	30	19	3	3	1	95	95
	(22.2)	(22.4)	(27.5)	(75.0)	(60.0)	(33.3)	(24.3)	(24.3)
Backward communities	(38.1)	(20.6)	(36.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	24	13	23	1	1	1	63	63
	(13.6)	(9.7)	(33.3)	(25.0)	(20.0)	(33.4)	(16.1)	(16.1)
Muslims	(46.8)	(38.3)	(14.9)	-	-	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
	22	18	7	-	-	-	47	47
	(12.5)	(13.4)	(10.2)	-	-	-	(12.0)	(12.0)
Christians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(45.0)	(34.3)	(17.6)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	176	134	69	4	5	3	391	391
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.10-A : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Occupation	U R B A N				R U R A L			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Illiterate	Literate below S.S.C.	Miterate below S.S.C.	S.S.C. & above	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total
not working	(13.3) 2	(40.0) 6	(46.7) 7	(100.0) 15	(100.0) 15	(60.0) 3	(40.0) 2	(100.0) 5
Cultivators	(2.9) 4	(5.1) 10	(10.6) -	(5.9) 14	(5.9) 14	(1.3) 149	(1.3) 106	(1.3) 255
Agricultural labour	(5.8) 6	(8.5) 2	(71.4) -	(5.5) 8	(5.5) 8	(64.2) 49	(41.6) 18	(65.2) 67
Non-agricultural labour	(75.0) 13	(25.0) 16	(100.0) -	(100.0) 29	(100.0) 29	(73.1) 7	(26.9) 4	(100.0) 11
Skilled workers	(8.7) 27	(1.6) 30	(3.2) -	(3.2) 59	(3.2) 59	(21.7) 14	(10.9) 18	(17.1) 32
Trade	(44.8) 39.2	(55.2) 25.4	(100.0) -	(100.0) 23.3	(100.0) 23.3	(63.6) 7	(36.4) 4	(100.0) 11
Intermediate services	(18.8) 9	(13.6) 25	(11.5) -	(11.5) 43	(11.5) 43	(3.1) 14	(2.4) 18	(2.8) 32
Higher services and professions	(45.8) 13.0	(50.8) 21.2	(3.4) -	(100.0) 17.0	(100.0) 17.0	(43.8) 4	(56.2) 17	(100.0) 21
total	(13.3) 69	(40.0) 118	(46.7) 66	(100.0) 253	(100.0) 253	(19.0) 226	(81.0) 165	(100.0) 391
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(1.8)	(10.3)	(5.4)

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.  
 2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.10-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY RACE, OCCUPATION AND LITERACY

Occupation	U R B A N			R U R A L		
	Illiterate 2	Literate 3	Total 4	Illiterate 5	Literate 6	Total 7
Working	(80.8) 21	(19.2) 5	(100.0) 26	(95.8) 206	(4.2) 9	(100.0) 215
Not working	(14.6)	(4.6)	(19.3)	(57.7)	(26.5)	(55.0)
	(54.2) 123	(45.8) 104	(100.0) 227	(85.8) 151	(14.2) 25	(100.0) 176
	(85.4)	(95.4)	(89.7)	(42.3)	(73.5)	(45.0)
Total	(57.8) 144	(42.2) 109	(100.0) 253	(91.3) 357	(8.7) 34	(100.0) 391
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.



Per capita income	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Illiterate	Literate below S.S.C.	S.S.C. & above	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	
Less than Rs.100	(53.3) 8	46.7) 7	-	(100.0) 15	(80.0) 12	(20.0) 3	(100.0) 15	
	(11.6)	(5.9)	-	(5.9)	(8.3)	(2.8)	(5.9)	
Rs.100-149	(53.1) 26	(46.9) 23	-	(100.0) 49	(91.8) 45	(8.2) 4	(100.0) 49	
	(37.7)	(19.5)	-	(19.4)	(31.3)	(3.7)	(19.4)	
Rs.150-199	(36.8) 14	(50.0) 19	(13.2) 5	(100.0) 38	(57.9) 22	(42.1) 16	(100.0) 38	
	(20.3)	(16.1)	(7.6)	(15.0)	(15.3)	(14.7)	(15.0)	
Rs.200-299	(25.0) 16	(56.3) 36	(18.7) 12	(100.0) 64	(64.1) 41	(35.9) 23	(100.0) 64	
	(23.2)	(30.5)	(18.2)	(25.3)	(28.5)	(21.0)	(25.3)	
Rs.300-399	(13.5) 5	(62.2) 23	(24.3) 9	(100.0) 37	(48.6) 18	(51.4) 19	(100.0) 37	
	(7.2)	(14.5)	(13.6)	(14.6)	(12.5)	(17.4)	(14.6)	
Rs.400-499	-	(29.4) 5	(70.6) 12	(100.0) 17	(29.4) 5	(70.6) 12	(100.0) 17	
	-	(4.2)	(18.2)	(6.7)	(3.5)	(11.0)	(6.7)	
Rs.500 and above	-	(15.2) 5	(84.8) 28	(100.0) 33	(3.0) 1	(97.0) 32	(100.0) 33	
	-	(4.3)	(42.4)	(13.1)	(0.6)	(29.4)	(13.1)	
Total	(27.3) 69	(46.6) 118	(26.1) 66	(100.0) 253	(57.8) 144	(42.2) 109	(100.0) 253	
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.11-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RESIDENTS BY SEX, PER CAPITA INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Per capita income 1	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Illiterate 2	Literate 3	Total 4	Illiterate 5	Literate 6	Total 7
Less than Rs.100	(61.8) 47 (20.8)	(38.2) 29 (17.6)	100.0 76 (19.4)	(96.0) 73 (20.4)	4.0 3 (8.8)	100.0 76 (19.4)
Rs. 100-149	(55.5) 55 (24.3)	(34.5) 29 (17.6)	100.0 84 (21.5)	(94.0) 79 (22.2)	(6.0) 5 (14.7)	(100.0) 84 (21.5)
Rs. 150-199	(67.3) 37 (16.4)	(32.7) 18 (10.9)	100.0 55 (14.1)	(92.7) 51 (14.3)	(7.3) 4 (11.8)	(100.0) 55 (14.1)
Rs. 200-299	(52.4) 33 (14.6)	(47.6) 30 (18.2)	100.0 63 (16.1)	(87.3) 55 (15.4)	(12.7) 8 (23.6)	(100.0) 63 (16.1)
Rs. 300-399	(54.7) 29 (12.8)	(45.3) 24 (14.5)	100.0 53 (13.6)	(94.3) 50 (14.0)	(5.7) 3 (8.8)	(100.0) 53 (13.6)
Rs. 400-499	(37.5) 9 (4.0)	(62.5) 15 (9.1)	100.0 24 (6.1)	(79.2) 19 (5.3)	(20.8) 5 (14.7)	(100.0) 24 (6.1)
Rs. 500 and above	(44.4) 16 (7.1)	(55.6) 20 (12.1)	100.0 36 (9.2)	(83.3) 30 (8.4)	(16.7) 6 (17.6)	(100.0) 36 (9.2)
Total	(57.8) 226 (100.0)	(42.2) 165 (100.0)	100.0 391 (100.0)	(91.3) 357 (100.0)	(8.7) 34 (100.0)	(100.0) 391 (100.0)

1. Figures in brackets above the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to row totals.

2. Figures in brackets below the actual frequencies in each cell are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 2.12-A : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Age	U R B A N						R U R A L					
	1-2	3	4-6	7 and above	Total		1-2	3	4-6	7 and above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	
20-24 years	6 (100.0)	-	-	-	6 (100.0)		21 (95.5)	1 (4.5)	-	-	22 (100.0)	
25-29 years	27 (84.4)	4 (12.5)	1 (3.1)	-	32 (100.0)		54 (79.4)	10 (14.7)	4 (5.9)	-	68 (100.0)	
30-34 years	33 (51.6)	15 (23.4)	15 (23.4)	1 (1.6)	64 (100.0)		41 (52.6)	19 (24.3)	17 (21.8)	1 (1.3)	78 (100.0)	
35-39 years	14 (42.4)	4 (12.1)	15 (45.5)	-	33 (100.0)		22 (34.9)	13 (20.6)	27 (42.9)	1 (1.6)	63 (100.0)	
40-44 years	9 (25.7)	5 (14.3)	18 (51.4)	3 (8.6)	35 (100.0)		19 (29.3)	6 (9.2)	34 (52.3)	6 (9.2)	65 (100.0)	
45-49 years	4 (8.5)	6 (12.8)	23 (48.9)	14 (29.8)	47 (100.0)		6 (13.0)	9 (19.6)	26 (56.5)	5 (10.9)	46 (100.0)	
50 and above	10 (27.8)	3 (8.3)	16 (44.5)	7 (19.4)	36 (100.0)		10 (20.4)	11 (22.4)	19 (38.8)	9 (18.4)	49 (100.0)	
Total	103 (40.7)	37 (14.6)	88 (34.8)	25 (9.9)	253 (100.0)		173 (44.2)	69 (17.7)	127 (32.5)	22 (5.6)	391 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

TABLE 2.12-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, AGE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

AGE	U R B A N					R U R A L				
	1-2	3	4-6	7 and above	Total	1-2	3	4-6	7 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15-19 years	16 (100.0)	-	-	-	16 (100.0)	40 (90.9)	3 (6.8)	1 (2.3)	-	44 (100.0)
20-24 years	39 (78.0)	8 (16.0)	3 (6.0)	-	50 (100.0)	77 (67.0)	26 (22.6)	12 (10.4)	-	115 (100.0)
25-29 years	26 (38.2)	15 (22.1)	27 (39.7)	-	68 (100.0)	27 (30.3)	23 (25.9)	38 (42.7)	1 (1.1)	89 (100.0)
30-34 years	7 (18.0)	7 (18.0)	18 (46.0)	7 (18.0)	39 (100.0)	14 (23.3)	4 (6.7)	35 (58.3)	7 (11.7)	60 (100.0)
35-39 years	5 (12.2)	1 (2.4)	27 (65.9)	8 (19.5)	41 (100.0)	9 (18.0)	9 (18.0)	24 (48.0)	8 (16.0)	50 (100.0)
40-45 years	10 (25.7)	6 (15.3)	13 (33.3)	10 (25.7)	39 (100.0)	6 (18.2)	4 (12.1)	17 (51.5)	6 (18.2)	33 (100.0)
Total	103 (40.7)	37 (14.6)	88 (34.8)	25 (9.9)	253 (100.0)	173 (44.2)	69 (17.7)	127 (32.5)	22 (5.6)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY SIZE

III.1 Whether the last pregnancy was desired

a) Introductory: All respondents were asked whether the last pregnancy was desired by them. This was of course rather a difficult question. The incident had already taken place; and particularly when the question referred to a child that was already born or a pregnancy that had occurred, the respondent could be expected to have adjusted his mental attitude to accept with willingness the event that had already taken place. This would be more so under Indian conditions. Yet about 18 percent of the urban males reported that they did not desire the last pregnancy, while another 13 percent could not give a definite reply to the question. They were rather in a fix as to whether they desired or whether they did not desire the last pregnancy. Thus about one-third of our urban males did not say, definitely "yes" to the question whether the last pregnancy occurred because they desired it. Among the rural males the corresponding proportion was only a little less than that for the urban males. The percentage of rural male respondents giving a definite negative reply to the question was, however, much less (8 percent), and the percentage of those who were indifferent was comparatively large (21 percent). Even among the urban females, the proportion of those who reported "No" to this question, was fairly large at 16 percent, while the proportion of indifferent women in the urban area was 9 percent. So far as the urban women were concerned, we thus find that a quarter of our sample did not give a definite positive reply that they desired the last pregnancy. Among the rural females, however, the proportion of those who definitely desired the last pregnancy

was significantly high at 87 percent. The percentage of rural women who came out with a definite "No" was only 5, and those who were indifferent to the question constituted about 8 percent.

In a subsequent survey of rural males which we carried out in the Shimoga district of Mysore State, the question asked in this respect was whether the respondent desired to have any more issues than what he had at the time of survey. Further, the question was not asked of the respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of the survey. There was no possibility, therefore, of the respondent reconciling himself to a thing that had already occurred and hence giving a reply of having desired the incident or event. There was not even the possibility of a bias being introduced on account of the wife being already pregnant at the time of the survey. In the Shimoga district survey, therefore, the proportion of the rural males who definitely did not desire to have any more issues than what they already had, was significantly high (55 percent). In Dharwar also, if a similar question had been asked the proportion of persons not desiring any more issues would have been much more than the proportion now worked out on the basis of their replies to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired by them.

Tables 3.2 to 3.8 give the distribution of the respondents with respect to various social and economic factors and whether the last pregnancy was desired or not. The Chisquare test was carried out to examine whether any of the different social and economic factors are associated with the attitude of the respondents in this respect. The results of the Chisquare test have been presented in table 3.9. For the purpose of the Chisquare test, those who definitely said "Yes" as also those who were indifferent to the question were clubbed together in one group. We felt

that the indifferent persons could not be bracketted along with the respondents who had given a definite "No" to the question, for the purpose of this test, although a little earlier we have, for a while, actually presented them together. Those who had given a firm "No", and those who had not done so could be rightly considered as the two groups in which the respondents could be divided, if only two groups are to be made. When one is interested in knowing the attitudes of the respondents in respect of a question like the family limitation, we feel this is the most reasonable approach to the analysis of such data:

b) No. of children and whether last pregnancy was desired:

The number of living children was the most important factor that was significantly associated with this question. The 3 groups considered in this respect were: (a) those having one or two children, (b) those with 3 or 4 children, and (c) those with 5 or more children. As the number of living children increased, the proportion of respondents giving a definitely negative reply also increased (table 3:2-A, and table 3:2-B). The proportion was comparatively much higher among the urban respondents with 5 or more children, and it was much more so especially among the urban females. About 43 percent of the urban women with 5 or more children replied in a firm negative tone to this question, as against only 16 percent of the rural females. It may also be noted that there were at least a couple of instances among the urban women, who replied in the negative even while they had just one or two living children. In the rural areas, on the other hand, not a single woman out of 173, with one or two children, replied that she did not desire the last pregnancy. It may be conceded that for most women who had only one living child, the last pregnancy might have been

the only pregnancy which had given them the only living child. Even if, therefore, women with only one living child were to be excluded, there were in our rural sample still 100 women with two living children, every one of whom said that she did desire the last pregnancy. There was not a single case of saying "No" or even of remaining indifferent in this regard. Among women with only 3 or 4 children, those who said "No" constituted about 12 percent among the urbanites, and only 4 percent among the rural respondents. When women with 3 and 4 children were separately examined, it was seen that the percentage was very low (just 3 percent) among urban women with only 3 children, while it was much higher (at 21 percent) among urban females with 4 children. Among the rural women however the difference was not much, the respective percentages being 3 and 5. But it is interesting to note that the percentage is the same among those with 3 children, both for rural women and for urban women. This percentage is very low, as already seen.

The proportion of those who said 'No' was as low as 4 percent among urban males with 1 or 2 children. The percentage rose to 16 for those with 3 children, and further to 31 for those with 4 children, and 32 for those with 5 or more children. So far as the rural males were concerned, the percentage was very low at 2 percent for those with 1 or 2 children. Thereafter, the percentage varied around 12 percent, within a very small margin.

In certain cases, there might have been a pregnancy after the last living child, which might either have terminated in an abortion or still birth, or the live born child of the last pregnancy might have died a little later, or the wife might have been pregnant at the time of the survey. In other cases, the last pregnancy might have been that of the last



living child itself. Since the question was asked with reference to the last pregnancy, the analysis with reference to the number of children could not be perfectly in order if this difference between the two sets of women was not eliminated. For this purpose, the data was reexamined after making some adjustment. In all cases where the last living child was born of the last pregnancy only, the number of children was taken as the number living at the time of the survey minus one. Of course even this could not eliminate the difference entirely, between the two sets of women, because in certain cases there might have been even two or more pregnancies after the last living child, and issues of these pregnancies might not have been alive at the time of our survey. The family planning questionnaire did not collect all particulars about any pregnancies after the last living child. The only additional information asked was whether there had been any pregnancies after the last living child. Even the revised method followed by us would not, thus, be sufficient to bring all women on par with each other for analysing their responses with reference to the number of living children. It must also be noted that the response in a case where the last pregnancy resulted in a live birth and the child continued to be alive at the time of survey could be expected to be different than the response in a case where either the last pregnancy had resulted in an abortion or a still birth, or where the live born child of the last pregnancy had died a little later. Yet, with all these limitations, the results of our analysis can be reasonably considered to be quite acceptable. The Chisquare test came out with the same result both when the number of children was taken as on the date of survey or after an attempt was made to bring all women on par with each other by deducting one from the number of children of those in whose cases the last pregnancy had been that of the last living child itself.

c) Age and whether last pregnancy was desired :

Age was another important factor that was associated with this question. As age advanced, the proportion of those who definitely said 'No' to the question went on increasing (tables 3.3-A to D). The Chisquare test showed that age was significantly associated with this question, in both sexes and in both tracts.

Among the urban males aged below 40, those who said "No" constituted around 10 percent. The corresponding percentage was around 30 among those aged above 40. Similarly among the urban females, not a single woman below 20 years, came out with "No" to this question, while the proportion of such women was 6 percent in the age group 20-24 years and 13 percent in the age group 25-29 years. The proportion was around 25, and in certain age ranges even more, among women aged 30 and above.

Among the rural males there was not even one man who came out with a definite "No" among those who were aged 20-29 years. The percentage was much less than 10 among the rural males of the age group 30-39. Thereafter, the percentage increased to around 15. Among the rural females the percentage of women saying "No" to the question was nil in the age group 15-24, 7 in the age group 25-34, and around 12 for those aged 35 and above.

As age advances, the number of children goes on increasing. It is, therefore, likely that the number of children rather than the age is more important in this context. For example, when the respondents were divided into two groups of those with 1-3 children and those with 4 or more children, and the Chisquare test was  $\chi^2$  <sup>carried</sup> out within the two groups separately, to examine the relationship of age with desire,

age was seen to be not quite significant. In fact among respondents with 1-3 children, the number of persons saying 'No' to the question was just 1 or 2 in each of the five year age groups, and no test could be carried out; rather the statistical test could be considered as unnecessary. Even among those with 4 or more children, the age factor did not stand the test, for being considered as significantly related with this question. Thus when the number of children are the same, age does not seem to bring out any significant differences in the response to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired. Number of children rather than age is thus the important factor in this regard.

d) Occupation and whether last pregnancy was desired :

Another factor that was found to be some what important in this context was occupation. This was found particularly so among the urban males (table 3.4-A). The proportion of those saying "No" was comparatively lower among the cultivators (7 percent), the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers (about 15 percent), and the skilled workers (8 percent). The proportion was comparatively higher among the males belonging to the trade and service group (over 25 percent). In the lower administrative service group, however, the proportion was only 17 percent. Among the rural males, the difference was not quite significant although the proportion of those saying "No" was some what higher among the respondents of the trade and service groups (table 3.4-D). But the actual number of persons belonging to the occupational categories other than agriculture was itself small and further the number of those saying "No" was also small and hence no firm analysis can be given in this context. The Chisquare test showed that occupation was significant only among the urban males whereas it was not significant in any of the other groups viz., rural males, urban females, and the rural females.

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Even among the urban males, occupation was found to be significantly associated with the question under study, among those who had 4 or more children. Here, the trade and service group had a higher proportion of those saying "No" to the question, than other occupational groups. Although a similar trend may be seen from the table for persons with 3 or less number of children, the numbers of those saying "No" were, in this case, very small in each occupational<sup>al</sup> group and it was not possible to carry out the Chi-square test, for these people. An attempt was made to examine female respondents in regard to the relation of the husband's occupation with the question whether the last pregnancy was desired by the female respondents. Among women with 1-3 children, there were just one or two female respondents giving a firm negative reply to the question, in each of the occupational groups according to the husband's occupation. There was absolutely no difference between different groups in this case (see table 3.4-B). However, in the group of female respondents with 4 or more children, it was noticed that wives of persons engaged in trade or service in Dharwar town, came out with a smaller proportion of those who had not desired the last pregnancy. The corresponding proportions were comparatively larger in the occupational groups of the skilled workers, and agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. (Among wives of the few cultivators, none gave a negative reply). This is really interesting because the views of the husbands on the one hand and of the wives on the other seem to be contradictory. While males engaged in trade or services returned a larger proportion of those not desiring the last pregnancy, than the males engaged in other occupational groups, the reverse was the position in the case of the wives of these males.

Among the rural females with 1-4 living children, there was just one woman who did not desire the last pregnancy. Thus, there was absolutely no difference on the basis of husband's occupation in regard to the attitude of the rural females when the number of living children was 3 or less. In the group of women with 4 or more children the proportions were higher in the group of women with the husband engaged in skilled work and services. In all other categories, the proportions were rather low. If the women whose husbands were engaged as agricultural labourers are separately considered, they seem to have a comparatively higher proportion of those not desiring the last pregnancy, although not as high as the group of women with their husbands in skilled work, or lower administrative and higher services. It must be noted, on the whole, the association between responses of the wives to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired, and the husband's occupation, was not found to be statistically significant.

As between the workers and non-workers among the females, it was seen that the proportion was higher among the urban female workers than among the urban female non-workers (see table 3.4-C). Among the rural females, however, no such difference was observed. Indeed, the proportion of those saying "No" was a little less among the workers than among the non-workers. The response to the question under study was not found to be significantly associated with whether the women were working or not working, both in the urban as well as the rural sector.

e) Household type and whether last pregnancy was desired :

The question whether the last pregnancy was desired by the respondents was found to be associated with the household type, among the urban males. The proportion of

those who said 'No' in reply to this question was larger in one - couple households than in other households, among the urban males in particular. The proportions of those saying "No" were 23 percent and 9 percent among urban males of one couple households and other households respectively (table 3.5-B). The corresponding percentages for the urban females were 20 and 12 (table 3.5-A). It is likely that the males and females belonging to families of the former type may be more pronounced in their opinions in regard to this question. They may be comparatively more favourable to the small family idea. At the same time, it is also likely that respondents belonging to other households might have been influenced on account of the presence of other members of the household at the time of interview. The investigators were told to interview the respondents as far as possible in private; but this was always not possible. Some times, other members of the household were also present at the time of the interview. This is bound to introduce some bias in the replies of the respondents. It is very likely that the respondents would not say "No" to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired, while others are present at the time of interview. This is possibly the reason why household type has been found to be significant in relation to this question, with a larger proportion of the respondents belonging to one couple household saying "No" to the question as compared to those belonging to other households. It is, however, interesting to note that household type was not at all found to be a significant factor, in the rural areas. Those who said 'No' to the question constituted 9 percent among rural males belonging to one couple households, and 5 percent in other households (table 3.5-C). The percentages in respect of the rural women were 5.2 and 5.

Thus even among the rural respondents also, the trend is similar to that among the urban respondents, although the differences were not statistically significant.

f) Income and whether last pregnancy was desired :

Income was not found to be a significant factor in relation to this question except in the case of urban females. As far as the rural females were concerned, although much reliance cannot be placed on account of the small number of frequencies, it may be noted that those who said "No" to the question were to be found in a larger proportion (13 percent) in the lowest income group of less than Rs.100 (table 3.6-B). In other income groups, the proportion was found to be quite low. It was very low in the income range (just 1 percent) of Rs.100 to 199 and also in the income group of Rs.400 and above (about 3 percent). It was a little higher than this (5 to 7 percent) in the income range of Rs.200 to 400. The total number of persons who replied in the negative, with reference to this question, was very small, and hence as stated above not much reliance could be placed on the proportions which we have just noted for the different income groups. However, it is possible to give an explanation for the pattern that we find in respect of the relation between income and the question whether the last pregnancy was desired. The following has the greatest limitation of the small numbers but with larger data on the lines collected in this survey, it should be possible to throw more light on what is said here. Persons in the lowest income group who may be actually considered as destitutes can reasonably be expected to have a larger proportion of persons saying "No" to the question. Persons who are a little above them in respect of income, might possibly feel that an additional child would mean additional unit of labour to help the family.

They might also consider greater security, for their old days, in a larger number of children. Therefore, the proportion of persons saying "No" may be very low among these people. The proportion has again risen in the next higher income range around Rs.300, because persons belonging to this income group might consider that an additional child in the family would mean a lower standard of living. But in the highest income ranges, again, people may not mind having another child. The pattern to be seen in the data collected in this survey can be explained as above. It has been stated here, in order that a survey of a larger magnitude than the present may throw further light in this connection.

So far as the rural males were concerned the proportion was the highest (13 percent) in the lowest income group of less than Rs.100 (table 3.6-B). The proportion was found comparatively high (11 percent) in the income range of Rs.200-299 also. On both sides of this middle income group of Rs.200-299 the proportion again fell down to about 6 percent. Although the pattern is not exactly similar to that found among the rural females, it can certainly be said that there is some kind of similarity between the two. Firstly, the proportion is the highest in the lowest income range, in both the groups. Then the proportion falls, but it again rises in the middle income group. Middle income group here refers to the mid-range with reference to the total range of income so far as this survey is concerned. Finally, it again drops down in the highest income ranges. The explanation for this kind of result is already given above.

When we come to the urban areas, however, it is seen that the pattern changes in case of the urban males (table 3.6-A). There is really not much difference between different income ranges. Yet, it may be noted that the proportions were more (20 percent) in the lowest income ranges (i.e. less than Rs.200).



In the middle income range (Rs.200 to 299) the proportion was some what low (14 percent). The proportion again rose (18 percent) in the higher income ranges.

On the whole it may be said that there is absolutely no relationship between income and the question under study, although the lowest income ranges have a little larger proportion of persons saying "No". This was true of rural males, rural females and urban males.

In the case of urban females, it was interesting to find that there was a steady decline of the proportion as the income increased (table 3.6-A). The proportion was the highest (33 percent) in the lowest income range of less than Rs.100, while it was lowest (6 percent) in the highest income range of Rs.400 and above. Income was found to be statistically significant in the case of urban females as regards their desire about the last pregnancy. No further analysis could be done <sup>in</sup> this regard on account of the small numbers.

g) Literacy and whether last pregnancy was desired :

Literacy and caste were not found associated with the question whether last pregnancy was desired. Among the urban males, there was almost no significant difference with reference to this question, between the various groups in regard to the educational level. The proportions differed between 15 percent and 20 percent (table 3.7-A). Among the rural males, the proportion of those saying 'No' was 10 percent in the literate group and only 6 percent in the illiterate group. For the urban females, the proportions between the illiterate group and the literate group (table 3.7-B), differed within a small margin (19 percent for illiterate group and 14 percent for the literate group). Among the rural female respondents, the proportion was just 5 percent among the illiterate group and 12 percent among the literate group. In short, it may

be said that literacy was not very important in regard to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired.

h) Caste and whether last pregnancy was desired :

In regard to caste, the proportions of those saying 'No' were comparatively higher (over 20 percent) for the advanced castes like the Brshmins and the Lingayats, and also for the Muslims, among the urban males (table 3.8-A). They were lower for the intermediate and backward communities (about 12 percent saying 'No'). Among the rural males, there was absolutely no difference since the proportions varied between 6 percent and 9 percent (excluding the Brahmins who were just 4 in all). As regards the urban females, the proportion was comparatively higher (24 percent) for the Muslim women (table 3.8-B). The proportions for the remaining caste groups differed only within a small margin <sup>between</sup> i.e. 13 percent to 16 percent (excluding the 5 Christian women, out of whom 3 said 'No' to the question). Finally, among the rural women folk, the proportion of those saying 'No' was a little higher (11 percent) for the Muslim respondents, while the proportions were very low and did not also much differ for the remaining caste groups (2 percent to 5 percent). The Brahmin women, who numbered only 4, are not considered here. As stated earlier, caste was not found to be statistically significant in its relationship with the question whether the last pregnancy was desired. This was true of both the sexes and both the sectors.

i) Tract and whether last pregnancy was desired :

We may now finally examine whether the respondents belonging to different tracts significantly differed on this question. It was found that the difference was significant between the urban area on the one hand and the rural tract on the other, for the male respondents. Between the two rural tracts of the Malenad and the Maidan, however, the difference was not found to be significant. For the female respondents,

it is interesting to note that the difference was statistically significant even between the two rural tracts. The proportion of those who said 'No' to the question was less than 1 percent (only one woman out of 144) among the female respondents of the Malenad, while the corresponding proportion was 8 percent among the Maidan women (table 3.1-A). The respective percentages for the rural male respondents were 7 in the Malenad and 3 in the Maidan. For the female respondents, the difference was significant as between the urban area on the one hand and the rural tract as a whole on the other, as also between the urban area on the one hand and each of the rural tracts on the other.

It was further felt worthwhile to examine whether the area differences remained significant when they were examined with reference to the number of living children. For the males with 3 or less number of children, the proportions did not at all differ (being just around 5 percent) between the 3 tracts (table 3.1-B). In respect of the males with 4 or more children, however, the proportions significantly differed as between Dharwar town (32 percent) on the one hand and the rural area (13 percent) on the other. Between the two rural tracts, the proportions were 11 percent in the Malenad and 14 percent in the Maidan. Obviously, the differences could not be found to be significant as between the Malenad and Maidan. Coming to the females with 3 or less number of children, the proportions of those saying 'No' were again not significantly different. The proportions were 3 percent for Dharwar town, nil for Malenad, and 1 percent for Maidan. For those, with 4 or more children, however, the proportions widely differed, with 35 percent for Dharwar town, 18 percent for Maidan and just 2 percent for the Malenad. Naturally, the differences were found to be statistically significant as between the different tracts in this case, i.e. between urban and rural; between Malenad and Maidan; between urban and Malenad; and between urban and Maidan.

The proportion of those who did not give a definite number was of course comparatively low among the urban respondents, than among the rural respondents. Yet even in their case, the proportion was around 20 percent as already seen by us. The fact that these proportions are very high only means, that the small family idea has not struck firm roots in the minds of the people. It also means that they have not given full thought to the problem. A larger number of children, indeed, meant a greater burden. If the number of children is large, it would be difficult to pay adequate attention to each one of them in respect of their health, education etc. All these consequences of having a large family do not seem to have been fully visualised by them. The family planning movement has, therefore, a challenging task before them. The people will have to be made to realise the seriousness of this question.

In order to examine whether the proportion of persons not giving a definite number gets reduced as the educational level rises, the respondents were distributed with reference to educational level and their definiteness in giving a reply to the question of the ideal number. Table 3.11-A and 3.11-B present these figures. It would be clear from this table that the proportion of those who did not give a definite number in reply to this question fell as the educational level increased. The proportion was just 12 percent for the urban males who had passed the S.S.C., whereas it was 30 percent for the illiterate persons. Similarly, the proportion was again 12 percent for the urban females who had passed the S.S.C., as against 20 percent for those who were illiterate. Among the rural folk, the proportion was 44 percent for literate males as against 60 percent for the illiterate males. The corresponding proportions among the rural women were 32 percent and 43 percent respectively. Thus, it may be said that with an advance in education, the attitude definitely shows a tendency to change.

In conclusion, it may be said that the people in this area have yet to realise the advantages and importance of a small family. The small family idea has yet to gain popularity. This is clear from their replies to the question whether they desired the last pregnancy, and also to the question regarding the ideal number of children according to them, a couple should have only two children as a discouraging, because a reasonably good proportion of respondents did not say, that they definitely desired the last pregnancy, although the event had already occurred

TABLE 3.1-A : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT, SEX AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Village/tract	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Daddikamalapur	5 (62.5)	-	3 (37.5)	8 (100.0)	5 (62.5)	-	3 (37.5)	8 (100.0)
2. Devagiri	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	3 (37.5)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	-	-	8 (100.0)
3. Devar-Hubli	22 (68.7)	4 (12.5)	6 (18.8)	32 (100.0)	32 (100.0)	-	-	32 (100.0)
4. Halligeri	9 (75.0)	1 (8.3)	2 (16.7)	12 (100.0)	11 (91.7)	1 (8.3)	-	12 (100.0)
5. Kambarganvi	12 (70.6)	3 (17.6)	2 (11.8)	17 (100.0)	15 (88.2)	-	2 (11.8)	17 (100.0)
6. Hoswal	3 (60.0)	-	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)	4 (80.0)	-	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)
7. Kyarkop	17 (65.4)	1 (3.8)	8 (30.8)	26 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	-	-	26 (100.0)
8. Mandihal	10 (66.7)	-	5 (33.3)	15 (100.0)	12 (80.0)	-	3 (20.0)	15 (100.0)
9. Salkinop	9 (64.3)	-	5 (35.7)	14 (100.0)	8 (57.1)	-	6 (42.9)	14 (100.0)
10. Naikanhulikatti	6 (85.7)	-	1 (14.3)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	-	-	7 (100.0)
Total malenad	97 (67.4)	10 (6.9)	37 (25.7)	144 (100.0)	128 (88.9)	1 (0.7)	15 (10.4)	144 (100.0)
11. Dandikop	13 (86.7)	-	2 (13.3)	15 (100.0)	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	-	15 (100.0)
12. Gengadikop	7 (100.)	-	-	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	-	-	7 (100.0)
13. Hannenhal	5 (50.0)	-	5 (50.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	-	-	10 (100.0)
14. Harobelwadi	22 (75.9)	3 (10.3)	4 (13.8)	29 (100.0)	27 (93.1)	2 (6.9)	-	29 (100.0)
15. Kotbaji	17 (68.0)	3 (12.0)	5 (20.0)	25 (100.0)	20 (80.0)	1 (4.0)	4 (16.0)	25 (100.0)
16. Mangalgatti	15 (62.5)	4 (16.7)	5 (20.8)	24 (100.0)	19 (79.2)	3 (12.5)	2 (8.3)	24 (100.0)
17. Pudukkatti	21 (77.8)	3 (11.1)	3 (11.1)	27 (100.0)	23 (85.2)	1 (3.7)	3 (11.1)	27 (100.0)
18. Rayapur	15 (68.2)	1 (4.5)	6 (27.3)	22 (100.0)	18 (81.8)	2 (9.1)	2 (9.1)	22 (100.0)
19. Venhalli	13 (59.1)	5 (22.7)	4 (18.2)	22 (100.0)	19 (86.4)	3 (13.6)	-	22 (100.0)
20. Narandra	48 (72.8)	2 (3.0)	16 (24.2)	66 (100.0)	51 (77.3)	6 (9.1)	9 (13.6)	66 (100.0)
Total maidan	176 (71.2)	21 (8.5)	50 (20.3)	247 (100.0)	208 (84.2)	19 (7.7)	20 (8.1)	247 (100.0)
Total rural	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	391 (100.0)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)
Dharwar town	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	26 (10.3)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals of each sex.

TABLE 3.1-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Area	M A L E S				F E M A L E S							
	3 or less children		4 or more children		3 or less children		4 or more children					
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No				
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Malened	67 (75.3)	4 (4.5)	18 (20.2)	30 (54.6)	6 (10.9)	19 (34.5)	88 (98.9)	-	1 (1.1)	40 (72.7)	1 (1.8)	14 (25.5)
Malidan	122 (79.8)	8 (5.2)	23 (15.0)	54 (57.5)	13 (13.8)	27 (28.7)	150 (98.0)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	58 (61.7)	17 (18.1)	19 (20.2)
Total rural	189 (78.1)	12 (5.0)	41 (16.9)	84 (56.4)	19 (12.7)	46 (30.9)	238 (98.4)	2 (0.8)	2 (0.8)	98 (65.8)	18 (12.1)	33 (22.1)
Dharwar town	117 (83.6)	10 (7.1)	13 (9.3)	55 (48.7)	36 (31.8)	22 (19.5)	133 (95.0)	4 (2.9)	3 (2.1)	50 (44.2)	40 (35.4)	23 (20.4)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each category.

TABLE 3-2-A : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS BY OBJECT, NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

No. of children	U R B A N				R U R A L				Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	
1	2 (89.3)	2 (3.9)	4 (6.8)	5 (100.0)	6 (83.8)	7 (2.3)	8 (24.6)	9 (100.0)	
2	25 (57.6)	6 (16.2)	6 (16.2)	37 (100.0)	44 (53.8)	8 (11.6)	17 (24.6)	69 (100.0)	
3	21 (53.8)	12 (30.8)	6 (15.4)	39 (100.0)	33 (77.9)	6 (10.5)	18 (31.6)	57 (100.0)	
4	40 (60.5)	18 (23.7)	12 (15.8)	70 (100.0)	77 (61.1)	14 (11.1)	35 (27.8)	126 (100.0)	
5 or more	34 (46.0)	24 (32.4)	16 (21.6)	74 (100.0)	51 (55.4)	13 (14.2)	28 (30.4)	92 (100.0)	
Total	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	391 (100.0)	

figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each tract.

TABLE 3.2-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST

PREGNANCY DESIRED

No. of children	U R B A N				R U R A L				Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1 or 2	99 (96.1)	3 (2.9)	1 (1.0)	103 (100.0)	173 (100.0)	-	-	173 (100.0)	
3	34 (91.9)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)	37 (100.0)	65 (94.2)	2 (2.9)	2 (2.9)	69 (100.0)	
4	28 (71.8)	8 (20.5)	3 (7.7)	39 (100.0)	46 (80.7)	3 (5.3)	8 (14.0)	57 (100.0)	
3 or 4	62 (81.6)	9 (11.8)	5 (6.6)	76 (100.0)	111 (88.1)	5 (4.0)	10 (7.9)	126 (100.0)	
5 or more	22 (29.7)	32 (43.2)	20 (27.1)	74 (100.0)	52 (50.5)	15 (16.3)	25 (27.2)	92 (100.0)	
Total	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	26 (10.3)	253 (100.0)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each tract.



TABLE 3.3-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN FAMILIES BY AGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Age	Respondents with 1-3 children			Respondents with 4 and more children			Total					
	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20-24 years	5 (83.3)	-	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	5 (83.3)	-	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)
25-29	28 (90.3)	1 (3.2)	2 (6.5)	31 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	28 (87.6)	2 (6.2)	2 (6.2)	32 (100.0)
30-34	39 (81.2)	3 (6.3)	6 (12.5)	48 (100.0)	9 (56.3)	4 (25.0)	3 (18.7)	16 (100.0)	48 (75.0)	7 (10.9)	9 (14.1)	64 (100.0)
35-39	16 (88.8)	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	18 (100.0)	9 (60.0)	1 (6.7)	5 (33.3)	15 (100.0)	25 (75.8)	2 (6.1)	6 (18.2)	33 (100.0)
40-49	19 (79.2)	2 (8.3)	3 (12.5)	24 (100.0)	25 (43.1)	23 (39.7)	10 (17.2)	58 (100.0)	44 (53.7)	25 (30.5)	13 (15.8)	82 (100.0)
50 and above	10 (76.9)	3 (23.1)	-	13 (100.0)	12 (52.2)	7 (30.4)	4 (17.4)	23 (100.0)	22 (51.1)	10 (27.8)	4 (11.1)	36 (100.0)
Total	117 (83.6)	10 (7.1)	13 (9.3)	140 (100.0)	55 (48.7)	36 (31.8)	22 (19.5)	113 (100.0)	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to totals in the different categories.

TABLE 3.3-B : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN FEMALES BY AGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Age	Respondents with 1-3 children			Respondents with 4 and more children			Total					
	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15-19 years	16 (100.0)	-	-	16 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	16 (100.0)	-	-	16 (100.0)
20-24	44 (93.6)	2 (4.3)	1 (2.1)	47 (100.0)	2 (60.7)	1 (33.3)	-	3 (100.0)	46 (92.0)	3 (6.0)	1 (2.0)	50 (100.0)
25-29	39 (95.2)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.4)	41 (100.0)	16 (59.3)	8 (29.6)	3 (11.1)	27 (100.0)	55 (80.9)	9 (13.2)	4 (5.9)	68 (100.0)
30-34	14 (100.0)	-	-	14 (100.0)	11 (44.0)	9 (36.0)	5 (20.0)	25 (100.0)	25 (64.1)	9 (23.1)	5 (12.8)	39 (100.0)
35-39	6 (100.0)	-	-	6 (100.0)	14 (40.0)	14 (40.0)	7 (20.0)	35 (100.0)	20 (48.8)	14 (34.1)	7 (17.1)	41 (100.0)
40 and above	14 (87.4)	1 (6.3)	1 (6.3)	16 (100.0)	7 (30.4)	8 (34.8)	8 (34.8)	23 (100.0)	21 (53.8)	9 (23.1)	9 (23.1)	39 (100.0)
Total	133 (95.0)	4 (2.9)	3 (2.1)	140 (100.0)	50 (44.3)	40 (35.4)	23 (20.3)	113 (100.0)	183 (72.7)	44 (17.0)	26 (10.3)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in the different categories.

TABLE 3.3-C : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY AGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Age group	3 or less children				4 and more children				Total			
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20-24	21 (95.5)	-	1 (4.5)	22 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	21 (95.5)	-	1 (4.5)	22 (100.0)
25-29	55 (85.9)	-	9 (14.1)	64 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	-	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)	58 (85.3)	-	10 (14.7)	68 (100.0)
30-34	41 (68.3)	1 (1.7)	18 (30.0)	60 (100.0)	6 (33.3)	2 (11.1)	10 (55.6)	18 (100.0)	47 (60.3)	3 (3.8)	28 (35.9)	78 (100.0)
35-39	27 (77.2)	4 (11.4)	4 (11.4)	35 (100.0)	19 (67.9)	1 (3.5)	8 (28.0)	28 (100.0)	46 (73.1)	5 (7.9)	12 (19.0)	63 (100.0)
40-49	30 (75.0)	4 (10.0)	6 (15.0)	40 (100.0)	43 (60.6)	12 (16.9)	16 (22.5)	71 (100.0)	73 (05.8)	16 (14.4)	22 (19.8)	111 (100.0)
50 and above	15 (71.4)	3 (14.3)	3 (14.3)	21 (100.0)	13 (45.4)	4 (14.3)	11 (39.3)	28 (100.0)	28 (57.1)	7 (14.3)	14 (28.6)	49 (100.0)
Total	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each category.

TABLE 3.3-D : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL FEMALES BY AGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Age group	3 or less children			4 and more children			Total					
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15-19	43 (100.0)	-	-	43 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	-	-	1 (100.0)	44 (100.0)	-	-	44 (100.0)
20-24	103 (100.0)	-	-	103 (100.0)	10 (83.3)	-	2 (13.7)	12 (100.0)	113 (98.3)	-	2 (1.7)	115 (100.0)
25-29	47 (94.0)	2 (4.0)	1 (2.0)	50 (100.0)	28 (71.8)	4 (10.3)	7 (17.9)	39 (100.0)	75 (84.3)	6 (6.7)	8 (9.0)	89 (100.0)
30-34	18 (100.0)	-	-	18 (100.0)	29 (59.1)	4 (9.5)	9 (21.4)	42 (100.0)	47 (78.3)	4 (6.7)	9 (15.0)	60 (100.0)
35-39	18 (100.0)	-	-	18 (100.0)	18 (56.3)	6 (18.7)	8 (25.0)	32 (100.0)	36 (72.0)	6 (12.0)	8 (16.0)	50 (100.0)
40-45	9 (90.0)	-	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)	12 (52.2)	4 (17.4)	7 (30.4)	23 (100.0)	21 (63.6)	4 (12.1)	8 (24.3)	33 (100.0)
Total	238 (98.3)	2 (0.8)	2 (0.9)	242 (100.0)	98 (65.8)	18 (12.1)	33 (22.1)	149 (100.0)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each category.

TABLE 3.3-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN WAGES BY OCCUPATION, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WISENESS LAST

PREGNANCY DESIRED

Occupation	3 or less children			4 and more children			Total					
	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total	Yes	No	Indiff- erent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not working	7 (77.8)	2 (22.2)	-	9 (100.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	6 (100.0)	8 (53.3)	4 (26.7)	3 (20.0)	15 (100.0)
Cultivators	6 (100.0)	-	-	6 (100.0)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	-	8 (100.0)	13 (92.9)	1 (7.1)	-	14 (100.0)
Agricultural labour	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	-	7 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	-	-	1 (100.0)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	-	8 (100.0)
Non-agricultu- ral labour	12 (85.7)	-	2 (14.3)	14 (100.0)	9 (64.0)	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)	21 (72.4)	5 (17.2)	3 (10.4)	29 (100.0)
Skilled workers	32 (91.4)	1 (2.9)	2 (5.7)	35 (100.0)	15 (42.5)	4 (16.7)	5 (20.8)	24 (100.0)	47 (79.7)	5 (8.4)	7 (11.9)	59 (100.0)
Trade	22 (88.0)	1 (4.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (100.0)	5 (27.8)	10 (55.5)	3 (13.7)	18 (100.0)	27 (62.8)	11 (25.6)	5 (11.6)	43 (100.0)
Lower admini- services	23 (74.2)	2 (6.4)	6 (19.4)	31 (100.0)	12 (41.4)	8 (27.6)	9 (31.0)	29 (100.0)	35 (58.3)	10 (16.7)	15 (25.0)	60 (100.0)
Higher services and professions	9 (23.1)	3 (23.1)	1 (7.7)	13 (100.0)	5 (41.7)	6 (50.0)	1 (8.3)	12 (100.0)	14 (50.0)	9 (36.0)	2 (8.0)	25 (100.0)
Total	117 (83.6)	10 (7.1)	13 (9.3)	140 (100.0)	55 (48.7)	36 (31.9)	22 (19.4)	113 (100.0)	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each category.

TABLE 3.4-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT AND ACCORDING TO WHETHER WORKING OR NOT, AND WHETHER THE LAST PREGNANCY WAS DESIRED OR NOT

1	U R B A N				R U R A L			
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not working	166 (73.1)	38 (16.7)	23 (10.2)	227 (100.0)	148 (84.1)	10 (5.7)	18 (10.2)	176 (100.0)
Working	17 (5.4)	6 (23.1)	3 (11.5)	26 (100.0)	188 (87.4)	10 (4.7)	17 (7.9)	215 (100.0)
Total	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	26 (10.3)	253 (100.0)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.2)	35 (8.9)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each tract.

TABLE 3.4-C : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

	U R B A N						R U R A L					
	1-3 children			4 or more children			1-3 children			4 or more children		
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Net working	8 (88.9)	1 (11.1)	-	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	3 (100.0)	-	-	2 (100.0)	-	-
Cultivators	6 (100.0)	-	-	7 (87.5)	-	1 (12.5)	157 (99.4)	-	1 (0.6)	73 (75.3)	8 (8.2)	16 (16.5)
Agricultural labour	6 (85.7)	-	1 (14.3)	-	1 (100.0)	-	44 (95.7)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.2)	8 (38.1)	4 (19.0)	9 (42.9)
Non-agricultural labour	11 (78.6)	1 (7.1)	2 (14.3)	5 (33.3)	6 (40.0)	4 (26.7)	5 (100.0)	-	-	6 (100.0)	-	-
Skilled worker	33 (94.3)	2 (5.7)	-	10 (41.7)	12 (50.0)	2 (8.3)	21 (100.0)	-	-	4 (36.4)	3 (27.2)	4 (36.4)
Trade	24 (96.0)	1 (4.0)	-	4 (22.3)	6 (33.3)	8 (44.4)	5 (100.0)	-	-	4 (57.1)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)
Lower services	31 (100.0)	-	-	16 (55.2)	9 (31.0)	4 (13.8)	4 (100.0)	-	-	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)
Higher services and professions	13 (100.0)	-	-	8 (63.6)	2 (16.7)	2 (16.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)
Total	132 (94.3)	5 (3.6)	3 (2.1)	51 (45.1)	39 (34.5)	23 (20.4)	239 (98.8)	1 (0.4)	2 (0.8)	99 (66.4)	17 (11.4)	33 (22.2)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each category.

TABLE 3.4-D : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY OCCUPATION AND WHETHER LAST

PREGNANCY DESIRED

	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Not working	4 (80.0)	-	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)
Cultivators	184 (72.2)	21 (8.2)	50 (19.6)	255 (100.0)
Agricultural labour	44 (65.7)	2 (3.0)	21 (31.3)	67 (100.0)
Non-agricultural labour	6 (54.5)	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	11 (100.0)
Skilled workers	23 (71.9)	3 (9.4)	6 (18.7)	32 (100.0)
Trade	7 (58.3)	3 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	12 (100.0)
Lower services	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	8 (100.0)
Higher services and professions	-	-	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Total	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.



TABLE 3-5-A - DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN RESPONDENTS BY SEX, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AND WHETHER LAST PERSON IN CY DESCRIBED

Household type	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
I	54 (54.0)	28 (28.0)	18 (18.0)	100 (100.0)	60 (60.0)	25 (25.0)	100 (100.0)
II	45 (70.3)	10 (15.6)	9 (14.1)	64 (100.0)	50 (78.1)	8 (12.5)	64 (100.0)
I + II	99 (60.4)	38 (23.2)	27 (16.4)	164 (100.0)	110 (67.1)	33 (20.1)	164 (100.0)
III	73 (82.0)	8 (9.0)	8 (9.0)	89 (100.0)	73 (82.0)	11 (12.4)	89 (100.0)
Total	172 (58.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages toward totals in each sex.

The distinguishing features of the three household types are given in II.5 on p.37.

TABLE 3.5-B : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MALES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND WHETHER  
LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Household type	3 or less children			4 or more children			Total	Indiffe- rent	Total
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent			
I	31 (73.8)	6 (14.3)	5 (11.9)	23 (39.7)	22 (37.9)	13 (22.4)	42 (100.0)	8	58 (100.0)
II	31 (81.6)	3 (7.9)	4 (10.5)	14 (53.8)	7 (26.9)	5 (19.3)	38 (100.0)	8	26 (100.0)
I + II	62 (77.4)	9 (11.3)	9 (11.3)	37 (44.1)	29 (34.5)	18 (21.4)	80 (100.0)	18	84 (100.0)
III	55 (91.6)	1 (1.7)	4 (6.7)	18 (62.1)	7 (24.1)	4 (13.8)	60 (100.0)	4	29 (100.0)
Total	117 (83.6)	10 (7.1)	13 (9.3)	55 (48.7)	36 (31.8)	22 (19.5)	140 (100.0)	22	113 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in the two categories by number of children.

TABLE 3.5-C : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RESPONDENTS BY SEX, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Household type	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent	
I	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
I	133 (67.5)	21 (10.7)	43 (21.8)	162 (82.2)	13 (6.6)	22 (11.2)	197 (100.0)
II	52 (70.3)	4 (5.4)	18 (24.3)	66 (89.2)	1 (1.3)	7 (9.5)	74 (100.0)
I + II	185 (68.3)	25 (9.2)	61 (22.5)	228 (84.1)	14 (5.2)	29 (10.7)	271 (100.0)
III	88 (73.3)	6 (5.0)	26 (21.7)	108 (90.0)	6 (5.0)	6 (5.0)	120 (100.0)
Total	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each sex.

TABLE 3.6-2 : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX, INCOME AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Per capita income	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Less than Rs.100	10 (66.7)	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)	15 (100.0)	8 (53.3)	5 (33.3)	15 (100.0)
Rs. 100-199	52 (59.8)	18 (20.7)	17 (19.5)	87 (100.0)	57 (65.5)	22 (25.3)	87 (100.0)
Rs. 200-299	49 (76.6)	9 (14.1)	6 (9.3)	64 (100.0)	48 (75.0)	10 (15.6)	64 (100.0)
Rs. 300-399	27 (73.0)	7 (18.9)	3 (8.1)	37 (100.0)	27 (73.0)	4 (10.8)	37 (100.0)
Rs. 400 and above	34 (68.0)	9 (18.0)	7 (14.0)	50 (100.0)	43 (86.0)	3 (6.0)	50 (100.0)
Total	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals for each sex.

TABLE 3.6-2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RESPONDENTS BY SEX, INCOME AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Per capita income	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent	
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Less than Rs.100	37 (48.7)	10 (13.1)	29 (38.2)	55 (72.4)	10 (13.1)	11 (14.5)	76 (100.0)
Rs.100-199	96 (69.1)	9 (6.5)	34 (24.5)	120 (86.3)	1 (0.8)	18 (12.9)	139 (100.0)
Rs.200-299	42 (60.7)	7 (11.1)	14 (22.2)	57 (90.5)	3 (4.8)	3 (4.7)	63 (100.0)
Rs.300-399	46 (86.8)	1 (1.9)	6 (11.3)	47 (88.7)	4 (7.5)	2 (3.8)	53 (100.0)
Rs.400 and above	52 (85.6)	4 (6.7)	4 (6.7)	57 (95.0)	2 (3.3)	1 (1.7)	60 (100.0)
Total	273 (59.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each sex.

TABLE 3.7-A : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND WHETHER LAST FEMALEANCY DESIRED

Literacy	U R B A N				R U R A L				Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Illiterate	53 (76.8)	10 (14.5)	6 (8.7)	69 (100.0)	153 (67.7)	14 (6.2)	59 (26.1)	226 (100.0)	
Literate below S.S.C.	80 (67.8)	23 (19.5)	15 (12.7)	118 (100.0)	119 (73.0)	17 (10.4)	27 (16.6)	163 (100.0)	
S.S.C. and above	39 (60.0)	13 (20.0)	13 (20.0)	65 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	-	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)	
Total	172 (58.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	391 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals for each tract.

TABLE 3.7-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, LITERACY AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED

Literacy	U R B A N			R U R A L			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent	
Illiterate	101 (70.8)	29 (19.4)	14 (9.8)	306 (85.7)	16 (4.5)	35 (9.8)	357 (100.0)
Literate	82 (75.2)	15 (13.8)	12 (11.0)	30 (88.2)	4 (11.8)	-	34 (100.0)
Total	183 (72.7)	44 (17.0)	26 (10.3)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals for each tract.

TABLE 3.8-a : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACTS, CASTE AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY DESIRED - 116 -

Caste	U R B A N			R U R A L			Total	Indifferent	Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brahmins	21 (55.2)	8 (21.1)	9 (23.7)	38 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	-	4 (100.0)	
Lingayats	35 (60.3)	15 (25.9)	8 (13.8)	58 (100.0)	134 (73.6)	14 (7.7)	34 (16.7)	182 (100.0)	
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	45 (73.8)	7 (11.5)	9 (14.7)	61 (100.0)	63 (66.3)	7 (7.4)	25 (26.3)	95 (100.0)	
Backward communities	26 (81.3)	4 (12.5)	2 (6.2)	32 (100.0)	44 (69.9)	4 (6.3)	15 (23.8)	63 (100.0)	
Muslims	43 (72.9)	12 (20.3)	4 (6.8)	59 (100.0)	30 (63.8)	4 (8.5)	13 (27.7)	47 (100.0)	
Christians	2 (40.0)	-	3 (60.0)	5 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	
Total	172 (68.0)	46 (18.2)	35 (13.8)	253 (100.0)	273 (69.8)	31 (7.9)	87 (22.3)	391 (100.0)	

figures in brackets are percentages to row totals for each tract.



TABLE 3.8-B : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, CASTE AND WHETHER LAST PREGNANCY

Caste	U R B A N			R U R A L			Total	Indifferent	Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Yes	No	Indifferent			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8	9
Brahmins	27 (71.1)	6 (15.8)	5 (13.1)	38 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)	-	4 (100.0)
Lingayats	43 (74.1)	9 (15.5)	6 (10.4)	58 (100.0)	154 (84.6)	9 (4.9)	182 (100.0)	19 (10.5)	182 (100.0)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	49 (80.3)	8 (13.1)	4 (6.6)	61 (100.0)	88 (92.6)	2 (2.1)	95 (100.0)	5 (5.3)	95 (100.0)
Backward communities	24 (75.0)	4 (12.5)	4 (12.5)	32 (100.0)	49 (77.8)	7 (11.1)	63 (100.0)	7 (11.1)	63 (100.0)
Muslims	38 (64.4)	14 (23.7)	7 (11.9)	59 (100.0)	42 (89.4)	1 (2.1)	47 (100.0)	4 (8.5)	47 (100.0)
Christians	2 (40.0)	3 (60.0)	-	5 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	183 (72.3)	44 (17.4)	26 (10.3)	253 (100.0)	336 (85.9)	20 (5.1)	391 (100.0)	35 (9.0)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals for each tract.

TABLE 3.9 :  $\chi^2$  TEST RESULTS REGARDING WHETHER THE LAST PREGNANCY WAS DESIRED

Sr. No.	Factor studied	Urban Males		Urban Females		Rural Males		Rural Females	
		Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Caste	5 classes: Brahmins; Lingayats; other advanced and intermediate Hindus, Backward communities; and Muslims.	3.580 (9.488)	Same as for urban males.	3.249 (9.488)	4 Classes: Lingayats; other advanced and intermediate Hindus; backward communities; and Muslims.	0.174 (7.815)	2 classes: Lingayats; and others excluding Brahmins.	0.002 (3.841)
2.	Educational level	3 classes: Illiterate; Literate below B.S.C.; B.S.C. and above.	0.840 (5.991)	2 classes: Illiterate; Literate.	1.400 (3.841)	Same as for urban females.	2.184 (3.841)	Note done; inadequate frequencies.	-
3.	Occupation	(a) 5 classes: Cultivators and Agricultural labour; skilled workers; traders; lower services; Higher services & professions.  (b) 4 classes: Same as above with lower and higher servides being grouped together.  (c) Same as in (b) but only for those with 4 or more children.	11.669 (9.488)	(a) 2 classes: Not working; working.  (b) according to husband's occupation, same classes as for urban males in 3 (b).	0.674 (3.841)	3 classes: cultivators; agricultural and non-agricultural labour; skilled workers; trades; and services.	3.921 (5.991)	(a) 2 classes: Not working; working.  Chisquare test with reference to husband's occupation was not carried out because of inadequate numbers.	0.213 (3.841)

Sr.No.	Factor studied	Urban Males		Urban Females		Rural Males		Rural Females	
		Classes considered	$X^2$ observed	Classes considered	$X^2$ observed	Classes considered	$X^2$ observed	Classes considered	$X^2$ observed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Age.	(a) 5 classes: 20-29; 30-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50 and over.	19.921 (9.488)	(a) 5 classes: 24.027 18-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-45.	24.027 (9.488)	(a) 4 classes: 22.245 20-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50 and above.	22.245 (7.815)	(a) 2 classes: 10.681 18-34; 35 and above.	10.681 (3.841)
		(b) 2 classes: 20-39; 40 and over.	19.453 (3.841)	(b) 3 classes: 11.458 20-29; 30-39; 40-45.	11.458 (5.991)	(b) 2 classes: 15.370 20-39; 40 and above.	15.370 (3.841)	(b) Same as above, but only for those who have 4 or more children.	3.063 (3.841)
		(c) Same as in (b), but only for those with 4 or more children.	3.542 (3.841)	(c) same as above, but for only those with 4 or more children.	0.617 (5.991)	Same as above, but only for those with 4 or more children.	3.123 (3.841)		
5.	Number of children.	3 classes: 1+2; 3+4; and 5 and more.	25.670 (5.991)	Same as for urban males.	50.879 (5.991)	Same as for urban males.	14.031 (5.991)	2 classes: 31.096 1+2+3+4; 5 and more.	31.096 (3.841)
6.	Household type.	(a) 2 classes: I+II; III.	7.832 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	2.444 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	2.019 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	0.002 (3.841)
		(b) Same as above, but for those with 1-3 children.	4.785 (3.841)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c) Same as in (a), but for those with 4 or more children.	1.076 (3.841)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Income.	4 classes: Less than Rs. 200; Rs. 200-299; Rs. 300-399; Rs. 400 and above.	1.133 (7.815)	Same as for urban males.	11.651 (7.815)	4 classes: 4.491 less than Rs. 100; Rs. 100-199; Rs. 200-299; Rs. 300 and above.	7.815 (7.815)	2 classes: less than Rs. 200; Rs. 200 and above.	Absolutely no difference.

Continued on next page.

TABLE 3.9 CONTINUED

8. Tract.	(a) Males	(i) Urban-Rural 15.236; (3.841)	(ii) Urban-Rural (for those with 4 or more children) 14.197; (3.841)	(iii) Urban-Rural (3 or less children) 0.724; (3.841)
	(iv) Malenad-Maidan 0.295 (3.841)			
	(b) Females	(i) Urban-Rural 25.696; (3.841)	(ii) Urban-Rural (for those with 4 or more children 20.315; (3.841)	(iii) Malenad-Maidan 9.261; (3.841)
		(iv) Malenad-Maidan (4 or more children only) 8.527; (3.841)	(v) Urban-Malenad 29.394; (3.841)	(vi) Urban-Malenad (4 or more children only) 22.542; (3.841)
		(vii) Urban-Maidan 10.638; (3.841)	(viii) Urban-Maidan (4 or more children only) 7.700 (3.841)	

NOTE : Figures in brackets are  $\chi^2$  table value at 0.05 probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom.

TABLE 3.10-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MOTHERS BY PRESENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Present No. of children	Ideal number of children desired							Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-11		Others <sup>a</sup>
1	1 (2.0)	5 (9.8)	16 (31.4)	19 (37.2)	1 (2.0)	-	-	9 (17.6)	51 (100.0)
2	-	7 (13.5)	7 (13.5)	23 (44.1)	4 (7.7)	-	-	11 (21.2)	52 (100.0)
3	1 (2.7)	3 (8.1)	8 (21.6)	11 (29.7)	4 (10.8)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)	7 (18.9)	37 (100.0)
4	-	3 (7.7)	8 (20.5)	13 (33.3)	6 (15.4)	1 (2.6)	-	8 (20.5)	39 (100.0)
5	-	1 (3.2)	2 (6.4)	7 (22.6)	12 (38.7)	2 (6.4)	-	7 (22.7)	31 (100.0)
6	-	-	2 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	3 (16.7)	6 (33.3)	-	6 (33.3)	18 (100.0)
7	-	1 (7.6)	-	3 (23.1)	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	3 (23.1)	13 (100.0)
8	-	-	-	2 (40.0)	-	-	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)
9	-	-	-	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	-	-	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)
11	-	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	2 (100.0)
Total	2 (0.8)	20 (7.9)	44 (17.4)	80 (31.6)	34 (13.4)	13 (5.1)	7 (2.9)	53 (26.9)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

<sup>a</sup> These respondents did not give any definite number as the ideal number. 'As many as would be born,' or 'as many as God gives,' or 'as many as are ordained by fate,' or 'difficult to say,' etc. were their replies.

TABLE 3.10-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY PRESENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Present No. of children	Ideal number of children desired						7-11	Others <sup>@</sup>	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
1	-	2 (2.7)	7 (9.6)	25 (34.2)	1 (1.4)	-	1 (1.4)	37 (50.7)	73 (100.0)
2	-	7 (7.0)	5 (5.0)	20 (20.0)	3 (3.0)	4 (4.0)	-	61 (61.0)	100 (100.0)
3	-	-	13 (18.8)	7 (10.1)	8 (11.6)	-	1 (1.5)	40 (58.0)	69 (100.0)
4	-	2 (3.5)	5 (8.8)	13 (22.8)	7 (12.3)	2 (3.5)	-	28 (49.1)	57 (100.0)
5	-	1 (2.3)	2 (4.7)	3 (7.0)	11 (25.5)	3 (7.0)	-	23 (53.5)	43 (100.0)
6	-	1 (3.7)	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	-	4 (14.8)	-	19 (70.4)	27 (100.0)
7	-	-	1 (6.3)	1 (6.3)	1 (6.2)	1 (6.2)	1 (6.2)	11 (68.8)	16 (100.0)
8	-	-	-	-	1 (25.0)	-	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	4 (100.0)
9	-	-	-	1 (50.0)	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	2 (100.0)
Total	-	13 (3.3)	34 (8.7)	72 (18.4)	32 (8.2)	15 (3.8)	4 (1.1)	221 (56.5)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

<sup>@</sup> These respondents did not give any definite 'number as the ideal number.' 'As many as would be born', or 'as many as God gives', or 'as many as are ordained by fate' or 'difficult to say' etc., were their replies.

TABLE 3.10-C : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN FEMALES BY PRESENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Present No. of children	Ideal number of children desired								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8	Others <sup>@</sup>	
1	1 (2.0)	6 (11.7)	11 (21.6)	14 (27.4)	4 (7.8)	3 (5.9)	-	12 (23.6)	51 (100.0)
2	-	12 (23.1)	11 (21.1)	14 (26.9)	5 (9.6)	1 (1.9)	-	8 (15.4)	52 (100.0)
3	-	2 (5.4)	9 (24.3)	17 (45.9)	3 (8.2)	1 (2.7)	1 (2.7)	4 (10.8)	37 (100.0)
4	-	1 (2.6)	4 (10.3)	18 (46.1)	4 (10.2)	6 (15.4)	-	6 (15.4)	39 (100.0)
5	-	1 (3.2)	3 (9.7)	11 (35.5)	6 (19.3)	3 (9.7)	1 (3.2)	6 (19.3)	31 (100.0)
6	-	1 (5.6)	3 (16.6)	8 (44.4)	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	-	4 (22.2)	18 (100.0)
7	1 (7.7)	-	1 (7.7)	4 (30.8)	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	1 (7.7)	13 (100.0)
8	-	-	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	-	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)
9	-	-	-	3 (75.0)	-	-	-	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)
10	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	1 (100.0)
11	-	-	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	-	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)
Total	2 (0.8)	23 (9.1)	43 (17.0)	91 (36.0)	27 (10.8)	17 (6.8)	5 (2.1)	44 (17.4)	253 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

@ These respondents did not give any definite number as the ideal number. 'As many as would be born,' or 'as many as God gives' or 'as many as are ordained by fate' or 'difficult to say' etc., were their replies.

TABLE 3.10-D : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL FEMALES BY PRESENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Present No. of children	Ideal number of children desired							Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-10		Others <sup>@</sup>
1	-	7 (9.6)	9 (12.4)	16 (21.8)	1 (1.4)	2 (2.7)	1 (1.4)	37 (50.7)	73 (100.0)
2	-	8 (8.0)	17 (17.6)	18 (18.0)	3 (3.8)	3 (3.8)	-	51 (51.0)	100 (100.0)
3	-	2 (2.9)	20 (29.0)	14 (20.3)	4 (5.8)	-	1 (1.4)	28 (40.6)	69 (100.0)
4	-	-	1 (1.8)	32 (56.1)	2 (3.5)	4 (7.0)	-	18 (31.6)	57 (100.0)
5	-	-	2 (4.7)	7 (16.3)	13 (30.2)	2 (4.7)	-	19 (44.1)	43 (100.0)
6	-	1 (3.8)	-	6 (22.2)	6 (22.2)	8 (29.6)	1 (3.7)	5 (18.5)	27 (100.0)
7	-	-	1 (6.3)	4 (25.0)	4 (25.0)	-	2 (12.5)	5 (31.2)	16 (100.0)
8	-	-	1 (25.0)	-	-	-	-	3 (75.0)	4 (100.0)
9	-	-	-	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	-	-	-	2 (100.0)
Total	-	18 (4.6)	51 (13.0)	98 (25.1)	34 (8.7)	19 (4.8)	5 (1.4)	166 (42.4)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

<sup>@</sup> These respondents did not give any definite number as the ideal number. 'As many as would be born' or 'as many as God gives' or 'as many as are ordained by fate' or 'difficult to say' etc., were their replies.



TABLE 3.11-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN RESPONDENTS BY SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND WHETHER ANY DEFINITE NUMBER WAS GIVEN AS THE IDEAL NUMBER OR NOT

Educational level	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Total
	Definite No. given	Others	Total	Definite No. given	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Illiterate	48 (69.6)	21 (30.4)	69 (100.0)	115 (79.9)	29 (20.1)	144 (100.0)	
Literate below S.S.C.	94 (79.7)	24 (20.3)	118 (100.0)	86 (85.2)	15 (14.8)	101 (100.0)	
S.S.C. passed and above	58 (87.9)	8 (12.1)	66 (100.0)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	8 (100.0)	
Total	200 (79.1)	53 (20.9)	253 (100.0)	208 (82.2)	45 (17.8)	253 (100.0)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each sex.

TABEE 3.11-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL RESPONDENTS BY SEX, LITERACY AND WHETHER ANY DEFINITE NUMBER WAS GIVEN AS THE IDEAL NUMBER OR NOT

Literacy	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Definite No. given	Others	Total	Definite No. given	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	77 (34.1)	149 (65.9)	226 (100.0)	202 (56.6)	155 (43.4)	357 (100.0)
Literate	93 (50.4)	72 (43.6)	165 (100.0)	23 (67.6)	11 (32.4)	34 (100.0)
Total	170 (43.5)	221 (56.5)	391 (100.0)	225 (57.5)	166 (42.5)	391 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in each sex.

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNINGIV.1 Awareness about Family Planning

a) General : Every respondent was first asked whether he was atleast aware that there were certain methods by means of which a couple could postpone or even completely stop a pregnancy, while following at the same time normal conjugal life. For this question, it was unnecessary for him to know any specific methods of family planning. It may also be noted at the same time, that abortion on the one hand and abstinence on the other were not considered as coming in the purview of family planning methods; and if these were found to be the only methods known to a person, he was not counted as being aware of the family planning possibility.

The proportion of those who were aware of family planning possibility, in the above terms, was fairly high (41 percent) among the urban males (table 4.2). The corresponding proportion was comparatively low in respect of the rural males (18 percent). Among the females, about 22 percent were aware of family planning in Dharwar town, while the percentage was much lower at just 5 percent in the rural area.

It was examined whether awareness about family planning was in any way associated with various social and economic factors. Tables 4.3 to 4.9 present the data on family planning awareness and knowledge with reference to the following social and economic characteristics: Caste, Literacy, Occupation, Age, Number of children, Household type and Income. The chisquare test results in respect of all these factors, both for awareness as well as for knowledge have been presented in table 4.10.

b) Educational level and awareness:

Literacy or educational level was the most important factor associated with awareness about family planning. While the proportion of those who were aware, was just 13 percent among the illiterate urban males, it was over 80 percent among the urban males who had passed the S.S.C. (table 4.3). The proportion was fairly high (45 percent) even among those who had passed the VII Std., but had not crossed the S.S.C. line. Among the rural males, the percentage of those who were aware was just 8 in the illiterate group while it was more than 50 percent among those who had passed the VII standard. So far as the females were concerned, the proportion was just 13 percent among the urban illiterate women folk as against a little less than 50 percent among those who had passed the VII standard and above. In the rural areas, the total number of women aware about family planning was itself very small. Therefore, no attempt has been made in respect of further analysis so far as the rural females are concerned, regarding the association of their awareness with various social and economic characteristics.

c) Caste and awareness :

Besides literacy, caste, occupation (only in Dharwar town), and income were also seen to be generally associated with awareness about family planning. In respect of urban women, another factor which was observed to be associated, was the number of children.

With reference to caste, it was seen that the proportion of those aware about family planning was more among the advanced castes i.e. Brahmins and Lingayats, as compared to the backward communities, <sup>like</sup> Muslims etc. A little less than 75 percent of the Brahmin males in Dharwar town were aware about family planning as against 16 percent of the backward communities and

27 percent of the Muslims (table 4.4-A). The corresponding proportions for Lingayats and the other advanced and intermediate caste groups were 48 and 39 respectively. Among the rural males also, the proportion was higher among the Brahmins and Lingayats. It was around 25 percent in both the communities (table 4.4-B). The corresponding proportions among the backward communities and Muslims were 13 percent and 19 percent respectively.

A similar trend could also be seen among the women folk (table 4.4-C). About 45 percent of the Brahmin women in Dharwar town were aware about family planning as against 22 percent in the backward communities and 12 percent in the Muslim community. It is interesting that the proportion was more among women belonging to the backward communities than among the Muslim women. Among the rural women also, the proportion of those who were aware was comparatively more among the advanced communities than among the rest.

In order to pin-point whether caste by itself was important in this regard or not, the data was examined for the literate and illiterate groups separately. It may be recalled that the literacy rate in the advanced castes is higher than what it is among the rest. It was, therefore, very likely that literacy and educational level of the advanced castes was more important in this context rather than the caste itself. When this was done, it was seen that for the males both urban and rural and also for the urban females, caste was not significant in the illiterate group. The Chisquare test could not be carried out in respect of the illiterate group among the urban males because the number of persons aware was very small for the different castes. Yet, this very fact supports our conclusion that caste does not seem to be relevant when the persons are illiterate. But so far as the literate respondents

were concerned, both among the urban males and urban females as also among the rural males, caste was definitely seen to be associated with awareness about family planning. Does this therefore mean that the caste factor becomes operative only among the literate group? Does the caste factor become effective only after literacy is injected into the population? It is very likely that the tendency and opportunities of gaining new knowledge are more for the advanced castes than for the relatively backward communities. But this would result in differential acquisition of new knowledge only when the people are literate. So far as the illiterate population is concerned, they seem to be condemned to ignorance to whatever caste they belong.

d) Occupation and awareness :

We may now turn to another factor that apparently appeared to be significant in this connection. The awareness of family planning was found to be associated with occupation, among the urban males. In Dharwar town, as could be noticed from table 4.5-A, the proportion of those who were aware of family planning was fairly high among males engaged in trade and business (49 percent) lower services (50 percent) and the higher services and professions (84 percent). The proportion was the least (about 13 percent) among those engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural labour. In between came the skilled workers (24 percent) and cultivators (36 percent). The proportion was also fairly high among the non-workers group. This may be on account of the fact that non-workers group mostly comprise of comparatively educated persons, who are depending on some un-earned income like rent, interest etc., or pensions.

Among the rural males also, a more or less similar pattern could be seen (table 4.5-B), although it was not exactly similar and although the chisquare test did not find occupation

to be a significant factor in this case. It may be observed, however, that the proportion of those aware was comparatively higher in the trade and services group, a little lower among the the skilled workers, and still lower among the cultivators and the agricultural labourers. The proportion was the least (16 percent) among the agricultural labourers, while the cultivators were a little above them (18 percent). Not even one person out of 11 non-agricultural labourers was aware of family planning. Thus the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers had the least awareness of this subject.

As was done in the case of caste, the significance of occupation was examined among the literate persons and the illiterate persons separately, so far as the urban males were concerned. We have already noted above that the number of persons aware among the illiterate urban males was very small. Further, this small number of 9 persons was distributed in 4 occupational groups. This itself is sufficient to say that occupation does not seem to be a significant factor as far as the illiterate persons were concerned. But when we come to the literate males of Dharwar town, occupation was found to be statistically significant in relation to awareness. If occupation is not important among the illiterate urbanites, while it is very significant among the literate urbanites, we can conclude that occupation becomes an operative factor only among the literate group. So far as the illiterate persons are concerned, they remain ignorant irrespective of the occupational category they might belong to.

It must, however, be noted in this connection, that in respect of one occupational category, viz. the higher services and professions, there was not a single illiterate person belonging to the group. Again, it may be interesting to note that not a single person out of 19 illiterate males (urban as well as rural) engaged in agricultural or non-agricultural labour,

was aware about family planning. Our observation about the illiterate group, therefore, applies more to the remaining occupational groups. As stated earlier, the total number of persons aware in the illiterate group of persons engaged in other occupations also, was small and hence illiteracy may be considered to be a great obstacle in gaining new knowledge for the people, and under these circumstances, it does not matter to which occupational category a person belongs, if he is illiterate. It is only after people become literate and educated that the occupation of a man assumes importance or significance. People belonging to certain occupations may have more opportunities and also greater tendency to gain new knowledge, than persons belonging to certain other occupations. But this seems to come into force only when they are literate or educated and not otherwise.

So far as the urban females were concerned, it was found that not much purpose was served by classifying them according to their own occupation, because a preponderatingly large majority of them did not at all work and the few who worked were distributed in 4 or 5 different occupational categories. However, it could be seen from table 4.5-C that as between the workers and non-workers, the proportion of those aware was more among the non-working urban women folk (23 percent) than among the working women (12 percent). This seems to have been so on account of the fact that the family planning workers can contact more easily, the non-working women who would be found mostly at home, while the working males of the household are away at work. The chisquare test showed that awareness among the women folk was not associated with whether they were working or not.



(e) Income and awareness :

Income was another factor that was found associated with the awareness of the respondents about family planning. As income advanced, it was noticed that the awareness of people about family planning also increased. This was more pronounced in the case of urban males and the urban females. So far as the rural males were concerned, the association between income and awareness disappeared if the group of persons with per capita income above Rs.400 was not considered.

The proportion of urban males aware of family planning, was 78 percent among those with per capita income of Rs.400 and above (table 4.6-A). For incomes between Rs.150 to Rs.300, the corresponding proportions ranged between 36 percent to 41 percent. For income bracket Rs.100-149, the proportion was 18 percent, and in the lowest income bracket of less than Rs.100, it was just 13 percent. Among the rural males, the proportion of persons aware was 35 percent for those with more than Rs.400 per capita income, while the proportions ranged between 11 percent to 22 percent for the remaining income group (table 4.6-B). So far as the urban females were concerned, the proportion of those aware was 40 percent among women belonging to the highest income group of Rs.400 and above (table 4.6-C). The corresponding proportions in the remaining income groups ranged between 14 percent to 22 percent.

It may be recalled as pointed out in II.11 that the literacy or the educational level increases with an increase in income. It could, therefore, be said that income and awareness were associated with each other not independently, but because of the literacy differentials between different income groups. In order to examine whether this was really so, the respondents were divided into two groups viz., the illiterate group and the literate group, and then it was examined whether

income was associated with awareness in the two groups separately. It was then found that income was associated with awareness among the literate males, both in Dharwar town as well as in the villages. In the illiterate group, the number aware about family planning was very small (just 1 or 2) in each of the income groups among the urban males. Actually, not even one illiterate male person belonging to the lowest income group of less than Rs.100 was aware about family planning. The chisquare test could not be carried out for want of adequate numbers. However, it could be safely concluded that the different income groups did not significantly differ from each other in respect of awareness, among the illiterate urban males. Similarly income was found to be absolutely insignificant in the case of the illiterate rural males also. It may, thus, be said that income was an effective factor in the acquisition of new knowledge only among the literate group; while the illiterate persons were more or less equally ignorant to whatever income group they belonged.

Among the urban females, however, it was found that the proportions of those who were aware about family planning did not significantly differ between the different income groups, when the literate women and the illiterate women were considered separately. This means that for the females income is not so much of an important factor, in regard to their awareness. Rather, it is the difference in literacy levels between the different income groups that makes the difference in regard to the level of awareness, and hence literacy seems to be more important than income as far as the urban females are concerned.

f) Number of children and awareness :

Another factor which appeared to be important, as regards awareness about family planning among the urban females, was the number of living children. It will be observed from table 4.8 that women having 4 or more children in general, and 4 or 5 children in particular, had a larger proportion of persons aware

about family planning. The proportion was highest (39 percent) among those with 4 children, and about 30 percent among those with 5 or 6 children. The proportion was a little less than 25 percent among those with 7 or more children. It was the least, i.e. 12 or 13 percent among those with 1 or 2 children. It was about 20 percent among those with 3 children. Many deliveries may be taking place in the maternity homes so far as Dharwar town is concerned. It is very likely that women giving birth to a 3rd, 4th or 5th child, are given to understand in the maternity homes, that there are family planning methods to stop pregnancies either when they express an idea that they have had sufficient number of children or even otherwise. It is also likely that the family planning workers would contact more women with 4 or more children, with an idea that the family planning subject would appeal to them most. The subject may also be arising in mutual conversations among the women who have had sufficient number of children and hence who have been experiencing difficulties of managing the household with a larger number of children. As would be seen later, the most important sources of knowledge for the urban females have been the Government agency and the friends. Yet, however, it seems that the progress does not go beyond mere awareness or knowledge about family planning. The motivation does not seem to be strong enough to make them take to actual practice of family planning.

So far as the urban males were concerned, the proportions of those aware were comparatively low among persons with 1 or 2 children and also among those with 6 or more children. The proportions in these cases were 31 percent, 39 percent and 37 percent respectively. Among those with 3-5 children the proportions ranged between 46 to 52 percent. The present number of children was not found to be statistically significant in relation to awareness among the urban males.

Among the rural males, excepting for the fact that the proportion was a little higher among those with 6 or 7 children, and for the fact that none among those with 8 or 9 children was aware about the subject, no pattern was actually seen so far as awareness and its relation with number of living children. The proportions of persons aware varied from 12 to 24 percent between groups of respondents with different number <sup>of</sup> children with no trend whatsoever.

Thus the number of living children may be considered to have been an important factor in this connection only among the urban females.

g) Household type and Awareness :

Household type, age and area were 3 other factors which were studied in relation to awareness about family planning. It was found that household type and age were not significantly related with awareness. The proportion of those who were aware among the urban males was 42 percent in the one couple households and 38 percent in households having 2 or more couples (table 4.7-A). For the rural males, the respective percentages were 18 and 19 (table 4.7-B). Among the females, the percentages were 25 and 18 in Dharwar town, and 6 and 3 in the rural areas (table 4.7-C).

h) Age and Awareness :

So far as age was concerned, it was found that the proportions of those aware, did not vary significantly between the different age groups. Table 4.9 presents the data in this respect. In the rural areas, the proportions were, however, generally higher (22 to 27 percent) in the younger age groups (20-34 years), and lower (8 to 16 percent) among the older groups (35 and above). The proportion was higher

in the 45-49 age group also. Among urban males, on the other hand, the proportions were somewhat higher (42 to 49 percent) in the older age groups (40 years and above), and lower (30 to 34 percent) in the younger age groups (below 40 years). The only exception was the age group of 30-34 years in which the proportion was 44 percent. Among the women of Dharwar town, the proportion of those aware was very low in the younger age group (15 to 24 years), and comparatively higher among the women aged 25 years and above. Among the former, it was less than 15 percent, and among the latter, it was more than 22 percent.

i) Tract and Awareness :

Awareness about family planning differed significantly between the different tracts surveyed for this study. Not only was the difference significant between the urban areas on the one hand and rural areas on the other, but it was also significant between the Malenad on the one hand and the Maidan on the other. This was particularly so for the male respondents. Among the males, the proportion of those who were aware was 41 percent in Dharwar town, 18 percent in the rural areas as a whole, 24 percent in the Maidan and only 9 percent in the Malenad. For the females, the respective percentages were 23 percent for Dharwar town, 5 percent for rural areas as a whole, 7 percent for the Maidan and 4 percent for the Malenad. The area differences on this question between Malenad and Maidan were not significant for the female respondents.

It would be clear that more people were aware about family planning in Dharwar town than in the villages, and similarly more people were aware about family planning in the Maidan villages than in the Malenad villages. The Malenad villages are comparatively smaller in size and are more in the interior with no proper means of transport. Many of the villages are not connected by good motorable roads. The

conditions in the Maidan are much better. The literacy rate also is comparatively higher in the Maidan than in the Malenad of Dharwar taluka. It appears that more propoganda in respect of family planning has been done in the Maidan area as compared to the Malenad area.

#### IV.2. Specific Knowledge of Family Planning Methods :

a) General : Every respondent who was aware about family planning was further asked if he knew about any specific family planning methods. The data in respect of the specific knowledge of family planning is also presented in tables 4.1 to 4.9 along with the data about awareness, and the chisquare test results have been presented in table 4.10 along with those for awareness.

b) Knowledge among female respondents : It would be clear from the figures that so far as the female respondents were concerned, all those who reported awareness about family planning also reported specific knowledge of at least one family planning method. (excluding only one woman in Dharwar town, who was aware but did not have any specific knowledge). No separate analysis is therefore required with reference to the specific knowledge so far as the females are concerned. Whatever has been said with reference to their awareness about family planning also applies to their specific knowledge of family planning methods.

c) Knowledge among male respondents: Among the males however, both in Dharwar town as well as in the villages, quite a significant number of persons could not report knowledge of any specific family planning method although they were aware about the existence of family planning methods in a vague manner. Out of the 103 males in Dharwar town, who reported awareness about family planning methods, only 44 had specific knowledge of atleast one family planning method. In the total sample of urban males, therefore, the proportion of those who had specific knowledge was only 17 percent as against 41 percent who were

just aware. In the rural areas, males who had specific knowledge were only 12 percent in the total, while those who were 18 percent. In the Malenad villages, males having specific knowledge constituted only 3 percent, as against 9 percent who were just aware. The corresponding percentages in the Maidan villages were 16 percent and 24 percent. The area differences were significant in respect of knowledge, as in the case of awareness, between urban area on the one hand and the rural area as a whole on the other, as also between the Malenad and Maidan, finally between the urban area on the one hand and any of the two rural tracts on the other. Educational level was again a most important factor which was associated with specific knowledge of family planning. Caste, occupation ( in respect of urban males only) and per capita income were also generally found to be associated with knowledge of family planning. Again, these factors were found to be associated only among the literate group. When their association with knowledge was examined in the illiterate group of respondents, they ceased to be significantly related with knowledge. It may therefore be again emphasized that factors such as caste, occupation, and income become operative only when literacy is present. As emphasised earlier, people belonging to the advanced castes have more opportunities and greater tendency to gain knowledge as compared to the persons belonging to the backward communities. But this actually results in acquisition of more knowledge only if the people are literate. The illiterate people seem to remain ignorant irrespective of the caste to which they belong. A similar observation holds good as between the occupational groups of higher status on the one hand and occupational groups of lower status on the other.

Although income was found to be significantly associated with knowledge (as in the case of awareness), in Dharwar town, both among males as well as females, it was not so found in the rural areas. In the rural areas, awareness had been noticed to be significantly related with income. Of course, knowledge

also could be considered as significant at 0.10 probability. But then the conclusion could not be as firm as in the case of awareness. (Also, as in the case of awareness, knowledge also becomes absolutely insignificant if the highest income bracket of Rs. 400 and above is excluded). Thus, income does not seem to continue as an important factor by itself, in the rural area as knowledge ceases to be vague and becomes more and more specific.

It was rather interesting that household type was significantly associated with knowledge of males in Dharwar town. The proportion of persons with specific knowledge, was much less (only 10 percent) among respondents belonging to the households with two or more couples, than among those belonging to the one couple households. Household type was not found statistically significant in relation to knowledge among the rural males. The same was the case in respect of their awareness also. Both for urban males as also for rural males, number of children and age were not found to be statistically significant in relation to knowledge. The result was the same in case of awareness as stated earlier.

Thus the results in respect of the relationship between various social, economic and demographic characteristics and knowledge were in general the same as in the case of awareness.

c) Number of Methods Known : Out of 45 rural males who had specific knowledge of family planning methods, only 1 (i.e. 2.2 percent) person knew two methods (table 4.11). All others knew only one method. Among rural females, 7 (or one-third of the total knowing) knew two methods each and the remaining 14 women had knowledge of only one method. Again, out of 54 urban females who had specific knowledge, 6 (or 11 percent) knew about two methods each, and the rest knew only one method. It was only among the urban males that more persons knew about more than one method. Out of 44 urban males who had specific knowledge, 23 persons (or 52 percent) knew 1 method each, 10 persons (or 23 percent) 2 methods each, and 3 persons (7 percent)



three methods each. There were 6 (or 14 percent) persons knowing 8 methods each, and one knew 4 methods, and another person 5. Thus, there were comparatively more persons among urban males who had good knowledge of family planning methods. By and large, however, it may be said that most of the respondents who had specific knowledge, knew about only one method of family planning. Among rural respondents (both male and female) as well as among the urban females, none knew more than 2 methods.

e) Methods Known : Sterilisation was the most widely

known method of family planning both among males and females, and in both the tracts. All the rural males who had specific knowledge knew about sterilisation. The percentage of those, who know about sterilisation, among the rural females having specific knowledge, was 71 percent (table 5.12). The corresponding percentages among the urban males and the urban females, were 70 percent and 87 percent. It must be emphasised here that all these percentages are out of the total number of persons having specific knowledge only. They are not worked out for total respondents as such. If this is done, it is found that the percentage of respondents knowing about sterilisation works out to 12 for urban males, 9 for urban females, 12 for rural males, and only 4 for rural females.

In the rural areas, 1 male and 13 females knew about the foam tablets also. The percentage of those knowing foam tablets worked out to 2 among rural males having specific knowledge, and to 0.3 among all rural males. The corresponding percentages for the rural females were 62 percent and 3 percent. Foam tablets were comparatively better known than other family planning methods excepting sterilisation, among the urban females also. The percentages in their case, worked out to 13 and 3.

Stray women in Dharwar knew about other methods such as the diaphragm, jelly, sheath, and the husband careful- methods.

Among the urban males, sheath method was known to 20 respondents which gave a percentage of 46 out of those having specific knowledge, and 8 out of all urban males. Among urban males having specific knowledge, those knowing diaphragm

constituted 27 percent, and those knowing about the safe period were 30 percent. The percentages for the remaining methods were, jelly - 20 percent, husband careful method - 16 percent, foam tablets - 25 percent, and the sponge - 14 percent. The percentages when worked out for total respondents are however not quite encouraging. Because in this case, those who knew the sterilisation method which was the more widely known method, themselves constituted only 12 percent. Those knowing other methods obviously formed a small minority, among all urban males. After sterilisation, the sheath method was better known, about 8 percent of all urban males having reported knowledge of this method.

f) Source of Knowledge : The source from which the respondents came to know about the family planning methods was also enquired. The source from which knowledge of a specific family planning method was acquired for the first time by the respondent, is only considered here. For the urban males private medical practitioners were the chief source of knowledge about family planning methods. Eighteen respondents (or 41 percent) out of 44 who had specific knowledge, reported that they got the knowledge from private medical practitioners (table 5.13). Eleven (or 25 percent) came to know through books etc., issued by private publishers. Eight (or 18 percent) were supplied the knowledge by the Government agency. A few of them had also learnt from relatives (11 percent) and friends and others (5 percent). Thus for the urban males, besides private medical practitioners, books and Government agency were two other important sources of knowledge.

For the urban females on the other hand friends were the chief source of knowledge. Seventeen <sup>or</sup> (32 percent) out of 54 females who had specific knowledge, had gathered the knowledge from their friends. Fourteen (or 26 percent) had been supplied the information by the Government agency, 10 (or 19 percent) had learnt from the private doctors, and the rest had acquired knowledge through books, relatives, and their husbands. Thus for the urban females, friends and Government agency had been the chief sources of their knowledge.

Among the rural males 11 (or 24 percent) out of 45 who had specific knowledge, had learnt from the Government sources, and 20 (or 44 percent) from their friends. Quite a few (18 percent) had also come to know from the private medical practitioners. Very few had learnt from the books (7 percent) and relatives (7 percent). Thus, Government agency, and friends were the two chief sources of knowledge for the rural males. Indeed, ~~these~~ were also the two important sources of knowledge of those for the rural females. The percentages/who had come to know through these sources were 29 (Government agency) and 19 (friends). The remaining rural women had come to know from private doctors (14 percent), books (5 percent), relatives (19 percent), and the husband himself (14 percent).

On the whole it may be said, that Government agency, friends and private medical practitioners were the three important sources of knowledge. Books were another important source for the urban males.

Out of the total of 1,288 respondents (both males and females together), covered from Dharwar town and 20 villages, in this survey, 39 persons or about 3 percent had gained knowledge from the Government agency. If Dharwar town only is considered, the percentage would be 4.

#### IV. 3. Practice of Family Planning

Both partners only in 22 (or 9 percent of the total) couples in Dharwar town reported specific knowledge of family planning methods. Out of these 22 couples, 11 reported actual practice of family planning. Thus about 4.5 percent of the total couples covered by us in Dharwar town were practising family planning. The female partner in 6 couples had been sterilised. No case of vasectomy was reported in our Dharwar sample. One couple was practising the diaphragm method,

another the sheath and jelly method, and yet another the husband careful method. One couple was using the combination of the foam tablets, safe period and the husband careful methods. Finally, one couple was following the safe period method.

It would be worthwhile to note some particulars of these eleven practicing couples. Four of these couples had 4 children, each, while 1 had 5 children, and another 2 had 6 children each. (Thus 7 couples had 4 or more children). Two couples had 3 children each. Thus 9 couples out of 11 had 3 or more children. One of the remaining 2 couples had 1 child and the other one had 2 children. Seven out of 11 husbands were aged 40 years or more (upto 50). Actually, 4 were in 40-44 years age group. Three were in the 30-34 years age group and one was in the 35-39 age group. Five wives belonged to the 25-29 years age group, and 2 belonged to each of the succeeding 5 year age group. None of the males was younger than 30, and none of the females was younger than 25. Six couples were Brahmins, 3 Lingayats, and 2 of the other advanced and intermediate caste group. Thus the 11 practicing couples mostly belonged to advanced communities. Three couples each belonged to the per capita income ranges of Rs.400-499, Rs.500-699, and Rs.700 and above. Only 2 couples had less than Rs.400 as the per capita income of their households. Ten husbands out of the 11 had passed the S.S.C. Actually 5 were graduates, and 1 was a Diploma holder. Only 1 male had not completed the S.S.C. Out of the 11 females, 1 was a graduate, 1 a matriculate, 4 had spent some years at least in the High School, and 5 had not been able to cross the VII standard. As regards occupation, 5 males belonged to the higher services and professions group, 4 to the lower services category, and 2 were merchants. In short the almost all 11 couples belonged to the upper or lower middle-class of the society.

Besides the 11 couples referred above, only one partner in 5 other couples reported practice. In three cases, the method reported as being practiced was the sheath method, in one case,

the foam tablets were reported, and in another case, diaphragm and jelly were said to be used. The other partner appears to have fought shy of reporting actual practice of family planning. It is likely that when the reporting partner was the male, he might have reported practice just to parade himself as a progressive person. The fact that such cases of only one partner reporting practice are found even in the urban areas only means, that the subject is not considered as fit for free and open talk where the individual would easily say what they actually practice. Since one could not be sure whether these 5 couples were actually practicing or not, their particulars have not been presented here. We did not choose to confront the nonreporting partner and get his/her say in the matter, and reconcile the replies of the two partners. On the whole it might be said that actual practice of family planning was still of an insignificant extent at the time of the survey. In the rural areas, not even one couple reported any practice. It could be said that till the time of this survey, the family planning movement had not gained any momentum in the surveyed area. At the same time, however, quite a few of the respondents did express their desire to resort to family planning. Some (at least 8 couples) even expressed their desire to undergo sterilisation either of the husband or of the wife at an early date. Some others said that they did not have sufficient knowledge of family planning methods.

It appears that the family planning propaganda has yet to make a big headway. The people also have not given serious thought to the subject. But it also seems that more and more couples are thinking of resorting to family planning in years to come.

TABLE 4.1 : AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY TRACT AND COUPLES

Couples with either, both or neither partner aware/knowing	A W A R E N E S S			K N O W L E D G E		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Both	38 (15.0)	8 (2.1)	46 (7.1)	22 (8.7)	7 (1.8)	29 (4.5)
Only husbands	65 (25.7)	63 (16.1)	128 (19.9)	22 (8.7)	38 (9.7)	60 (9.3)
Only wives	17 (6.7)	13 (3.3)	30 (4.7)	32 (12.6)	14 (3.6)	46 (7.2)
Neither	133 (52.6)	307 (78.5)	440 (68.3)	177 (70.0)	332 (84.9)	509 (79.0)
Total	253 (100.0)	391 (100.0)	644 (100.0)	253 (100.0)	391 (100.0)	644 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to column totals.

TABLE 4.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TRACT, SEX, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Village/tract	Total couples	M A L E S		FEMALES
		Awareness	Knowledge	Awareness @
1	2	3	4	5
1. Daddikamalapur	8	-	-	-
2. Devgiri	8	-	-	-
3. Devar-Hubli	32	4 (12.5)	3 (9.4)	1 (3.1)
4. Halligeri	12	-	-	-
5. Hoswal	5	-	-	1 (20.0)
6. Kambarganvi	17	3 (17.6)	2 (11.8)	-
7. Kyarkop	26	1 (3.8)	-	1 (3.8)
8. Mandihal	15	3 (20.0)	-	1 (6.7)
9. Salkinkop	14	2 (14.3)	-	1 (7.1)
10. Naikanhulikatti	7	-	-	-
Total Malenad	144	13 (9.0)	5 (3.5)	5 (3.5)
11. Dandikop	15	3 (20.0)	3 (20.0)	-
12. Gongadikop	7	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)	-
13. Hanmanhal	10	1 (10.0)	-	-
14. Harobelwedi	29	6 (20.7)	5 (17.2)	3 (10.3)
15. Kottbagi	25	5 (20.0)	3 (12.0)	5 (20.0)
16. Mangalgatti	24	5 (20.8)	2 (8.3)	-
17. Pudkalkatti	27	3 (11.1)	4 (14.8)	2 (7.4)
18. Rayapur	22	9 (40.9)	9 (40.9)	2 (9.1)
19. Vanhalli	22	2 (9.1)	2 (9.1)	2 (9.1)
20. Warendra	66	22 (33.3)	10 (15.2)	2 (3.0)
Total Maidan	247	58 (23.5)	40 (16.2)	16 (6.5)
Total Rural	391	71 (18.2)	45 (11.5)	21 (5.4)
Dharwar Town	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)	55 (21.7)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents of each sex.

@ Number of women having specific knowledge is same as awareness, excepting in Dharwar, where one of the women although aware did not have specific knowledge.

TABLE 4.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING MEASURES

Educational Level	URBAN MALES			URBAN FEMALES			RURAL MALES			RURAL FEMALES		
	Total No. of respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total No. of respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total No. of respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total No. of respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illiterate	69	9 (13.0)	-	144	19 (13.2)	19 (13.2)	226	19 (8.4)	10 (4.4)	357	17 (4.8)	17 (4.8)
Literate below IV	23	3 (13.0)	-	14	2 (14.3)	2 (14.3)	68	13 (19.1)	7 (10.3)	18	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)
IV passed	55	20 (36.4)	8 (14.5)	72	24 (33.3)	24 (33.3)	73	27 (37.0)	19 (26.0)	16	3 (18.7)	3 (18.7)
VII passed	40	18 (45.0)	10 (25.0)	15	7 (46.7)	6 (40.0)	22	11 (50.0)	8 (36.4)	-	-	-
B.S.C. passed and above	66	53 (80.3)	26 (39.4)	8	3 (37.5)	3 (37.5)	2	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	-	-	-
Total	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)	253	55 (21.7)	54 (21.3)	391	71 (18.2)	45 (4.5)	391	21 (5.4)	21 (5.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category, as given in Cols. 2, 5, 8, and 11.



TABLE 4.4-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MALES BY CASTE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Caste	L i t e r a t e		I l l i t e r a t e		T o t a l				
	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmins	37	28 (75.7)	14 (37.8)	1	-	-	38	28 (73.7)	14 (36.8)
Lingayats	50	26 (52.0)	13 (26.0)	8	2 (25.0)	-	58	28 (48.3)	13 (22.4)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	45	21 (46.7)	8 (17.8)	16	3 (18.8)	-	61	24 (39.3)	8 (13.1)
Backward communities	15	4 (26.7)	1 (6.7)	17	1 (5.9)	-	32	5 (15.6)	1 (3.1)
Muslims	33	13 (39.4)	7 (21.2)	26	3 (11.5)	-	59	16 (27.1)	7 (11.9)
Christians	4	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	1	-	-	5	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)
Total	184	94 (51.1)	44 (23.9)	69	9 (13.0)	-	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.4-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY CASTE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Caste	L i t e r a t e		I l l i t e r a t e		T o t a l	
	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge
1	2	3	4	7	8	9
						10
Brahmins	4	1 (25.0)	-	-	4	1 (25.0)
Lingayats	89	36 (40.5)	93	4 (4.3)	182	44 (24.2)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	34	5 (14.7)	61	1 (1.7)	95	9 (9.5)
Backward communities	22	4 (18.2)	41	2 (4.9)	63	8 (12.7)
Muslims	16	6 (37.5)	31	3 (9.7)	47	9 (19.1)
Christians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165	52 (31.5)	226	19 (8.4)	391	72 (18.2)
				10 (4.4)		45 (11.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.4-C : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, CASTE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS (AND KNOWLEDGE) OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Caste	R U R A L						ALL RESPONDENTS					
	U R B A N			R U R A L			Urban			Rural		
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total
1	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brahmins	34	16 (47.1)	4	1 (25.0)	3	2 (60.7)	1	-	38	17 (44.7)	4	2 (50.0)
Lingayats	32	10 (31.3)	26	4 (14.8)	21	2 (9.5)	164	11 (6.8)	58	14 (24.1)	182	13 (7.1)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	23	6 (26.1)	38	1 (2.6)	4	-	91	1 (1.1)	61	7 (11.5)	95	1 (1.1)
Backward communities	4	1 (25.0)	28	6 (21.4)	5	-	58	3 (5.2)	32	7 (21.9)	63	3 (4.8)
Muslims	12	-	47	7 (14.9)	1	-	46	2 (4.4)	59	7 (11.9)	47	2 (4.3)
Christians	4	2 (50.0)	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2 (40.0)	-	-
Total	109	35 (32.1)	144	19 (13.2)	34	4 (11.8)	357	17 (4.8)	253	54 (21.3)	391	21 (5.4)

Figures in respect of knowledge are the same as above except in case of urban Lingayats among whom one literate woman who was aware did not have specific knowledge.

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

TABLE 4.5-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MALES BY OCCUPATION, EDUCATION LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE

Occupation	L i t e r a t e			I l l i t e r a t e			Total respondents	Total respondents	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
Not working	13	7 (53.8)	4 (30.8)	2	-	-	15	7 (46.7)	4 (26.7)								
Cultivators	10	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	4	3 (75.0)	-	14	5 (35.7)	2 (14.3)								
Agricultural labour	2	1 (50.0)	-	6	-	-	8	1 (12.5)	-								
Non-agricultural labour	16	4 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	13	-	-	29	4 (13.8)	2 (6.9)								
Skilled workers	32	10 (31.3)	2 (6.3)	27	4 (14.8)	-	59	14 (23.7)	2 (3.4)								
Trade	34	20 (58.8)	8 (23.5)	9	1 (11.1)	-	43	21 (48.8)	8 (18.6)								
Lower services	52	29 (55.8)	15 (28.8)	8	1 (12.5)	-	60	30 (50.0)	15 (25.0)								
Higher services and professions	25	21 (84.0)	11 (44.0)	-	-	-	25	21 (84.0)	11 (44.0)								
Total	184	94 (51.1)	44 (23.9)	69	9 (13.0)	-	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)								

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.5-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY OCCUPATION, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Occupation	L i t e r a t e			I l l i t e r a t e			T o t a l		
	Total Respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Knowledge	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10	
Not working	2	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	3	-	-	5	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)
Cultivators	106	34 (32.1)	19 (17.7)	149	11 (7.4)	5 (3.4)	255	45 (17.6)	24 (9.4)
Agricultural labour	18	4 (22.2)	4 (23.5)	49	7 (14.3)	5 (10.0)	67	11 (16.4)	9 (13.4)
Non-agricultural labour	4	-	-	7	-	-	11	-	-
Skilled workers	18	6 (33.3)	6 (33.3)	14	1 (7.1)	-	32	7 (21.9)	6 (18.7)
Trade	8	4 (50.0)	3 (37.5)	4	-	-	12	4 (33.3)	3 (25.0)
Lower services	8	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	-	-	-	8	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)
Higher services and professions	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	165	52 (31.5)	35 (21.2)	226	19 (8.4)	10 (4.4)	391	71 (18.2)	45 (11.5)

Figures in brackets are the percentages to total respondents in each category as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.5-C : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, AWARENESS (AND KNOWLEDGE) AND WHETHER WORKING OR NOT

Occupation	URBAN						RURAL						TOTAL				
	Literate			Illiterate			Literate			Illiterate			Urban		Rural		
	Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11		12	13
Not working	103	34 <sup>@</sup> (33.0)		124	18 (14.5)		24	4 (16.7)		152	6 (3.9)		227	52 <sup>@</sup> (22.9)		176	10 (5.7)
Working	6	2 (33.3)		20	1 (5.0)		10	-		205	11 (5.4)		26	3 (11.5)		215	11 (5.1)
Total	109	36 (33.0)		144	19 (13.2)		34	4 (11.8)		357	17 (4.8)		253	55 (21.7)		391	21 (5.4)

<sup>@</sup> Figures in respect of knowledge are the same as above, in case of urban not working class among whom one literate woman who was aware did not have specific knowledge. except

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

TABLE 4.6-4 : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MALES BY INCOME, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Income	L i t e r a t e				I l l i t e r a t e				T o t a l			
	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Less than Rs.100	7	2 (28.5)	1 (14.3)	8	-	-	15	2 (13.3)	1			
Rs.100-149	23	7 (30.4)	5 (21.7)	26	2 (7.7)	-	49	9 (18.4)	5			
Rs.150-199	24	13 (54.1)	3 (12.5)	14	2 (14.3)	-	38	15 (39.5)	3			
Rs.200-299	48	19 (39.6)	5 (10.4)	16	4 (25.0)	-	64	23 (35.9)	5			
Rs.300-399	32	14 (43.8)	7 (21.9)	5	1 (20.0)	-	37	15 (40.5)	7			
Rs.400 and above	50	39 (78.0)	23 (46.0)	-	-	-	50	39 (78.0)	23			
Total	184	94 (50.5)	44 (23.9)	69	9 (13.0)	-	253	103 (40.7)	44			

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.6-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MALES BY INCOME, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Income	L i t e r a t e					I l l i t e r a t e			Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
	Total respondents	Awareness	Know-ledge	Total respondents	Know-ledge	Awareness	Know-ledge	Total respondents			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Less than Rs.100	27	7 (25.9)	8 (25.9)	49	2 (4.1)	-	76	9 (11.8)	8 (10.5)		
Rs.100-149	30	9 (30.0)	7 (23.3)	54	4 (7.4)	1 (1.9)	84	13 (15.5)	8 (9.5)		
Rs.150-199	17	2 (11.8)	2 (11.8)	38	4 (10.5)	2 (5.3)	55	6 (10.9)	4 (7.3)		
Rs.200-299	32	10 (31.3)	5 (18.8)	31	4 (12.9)	3 (9.7)	63	14 (22.2)	8 (12.7)		
Rs.300-399	24	5 (20.8)	3 (12.5)	29	3 (10.3)	1 (3.5)	53	8 (15.1)	4 (7.5)		
Rs.400 and above	35	18 (51.4)	10 (28.6)	25	3 (12.0)	3 (12.0)	60	21 (35.0)	13 (21.7)		
Total	165	51 (30.9)	35 (21.2)	226	20 (8.8)	10 (4.4)	391	71 (18.2)	45 (11.5)		

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category as given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.



Income	U R B A N						R U R A L						T O T A L			
	Literate			Illiterate			Literate			Illiterate			Urban		Rural	
	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Less than Rs.100	3	1 (33.3)	12	2 (16.7)	3	2 (66.7)	73	7 (9.6)	15	3 (20.0)	76	9 (11.8)				
100-149	4	1 (25.0)	45	6 (15.6)	5	-	79	2 (2.5)	49	7 (14.3)	84	2 (2.4)				
150-199	17	4 (23.5)	21	3 (14.3)	4	-	51	3 (5.9)	38	7 (18.4)	55	3 (5.4)				
200-299	23	6 (26.1)	41	4 (9.8)	8	2 (25.0)	55	3 (5.5)	64	10 (15.6)	63	5 (7.9)				
300-399	18	5 (27.8)	19	3 (15.8)	3	-	50	1 (2.0)	37	8 <sup>@</sup> (21.6)	53	1 (1.9)				
400 and above	44	19 (43.2)	6	1 (16.7)	11	-	49	1 (2.0)	50	20 (40.0)	60	1 (1.7)				
Total	109	36 (33.0)	144	19 (13.2)	34	4 (11.8)	357	17 (4.7)	253	55 (21.7)	391	21 (5.4)				

Figures in brackets are the percentages to total respondents in each category as given in Cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

@ Figures in respect of knowledge are the same as above except in case of urban females belonging to the Rs.300-399 income group, among whom one literate woman who was aware did not have specific knowledge.

TABLE 4.7-A : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MALES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Household type	L i t e r a t e			I l l i t e r a t e			T o t a l		
	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
I	67	33 (49.3)	17 (25.4)	5	6 (120.0)	7 (140.0)	100	34 (34.0)	17 (17.0)
II	50	33 (66.0)	20 (40.0)	14	2 (14.3)	-	64	35 (54.7)	20 (31.3)
I+II	117	66 (56.4)	37 (31.6)	47	8 (17.0)	-	164	69 (42.1)	37 (22.6)
III	67	28 (41.8)	7 (10.4)	22	6 (27.3)	-	89	34 (38.2)	7 (7.9)
Total	184	94 (51.1)	44 (23.9)	69	9 (13.0)	-	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category given in Cols.2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.7-B : DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL SALES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Household type	L i t e r a t e		I l l i t e r a t e		T o t a l	
	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Knowledge
I	71	22 (31.0)	126	14 (11.2)	197	36 (18.3)
II	38	11 (28.9)	36	1 (2.8)	74	12 (16.2)
I+II	109	33 (30.2)	162	15 (9.3)	271	48 (17.7)
III	56	19 (33.9)	64	4 (6.3)	120	23 (19.2)
Total	165	52 (31.5)	226	19 (8.4)	391	71 (18.2)
		35 (21.2)		10 (4.4)		45 (11.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category given in Cols. 2, 5, and 8.

TABLE 4.7-C : DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS  
(AND KNOWLEDGE) OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Household type	U R B A N						R U R A L						T O T A L										
	Literate			Illiterate			Literate			Illiterate				Urban		Rural							
	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness		Total respondents	Awareness	Total respondents	Awareness						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
I	40	14 (35.0)	60	9 (15.0)	14	2 (14.3)	183	11 (6.0)	100	23 (23.0)	197	13 (6.6)	34	13 (38.2)	30	5 (16.7)	62	2 (3.2)	64	18 (28.1)	74	4 (5.4)	
II	74	27 (36.5)	90	14 (15.6)	26	4 (15.4)	245	13 (5.3)	164	41 (25.0)	271	17 (6.3)	35	9 (25.7)	54	5 (9.3)	112	4 (3.6)	89	14 <sup>@</sup> (15.7)	120	4 (3.3)	
Total	109	36 (33.0)	144	19 (13.2)	34	4 (11.8)	357	17 (4.8)	253	55 (21.8)	391	21 (5.4)											

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category given in Cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

@ Figures in respect of knowledge are the same as above except in case of urban females in group III where a literate woman who was aware did not have specific knowledge.

TABLE 4.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALL RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, SEX, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

No. of children living	F E M A L E S											
	M A L E S						F E M A L E S					
	URBAN			RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	10	9	11
1	51	16 (31.4)	5 (9.8)	73	16 (21.9)	7 (9.6)	51	6 (11.8)	7 (13.5)	73	6 (8.2)	3 (4.1)
2	52	20 (38.5)	9 (17.3)	100	15 (15.0)	12 (12.0)	52	7 (13.5)	12 (23.1)	100	7 (7.0)	4 (4.0)
3	37	17 (46.0)	6 (16.2)	69	14 (20.3)	10 (14.5)	37	7 (18.9)	10 (27.0)	69	7 (10.1)	6 (8.7)
4	39	18 (46.2)	12 (30.8)	57	9 (15.8)	5 (8.8)	39	15 (38.5)	5 (12.8)	57	15 (26.0)	4 (7.0)
5	31	16 (51.6)	5 (16.1)	43	5 (11.6)	3 (7.0)	31	9 (29.0)	3 (9.7)	43	9 (20.9)	1 (2.3)
6 and above	43	16 (37.2)	7 (16.3)	49	12 (24.5)	8 (16.3)	43	11 (25.6)	8 (18.6)	49	11 (22.4)	3 (6.1)
Total	253	103 (40.7)	44 (17.4)	391	71 (18.2)	45 (11.5)	253	55 (21.7)	45 (17.8)	391	55 (14.1)	21 (5.4)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class as given in Cols.2,5,8, and 10.

@ Figures in respect of knowledge of female respondents are same as above, except in case of urban females with one child, among whom 1 woman who was aware did not have specific knowledge.

TABLE 4.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALL RESPONDENTS BY TRACT, SEX, AGE, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Age group	URBAN MALES			RURAL MALES			URBAN FEMALES			RURAL FEMALES		
	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Knowledge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1 <sup>@</sup>	-	42	1	-
								(6.3)			(2.4)	
20-24 years	6	2	-	22	6	4	50	7	(18.2)	115	7	-
		(33.3)			(27.3)			(14.0)			(6.1)	
25-29 years	32	11	3	68	15	8	67	19	(11.8)	90	7	-
		(34.4)	(9.4)		(22.1)			(28.4)			(7.8)	
30-34 years	64	28	16	78	17	12	39	9	(15.4)	60	2	-
		(43.7)	(25.0)		(21.8)			(23.1)			(3.4)	
35-39 years	33	10	6	63	5	2	42	12	(18.2)	51	3	-
		(30.3)	(18.2)		(8.0)			(28.6)			(5.9)	
40-44 years	35	17	8	65	10	9	32	7	(13.8)	30	-	-
		(48.6)	(22.9)		(15.4)			(21.9)				
45-49 years	47	20	7	46	10	8	7	-	(14.9)	3	1	-
		(42.6)	(14.9)		(21.8)						(33.3)	
50 and above	36	15	4	49	8	2	-	-	(11.1)	-	-	-
		(41.7)	(11.1)		(16.3)							
Total	253	103	44	391	71	45	253	55	(17.4)	391	21	-
		(40.7)	(17.4)		(18.2)			(21.7)			(5.4)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category as given in Cols.2,5,8 and 10.

Factors studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		
	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed Awareness Knowledge	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed awareness (knowledge)	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed Awareness Knowledge	
1	2	3	5	6	7	9	
1. Educational level	6 classes: Illiterate; Literate upto 4th; 4th passed below 7th; 7th passed below S.S.C.; S.S.C.; higher education than S.S.C. For knowledge, first two classes not considered on account of inadequate frequencies.	70.896 (11.070)	9.914 (7.815)	3 classes: Illiterate; Literate upto 7th; 7th passed and above.	16.206 (5.991)	3 classes: Illiterate; Literate below 4th; 4th passed.	46.258 (5.991)
2. Caste	(a) 5 classes: Brahmins; Lingayats; Other advanced and intermediate Hindus; Backward communities; Muslims.  (b) Same as above, but for literate persons only.  Among illiterate urbanites, those who were aware were very few. No test for association was done in this case.	31.345 (9.488)	16.756 (9.488)	(a) Same classes as for urban males in 2a.  (b) 2 classes: Brahmins and Lingayats; Rest except Christians.	19.911 (9.488)	(a) 4 classes: Same as for urban males but excluding Brahmins.  (b) 3 classes: Lingayats; Other advanced and intermediate Hindus; Backward communities and Muslims. For knowledge, only 2 classes: Brahmins and Lingayats; and the rest.	10.619 (7.815)
	(c) For knowledge, only 2 classes: Brahmins, Lingayats and Christians; Rest.  (d) Same as above, but only for literate persons.	12.401 (3.841)	12.401 (3.841)	(c) Same as above, but for literate women only.  (d) Same as in (b), but for illiterate women only.	5.845 (3.841)	(c) Same as above, but for literate persons only.  (d) Same as above, but for illiterate persons only.	8.210 (5.991)

Continued on next page.

TABLE 4.10 CONTINUED

Factors studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES	
	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed Aware- ness ledge	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed awareness (knowledge)	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed Aware- ness ledge
1	2	3 4	5	6	7	8 9

3. Occupation. (i) 6 classes: Not working; cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural labour; skilled workers; trade; lower services; higher services and professions.

(ii) For knowledge, 4 classes: Not working excluded; skilled workers clubbed together with cultivators and agricultural and non-agricultural labour; other classes retained as above.

26.351  
(7.815)

2 classes: Workers; Non-workers.

2 classes: cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers; and the rest excluding not working persons.



Factors studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		
	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed Awareness	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed awareness (knowledge)	Classes considered	X <sup>2</sup> observed Awareness	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							
Income	(a) 4 classes: Less than Rs. 200; Rs. 200-299; Rs. 300-399; Rs. 400 and above. (b) Same as above, but for literate persons only. For illiterate persons, the frequencies were inadequate.	49.094 (7.815)	37.733 (7.815)	(a) Same as for urban males. (b) Same as above. (c) 2 classes: Less than Rs. 400; Rs. 200 and above.	12.670 (7.815) 4.453 (7.815) 0.337 (3.841)	(a) 5 classes: Less than Rs. 100; Rs. 100-199; Rs. 200-299; Rs. 300-399; Rs. 400 and above. (b) same as above, but the last two groups are clubbed together. (c) Same as in (a) above, but excluding the last group. (d) Same as in (a) above, but for illiterate persons only. X <sup>2</sup> test not done for illiterate persons on account of inadequate frequencies.	16.463 (9.488) 8.969 (7.815) 3.375 (7.815) 4.165 (9.488)
5. Household type	(a) 2 classes: One couple households; others. (b) Same as above, but for literate persons only. For illiterate persons, the frequencies were inadequate.	0.348 (3.841)	8.713 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	2.864 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	1.165 (3.841) 0.231 (3.841)
6. No. of children	6 classes: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6 and above.	4.620 (11.070)	6.993 (11.070)	Same as for urban males.	13.036 (11.070)	Same as for urban males.	4.317 (11.070) 3.302 (11.070)

Continued on next page.

Factors studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES	
	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed Awareness ledge	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed awareness (knowledge)	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed Awareness ledge
7. Age	6 classes: 20-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50 and above.	3.378 (11.070)	5 classes: 18-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-45.	6.795 (9.488)	Same as for urban males.	7.536 (11.070)
8. Tract						
Males, Awareness:	Urban-Rural	38.538; (3.841)	Malenad-Maidan	12.838; (3.841)	Urban-Malenad	44.611; (3.841)
Males, Knowledge:	Urban-Rural	4.426; (3.841)	Malenad-Maidan	14.516; (3.841)	Urban-Malenad	16.493; (3.841)
Females Awareness and Knowledge:	Urban-Rural	39.381; (3.841)	Malenad-Maidan	1.580 (3.841)	Urban-Maidan	4.640 (3.841)

1. Among females, those who were aware had also specific knowledge of at least one family planning method, except only 1 woman in Dharwar. Therefore no separate calculations were done for knowledge for the female respondents.

2. Figures in brackets are  $\chi^2$  table values at .05 probability with reference to the appropriate degrees of freedom.

TABLE 4.11 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS, BY

NUMBER OF METHODS KNOWN

		Number of methods known								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Urban	males	23 (52.3)	10 (22.7)	3 (6.8)	1 (2.3)	1 (2.3)	-	-	6 (13.6)	44 (100.0)
Urban	females	48 (88.9)	6 (11.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 (100.0)
Rural	males	44 (97.8)	1 (2.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 (100.0)
Rural	females	14 (66.7)	7 (33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.



TABLE 4.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS HAVING SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE BY SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE

Source of knowledge	U R B A N				R U R A L				T O T A L				
	Males	Females	Both partners	Both partners	Males	Females	Both partners	Both partners	Males	Females	Males	Females	Grand total
1	2	3	4	7	5	6	7	7	8	9	8	9	10
Government agency	8 (18.2)	14 (25.9)	22 (22.4)	17 (25.7)	11 (24.4)	6 (28.6)	17 (25.7)	17 (25.7)	19 (21.3)	20 (26.7)	19 (21.3)	20 (26.7)	39 (23.8)
Private Doctors	18 (40.9)	10 (18.5)	28 (28.6)	11 (16.7)	8 (17.8)	3 (14.3)	11 (16.7)	11 (16.7)	26 (29.3)	13 (17.3)	26 (29.3)	13 (17.3)	39 (23.8)
Books & pamphlets (excluding those supplied by Government)	11 (25.0)	5 (9.3)	16 (16.3)	4 (6.1)	3 (6.7)	1 (4.8)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	14 (15.7)	6 (8.0)	14 (15.7)	6 (8.0)	20 (12.2)
Relatives	5 (11.4)	7 (13.0)	12 (12.2)	7 (10.6)	3 (6.7)	4 (19.0)	7 (10.6)	7 (10.6)	8 (9.0)	11 (14.7)	8 (9.0)	11 (14.7)	19 (11.6)
Other spouse	-	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	3 (4.5)	-	3 (14.3)	3 (4.5)	3 (4.5)	-	4 (5.3)	-	4 (5.3)	4 (2.4)
Friends and others.	2 (4.5)	17 (31.5)	19 (19.5)	24 (36.4)	20 (44.4)	4 (19.0)	24 (36.4)	24 (36.4)	22 (24.7)	21 (28.0)	22 (24.7)	21 (28.0)	43 (26.2)
Total	44 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	98 (100.0)	66 (100.0)	45 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	66 (100.0)	66 (100.0)	89 (100.0)	75 (100.0)	89 (100.0)	75 (100.0)	164 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to column totals.

WILLINGNESS TO LEARN ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

V.1 General :

All respondents who did not know even a single specific method of family planning, were asked whether they would like to learn about family planning methods. A little over a quarter of the male respondents and a little over one-third of the female respondents showed their willingness to learn about family planning (table 5.1). The proportions in each of the two sexes were the same for the urban sector as well as the rural sector. About 27 percent of the urban males expressed their willingness in this context as against 28 percent of their rural counterparts. The corresponding proportions among the urban females and rural females were 36 percent and 35 percent respectively. It is thus noticed that the women are more eager to learn about family planning methods than the males. It seems that the females feel the acuteness of the problem to a greater extent than the males. It must, at the same time, be noted that the proportions of persons willing to know about the subject, in both the sexes and in both the sectors were rather low. It therefore appears that the family planning propaganda has yet to make a big leeway<sup>and</sup> has yet not been able to make a big impact on the population of Dharwar town and the surrounding areas. As already noted by us in Chapter III, they are also not very firmly favourable to the small family idea. It may be recalled that an unusually large proportion of the respondents reported the ideal number of children being as many as God gives or as many as would be born. Similarly, the fact that the extent of actual practice of family planning is very insignificant, also goes to show that the people have yet to fully realise the

seriousness of the subject. It is necessary to create a more favourable climate so that the family planning movement could gain a faster momentum.

As done in respect of other questions, an attempt was made to see whether willingness to learn about family planning was associated with any of the different social and economic characteristics. The Chi-square test results in this respect have been presented in table 5.9. It is worthwhile to note that there was almost no association between any of the social and economic factors studied by us and willingness to learn about family planning. This was perfectly true in respect of all the factors as far as urban males were concerned. It also held good for the rural males except in the case of age and even in this case, when persons aged 50 and above were excluded age receded into insignificance. In respect of females, particularly the rural females, the one factor that was observed to be important was that of the number of children, and this is perfectly understandable. The larger the number of children a woman has, the more willing she can be expected to be to learn about family planning. Among the urban females, there was another factor, viz., age, which appeared apparently to be associated in this context. But in this case, when women aged 40 and above were excluded, age lost its significance. Finally, among the rural females, income appeared to be significant, but when studied for different groups of women with reference to the present number of children, income receded into insignificance. In other words when the present number of children was held constant, income lost its significance in relation to the question under study.

We may now go into some more details in respect of willingness to learn about family planning among different social and economic groups. It must, however, be noted at the outset, that the observations will be made with the limitation that most of these factors have not been found statistically significant as already stated above.

## V.2 Caste and Willingness :

Among the rural males, the proportions of those willing among respondents belonging to different caste groups, indeed, ranged between a narrow margin of 25 to 33 percent (table 5.2). The margin was, however, much wider among the urban males which was between 17 to 42 percent. Among the urban females, the range was 28 to 44 percent which was more or less the same as the range (27 - 40 percent) among the rural females. Some points must be noted in this context. The Brahmin males in Dharwar town returned a larger proportion (42 percent) of those who were willing to learn about family planning, than the rest. The Muslim came very close behind them with 36 percent. Indeed among the rural males, Muslims topped the list with 33 percent. The proportions of those willing, registered by other communities such as Lingayats (20 percent), intermediate castes (23 percent) and backward communities (17 percent) among the urban males, ranged within a narrow margin of 17 to 23 percent. Among the urban females, backward communities came on top with 44 percent, and the Muslims were close behind them with 42 percent. For others, the proportions were 29 percent among Brahmin females, 36 percent among Lingayats and 28 percent among the intermediate castes. Among the rural females again, the backward communities topped the list with 40 percent, while the Lingayat women were close behind them with 36 percent. It was rather



surprising that the males belonging to backward communities came up comparatively with a lower proportion as compared to their wives. Their proportions were 17 percent and 30 percent in the urban areas and in the villages respectively. Does this mean that the males of the backward communities did not very much bother about their responsibilities towards the family? It is their female counterparts who seem to be feeling the pinch to a much greater extent. The intermediate caste group appeared to remain in the intermediate class in this respect also. Both their males and females in both the sectors came out with medium proportions of persons willing to know about family planning. Their proportions were neither high nor low.

### V. 3 Occupation and Willingness :

Coming to the occupational differences on this question, it may be observed from table 5.3 that the trade and services group, in general, came out with larger proportions as compared to the other occupational groups excepting agricultural labour, both among the urban males as well as the rural males. It must be noted, however, that even among the lower or higher services and professions, the proportion of males willing to learn about family planning was not very high. The proportions in this respect were 31 percent and 29 percent among the lower services, and the higher services and professions respectively, in Dharwar town. Indeed the proportion was much higher (43 percent) among the workers engaged in trade and business in Dharwar. The proportion was fairly high among the agricultural labourers which was 38 percent in Dharwar and 26 percent in the rural areas. The corresponding percentages in regard to the cultivators were 25 percent and 29 percent

respectively. The proportions among the non-agricultural labourers were rather low in both the tracts - 22 percent in Dharwar town, and 18 percent in the rural areas. The proportion among the urban skilled workers were also low at 18 percent, although the corresponding proportion in the rural areas was a little higher at 26 percent.

Among the females, the proportions did not vary much differ, as between the workers on the one hand and non-workers on the other, both in Dharwar town and also in the rural areas.

#### V.4 Educational Level and Willingness :

As could be expected, the proportion of persons willing to know the subject is, in general, comparatively more in the educated group, although it is not significantly higher as compared to the uneducated people (table 5.4). In Dharwar town, the percentage was a little more than 35 for males educated S.S.C. and above, whereas the corresponding figure was around 30 for those who had passed the IV grade, but had not done their S.S.C. For the illiterate group, the proportion was 20 percent. The proportion was almost the same for the group of persons who were literate, but had not passed IV grade. In the rural areas, the proportion was 25 percent for the illiterate males and around 33 percent for the literate group. Among the urban females, it is really interesting to note that there was really not much difference between the illiterate women on the one hand and the literate women on the other. However, among the rural females, the proportions did differ rather widely, with 34 percent for the illiterate group and 50 percent for the literate group. It must be noted however, that the total number of literate women was itself very small in the rural areas.

V.5 Household Type and Willingness :

Household type was another factor examined in this context and was found to be not quite associated with willingness to learn about family planning methods.

Yet, the data brings out that the proportion of urban males willing to learn was 22 percent in the one couple households, and 34 percent in other households with two or more couples (table 5.5). The corresponding proportions among the urban females were 41 percent and 36 percent respectively. The proportions among the rural females were also, by and large, the same - 40 percent and 24 percent respectively. Finally, it was seen that there was almost no difference on this question between the rural males of one couple households and those of other households.

V.6 Income and Willingness :

Income also was not found statistically significant in relation to willingness. It is, however, interesting to note that, in general, males belonging to the lower income brackets (less than Rs.150) came out with lower proportions of those willing to learn, both in the urban as well as the rural sectors, than the corresponding proportions for the higher income brackets (table 5.6). But the position in respect of the females is exactly the reverse. The proportion of females willing to learn, is comparatively more in the lower income brackets (less than Rs.150) than in the higher income groups. Excluding respondents with per capita income of less than Rs.150, the proportions of those willing, roughly varied within a range of 20 percent and 40 percent between the different income groups, both among males and females, and both in Dharwar town as well as in the rural tract. In fact, among the rural respondents, the range was

smaller, i.e. between 31 percent to 40 percent among the rural males, and between 25 percent to 35 percent, among the rural females.

Income appeared to be a significant factor in relation to willingness among the rural females. But if women with per capita income of less than Rs.100 were excluded, income did not show significant association with the question under study. It may be recalled that females in the lowest income bracket have the highest proportion of those willing to know. Similarly if, women with 1-3 children and with 4 or more children were separately considered, income was not found to be significant, even when women belonging to the lowest income bracket (less than Rs.100) were considered for this analysis. Thus, the most important factor seems to be the present number of children, rather than income.

#### V.7 Age and Willingness :

As regards age is concerned, among urban males, persons aged 40-44 returned comparatively a large proportion (41 percent) of those who were willing to know about family planning (table 5.7). On both sides of this age group, there was a sudden fall in the corresponding proportions, to less than 30 percent (the proportion among the youngest age group of 20-24 is not considered since the total number of persons belonging to this age group was very small).

Among the rural males, age group 25-29 years returned the highest proportion (42 percent) and the age group 45-49 years closely followed with 37 percent. In respect of rural males of other age groups except 20-24 years, the proportions were rather low (ranging between 25-29 percent). For rural males aged 50 and above, the proportion was the lowest (11 per cent).

Similarly, for rural males aged 20-24 years also, the proportion appeared to be very low (17 percent).

So far as the urban females are concerned, the proportion was the highest (57 percent) in 30-34 age group, and 25-29 years age group followed with 42 percent. The proportion was also fairly high (40 percent) among women of the age group 35-39 years. The proportions were very low among those aged 15-19 years (25 percent) and those aged 40 and above (16 percent). Indeed none of the 7 urban women aged 45 years was willing to know about family planning. The low proportions among women aged 40 and above are understandable if it is noted that most of them would be reaching their menopause very soon and might not have had pregnancies for a fairly long time before the date of survey, and would not expect any pregnancies to occur in future. The proportions among the rural females were more or less the same as among the urban females. The proportions were highest for the rural women in the age groups 25-29 (43 percent) and 30-34 (41 percent). The proportion was also high as in the urban sample in the age group of 35-39 years (38 percent). In the other age groups, the proportions were rather very low, 25 percent among women aged 40 and above, 33 percent in the age group 20-24, and 20 percent among women aged less than 20.

Age was found to be statistically significant in relation to willingness, among the urban females, and among the rural males. But, if women aged 40 and above, and men aged 50 and above who had very low proportions of willing persons, were excluded, age did not continue to be significantly associated with willingness. Couples in which the wife is expected to reach menopause early, would not be very much interested in the subject, and only if they are considered alongwith others, a factor like age appears to be rather significant in relation to the question under study; otherwise age does not seem to make any significant difference. .... 178

V.8 Number of children and willingness :

Present number of children was not found to be significantly associated with this question, except among the rural females. Both among the urban males and the rural males the proportions of those willing ranged within 24 percent to 33 percent, as between different groups with reference to the present number of children (table 5.8). Indeed the range was smaller (26 to 32 percent) among the rural males.

Among the females, in general the proportions were lower among women with 1 or 2 children (28 percent in Dharwar town and 21 percent in the rural areas). In the remaining groups of women, the proportion ranged between 42 percent and 50 percent both among the rural females as well as the urban females. Since the proportion was very low as stated earlier among rural women with 1 or 2 children, the present number of children was found to be statistically significant among the rural female respondents. But if those with 1 or 2 children are excluded, there was not much difference noticed between the different groups of women.

V.9 Tract and Willingness :

Finally it was also examined whether respondents belonging to different areas significantly differed on this question. So far as the males are concerned, there was absolutely no significant difference noticed both between the urban males (27 percent willing ) on the one hand and rural males as a whole on the other (28 percent), as also between the Malenad males (25 percent) on the one hand and the Maidan males (30 percent) on the other. Among the females, however, although there was no significant difference between the urban females on the one hand (36 percent willing) and the rural females as a whole on the other (35 percent), the difference was found to be significant between the Malenad females on the one hand (29 percent), and the Maidan females (39 percent) on the other. The family planning idea on the whole does not seem to have caught the imagination of the Malenad females to the extent as their counterparts in the Maidan area.

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TABLE 5.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY VILLAGE, TRACT, SEX, AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Village/tract 1	M A L E S		F E M A L E S	
	Total not knowing 2	Willing to know 3	Total not knowing 4	Willing to know 5
1. Daddikamalapur	8	2 (25.0)	8	3 (37.5)
2. Devagiri	8	2 (25.0)	8	2 (25.0)
3. Devar-Hubli	29	12 (41.4)	31	6 (19.4)
4. Halligeri	12	5 (41.7)	12	5 (41.7)
5. Hoswal	5	1 (20.0)	4	3 (75.0)
6. Kambarganvi	16	2 (12.5)	17	7 (41.2)
7. Kyarkop	25	5 (20.0)	25	3 (12.0)
8. Mandihal	15	4 (26.7)	14	6 (42.9)
9. Salkinkop	14	1 (7.1)	13	4 (30.8)
10. Naikanhulikatti	7	1 (14.3)	7	1 (14.3)
Total malenad	139	35 (25.2)	139	40 (28.8)
11. Dandikop	11	3 (27.2)	15	4 (26.7)
12. Gongadikop	5	1 (20.0)	7	2 (28.6)
13. Hanamanhal	10	3 (30.0)	10	1 (10.0)
14. Harobelvadi	24	3 (12.5)	26	11 (42.3)
15. Kotbagi	22	6 (27.3)	20	8 (40.0)
16. Mangalgatti	22	5 (22.7)	24	13 (54.2)
17. Pudukalkatti	23	12 (52.2)	25	8 (32.0)
18. Rayapur	13	4 (30.8)	20	10 (50.0)
19. Vanahalli	20	6 (30.0)	20	7 (35.0)
20. Warendra	56	19 (33.9)	64	26 (40.6)
Total Maidan	207	62 (30.0)	231	90 (39.0)
Total Rural	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)
Dharwar town	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each sex and village.

TABLE 5.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, CASTE AND WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Caste	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmins	24	10 (41.7)	21	6 (28.6)	3	1 (25.0)	2	1 (50.0)
Lingayats	45	9 (20.0)	44	16 (36.4)	153	41 (26.8)	169	61 (36.1)
Other advanced and intermediate castes	53	12 (22.6)	54	15 (27.8)	90	24 (26.7)	94	32 (34.0)
Backward communities	30	5 (16.7)	25	11 (44.0)	60	18 (30.0)	60	24 (40.0)
Muslims	53	19 (35.9)	52	22 (42.3)	40	13 (32.5)	45	12 (26.7)
Christians	4	1 (25.0)	3	2 (66.7)	-	-	-	-
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.



TABLE 5.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, OCCUPATION AND WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Occupation	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9
Not working	11	1 (9.1)	176	62 (35.2)	4	-	166	60 (36.1)
Cultivators	12	3 (25.0)	3	-	231	67 (29.0)	127	38 (29.9)
Agricultural labour	8	3 (37.5)	4	1 (25.0)	58	15 (25.9)	65	27 (41.5)
Non-agricultural labour	27	6 (22.2)	4	2 (50.0)	11	2 (18.2)	4	2 (50.0)
Skilled workers	57	10 (17.5)	8	6 (75.0)	26	7 (26.9)	5	1 (20.0)
Trade	35	15 (42.9)	3	1 (33.3)	9	2 (22.2)	3	2 (66.7)
Lower services	45	14 (31.1)	-	-	6	3 (50.0)	-	-
Higher services	14	4 (28.6)	1	-	1	1 (100.0)	-	-
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

TABLE 5.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Educational level	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	69	14 (20.3)	125	47 (37.6)	216	53 (25.0)	340	115 (33.8)
Literate below IV	23	4 (17.4)	12	3 (25.0)	61	20 (32.8)	17	9 (52.9)
IVth passed	47	15 (31.9)	48	15 (31.3)	54	18 (33.3)	13	6 (46.2)
VIIth passed	30	8 (26.7)	9	6 (66.7)	14	5 (35.7)	-	-
S.S.C. passed	19	7 (36.8)	3	-	-	-	-	-
Above S.S.C.	21	8 (38.1)	2	1 (50.0)	1	1 (100.0)	-	-
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

TABLE 5.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AND WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Household type	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	83	16 (19.3)	77	33 (42.9)	174	55 (31.6)	184	79 (42.9)
II	44	12 (27.3)	46	17 (37.0)	67	11 (16.4)	70	23 (32.9)
I + II	127	28 (22.1)	123	50 (40.7)	241	66 (27.4)	254	102 (40.2)
III	82	28 (34.2)	76	22 (29.0)	105	31 (29.5)	116	28 (24.1)
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

- Household Type I - One couple with unmarried child/ren
- Household Type II - One couple with unmarried child/ren, and with some other never married, widowed or separated person/s
- Household Type III - Two or more couples.

TABLE 5.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, INCOME AND WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Per capita income	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than Rs.100	14	1 (7.1)	12	6 (50.0)	68	13 (19.1)	67	35 (52.2)
Rs.100--149	44	8 (18.2)	42	16 (38.1)	76	15 (19.7)	82	27 (32.9)
Rs.150-199	35	14 (40.0)	31	13 (41.9)	51	16 (31.4)	52	17 (32.7)
Rs.200-299	59	18 (30.5)	54	21 (38.9)	55	19 (34.5)	58	20 (34.5)
Rs.300-399	30	6 (20.0)	30	6 (20.0)	49	15 (30.6)	52	16 (30.8)
Rs.400 and over	27	9 (33.3)	30	10 (33.3)	47	19 (40.4)	59	15 (25.4)
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

TABLE 5.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, AGE GROUP AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Age group	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18-19 years	-	-	16	4 (25.0)	-	-	41	8 (19.5)
20-24 years	6	3 (50.0)	43	15 (34.9)	18	3 (16.7)	108	36 (33.3)
25-29 years	29	9 (31.0)	48	20 (41.7)	60	25 (41.7)	83	36 (43.4)
30-34 years	48	10 (20.8)	30	17 (56.7)	66	18 (27.3)	58	24 (41.4)
35-39 years	27	8 (29.6)	30	12 (40.0)	61	18 (29.5)	48	18 (37.5)
40-44 years	27	11 (40.8)	25	4 (16.0)	56	14 (25.0)	30	7 (23.3)
45-49 years	40	9 (22.5)	7	-	38	14 (36.8)	2	1 (50.0)
50 and above	32	6 (18.7)	-	-	47	5 (10.6)	-	-
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

TABLE 5.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT KNOWING, BY TRACT, SEX, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

No. of children	Urban males		Urban females		Rural males		Rural females	
	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know	Total not knowing	Willing to know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 or 2	89	21 (23.6)	91	25 (27.5)	154	43 (27.9)	166	34 (20.5)
3 or 4	58	19 (32.8)	54	23 (42.6)	111	29 (26.1)	116	53 (45.7)
5 or 6	41	11 (26.8)	34	14 (41.2)	62	20 (32.3)	69	35 (50.7)
7 or more	21	5 (23.8)	20	10 (50.0)	19	5 (26.3)	19	8 (42.1)
Total	209	56 (26.8)	199	72 (36.2)	346	97 (28.0)	370	130 (35.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not knowing in each class.

TABLE 5.9 :  $\chi^2$  RESULTS REGARDING WILLINGNESS TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Factor studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Caste	5 classes: Brahmins; Lingayats; Other advanced and intermediate Hindus; Backward communities; Muslims.	7.963 (9.488)	Same as for urban males.	3.704 (9.488)	Same as for urban males, but excluding Brahmins.	0.705 (7.815)	Same as for rural males.	2.199 (7.815)
2. Educational level	6 classes: Illiterate; literate below 4th; 4th passed; 7th passed; S.S.C. passed; above S.S.C.	5.570 (11.070)	3 classes: Illiterate; Literate below 7th; 7th passed and above.	2.214 (5.991)	same as for urban females.	3.537 (5.991)	2 classes: Illiterate; Literate.	3.074 (3.841)
3. Occupation	5 classes: Cultivators and agricultural labour; non-agricultural labour; skilled workers; trade; Lower services and higher services and professions.	7.623 (9.488)	2 classes: Workers; Non-workers.	0.616 (3.841)	3 classes: Cultivators; Agricultural and Non-agricultural labour; and others.	0.672 (5.991)	Same as for Urban females.	0.139 (3.841)
4. Household type.	2 classes: One couple households; Other households.	3.682 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	2.789 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	0.515 (3.841)	Same as for urban males.	0.174 (3.841)
5. Income	4 classes: Less than Rs.200; Rs.200-299; Rs.300-399; Rs.400 and above.	1.932 (7.815)	Same as for urban males.	4.529 (7.815)	6 classes: Less than Rs.100; Rs.100-199; Rs.200-299; Rs.300-399; and Rs.400 and above.	0.515 (3.841)	(a) Same as for rural (11.070) males.	11.860 (11.070)
							(b) Same as above, but Rs.100-199 considered as one group only.	11.859 (9.488)

Factor studied	URBAN MALES		URBAN FEMALES		RURAL MALES		RURAL FEMALES	
	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed	Classes considered	$\chi^2$ observed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Income (Contd.)							(c) Same as in (a) above; but excluding those with less than Rs. 100 per capita.	1.371 (7.815)
							(d) Same as in (b) above; but for those with 3 or less children, only.	5.054 (9.488)
							(e) Same as in (b) above; but for those with 4 or more children, only.	5.054 (9.488)
6. Age.	6 classes: 20-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50 and above.	6.174 (11.070)	(a) 6 classes: Less than 20; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-45.	14.627 (11.070)	(a) Same as for urban males.	11.299 (11.070)	(a) Same as for urban females.	10.792 (11.070)
			(b) Same as above but excluding the last group.	5.439 (9.488)	(b) Same as above, but excluding the last group.	2.901 (9.488)		
7. No. of children.	4 classes: 1 or 2; 3 or 4; 5 or 6; 7 or more.	1.707 (7.815)	Same as for urban males.	5.948 (7.815)	Same as for urban males.	0.762 (7.815)	Same as for urban females.	29.051 (7.815)
8. Area	Males : Urban-Rural:	0.098; (3.841)	Malenad-Maidan	0.708 (3.841)				
	Females: Urban-Rural:	0.066; (3.841)	Malenad-Maidan	3.916; (3.841)	Urban-Maidan	0.359; (3.841)	Urban-Malenad	2.052 (3.841)



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONSVI.1 Introduction :

This family planning survey was conducted in Dharwar town and 20 villages of Dharwar taluka, as a part of a demographic enquiry carried out in the area in the year 1962. Since the subject of family planning is bound to assume great importance in this country in the near future, this survey could serve as a base line study in this part of the country. Some time in future, a similar study could be conducted supplemented by a fertility survey as has been done in the present case.

A total of 365 households from Dharwar town and 571 households from the rural areas were selected for the family planning survey. This sample of households, constituted 2.8 percent of all the households in Dharwar town, and 2.7 percent of all the households in the rural areas of Dharwar taluka. Data was collected from both partners of couples having at least one living child and in which the wife belonged to the age group 18-45 years. The response was on the whole very satisfactory. The coverage in Dharwar town and in the rural areas was of the order of 94 percent and 91 percent respectively. This includes only those couples in which both partners were covered. In all, 253 couples from Dharwar town and 391 from the rural areas were covered in this study.

According to the data collected in the general demographic enquiry, the Crude Birth Rates worked out at 36.8 for Dharwar town and 45.4 for the rural areas. The natural rate of increase in population could be put around 3 percent per annum in the rural areas and over 2 percent per annum in Dharwar town.

VI.2 Whether the Last Pregnancy was Desired or Not :

About one-third of the urban males did not say, definitely "Yes" to the question whether the last pregnancy occurred because they desired it. Among the rural males, the corresponding proportion was only a little less than this. Among the urban females, about 25 percent of the respondents did not give a firm positive reply to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired by them. For the rural females, however, the corresponding proportion was only 13 percent. In spite of the fact that the question referred to a pregnancy which had already occurred, the proportions of respondents who were not quite positive in their replies were thus fairly high.

The present number of children was the most important factor that was significantly associated with this question. Age was another important factor that appeared to be important in the context of this question. As age advanced, the proportion of those saying 'No' to the question went on increasing. However, when the association of age with this question was examined among respondents with 1-3 children and respondents with 4 or more children separately, age ceased to be a significant factor. Occupation was another factor that was found to be important particularly among urban males. The proportion of those saying no to the question was comparatively higher among persons engaged in occupations of a higher social status than among the rest. Occupation was, however, not found statistically significant among the females and the rural males. The proportion of respondents giving a negative reply to the question was generally higher in the one couple household than in households with 2 or more couples. Income was found to be statistically significant in relation

to this question only in the case of urban females. Literacy and caste were not found to have any significance in this context. Finally, between the urban area on the one hand and the rural tract on the other. The difference was significant both for the males as well females. This was particularly so for respondents with 4 or more children. The respondents with 3 or less number of children did not very much differ on this question to whatever tract that they belong.

### VI.3 Ideal Number of Children :

About 58 percent of urban males gave the ideal number of children between 1-4. The corresponding groups were; urban females - 61 percent, rural males - 30 percent, rural females - 43 percent. At the same time a fairly large number of respondents did not give a definite number as the ideal number of children which they considered a couple should have. The proportion of those who did not give a definite number in reply to this question was 21 percent among the urban males, 18 percent among the urban females, 57 percent among the rural males and 42 percent among the rural females. The fact that these proportions are very high only means, that the small family idea has not struck firm roots in the minds of the people.

### VI.4 Awareness and Knowledge of Family Planning Methods:

The proportion of those who were aware that there were certain methods by means of which a couple could postpone or even completely stop a pregnancy, was 41 percent among the urban males. The corresponding proportions among the urban males, the rural males and the rural females, were 22 percent, 18 percent, and 5 percent respectively. Among the females, almost every one who was aware, also had

specific knowledge of some family planning methods. Among the males, however, the proportions of those having specific knowledge, were 17 percent (out of total respondents) for the urban males, and 12 percent for the rural males.

Awareness and knowledge of family planning methods were most significantly associated with the educational level of the respondents. Caste was also found to be significantly associated with awareness and knowledge. Brahmins and Lingayats knew better than others. In this case, however when the literate and the illiterate respondents were separately examined, it was found that caste was not an important factor in the illiterate group, while caste was certainly significant in relation to awareness and knowledge in the literate group. It appears that persons belonging to the advanced castes have greater propensity to gain new knowledge and have also better opportunities to do so. But caste seems to become operative from this point of view only when the people become literate and are educated. The illiterate persons, however, seem to remain equally ignorant, to whatever caste they may belong. Similarly, in the case of occupation which was found to be associated with awareness and knowledge of the urban males, it was found to be a significant factor only among the literate persons. Illiterate persons, in general, remained ignorant irrespective of the occupation they followed. Occupation was not found to be statistically significant among the rural males. It could only be said that the proportion of those aware was higher in the trade and service group, which had higher literacy rate, than in other groups even among the rural males. A very small number of urban females were working, and hence no firm analysis could be done in this regard, with reference to the urban females. Since the total number of females aware and knowing was itself

very small in the rural areas, no further analysis of any kind could be done in their case. Income was also found to be significantly associated with awareness and knowledge only among the literate persons. This was true of urban males, urban females and also rural males. But in the rural areas, only the highest income bracket of Rs.400 and above, was significantly different, and therefore, income ceased to be significant, if persons having more than Rs.400 of per capita income were not at all considered. Number of children was found to be significant only among the urban females. The proportion of those who were aware and knew was more among females with 4 or more children in Dharwar town. The family planning workers must be contacting more of such women, and hence possibly this result. Also women with more children must be discussing the subject between themselves, thus helping to spread knowledge of family planning. Household type turned out to be significant only in regard to knowledge among the urban males. Otherwise, household type was not found to be an important factor. Age was not associated with awareness or knowledge both in Dharwar town as well as the villages and both among the males as well as the females.

Sterilisation was the most widely known method of family planning. More than 70 percent of males as well as females, having specific knowledge, in both the tracts, knew about sterilisation. Many women knew about the foam tablets also. Among urban males, knowledge of other methods such as the sheath, diaphragm, jelly, safe period, and foam tablets, was also reported by more than 20 percent of the respondents, who had specific knowledge.

Government agency, friends and private medical practitioners were the three important sources of knowledge. Books were another important source for the urban males.

#### VI.5 Practice of Family Planning :

None of the rural couples of our sample were practicing family planning at the time of this survey. In Dharwar town, however, 4.5 percent of the couples were following family planning practice. Almost all the practicing couples belonged to upper or lower middle class. They came mostly from advanced castes, were better educated, and were engaged in higher services and professions, and lower services. Sterilisation was resorted to by more than half of these couples. Among the rest, sheath, diaphragm, foam tablets, and the husband careful methods were used. On the whole, it might be said that actual practice of family planning was still of an insignificant order, at the time of this survey. Quite a few of the respondents, however, expressed their desire to resort to family planning very soon in future. This is ofcourse encouraging.

#### VI.6 Willingness to Learn Family Planning Methods :

About 28 percent of the males and 35 percent of the females expressed their willingness to learn about family planning methods. It is natural that women feel the acuteness of the problem to a greater extent than the males. These proportions are rather low. Present number of children was associated with willingness among the rural females, and age was found significant among urban females and the rural males. Women with just 1 or 2 children only differed from the rest significantly. The proportion of those willing was very low among them. If urban women aged 40 and above, and rural males aged 50 and above (who were comparatively less willing) were excluded, age ceased to be significant even among them. Income was found important in regard to the willingness among the rural females. But when the

lowest income bracket of less than Rs.100 was excluded, income ceased to be significant. This was obviously so because it is only these people who ... were distinctly different in their responses to this question. The proportions of those willing among these women only were comparatively much higher, than the rest. Again, income ceased to be significant (even retaining the lowest income group), when considered among rural females with 1-3 children, and with 4 or more children, separately. Thus age was not important, when number of children was the same, even among the rural females. No other factor was found to be significant in relation to willingness, among both sexes and both the tracts. Willingness of the respondents did not significantly differ even between urban centre and the rural areas, among males as well as females.

#### VI.7 Conclusion :

On the whole, it should be concluded that the family planning idea has yet to catch firm roots among the people of the Dharwar area. There are, however, encouraging signs, if we note that,

- i) the proportion of respondents who were not definitely positive in reply to the question whether the last pregnancy was desired by them, was fairly high, although the question referred to a pregnancy that had already occurred.
- ii) the proportion of those who gave the ideal number of children as between 1-4, was also fairly good,
- iii) Certain respondents showed their keenness about following family planning very early in future, and
- iv) There were no important social, demographic or economic factors which seemed to bring out differential responses to the question whether they were willing to know about family planning.