

FAMILY PLANNING ENQUIRY IN RURAL SHIMOGA

(MYSORE STATE)

A Survey conducted in a region currently
experiencing a high rate of growth in
population

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PREFACE

This report embodies the results of a survey regarding family planning knowledge and attitudes in the rural areas of Shimoga district in Mysore State. The Malenad region of Mysore State, of which Shimoga district forms a part, is presently experiencing an abnormally high rate of natural increase in numbers (more than 3 percent per year). Some of the questions which this survey intended to answer were : whether the people of that region were at least aware of family planning, whether they were willing to know about it, whether they approved of the small family idea and whether their attitudinal framework was in any way different from that observed in other studies conducted elsewhere in India. The findings of this survey are that the family planning movement could be expected to gain good momentum among the rural folk of Shimoga district.

Chapter I explains the objectives of the study, as also the sampling procedure adopted for the survey. Salient features of the sample villages are also outlined therein. The demographic and other socio-economic background of the respondents has been presented in Chapter II. The next Chapter examines their attitude towards family size. Findings in respect of awareness and knowledge of family planning are presented in Chapter IV, which also makes a reference to the few practising respondents. Analysis in respect of the data on willingness to know about family planning is given in Chapter V. In all these

chapters, reference has been made, at all relevant places, to other studies conducted elsewhere. The last (VI) chapter briefly reviews the main findings of the survey.

The Census authorities made available to us the 1961 population figures for all villages in the selected talukas, on the basis of which the sample was drawn. We are grateful to them for their willing help and co-operation in our undertakings.

My friend Shri. M. Shivmurthy of the Karnatak University (Department of Statistics) most willingly and gladly discussed some of the points concerning processing of the data. My most sincere thanks are due to him. My colleague Shri. A.P. Katti assisted me in framing the questionnaire. He also supervised the field work. I must express my deep sense of appreciation for the work done by others also, both in the field and in office. It is not possible to name them all individually at this point.

It is hoped that the report would be found useful by all those who are interested in and actively associated with the family planning movement.

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Family Planning Enquiry In Rural Shimoga - Mysore State

(A Survey conducted in a region currently experiencing a high rate of growth in population)

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Shimoga - A high population growth rate area

This survey of knowledge and attitudes in respect of family planning was planned as a part of a series of demographic enquiries carried out in Shimoga district. The Malenad tract in Mysore State, of which Shimoga district forms a part, has increased its population tremendously during the last decade. Indeed, the decennial growth rate of population of Shimoga district has been abnormally high, at 53.4 percent over the 1951-61 decade; and this phenomenal rate of population growth is observed both in its urban (71 percent) as well as rural (48.1 percent) sectors. Also, this phenomenon is seen to have had a wide sweep over all the talukas of the district. Although in-migration to the district appears to have played a significant role in this context, the rate of natural increase in population also seems to have been quite substantial.¹ The Mysore population study came out with a crude birth rate of 44.4 and a crude death rate of 15.1 per 1000 population in the rural Malenad area² (with anti-malarial operations), thus giving a rate of natural increase of 29.3 per 1000 persons, for the period as early as the year 1950-51. Even for the rural Malenad area which ^{was} ~~was~~ not covered by the large-scale anti-malarial operations at that time, the rate of natural increase was found to be 25.8.

1. For a full discussion of the plausible reasons for this tremendous increase in population in Shimoga and other districts of the Malenad area, see- 'Regional Variations in Population Growth in Mysore State', by B.D. Kale, not published, paper submitted at the Second All India Seminar on Population organised by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, in March, 1964.
2. The Mysore Population Study, United Nations, 1961, p. 78.

It may be noted here that subsequent to the period of that Survey, the whole of the Malenad area was covered under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. That the stupendously high rate of natural increase of population in the Malenad areas continues to hold good even to this day, has been confirmed by the figures collected in the first round of the demographic enquiry carried out in 12 villages of Shimoga district in 1963 by the Demographic Research Centre of Dharwar. For the sample population, the crude birth rate for the year 1962-63 was found to be 45.5, and the crude death rate 14.4. The rate of natural increase thus worked out at 31.1 per 1000 population. Every care was taken to minimise the under-reporting of deaths by introducing certain checks in the schedule used for that enquiry. In any case the current rate of natural increase can roughly be placed at 30 per 1000 population in the rural areas of the Shimoga district.³

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3. The general demographic enquiry carried out in 1963 collected data on births and deaths for two years, viz., 1961-62 and 1962-63. The figures in respect of the latter year are referred above. The Birth Rate for 1961-62 for the sample population worked out at 46.4 per 1000 persons. This was more or less the same as in 1962-63. It is actually a little higher than the figure for the year 1962-63. The figures for the same village or taluka generally did not so closely correspond between the two years. Nor did the figures come very close to each other, for the different villages and talukas in the same year. For the region as a whole, however, it could be said with confidence that the current Birth Rate is fairly high i.e. over 45 per 1000 population on account of the close correspondence between the rates for two consecutive years.

Death Rate for the year 1961-62 turned out to be rather low, a little over 9 per 1000. This requires further examination. In any case the rate of natural increase in rural Shimoga can certainly be placed over 3 percent per year as mentioned above.

I.2 Objectives of the Study

It is in this background that it was considered worthwhile to conduct a survey of family planning knowledge and attitudes among the people of that area. It was thought necessary to see if they had any knowledge at all in respect of family planning, and if they had, to gauge the extent of their knowledge regarding the same. It is said that of late some good propaganda has been done in Shimoga district about family planning. This survey could bring out how far the knowledge had percolated to the different corners of the district. Awareness about the possibility of planning the family and knowledge of specific methods of doing so are the pre-conditions of actual practice in that direction.

An examination of the attitudes in regard to this subject was also sought to be done with a view to find out whether this area in any way differed from other parts of the country in attitudes towards family size or willingness to learn about family planning and similar subjects. This could give an answer to the question whether their attitudinal framework in respect of some of these subjects was in any way different from that obtained in other regions, for which studies of this nature have been conducted in the past. Because, it must be emphasised that the ultimate response for the family planning movement would largely depend on this attitudinal framework, which if not favourable among a preponderatingly large majority of persons, would have to be so moulded to begin with. Even while transforming any stray acceptances of the small family size idea into definite action, the objective would have to be to slowly change the attitudinal framework of the general population, rather than view it as a step towards immediate lowering of the Birth Rate.

The study intended to bring out any particular socio-economic factors which either do not seem to go well with the family planning idea in so far as this area (rural Shimoga) is concerned or rather those which work in a favourable direction for the movement in the region.

The study was, however, not intended so much to assess the extent of actual practice of family planning methods since it was obvious that with a high birth rate in the area, actual practice could be expected to be taking place only on an insignificant scale. It should be noted in this connection that family planning is generally understood to mean family limitation as such, by the public at large in this country, particularly in the rural areas. However, questions on why the respondents have not resorted to family planning were included in the questionnaire, although the actual practice could not be expected to be on any significant scale.

As far as the Mysore State is concerned, a study of family planning attitudes, knowledge and practice has been earlier carried out in 1952 as a part of the Mysore Population Study referred earlier. Bangalore city and 24 villages from the rural plains area (the southern Maidan tract in Mysore State) were selected for this survey. Two other surveys were conducted in Ramangaram area in Bangalore district.⁴ These are the studies published so far. Besides these, a family planning enquiry has been carried out by the Dharwar Demographic Research Centre in

4. 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.

Dharwar town and 20 villages of Dharwar taluka. Some data was also collected by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, from Nalwar in Gulbarga district, which was one of the six rural communities selected by them for a demographic survey carried out by them in 1955. But the data is not separately available for Nalwar, since the same has been presented for all the centres together.

It appears, therefore, that no survey on this subject has been done so far in the Malenad areas of the State. Also, the studies cited earlier, with the exception of the Dharwar survey, were conducted about 8-12 years back. Incidentally, these were some more reasons which made us undertake the present enquiry.

I.3 The Sample: The present survey was confined only to the rural areas of the Shimoga district. In 1963, i.e. about six months before this enquiry was conducted, a general demographic survey was carried out in 12 villages of the district, chiefly to assess the current levels in respect of fertility and mortality in the rural areas of that region, and also to collect some basic information for subsequent enquiries like the present one and the study of in-migrants to the district. Three talukas were selected on the basis of a fair geographic distribution, excluding at the same time some areas like the Sagar taluka which were currently experiencing intense and abnormal constructional activity on account of the Sharavathy Valley Project work. The villages belonging to each of the selected talukas were grouped with a fairly uniform distribution in 4 different population ranges on the basis of the 1961 population;⁵ and

5. We are grateful to the Census authorities and the taluka officials for having provided us the 1961 population figures for all the talukas and all the villages in the selected talukas.

one village was selected at random with probability proportional to population from each of the cells. Table 1.1 gives the distribution of all villages of the selected talukas in the 4 population ranges, on the basis of the 1961 census count. Table 1.2 details some of the particulars of the selected villages. It will be clear from the table that the smallest village in the sample had a population of only a little more than 100 in 1963, and the biggest village had about 2,000 persons. The location of the selected villages ranged between 2 to 23 miles from their respective taluka headquarters. Some of them were very close to a big urban and industrial centre like Bhadravati. Others were placed rather far away from such big towns. 8 villages were just by the side of motorable roads, which were regular bus routes. But 4 were in the interior from the bus routes by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 4 miles. Distance between the village and the nearest railway station ranged between half a mile to thirty-two miles. Three villages had each a post office in the same village. The location of the nearest post office for the remaining villages ranged between 1 to 6 miles. In short, the sample villages could be said to be a fairly good representative pick from the rural expanse of the Shimoga district. Electricity had reached all the 4 villages of Bhadravati taluka. None of the remaining 8 villages, however, had received this facility till the time of survey. Every village had a primary school for itself. Four villages had their schools upto the 7th class, seven upto the 4th class, and the remaining one village had its school only upto the 2nd class. It was reported that trained midwives made periodical visits to eight villages, and one village was visited by the Health Inspector. In one of these nine villages, it was reported that the Government health van came once every week. The remaining three villages did not receive any such visits of the Government health or medical personnel. Indeed, these were also the places in which no private practitioner was staying, nor to which any private

practitioner paid regular visits. Only one place out of the first 9 had a privately practicing doctor staying in the village itself. To another village, a private practitioner from the taluka headquarters paid regular visits. Thus on the whole, the selected villages had good educational facilities at the primary level, and most of them were also periodically served by the Government health network. It ought to be noted in this connection that the Malenad areas of Mysore State are better covered by the health department of the Government.⁶

All households, totalling to 1,330, in the 12 selected villages were covered for the general demographic survey carried out in 1963. For the purposes of the Family Planning enquiry, it was decided to cover 50 percent of the total households, selected by the method of systematic sampling with a random start in each village. The number of households in the sample for the family planning survey came to 664 in all the 12 villages together. Thus the number of households actually selected for this survey formed 49.9 percent of the total, and the population of these households added to 3,731, which constituted 49.6 percent of all the persons (enumerated in the first round) in the 12 selected villages.

6. See (i) 'The Mysore Population Study', op.cit., p.80.

(ii) Kale B.D., 'Regional Variations in Population Growth in Mysore State' paper (not published) submitted at the Second All India Seminar on Population, organised by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, in March, 1964. See in particular table 2 in this paper.

The family planning enquiry was confined to the males (belonging to the above households),

- a) whose female partners were in the age-group 20-39 years,
- b) who satisfied the condition that both partners should have married only once,
- c) who had at least one living child, and
- d) who were still married (not being widowed, separated or divorced),⁷ at the time of the family planning survey.

In all the selected households together, about 50 percent of the couples in which the female partner was in the 15-19 age-group, had no living child, according to the data of the general demographic enquiry carried out in 1963. Thirty-five percent had only one living child, and the remaining fifteen percent two children. None had more than two children. It could be safely assumed, on the basis of the earlier surveys, that it is only after having about three children that people start responding better to the ideas of family planning etc., and hence, it did not matter much on account of the above group being kept out of the enquiry. The foregoing would also explain why it was laid down that the respondent should have at least one living child, even when the female partner was aged 20 years or more.

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7. i) Similar conditions were laid down in other family planning studies like the Mysore Population Study.
- ii) The sample for the Shimoga family planning enquiry was drawn on the basis of the data collected in the general demographic survey carried out about six months earlier. Persons who had been separated or had become widowers during the time lag between the two rounds were not covered in the family planning survey, as stated above. Similarly, those who had at least one living child at the time of the first round but had become childless at the time of the family planning survey were also decided to be left out. Actually, however, no such case was seen. Again, a person who did not have even one living child at the time of the first round, but had become father of at least one living child in the meanwhile was decided not to be included in the sample. Finally, persons who were residents of the selected villages at the time of the first round but who out-migrated afterwards could not, obviously, be contacted, and data was not collected from persons who might have in-migrated from outside during the intervening period, although they satisfied all other conditions for including a person in the family planning enquiry.

Further, with the median age at marriage of females being around 15 in the rural Malenad areas of Mysore State, it is only those couples in which the female partner had reached the age of 20, that could have had some enough experience of married life so as to think more seriously about the subject under study.⁸

Again, on the basis of earlier surveys, it could be assumed that couples in which the female partner had reached the age of 40 years, would consider that they would not have any more issues and hence would not be serious about the subject of family planning.

Similarly, a person who is not currently married, may not be in a mood to think much about it, and therefore males who were married at the time of the survey, were only considered for this enquiry.

Finally, the condition that both partners in the couple (to be considered for the study) should have married only once was laid down to avoid complications in analysis introduced by the inclusion of couples with either or both partners having multiple marriages.

Table 1.3 gives a detailed break up of all currently married women belonging to the sample households selected for the family planning enquiry, and who were in 15-44 age-group. The distribution is given by age, order of marriage, and the number of living children, as at the time of the general demographic survey conducted in 1963. There were in all 613 currently married women belonging to the sample households and in the 15-44 age group.

8. The median age at marriage of females in the rural Malenad area of the erstwhile princely State of Mysore was about 15.5 for the women aged 20-24 according to the Mysore Population Study conducted in 1951. See 'Mysore Population Study', table 9.1.

Out of them, 97 (or about 15.8 percent of the total) were in the 15-19 age-group, and 39 (or about 6.4 percent) in the 40-44 group. Thus 477 (or 77.8 percent of the above mentioned) currently married women were aged 20-39 years. Out of these, again, 107 belonged to such couples which had either or both partners having multiple marriages. This group of women constituted about 20 percent of the currently married women in the 20-39 age-group. Further, 18 women belonging to the age-group of 20-39 years (though themselves as also their husbands were married only once) had no living child.

The husbands of the remaining 352 currently married women belonging to the 20-39 age-group, who had at least one living child and who satisfied the condition that both partners should be married only once, formed our sample of respondents for the family planning enquiry. These respondents were drawn from 12 selected villages of Shimoga district; and the sample was selected, it may be recalled, on the basis of the data collected at the time of the general demographic survey conducted in 1963.

The family planning enquiry was carried out in 1964, about six months after the general demographic survey was over. In the meanwhile 33 respondents had out-migrated to other places. It may be noted in this context that there is considerable movement of population going on in that area. This is largely the movement of people chiefly interested in non-agricultural labour on big river projects etc. The wives of 3 respondents had expired during the intervening period, and one respondent had been separated from his wife. Four respondents were out of headquarters at the time of the family planning survey, and finally, one respondent was dumb and deaf. The data presented hereafter, therefore, refers only to 310 respondents, out of a total of 352 selected in the beginning. Table 1.4 gives the villagewise and taluka

wise details of the sample - selected and covered for the enquiry. Seventy-one respondents, constituting about 23 percent of the total number covered in the survey, belonged to Hosanagar taluka. One hundred and two (or about 33 percent) were from Shikarpur taluka, and the remaining 137 (or about 44 percent) from Bhadravati. On the whole, about 26 respondents were covered per village. The average number covered per village was only 18 in Hosanagar, as against 25 in Shikarpur and 34 in Bhadravati. Karakki from Hosanagar taluka was the smallest village in the sample, with only 17 households in all. Only 4 persons from this village occurred in our sample, out of whom only 2 could be contacted. Idakanhoskoppa of Shikarpur taluka and Gowdarahalli of Bhadravati were also very small villages, with only 25 and 28 households, in all, respectively. Only 5 respondents were covered from the former and 7 from the latter. The biggest village in the sample was Angbilachi (of Bhadravati taluka) with a total of 367 households. Eighty-seven respondents were covered from this village. Kadenandihalli (of Shikarpur taluka) was another big village in which 66 respondents were canvassed. In all other 7 villages, the number of respondents covered, roughly ranged between 15 to 30.

I.4. The Response : The response was on the whole very good. There were only two cases (0.6 percent of the total schedules) in which the response could be rated as rather poor. But even in these cases the interviewers succeeded in eliciting the required information. The response of 9.4 percent of the respondents was rated as fair, and the response of all the remaining 90 percent of the persons was definitely good. The rating of the response was done by the interviewer on the basis of his subjective judgement about each interview.

C H A P T E R I I

Demographic and Other Characteristics of the Respondents

II.1 Caste : Table 2.1 gives the castewise distribution of respondents in each village and taluka. For the three talukas together, 67 respondents were Lingayats, constituting 21.6 percent of the total of 310. Other advanced (excepting Brahmins) and intermediate Hindu castes together shared another 21.6 percent in the total. One hundred and twenty-one (or 39 percent) respondents belonged to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Finally, there were 23 (or 7.5 percent) Brahmins, 27 (or 8.7 percent) Muslims, and 5 (1.6 percent) Christians.

Brahmins constituted a sizable share only among the Hosanagar respondents. They formed a little less than a quarter of the respondents from that taluka. Indeed, more than 75 percent of all the Brahmin respondents were from Hosanagar itself.

In six out of the 12 selected villages no Brahmin respondent was covered.

Lingayats constituted about 35 percent among the Shikarpur respondents, as against 20 percent in Bhadravati and only 7 percent in Hosanagar. On the whole, more than 50 percent of the Lingayat respondents were from Shikarpur.

Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes shared only a little less than 30 percent among the Bhadravati respondents, as against 21 percent in Hosanagar and 13 percent in Shikarpur. About 60 percent of all the respondents belonging to this group were from Bhadravati taluka itself.

Backward communities group was in a sizable number in all the talukas. They constituted about 44 percent among the Hosanagar as well as the Shikarpur respondents, and about 33 percent among the Bhadravati sample.

Muslims were comparatively more only in Bhadravati (about 13 percent). Christians were in an insignificant number in all the talukas.

Castewise distribution of the respondents in each village may also be noted in brief in this context. The backward communities shared a sizable portion (ranging between 27 to 100 percent) of the respondents in all villages except Gowrapura and Gowdarahalli villages of Bhadravati taluka. In Gowrapura, the only predominant group was that of the 'other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes'. Gowdarahalli was entirely a Muslim village, where 7 respondents (or a quarter of all Muslims in the total sample) had been covered. Kengatte of Shikarpur on the other hand was an entirely backward class settlement, where 12 (or 10 percent of all persons belonging to the group) respondents had been covered. In particular, these 12 respondents belonged to the Vaddar community. The sample from Aramanekoppa of Hosanagar was predominantly Brahmin in composition. Brahmins formed a little more than 40 percent of the respondents from that village. Lingayat respondents are comparatively seen to be in a good number in Arabilachi and Hallikere of Bhadravati and in Kadenandihalli of Shikarpur. Respondents belonging to other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes, are seen in a good number and also proportion in Amrita (Hosanagar taluka), Arabilachi and Hallikere (both Bhadravati taluka), and Kadenandihalli (of Shikarpur taluka), besides Gowrapura (of Bhadravati) in which the respondents mostly belonged to this group only, as mentioned earlier. Muslims were found in a comparatively better number only in Arabilachi, besides Gowdarahalli about which mention has been made earlier.

II.2 Literacy : Literates (irrespective of the grade they had passed) constituted about 47 percent among the total respondents (table 2.2). There were only 22 respondents forming 7 percent of the total who had studied in the high school but had not passed the S.S.C. examination, and there were just 8 (or 2.6 percent) persons who had passed the S.S. examination. Between the three talukas, proportion of literates ranged between 41 percent in Bhadravati to 55 percent in Hosanagar with Shikarpur coming in the middle with 51 percent. As regards individual villages, literacy was comparatively low in Mumbar (35 percent) of Hosanagar taluka, Gowrapura (29 percent) and Hallikere (35 percent) of Bhadravati, and Kengatte (33 percent) and Jakkanahalli (26 percent) of Shikarpur. As against this, the literacy percentage was comparatively higher at about 62 percent in Aramanekoppa of Hosanagar and Kadenandihalli of Shikarpur.

II.3 Occupation : Cultivators (of land owned or unowned) formed the bulk (about 65 percent) among the total respondent as could be expected (table 2.3). Agricultural and non-agricultural labourers together shared another 23 percent. Skilled workers like carpenters, masons etc., constituted 7 percent, and those belonging to the service (Government service etc., and higher professions) and trade categories together formed just 5 percent.

Between the three talukas, cultivators were around 75 percent in Hosanagar and Shikarpur as against about 50 percent in Bhadravati. But agricultural and non-agricultural workers together shared a comparatively higher proportion in Bhadravati (31 percent) as against Hosanagar (21 percent) and Shikarpur (14 percent). Skilled workers group numbered well only in Bhadravati and the trade and service group was not quite significant in any of the three talukas.

As regards individual villages, the cultivators formed a predominant portion of the respondents, the percentage being always more than 50, except in Gowrapura where they constituted only 35 percent. The agricultural and non-agricultural labourers together, however, were in a comparatively good proportion only in Aramanekoppa (31 percent) of Hosanagar, Arabilachi (29 percent), Gowrapura (41 percent) and Hallikere (31 percent) of Bhadravati, and Jakkanahalli (32 percent) of Shikarpur. The skilled workers group and the trade and service group did not share any significant numbers in any of the villages. The maximum numbers belonging to these groups in any one village, were 6 skilled workers in Kadenandihalli (Shikarpur taluka) and 8 persons engaged in trade and service at Arabilachi (Bhadravati). Therefore, the percentages of respondents belonging to these groups though not quite insignificant in some of the smaller villages are not worthwhile being considered.

II.4 Income : Total earned and un-earned 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 the per member income of the respective households. This will be referred as the per head income throughout this report.

About 22 percent (69 in number) of the total respondents belonged to the group having per head income of less than Rs.100 per year (table 2.4). Eighty-three (or 27 percent) respondents occurred in Rs.100-149 range. Fifty-eight (or 19 percent) had their incomes between Rs.150-199. Forty-nine (or 16 percent) fell in the group of Rs.200-299. Out of the remaining, 22 (or 7 percent) were found in the range of Rs.300-399, and 29 (or 9 percent) had their incomes over Rs.400. Thus a little less than half of the total respondents had the per head income in their households, upto Rs.150, and about 35 percent between 150-300. Only a

little over 15 percent of the respondents had their income over Rs. 300, which may roughly be considered as approximating to the per capita income in Mysore State, which is itself some what less than the per capita income for the whole of India.

As between the three talukas, it may be pointed out that respondents with comparatively higher (Rs. 400 and above) per head incomes were more (20 percent) ⁱⁿ Hosanagar than in the other two talukas where the respondents of the same income range constituted less than 10 percent of the respective taluka total respondents. Similarly respondents belonging to Rs. 300-399 group were more (10 percent) in Hosanagar than in Bhadravati (7 percent) and in Shikarpur (5 percent).

It is interesting to find that the lowest income group (upto Rs. 100) was predominant in the Hosanagar taluka as well as in Shikarpur, the percentage of these respondents in both talukas being roughly about 27 percent as against only 16 percent in Bhadravati. There is comparatively little variation in the proportion of Rs. 100-149 income group between the three talukas, the percentage ranging from 23 in Hosanagar to 31 in Shikarpur, with Bhadravati in the middle at 26 percent. However, the next income bracket of Rs. 150-199 was insignificant in Hosanagar (only 6 percent), but constituted a sizable group in Bhadravati (24 percent) and Shikarpur (21 percent). Again, there was not much variation in the share of the income group Rs. 200-299 between the three talukas, the percentage of this group ranging from 12 percent in Shikarpur to 19 percent in Bhadravati with Hosanagar coming in the middle at about 16 percent.

As regards the different villages are concerned, the lowest income group (less than Rs. 100) was substantial with around 25 percent of the respondents in all villages except in Arabilachi (13 percent) and Hallikere (15 percent) both belonging to the Bhadravati taluka. Similarly, the income

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group of Rs.100-149 was also substantial in all villages, constituting about 20 percent of the respondents in the respective villages, except in Arabilachi of Bhadravati and Kadenandihalli of Shikarpur where it was further sizable with around one third of the respondents belonging to that group alone. Income group of Rs.150-199 had sizable numbers in Arabilachi (23 percent), Hallikere (35 percent), Kadenandihalli (21 percent) and Kengatte (33 percent). In other places, this income group was rather insignificant, with only 1 or 2 respondents falling in that group. The respondents belonging to the range of Rs.200-299 constituted around 15 percent of the total in all villages except in Gowrapura (29 percent), Hallikere (23 percent), Kengatte (25 percent) and Kadenandihalli (only 7 percent). Finally respondents with more than Rs.300 of per head income in their respective households, were predominant in Aramanekoppa (41 percent) of Hosanagar and in Jakkanahalli (32 percent) of Shikarpur taluka. Also, in Mumbar (18 percent) and Amrita (26 percent) ^{of} Hosanagar and Arabilachi (17 percent) of Bhadravati, they were in good proportion. In all other villages they were in insignificant numbers.

II.5. Household Type : Household types have been chiefly distinguished into :

- (i) One couple with unmarried child/~~ren~~.
- (ii) One couple with unmarried child/~~ren~~ and with some other never married, widowed or separated relative/s or other person/s.
- (iii) Households with two or more couples.

Household type I was most predominant in Bhadravati and Shikarpur talukas, with respectively 60 and 50 percent of the respondents belonging to that category alone (table 2.5). The percentage was only 30 in Hosanagar. Household type II ranged between 23 to 28 percent in the three talukas. Thus households with 2 or more couples (or household type III) constituted about 42 percent in Hosanagar as against.... 18

17 percent in Bhadravati and 22 percent in Shikarpur.

Individual villages of the different talukas broadly conformed to their respective taluka average patterns, with a little variation within the taluka. Few villages which do not so strictly conform to the average taluka pattern can be observed in table 2.5.

II.6 Age : Table 2.6 gives age distribution of the respondents from each village and taluka. It will be observed that the age distribution of respondents in each taluka is roughly the same as for the whole district. Respondents belonging to the 20-29, 30-39 and 40 or above age groups formed 17, 55 and 28 percent ^{the} in grand total of 310. Individual villages broadly conformed to the same pattern with some exceptions like Gowrapura which had a very low percentage of respondents of 20-29 age group, Gowdarahalli which had no respondent from the 40 and above group, and Kengatte which had a low proportion of this higher age group.

II.7 Effective Marriage Duration : This was calculated with reference to the age of the wife. The difference between the present age of the wife and her age at marriage if age at marriage was 13 or more and between the present age of the wife and 13 if her age at marriage was 12 or less, was considered as duration of effective married life of the respondents. This obviously presumes, that the age at puberty is roughly 13, that there is not much difference between age at marriage and age at effective marriage when age at marriage is 13 or more, and that there is not much difference between age at puberty and age at effective marriage when age at marriage is 12 or less. In the Dharwar Demographic Survey (not published) conducted by the Demographic Research Centre of Dharwar, it was noticed that (i) the average age at puberty was 13 years, and (ii) the difference between average age at marriage and average age at effective marriage when marriage had taken place after

puberty, and the difference between average age at puberty and average age at effective marriage when marriage had taken place earlier than puberty, was in both cases less than six months. In these parts of India, therefore, the assumptions made above largely hold good. Mrs. K. Dandekar, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, also makes the same assumptions in her report on the 'Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities' published in 1959.

Twenty-two (or only 7 percent of the total) respondents had an experience of effective married life of 5 years or less (table 2.7). One hundred and six (or 34 percent of the total) had their effective marriage duration of 6 to 10 years. The remaining 59 percent had enjoyed effective married life of more than 10 years.

As between the three talukas, respondents with upto 5 years of effective married life were 16 percent in Hosanagar as against only 5 percent in Bhadravati and 4 percent in Shikarpur. When the period is considered as upto 10 years, the respective percentages are noticed to be 42, 46 and 34. Respondents with more than 10 years of married life, respectively constituted 58, 54 and 66 percent in the three talukas.

II.8 Number of Children : Respondents with 1, 2 and 3 children numbered 43, 51 and 65 out of 310, thus constituting 14, 16 and 21 percent in the total (table 2.8). Those with 4 children or above, thus formed 49 percent (151 in number).

Respondents with 1 or 2 children together constituted 28 percent in Hosanagar, 37 percent in Bhadravati and 24 percent in Shikarpur. If respondents with 1 or 2 or 3 children are together considered, the respective percentages are noticed to be 51, 58 and 42.

II.9 Age and Number of Children : Table 2.9 brings out very clearly that in the age group of 20-29 years, about two-thirds of the respondents had only 1 or 2 children, and about 85 percent had 1 to 3 children.

II.10 Effective Marriage Duration & Number of Children: Ninety percent of the respondents who had experienced effective married life only upto 5 years, had 1 or 2 children (table 2.10). Among those with 6-10 years of effective marriage duration, 46 percent had 1 or 2 children. The percentage of those with 1 or 2 children comes down to only 14 or less, among those who had experienced effective married life of more than 10 years.

II.11 Caste and Literacy : All Brahmin respondents were literate and literacy rate was high (84 percent) among the Lingayats also. Next came the Muslims (55 percent) and the Christians (40 percent). Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes (33 percent) and the backward classes (24 percent) came last with very low literacy rates.

When the castewise percentage distribution of the illiterate and literate persons is examined, it is found that the backward classes were predominant (56 percent) with other advanced and intermediate Hindus following them (28 percent) among the illiterate group. Lingayats (7 percent), Muslims (7 percent), and Christians (2 percent) were insignificant in the illiterate group. As stated in the previous paragraph, no Brahmin respondent was an illiterate person.

Among the group of literate respondents, Lingayats were predominant with 38 percent, and the Christians were most insignificant (only 1 percent). Brahmins (16 percent), other advanced and intermediate Hindus (15 percent), backward classes (20 percent) and Muslims (10 percent) had all fairly sizable numbers in this group.

The castewise percentage distribution of the literate and the illiterate group would depend both on the total number of respondents belonging to each caste group as well as the

literacy percentage in each of the same. It has been given here to bring out whether any one or two castes only dominate the literate or the illiterate group.

II.12 Caste and Occupation : Brahmins were mostly cultivators (70 percent), and engaged in business, service, etc. (17 percent). Lingayats were predominantly cultivators (88 percent). Other advanced and intermediate Hindus were mostly cultivators (51 percent), or else agricultural and non-agricultural labourers (31 percent) and skilled workers (15 percent). Backward classes or agricultural and non-agricultural labourers (31 percent) were mostly cultivators (60 percent). About half of the Muslims (52 percent) were cultivators and another quarter (26 percent) agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. The remaining about one-fourth (22 percent) of the Muslims were equally divided among the skilled workers group (11 percent) and the business and service group (11 percent). Thus Muslims may be said to be not very much tied down to a particular occupation as such.

When the castewise percentage distribution of respondents belonging to each occupation group is examined, it is noticed that cultivators mostly belonged to Lingayats (30 percent), backward classes (37 percent) and the other advanced and intermediate Hindus (17 percent) group.

Agricultural and non-agricultural labour was mostly drawn from the backward communities (52 percent), intermediate Hindus (30 percent), and Muslims (10 percent). Skilled workers were mostly intermediate Hindus (46 percent), and backward Hindus (23 percent). There were also some Lingayats (14 percent) and Muslims (14 percent) in this group. Finally, in the trade and service group, Brahmins (25 percent) and backward Hindus (31 percent) were more predominant, the remaining portion being equally shared by Lingayats, intermediate Hindus, and Muslims.

II.13 Occupation and Literacy : Among respondents belonging to the trade and service group, 75 percent were literate. The literacy rates among cultivators (54 percent) and skilled

workers (45 percent) were also comparatively high. Literacy was however, very low (less than 25 percent) among the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers.

The illiterate group as such mostly comprised cultivators (56 percent), and agricultural and non-agricultural labour (34 percent). There were a few skilled workers (7 percent) also in this group. Similar was the distribution among the literate persons who had not passed IVth class. But in this case, the cultivators were more i.e. 76 percent and the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers were only 16 percent. The share of the skilled workers was the same as above. Among those who had passed IV class but had not completed VII, cultivators constituted 72 percent and the rest were almost equally shared by the agricultural and non-agricultural labour on the one hand and the skilled workers and business and service group on the other. Those who had passed VII class, were either cultivators or engaged in trade or service.

II.14 General Observations : The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents have been presented in the foregoing at some length. It is all these factors which may have their own impact on the attitudes and knowledge of the people. It was, therefore, considered worthwhile to spell out the connotation of our sample in a more detailed analytical framework. It must have also brought out clearly that the sample villages are somewhat of a varied type in their socio-economic composition of the respondents. The selected villages could therefore be considered as a fairly good sample representing the whole region. Further, it has also served to point out that certain characteristics like caste, literacy and occupation are related to each other in a particular fashion. All these shades in the socio-economic composition of the sample should prove as a good background, in the context of which the analysis presented in the following chapters could be better appreciated.

III.1 Desire to have more issues - comparison with other surveys:

Every respondent, except those with the wife pregnant at the time of interview, was asked whether he desired to have any more children. A person whose wife was pregnant could be expected to be influenced by the fact of pregnancy that had already occurred and he would say, in all probability, that he desired to have more issues (at least one more issue). Out of 310 respondents, wives of 34 persons were pregnant at the time of survey. Thus the question on desire to have more children was asked of 276 respondents. 119 (or 42 percent) persons definitely desired to have more children, while 7 (or 3 percent) were either not quite sure or may be considered to be indifferent on this point. If the indifferent persons also are considered along with those who definitely desired to have more children, the total percentage of respondents not saying 'No' to the question, comes to 45. The remaining 152 persons, or 55 percent of the total respondents to whom this question was applicable, were definite that they did not desire any more children. Table 3.1 gives comparative figures in this connection from various surveys conducted in different parts of the country during the last 12 years. An examination of the table will clearly bring out the fact that the findings of the present study compare very favourably with the figures of other studies cited therein. Obviously, the figures are not strictly comparable. For, the age limits prescribed either for the respondent himself or for his female partner were some what different in all these studies. Secondly, in certain studies, only those who had at least one living child were covered, whereas in others this restriction did not exist. Thirdly, in certain surveys as the present one, the question whether the respondent desired to have any more children was not asked of a person whose wife was pregnant at the time of survey, whereas in other studies, this limitation does not appear to have been laid down. Even after making an allowance for all these factors,

the findings of the present survey show that the rural folk in Shimoga, are not at all different in expressing a definite 'No' to the question 'whether they desire to have any more children'. On the other hand, there are chances that the proportion of those saying 'No' in the present study would even turn out to be a little on the higher side than noticed in some other studies if the data of those studies could be put in a comparable form.

The mortality is some what lower today in the Malenad (of which Shimoga district forms a part) than in other regions. The desire to have more children as a safeguard against deaths among children would now be certainly less intense under these low mortality conditions than in the earlier days. It is also possible that family planning propoganda to the extent that it reaches the public and to the extent that it is effective is bound to influence the attitudes of people towards such questions as the desire to have more children.

The high proportion of those who do not desire to have more children, indeed, assumes particular significance in view of the fact that the Birth Rate, at 45 per 1000 persons, in Shimoga is rather on the high side. The Birth Rate is high because the desire not to have more children has not yet transformed itself into a strong motivation for positive action in the matter of family limitation. Also, convenient methods of family limitation do not seem to have come within the easy reach of the masses, although quite a few of them are now aware of the possibility of family limitation and have also heard of some specific family planning methods. Besides, there seems to be some apprehension about certain methods like sterilisation of the husband or the wife, as will be seen in the next Chapter.

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1. See 1) The Mysore Population Study, op.cit., Ch.8.
 - 2) Kale B.D., Regional Variations in Population Growth in Mysore State - paper (not published) cited earlier.

III.2 Reasons for Not Wanting more Children :

Respondents who did not desire to have any more children were further asked of the reasons for not wishing to have more children and the investigators were instructed to note in full their spontaneous replies to this question. These spontaneous responses have been grouped under five different heads and are presented in table 3.2. Eighty respondents comprising about 53 percent out of the total of 152 persons who did not desire to have more children, gave poverty as the main reason for thinking so. Twenty-five (or about 16 percent) of the respondents felt that they had already more children than they ought to have had. Some of these persons at least must have related the number of children they had with the poor economic condition of their household. Seven (or about 5 percent) respondents expressed their desire to keep the children happy within their means and hence did not like to have more children. Thirty-two persons constituting 21 percent of the total were satisfied with the present number of children and did not wish to have more. There were 8 respondents (or 5 percent of the total) who reported various other reasons for not wanting more children. Excepting for the last group of persons, the spontaneous replies of most of the rest underscore one basic factor viz., the economic factor, which has influenced them in reporting that they would not like to have more children. 'Either the inability to provide bare necessities for the family or the difficulty in giving the necessary education for their children or the inability to maintain the present standard of living with more children or the inadequacy of family property to provide a living for more children' were in most cases the underlying ideas in their responses of not wanting more children.² In most cases,

2. These were the various economic reasons for not desiring more children as brought out by the probes included in the questionnaire itself in the Mysore Population Study. See: Mysore Population Study, op.cit., Ch.11., section F.

these ideas were made quite explicit. Some times they were implicit in their replies, although not clearly expressed in so many words. All these responses, as mentioned earlier, were related to the economic factor, the one basic and dominant factor, which had influenced in bringing out all these spontaneous replies. Further, it was also largely found that most of the persons were not satisfied with their present economic conditions, to whatever income group they belonged within the broad income range of our respondents.

In this connection, it would be worth while to note certain verbatim replies of some respondents.

A - Age 32, an illiterate person, belonging to a backward community, occupation agricultural coolie, per head income of the household per year Rs.66, number of children 3.

" It has been very difficult to find food. It is enough even if the present number could be given some gruel to kill the hunger. What shall we do if more children are born?"

B - Age 36, Brahmin, literate, tenant cultivator, per head income of the household per year Rs.143. Number of children 5.

" In our dire poverty, the present number of children itself is large. Hence I do not desire to have any more."

C - Age 40, illiterate, belonging to a backward community, owner cultivator, per head income of the household per year Rs.200, number of children 3.

" Poor people as we are, it is impossible for us to feed (them). What can the poor people do with more children?"

D - Age 35, literate, belonging to a backward community, owner cultivator, per head income of the household per year Rs.283, number of children 4.

" We are poor. The present number of children is sufficient. No more children are wanted."

E - Age 38, illiterate, belonging to a backward community, working on the family farm, per head income of the household per year Rs.395, number of children 3.

" We do not get sufficient to feed those who are already there. How shall we feed others?"

F - Age 33, illiterate, belonging to a backward community, owner cultivator, per head income of the household per year Rs.467, number of children 3.

" The present number itself has been a burden. What shall we do with more children?"

G - Age 40, illiterate, intermediate Hindu caste, mason, per capita income of the household per year Rs.240, number of children 4.

" If we have more children, it would be difficult to maintain them."

There were many more responses of similar nature, though not exactly in the same words, given by persons belonging to various occupations and falling in various income groups. It may be mentioned here that although the income figures given in the above cases are those that were noted after some amount of probing on the part of the investigators, the figures should be taken only as rough approximations and not as very accurate. For the purposes of this survey, broad income groups were quite sufficient and the figures should be seen in that light only.

The following are some more cases being cited to bring out some more replies, essentially of the same kind but of different form.

H - Age 23, Lingayat, 4th passed, working on the family farm, per capita income of the household per year Rs.260, number of children 2.

" We do not have more land or other property. We shall be unable to maintain any more children." 28

I - Age 46, Lingayat , S.S.C. passed, primary school teacher, income per head of the household per year Rs.186, number of children 4.

" I wish to give good education to my children. It may not be possible to do so for more children."

J - Age 30, illiterate, belonging to an advanced Hindu caste, worker in a steel factory, per head income of the household per year Rs.200, No. of children 3.

" In these very hard days, it is difficult to feed more children. Rice is selling at Re.1 per seer. God alone knows what is in store for future."

It is interesting that some persons are under the impression that there is a law or regulation to the effect that one should not have more children. For example :

K - Age 33, illiterate, belonging to a backward community, tenant cultivator, per capita income of the household per year Rs.72, number of children 4.

" According to law, there should be only 4 children. That is sufficient. Also, if more children are born, maintenance would be very difficult."

L - Age 32, Lingayat, 7th passed, owner cultivator, per capita income of the household per year Rs.177, number of children 2.

" Present number is sufficient. I am not in a position to maintain a larger family. I do not wish to go against law."

These examples only show that some effective family planning propaganda has reached at least some villages in the region covered by this survey, and a vigorous plea for family limitation has been mistaken by some people to mean that the Government has laid down a regulation limiting the number of children a person should have.

As regards the 8 respondents grouped under 'other reasons', 2 felt that anyway they had passed the stage when they could beget more children, meaning thereby that the wife had not given birth to any child for a long time, and was also now nearing her age of menopause. The wife of another respondent was ailing for some time. She had actually given birth to 7 children so far. The doctor had advised him that she should not experience any further deliveries.³ In one case, a very young child had recently died, and hence the respondent did not want to undergo another such experience again. He was satisfied with the other living children he had. Two persons felt that they were rather old, and if they beget any more children, they were afraid that the new born children could not be brought up well. One person had given birth only to daughters although he wanted a son. He was afraid that much against his will, he might get another girl and hence he did not desire to have any more children. Finally, there was one person who had already undergone the vasectomy operation.

The fact that a fairly large number of persons do not desire to have any more children is a happy augury for the success of the family planning movement. Given the drive, the means, and the organised effort, it seems possible to turn the corner, over a period of years, even in our rural areas. For the present at least, the motivation is not at all strong, or people seem to be otherwise helpless, and inspite of the desire of a large number of people not to have more children, Birth Rate is ruling high, and every family seems to be growing in size.

3. There were some more cases also of those who did not expect to get any more children in the normal course. But they have been classified under other groups, since they did not desire to have more issues even otherwise, for some other prominent reason such as poverty etc.

III.3 Factors Associated with the Attitude Towards Family Size:

(a) Introductory : The attitude towards the question of having more children was specifically examined with reference to a number of different factors, that could possibly be expected to have their own impact on the outlook of the respondents.

They are :

Number of all living children, Number of male living children, Age, Occupation, Caste, Educational level, Per capita income of the household, Household type, and the Area or the Taluka.

Table 3.3 to 3.15 present the distribution of respondents by their responses regarding desire to have more children and the various other factors. Although in most of these tables, the small number of 7 persons who were indifferent on this question have been shown separately, they have been clubbed together with those saying 'Yes', in the discussion that follows hereafter in this section. Since they were not definite about not wanting more children, and hence they would not mind having more children, they were considered closer to those who said 'Yes'. Having only two classes of those saying 'Yes' and those saying 'No', would also make the presentation of the analysis easier, without at the same time distorting the picture in any significant way. Table 3.16 which presents the Chi-square χ^2 test results in this connection for all the factors mentioned above, has also followed the same line of analysis.

(b) No. of children and Desire for more : On the first Chi-square χ^2 examination of the χ^2 test results, it was observed that number of living children, duration of effective married life, age, and occupation were the factors which were associated with the attitude towards the question of having more children. Number of living children was, however, seen to be the most significant factor that was highly associated with the desire to have more children. This, of course, once again corroborates

commonsense, reason, and the findings of the earlier studies in this regard. Table 3.3 clearly brings out that with every addition to the family size, the proportion of persons not desiring any more children also goes on increasing. Among respondents with only one living child, there were only 10 percent who said that they would not like to have more children, and the percentage rose to 27% ^{among those} with two living children. Three living children appears to be a definite line of demarcation between those who want to have more children and those who do not. The proportion of persons not desiring in this case was exactly half. The proportion of persons not desiring more children is also seen to be taking a big jump between those having two children on the one hand (27 percent saying 'No') and those having three (50 percent saying 'No'). The proportion of those saying 'No' increased to 69 among persons with 4 children, to 78 among persons with 5 children and to 91 among those with 6 or more children.

A close examination of table 3.4 brings out that generally respondents with only daughters definitely desire to have more children. All the nine respondents who had only daughters numbering between 3 to 6, were all quite positive that they wanted more children, obviously wanting a son. Out of 13 respondents who had only two daughters and no son, only 1 did not want to have more children. Again there were only 4 respondents who did not desire to have any more issues among the 26 persons who had the only living child being a girl. Further, it should be mentioned here that all these 5 persons who had only daughters and who did not want any more issues had rather a different background than the rest. Two of these respondents were aged 46 and 45 years respectively, and the female partner in both cases was aged 35. Again in both cases, the only living child, a girl, was 12 years old. It is likely that these persons did not expect any more issues. They were also fairly aged and might have been worried about the question of bringing up of a new born child. In one of these cases, a male child was actually

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born, but had passed away. It seems, both of them had reconciled themselves to the position of going without a son. Similar seems to be the case of the person who had two children, both daughters. His age was 42, and that of the wife 35. His youngest daughter was 5 years old. Besides being older in age, he was also ^{afraid, as already} referred in the previous section, that much against his will, he might get another girl and hence he did not desire to have any more children. Again, one person who had only one child, a girl, was 34 years old, and the wife was 26. The age of the only daughter was 8 years. One male issue was born in these 8 years, but had since died. He had also reconciled to the situation in which he was placed at the time of survey. There was only one case which was rather surprising. He was 25 years old, with his wife aged 20. His only daughter was one and a half year old. He did not desire any more children, purely on economic grounds.

Now, what is the position if there are only sons and no daughter? Among 13 respondents who had the only child being a son, every person indicated his desire to have more children. Out of 9 respondents with only two sons and no daughter, 67 percent wanted to have more children. Again, it is interesting to note that the proportion of those wanting more children was 89 if there were 3 children, but all males, and 67 if there were 4 children, all of them being males. In this last group of persons with 4 children (all males), however, the number of respondents was very small, being only 3.

Two respondents with 5 and 6 children respectively - all males - were, however, definite that they did not desire any more children. Thus, while every respondent with 3 or more children, all daughters and no son, wanted more issues, at least 30 percent of those with 3 or more children, all sons and no daughter, were definite that they did not desire more children. This brings out, to a certain extent, that the respondents prefer a son to a daughter. It should not be,

however, overlooked that upto a certain point at least the proportion of those desiring more children continues to remain high when they have only sons than when they have both sons and daughters. For example, while about 90 percent of the respondents with 3 children who were all males, desired to have more children, the percentage was only 50 among all persons with 3 children of either sex and any combination.

It would be interesting to examine the proportion of persons desiring more children, among respondents with 3 children with different combinations of male and female issues. As against all persons who with 3 children being all daughters, wanted more children, the proportion of those wanting more issues was only 45 percent among respondents with 1 son and 2 daughters. The percentage further came down to only 30 among those with 2 sons and 1 daughter. But it is interesting that the proportion of those wanting more children at once shot up again to about 90 percent among persons with 3 children, all sons. Similarly, the percentages are respectively seen to be 100 and 67 (the actual numbers are of course too small) among those with 4 children, all females on the one hand, and all males on the other. The percentages however do not vary significantly when the respondents have 4 children, at least with 1 son and 1 daughter. The percentages in this case are fairly low and range just around 25. However, one thing is clearly seen even here that the proportion of those desiring more children goes on falling, although slightly, with every addition of a male issue.

(c) The Most Desired Family Size : On a close observation of table 3.4, it is found that a family size of three children,⁴

4. A close examination of table 11.16 of the Mysore Population Study gives every room to believe that the critical line of demarcation, where the proportion of those not desiring more children is more than half, would be according to that Survey 4, if not 3, in case of the respondents with the female partner not pregnant at the time of survey i.e. in the same kind of population as in this survey.

two sons and one daughter, seems to be the most satisfactory number and combination which the respondents would generally like to have. Here the proportion of those not desiring more children is 70.

Out of 276 respondents to whom the question about desire to have more issues was addressed, 152 persons, as stated earlier, certainly did not desire to have any more children. Among the remaining 124 respondents, 100 gave the precise additional number of children they desired to have. Seven persons were indifferent to the question, and 17 replied that they would like to have 'as many children as God gives', or 'as many children as possible'. These 24 persons, therefore, did not give the definite position that they would desire to have in regard to the number of children. Excluding these 24 respondents, the remaining 252 persons had on an average 3.7 children each, 1.8 males and 1.8 females. The additional number of children desired by them on an average (additional children desired being zero in case of those who did not want any more issues) was 1.1, 0.8 males and 0.3 females. These figures therefore give 4.8 children, 2.6 males and 2.2 females, as another rough approximation of the average desired family size (and combination). This is almost the same as that observed in the Mysore Population Study according to which this figure worked out to 4.7 in the rural areas, and 4.4 in Bangalore city.⁵ It may be noted that the average desired family size worked out in this manner is more than the most desired number of children and combination (3 children, 2 sons and 1 daughter) given by us earlier. The difference may be explained as follows.

In the first place, some persons who had a large number of children and who did not wish to have any more issues, would have expressed the same opinion if they had been asked this question some what earlier when they had one or two or three children less than what they had at the time of the survey.

They begot more children either because the motivation was not

5. Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.142, footnote 9. . . . 35

strong or because they did not have proper knowledge about effective means of limiting their family. Secondly some persons with more than 3 children may not have had the most desired number of sons and daughters (i.e. 2 sons and 1 daughter). Some of these may not be having any son, some may be having only 1 son and some may not be having a daughter. These persons would mostly wish to have more children even if they are already fathers of 3 or 4 children. In the third place, the position of all those who desired to have more children may be considered ^{further.} In their case, it was clear that the average number of children they already had was less (i.e. only 2.5, comprising 1 male and 1.5 female) than the most desired family size and combination (i.e. 3 children, 2 sons and 1 daughter). However, some of these respondents were having more children than the most desired family size (and combination). Yet they might have wished for more children presumably because they belong to the group of persons having traditionally oriented values in regard to family size and other related questions. Some of the others might have given the additional number of children a little on the higher side, presumably as a safeguard against any possible deaths among children in future. All these factors might have been responsible for the high figure of desired family size worked out on the basis of the present and the additionally desired number of children. However, this figure is surprisingly close to the (average) ideal number of children reported by men in Bangalore city (4.1) and in rural areas (4.6 which were covered in the Mysore Population Study.⁶ In the survey of Delhi villages, the ideal number was found to be a little lower (i.e. at 4).⁷ Certain other rural surveys also gave the same

6. Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.140, table 11.11.

7. 'Family Planning in Selected Villages', Demographic Section of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, p.44.

figure for rural areas.⁸ In the urban areas the ideal number was still lower at 3 children,⁸ which number is found to be the most desired family size in the present study, as discussed earlier.

The figure regarding the most desired (or ideal) size and combination, as revealed by our data on the basis of the point where a preponderating majority of the respondents did not desire to have any more issues, appears to us to be more acceptable and valid, because it is not based on a hypothetical question and answer about ideal number, or present and additionally desired number of children, but is based on the present position itself.

(d) Effective Marriage Duration and Desire for more Children:

As stated earlier, besides number of children, duration of effective married life, age and occupation were also brought out by the chi-square test as being associated with the desire to have more children. However, number of children is a matter which is obviously and directly related with duration of effective married life and also age. Desire to have more children is most significantly related with the number of children, as seen above in this study, and also as brought out by other earlier surveys and it certainly stands to reason and conforms to the general impressions in this regard. It was therefore felt worthwhile to eliminate the effect of number of children, in order to examine the association of other factors which were at first shown as associated with the desire to have more children for total association. by the chi-square test. Respondents were, therefore, divided into two groups, viz., those having 1-3 children and those having 4 or more. The association of the concerned factors was examined by means of the chi-square test in these two groups. For this purpose the classification under different factors had to be curtailed to a smaller number in order to get sufficient number of frequencies in each cell. The chi-square calculations

8. Agarwala S.N., 'Attitude Towards Family Planning in India', Asia Publishing House, 1962, p.33.

were first worked out for total association on the basis of the re-classified groups under different factors, and these figures which again brought out the same results are also given in table 3.16. The Chi-square test for partial association between each factor and desire to have more children was then carried out under the two groups of respondents with reference to the number of children as stated earlier.

This test of partial association brought out certain interesting results. Duration of effective married life (only 2 groups being considered, 10 years or less and 11 years or more) was seen to be not associated with the desire to have more issues, among respondents either with 1-3 children, or with 4 or more children. It was thus clear that number of children rather than effective marriage duration was the significant factor really associated with the desire to have more children.

But when the desire to have more children was examined with reference to the effective marriage duration, irrespective of the number of children, the two were definitely seen as associated with each other. The critical point when the desire not to have more children predominates may be roughly put around 11 years of effective married life.

e) Age and Desire: In respect of age (only 2 groups being considered, 20-34 years and 35 and above) and desire to have more children, no association was established among the group of respondents having 1-3 children. However, age was noticed to be associated with desire for more issues, among respondents with 4 or more children.⁹ Here, a larger proportion of the

9. In the Mysore Population Study, age of male respondents was not found to be significant as regards the desire for more children. In our partial association chi-square test figures, it was seen that in the group with 1-3 children, age was not significantly associated, whereas it was associated in the 4 or more children group. The chi-square observed was very low in the former case. As could be expected, therefore, when the effect of age was examined by considering both groups (1-3 children, and 4 or more children) together, and by applying the analysis of variance to eliminate the effect of number of children, it was seen that age was not significantly associated with desire. It is then that the findings of this survey agreed with those of the Mysore Study.

respondents in the younger age group (20-34 years) desired to have more children as compared to the older group. As against about one-third of the respondents who desired more children in the younger age group, the proportion of persons wanting more issues was less than one-sixth in the older age group. It may be noted, however, that in both cases the percentage of persons desiring more children was low. The younger group may be considered to be in the prime of their youth and can still look ahead for quite a long active working life. They would, therefore, be comparatively less worried as regards the question of bringing up of their children. It is the older folk, rather, who would think twice in this connection. Further, the upper age limit of our younger group was 34. In most cases of this group, therefore, the wife would be only in her late twenties. She would be still young. This factor also must have had its own impact on the thinking of the younger group of husbands.

It may be recalled here that the reason given by a few older respondents for not wanting more children was their comparative old age on account of which they were worried about the bringing up of their children if any more were born at that age. They were fast becoming old; major part of their very active life was over; and hence it was not desirable according to them to have any more issues.

When age alone was considered irrespective of the number of children, from the lowest age group to the highest, the proportion of persons not desiring more children went on increasing. A detailed examination of the survey data further brought out the finding that the critical demarcating line when those who do not wish to have more children outnumber those who want, can be put around 33 years.¹⁰

f) Occupation was found to be another factor significantly associated with the desire for more children. The proportion of persons not desiring more children was much smaller among

10. The Badlapur Survey by Morrison mentions 35 as the critical age. This survey had found that age was associated with desire to have more children. See: 'Attitudes of Males Toward Family Planning in a Western Indian Village' by Morrison William A., The Millbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 3.

agricultural and non-agricultural labour (39 percent saying 'No'), than among other occupational groups (with percentages roughly between 60 to 70). In the partial association test, however, it was noticed that the relation between occupation and desire was not significant when the group having 4 or more children only was considered. But among respondents with 1-3 children, association between occupation and desire was seen to exist.¹¹

The labour class does not possess anything else to support them during old age. It is, therefore, very likely that they would like to secure themselves by having more children who could be expected to help them when they become old. An additional child does not also come in the way of the parent's work among the labour class. While the parents are at work, the comparatively elder children would be looking after their little brothers and sisters. The parents need not, therefore, bother on this account.

g) Other Factors and Desire : Caste does not appear to be significant regarding the desire to have more children. Similar was the finding of some other surveys.¹² Nor was any significant relation between educational level and desire for more issues established, although the proportion of persons saying 'No' was a little higher among the literate group, particularly those who had passed

11. In certain other studies like the Badlapur Survey by Morrison, occupation was not found to be significantly associated with desire to have more issues. As in the case of age, so also here, when analysis of variance was done to entirely eliminate the effect of number of children, occupation was not found to be significant in this study also. Another interesting finding was that when cultivators and agricultural labourers were clubbed together in one group as agriculturists and then this whole group was considered along with other groups in respect of total association between occupation and desire, by means of the chi-square test, it was found that the relation was not statistically significant. Further, it was noticed that occupation turned out to be significant when cultivators were entirely left out of the picture, and other groups were considered along with agricultural labourers. But, again, occupation was not seen to be significant when agricultural labour was left out, and other groups along with only cultivators were examined. Thus it can be said that the group of agricultural labour makes the significant difference felt. (The other unskilled manual labour is also close to this group). It may be emphasised that in all rural studies, agricultural labour should be formed into a different group, rather than all agriculturists being considered together.

12. Morrison William A., loc.cit.

at least the IV primary class. In urban areas, literacy in general, or respondents with different educational levels, might show a significant association with the desire for more children. This was brought out by the Mysore Population Study for Bangalore City.¹³ But its findings in respect of the rural areas were rather similar to the results of this survey. However, the Badlapur Survey¹⁴ conducted in 1954 in Maharashtra had shown that educational level and desire were highly associated with each other. It ^{is} only with more data that a general conclusion in this regard could be established.

The Chi-square test did not show any significance of the income group either, in this regard. However, it would be interesting to point out the pattern of the survey figures themselves. The proportion of persons not desiring more children is seen to be the highest (65 percent) in the lowest income group of less than Rs.100 (per head per year in a household). The proportion then falls in the range of Rs.100-199. The percentage in this case is about 50. It again rises (over 60) in the income range of Rs.200-299. Finally, it comes down to 45 and less, in income groups of more than Rs.300. The proportion is higher in the lowest income group, obviously because they simply cannot afford to have any more children. The next group, though quite poor, would, it seems, like to make a bid to secure themselves by having additional workers in the family. ^{people in} But the income group : Rs.200-299 which comes closer to the average for the whole State (which can be put at Rs.300), do not seem to like any fall in their present standards of living which, they know, is bound to take place as soon as there is another child in the house. In the highest income groups (within the total income range of the respondents of this Survey), however, the proportion of persons saying 'No' seems to again fall, presumably because they can afford and therefore do not mind an additional child in the family. It is difficult to speak with any certainty about these findings. More data on these lines may be able to

13. Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.143.

14. Morrison William A., loc. cit.

throw further light in this regard.

It was also studied whether the household type had any influence on the respondents' attitudes to this question. It was found that there was practically no association between the household type and the desire for more children. The actual proportion of those saying 'No' is, however, slightly higher (55.5 percent) among respondents from households with one couple and unmarried children. The percentage (54) was a little lower among respondents belonging to households with one couple, unmarried children and some other unmarried person/s. It was just a little less than this second group, among respondents staying in households with two or more couples. However, the percentages are very close to each other and it is difficult to say that there is any significant difference between them. It is not necessary to go to the Chi-square test even, for this purpose.

It was also considered worthwhile to see whether there was any significant difference between the three talukas on this question. The significance was established for total association between talukas and desire for more issues, at .05 probability; but only by a very narrow margin. In any case, however, when respondents with 1-3 children and with 4 or more children were separately examined, it was observed that there was absolutely no relation between the area from which the respondents were drawn and the desire to have more issues. The difference brought out in the total association test seems to have been on account of some sampling error which resulted in different proportions of respondents with different numbers of children in the three talukas.

h) Resume : Ultimately therefore the firm conclusions of this survey are that number of children, age and occupation are the three important factors which have their influence on the outlook of the rural folk regarding the desire to have more issues. The family planning programme may be expected to be most effective if it tries to concentrate first on persons (males) aged 33 or more, and having at least 3 children, with at least one male issue. Further, persons belonging to the occupational groups of actual cultivators (i.e. excluding agricultural labour), skilled artisans (thus excluding unskilled manual workers), traders and white collar services and professions, could be considered to co-operate more willingly with any such programme. It is persons of this connotation that do not desire to have more children. In these cases, there is no question of changing the 'values' as such. In other words, one is not confronted here with the task of changing goals. And it has been rightly emphasised that ' the task of changing goals is much more difficult, than that of helping to clarify and implement goals'.¹⁵ Further, it has also been pointed out 'that in most of the countries interested in family planning programmes, the large and strategic minority who already want family planning can utilise all the resources initially available and that they will then be centres for diffusing the ideas to others.'¹⁵

15. Freedman Ronald, Sample Surveys For Family Planning Research in Taiwan, The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol.28.

IV.1 Family Planning Knowledge - Comparison with Other Surveys:

Information was sought from all respondents whether they were aware that it was possible to postpone pregnancies or even to completely stop them by means of some methods other than abstinence. Out of 310 respondents, 119 (or 38.4 percent) reported that they were so aware. This may be considered as fairly high for a rural area. Table 4.1 presents a comparative statement of findings from different surveys regarding awareness and knowledge of family planning among males. Surveys conducted in early 1950s found that a comparatively low proportion of the respondents had any idea, even of a vague nature, of such things.¹ The rural areas of Poona and Kolaba districts in Maharashtra had respectively only 2 and 3 percent of the respondents having any idea and knowledge of family planning. The rural area of Nasik of the same State was totally ignorant of the subject. The rural plains of the erstwhile princely State of Mysore, however, showed rather a high percentage (15), for those times. The Poona city, and urban areas of Kolaba in Maharashtra had about 15 percent of the respondents having some idea of the subject. The percentage was very low (6 percent) in urban areas of Nasik of the same State. As in rural areas so in Bangalore city of Mysore State, the percentage was, however, very high (38). It may be recalled here that Mysore State was the first to sponsor the family planning movement at Governmental level. Mysore State started the first Government family planning clinic in 1936. The widespread knowledge on the subject in Bangalore city seems to have percolated to the rural areas also, and hence, probably, the percentage of persons knowing about the subject was more in rural areas of Mysore State than elsewhere.

1. Sources in respect of all the surveys referred here are given in table 4.1.

The extent of awareness (specific knowledge is not considered here), about family planning^{in 1959 in} Kerala towns was noticed to be good, ranging between 55 to 75 percent. Certain points have to be noted in this respect. These figures refer to urban areas. Further, literacy and educational level in Kerala is fairly high. Also, the sampling procedure was such that it gave greater representation to higher income groups which were also better educated. Indeed, it is really surprising in this background that 6 other towns of Kerala showed rather a low percentage in this regard. The only factor which might speak on behalf of the low percentage is that these surveys were conducted early in 1959, i.e. about 5 years prior to the present Survey. The 1958 data in respect of the Putupakkam area of Madras are not comparable with the present survey, since the Putupakkam survey was conducted in a city area where an intensive family planning programme had been in operation for one year prior to the survey. Well over 75 percent of the persons covered by that survey had specific knowledge about some family planning methods.

The survey carried out in the rural areas nearabout Delhi by the Demographic Research Section of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, is one of the recent studies conducted on this subject. The proportion of persons having some idea about family planning was 46 percent. This included even those who had only very funny and vague knowledge about family planning that there were some injections, and medicines and pills to be taken by mouth. Although some such methods are being now tried in certain regions, chiefly outside India, the rural folk in India could not be expected to know them. The Dharwar Survey (in Mysore State) was another which was conducted recently. In this case, however, the percentage of persons aware of family planning was fairly low (18 percent) in the rural areas, although in Dharwar town, it was little higher (41 percent) than the present study.

The percentage in respect of the present study in the rural areas of Shimoga district is higher than the figures of any of the surveys conducted in early 1950s, irrespective of the fact whether it was a rural or urban area, excepting in one case viz., Bangalore city. The Shimoga (rural) data for 1964 is seen to be on par with the Bangalore city data for 1952. Regarding the surveys of 1960s, the Shimoga figures are very close to those of the Delhi villages, and of the Dharwar town, but much higher than those of the Dharwar rural area.

In other words, awareness about family planning in Shimoga district can certainly be considered as family widespread, as compared to the conditions in different parts of the country about 12 years ago. Further, it can be considered as not faring bad, if not as comparing very favourably, as against the present conditions obtaining in other parts of the country. We do not have any knowledge of recent data for rural Maharashtra or rural Madras, the two States which are considered to have done fairly well in the field of family planning during the last 7 or 8 years. The only recent data from outside Mysore State available to us was for Delhi villages, with which Shimoga villages are very close on this subject. As compared to other parts of Mysore State such as Dharwar taluka in Northern Mysore, Shimoga villages, as mentioned earlier, are on a higher plane. The Shimoga data may also be considered to compare fairly well, even with the Kerala urban areas, for which data was collected in 1959.

Specific knowledge of at least one family planning method was reported by 113 out of the total of 310 respondents in our survey. This number is only 6 less than those who were generally aware of the existence of such methods. The proportion of those having specific knowledge was thus found to be 36.5 percent, or only 2 percent less than those who were aware of family planning feasibility. Table 4.1 would reveal that the Shimoga percentage in respect of knowledge as in the case of awareness is much higher than that observed in the surveys conducted in early 1950s,

both in urban as well as in rural areas. The data for Bangalore city covered in the Mysore Population Study, however, came rather close to the figures of the present study. Even so, the Shimoga figures are higher than the former. It is worthwhile to note that in respect of all the 10 Kerala towns, except only one, namely Attingal, which were surveyed in 1958-59, the percentage of persons having specific knowledge was lower than that found in the Shimoga district. The percentages in these Kerala towns were noticed to be indeed very much low, except in Quilon where it came close to the present study. The only town which had a higher percentage than the present study was Attingāl.

The proportion of persons having specific knowledge in the survey of Delhi villages was 43, a little higher than in Shimoga district. But it should be recalled that some respondents from the Delhi villages had unusual ideas (for the time when that survey was conducted), like injections, or medicines and pills to be taken by mouth as the methods of family limitation. Further it should be noted that some persons who reported only such things are also included while giving the above percentage. If these persons are excluded, the percentage of persons having specific knowledge would come down. The figures in respect of the rural areas of Dharwar taluka (Mysore State) are much lower than the Shimoga area. Even Dharwar town showed a much smaller proportion of persons knowing than in the present survey.

It would be very clear, from what has been given above, that the proportion of persons having specific knowledge compares very well even with the figures of surveys conducted recently in different parts of the country. As pointed earlier in connection with awareness, it would have been a welcome comparison to make, if that were possible, with the conditions now obtaining in rural Maharashtra or rural Madras.

IV.2. Factors Associated with Knowledge :

The relationship of awareness about family planning was examined with reference to various factors, as in the case of desire for more children. Since the numbers of those who are generally aware and of those having specific knowledge are almost the same (only 6 less in the latter case than in the former case who are in all 119), the findings in respect of those who are aware also hold good in respect of those having knowledge (of at least any one specific method). Tables 4.2 to 4.11 present the distribution of all respondents by their awareness about family planning, knowledge of at least one method, and the different factors. The Chi-square test results in respect of the relationship between awareness and various factors (as also between knowledge and various factors) are given in table 4.12.

(a) Educational Level : Educational level appeared to be the most important factor that was associated with awareness about family planning possibility. The proportion of persons who were aware (and who had knowledge) increased at every step of rise in the educational level. This is clearly brought out by table 4.2. In the Mysore Population Study, for Bangalore city at least, education had been found to be very significant in relation to knowledge.² In that survey, the finding for rural areas was that no factor was significant in this way.² This finding, however, is quite different from that of ours. It is likely that with the very small number of persons having knowledge in rural areas in the Mysore Population Study, carried out about 12 years before the present survey, no relationship between knowledge and various factors could be clearly seen and established.

2. Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.162f.

The Kerala surveys of urban centres also point towards the fact that education (or at least literacy) is very important in relation to knowledge.³ An important finding in those surveys was that the chief source of knowledge about the family planning methods was printed literature i.e. books and pamphlets.

(b) Occupation : Occupation was also found to be significantly associated with awareness and knowledge, in the present study. This was also observed in both urban and rural areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts of Maharashtra and in Bangalore city (Mysore). These surveys had been conducted in early 1950s. The recent survey conducted in Delhi villages, however, did not find the difference in this respect between cultivators and non-cultivators statistically significant.⁵ However, it is very likely that this has been so on account of having only two groups. It is not known whether agricultural labourers were also included along with cultivators in that study. Further, non-agricultural unskilled manual worker being clubbed together with other non-cultivators (artisans, traders, those in Government or semi-government service etc.), also gives a different picture altogether. We examined our own data, first by including agricultural labour along with cultivators in one group and considering all others in the second group, and secondly by considering cultivators on the one hand and all the rest (including agricultural labourers) on the other. In both these cases, we found that the difference was not statistically significant. This then agrees with the findings of the survey of Delhi villages. We repeat what we observed earlier in the last chapter, that in considering the differentials between occupations in rural areas, it is necessary to separate out the

3. 'Attitude to Family Planning' Vols.1-9 (mimeographed), Demographic Research Centre, Trivandrum.

4. i) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., 'Fertility Survey of Nasik, Kolaba and Satara (North) Districts', Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1955, p.97.

ii) Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.164.

5. 'Family Planning in Selected Villages' op.cit., p.33.

agricultural labour from other cultivators. All persons engaged in the field of agriculture should not be clubbed together. Further, it would also help if non-agricultural unskilled manual workers could also be separated out in a different group.

In the present survey, awareness and knowledge was found to the greatest extent (75 percent) among persons belonging to business and service categories. Next came the two groups of cultivators and skilled workers (36 to 40 percent). The proportion of persons aware and knowing, was the least (less than 30 percent) among agricultural and nonagricultural labourers.

So far, we have considered only occupation on the one hand and awareness and knowledge on the other. Since, however, it was considered that literacy was the most important factor that makes the difference, and since it was also found that the groups having greater proportion of literate persons were also the groups having greater proportion of persons aware and knowing in that same order, it was felt worthwhile to examine the relationship of occupation in this connection, by the method of partial association, by taking two different groups of (i) those who were literate and (ii) those who were not. For this purpose, occupational groups had to be clubbed together, to get adequate numbers in each of the cells. Only three groups were now considered: (i) Not working and cultivators, (ii) Agricultural and non-agricultural labour, and (iii) Skilled work, trade and service (Government service, teachers, etc.). Since this grouping was different than that considered earlier, Chi-square test for total association between occupation and awareness (and knowledge) was also carried out, and it was confirmed that the relationship remains significant even when these revised groupings are considered.

A very interesting result emerged when the Chi-square test for partial association between occupation and awareness (and knowledge) in the literate group and then among the illiterate group was carried out separately. While there was absolutely no relationship noticed between occupation and awareness (and knowledge) when the illiterate group was considered, the association between the two emerged as significant when the literate group was examined. In other words, when they are illiterate, all persons irrespective of their occupations are by and large at the same level of ignorance about new things. But when literacy is injected into the population, at present at least it appears, the environmental conditions are such that in certain occupational groups the propensity and also the opportunities to gain new knowledge are of a higher order than in certain other groups. The agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, for instance, may not have the time, nor the tendency, nor any opportunities to know about new things, although they are literate. Opposite will be the case of those who are higher in social status by means of their occupation (i.e. cultivators, skilled workers, etc.).

(c) Caste : Caste is another factor which was noticed in this survey to be significantly associated with awareness and knowledge about family planning. This was also the finding of the survey carried out in the urban and rural areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts of Maharashtra, and also of the Survey of Delhi villages⁶

In the present survey, awareness and knowledge was found to be more among the Brahmins and the Lingayats. The proportion of those who were aware and knowing was the least among the backward communities. In between came the Muslims and then the intermediate Hindu castes (in the same order).

6. (i) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., loc.cit.

(ii) 'Family Planning in Selected Villages', op.cit., p. 34.

As in the case of occupation, it was considered worthwhile to examine the relationship between caste and awareness (and knowledge) also, in two separate groups, viz., those who were literate and those who were not. For this purpose, the caste groups considered were: (i) Brahmins and Lingayats, (ii) Intermediate Hindu castes and backward communities and (iii) Muslims and Christians. Total association between caste and awareness (and knowledge) was seen to be present even when this revised grouping of castes was considered. But when the literate and the illiterate respondents belonging to these different caste groups were considered separately, it was found that the association between caste and awareness (and knowledge) was not quite significant. As far as the illiterate group was concerned, association was not seen to exist even at 0.50 probability level. However, when the literate group was examined, although association was not seen to exist at 0.05 probability, it appeared to be significant at 0.06 probability level. There is every ground to believe, therefore, that just as in the case of occupation, caste also seems to acquire importance in regard to its relationship with awareness (and knowledge) when literacy is injected into the population. This means that all castes are more or less alike in their knowledge or ignorance about family planning, when the persons being considered are all illiterate. But when all the persons being considered are literate, environmental conditions in certain caste groups may be such that the propensity to gain new knowledge and the opportunities for gaining new knowledge would be more, than in certain other castes. For example, the Brahmins may have a greater tendency and greater opportunities to know new things. On the other hand, this may not be so among the backward communities.

In short, therefore, literacy and educational level appear to be most significant than anything else, as regards the spreading of new knowledge and ideas is concerned. Once literacy is given, caste and occupation then assume significance. Ultimately, ofcourse, all the three factors seem to be significant in this context.

d) Other Factors Studied : None of the other factors studied in this respect were found to be significantly related with awareness and knowledge about family planning, as far as the data of this survey is concerned. These are: Income, Household type, Number of children, Desire for more children, Age, Effective marriage duration, and the Area (Taluka in this case).

Income appeared to have been an important factor in this connection in some other surveys like the survey conducted in Kerala towns, and in Bangalore city which was covered in the Mysore Population Study.⁷ However, it was not seen to be an important factor in all areas covered in Nasik and Kolaba districts of Maharashtra.⁸ In the present study, income was not noticed to be significantly related to awareness and knowledge. It ought to be mentioned in this context, that respondents with really high income, or even with upper middleclass incomes, say with more than Rs.400 of income per month per family were only about 6 percent in the total. This may be a reason for the data of the present survey being unable to establish any significant relation between income and awareness (and knowledge). In urban areas, particularly in big cities, it is always possible to get a very wide income range in general, within which the whole sample falls, and it is also possible to get adequate numbers in each of the income brackets within that wide income range.

Household type did not have absolutely any relation with awareness and knowledge about family planning. The Mysore Population Study also came to the same conclusion.⁹ Relationship between number of living children and extent of awareness and knowledge of family planning had been found to be statistically

7. (i) 'Attitude to Family Planning', op.cit.

(ii) 'Mysore Population Study', loc.cit.

Type of house was taken as the index of (income or) the economic condition of the household.

8. Sovani N.V., and Dandekar K., loc.cit.

9. Mysore Population Study, loc.cit.

significant in the Delhi villages survey.¹⁰ But the findings of the present study do not agree with the Delhi survey in this connection. It may only be said, however, that the proportion of those who were aware or knowing was slightly low (less than 34 percent) among persons with 1 or 2 children. The proportion was, by and large, more than 40 percent, among persons with more number of children.

Age, effective marriage duration, and desire for more issues are factors that may be considered as directly related with the factor of number of children. The relationship of these three factors with awareness (and knowledge) was examined next. Age was found to be significantly associated in the Mysore Population Study, while it was not so in the survey of Delhi villages.¹¹ The present study, however, has again to report the same result as in the case of number of children. Age was not found to be significantly associated with awareness (and knowledge) in this survey. But it ought to be mentioned that the proportion of persons who were aware and knowing was slightly low (less than 34 percent) among respondents aged 20-29, while it ranged around 39 in the age group of 30-44; and was higher than 40 among those who were 45 years old or more.

No significant relationship was seen to exist between desire to have more children and awareness (and knowledge) about family planning, although the proportion of those who were aware (and knew) about family planning was a little more among respondents who did not desire any more issues than among those who did.

10. 'Family Planning in Selected Village', op.cit., p.64.

11. (i) Ibid., p.63.

(ii) Mysore Population Study, op.cit., p.163.

Effective marriage duration was also not significantly related with awareness (and knowledge) about family planning. The proportion of persons who were aware (and knew) was, however, comparatively low among respondents with ^{upto} 5 years of effective married life. The proportion was a little higher among persons with 6 to 20 years of effective marriage duration, and it was fairly higher among those with 21 or more years of effective married life.

Proportion of those who were aware (and knew) about family planning was minimum in Hosanagar taluka, a little higher in Bhadravati, and still higher in Shikarpur. The difference was, however, not statistically significant.

It is interesting to note that the village with the highest proportion of respondents who were aware about family planning, was Aramanekoppa of Hosanagar taluka. It may be recalled here that more than 40 percent of the respondents from Aramanekoppa were Brahmmins, and that the literacy rate was also fairly high in that village. But the other 3 villages in that taluka had very low proportions in this respect. Hosanagar is a taluka with scattered and spread out settlements with houses located quite at a distance from each other. It is also an area covered by abnormally large forests.

In Gowdarahalli of Bhadravati and Kengatte of Shikarpur, almost none had heard anything about family planning. The former was exclusively a Muslim village and all respondents of the latter village belonged to a backward class community. These may be considered as rather atypical villages of our sample.

IV.3 Methods Known :

Table 4.13 gives the distribution of respondents by taluka and number of family planning methods known to them. Out of 113 respondents who reported knowledge of at least one method, 97 (or 86 percent) knew only one method, 8 (7 percent)

knew two methods, and the remaining 8 (7 percent) three methods. Sterilisation (of the husband or of the wife) was known to the largest number of respondents (table 4.14). About 95 percent (107 in number) of the respondents who knew one or more methods, reported knowledge about the sterilisation method. They constituted 35 percent of the total number of respondents of this survey.¹² Twelve persons (forming 11 percent of those who knew, and 4 percent of the total respondents) had knowledge of foam tablets. Ten (forming 9 percent of those who knew and 3 percent in the total) knew about the condom. But only five persons reported knowledge of jelly. Two respondents had some knowledge of the safe period, although they cannot be said to have had a very accurate knowledge of the same. One of them said that he avoided the first 16 days in the monthly cycle. This is said to be the fertilisation period according to the ancient sanskrit book 'Bhav Prakash'¹³. The other person said that the period of the first 9 days and again from 11th to 16th day in the monthly cycle were not safe. This is again the same as above, with the exception of the 10th day being safe. Both these cases do not strictly conform to the modern theories of this method. But they certainly exclude the period from 12th to 16th as rather unsafe, and this is not entirely bad from the point of view of the modern theories of the safe period.

There was one respondent who reported about an indigenous method. According to him this was an aurvedic drug prepared out of the extract of the flowers of a plant.¹⁴ Fresh flowers particularly, reported to be available during the month

12. In the Mysore Population Study also, sterilisation was found to be the most widely known method of family planning. See Mysore Population Study, p.162.

13. Dr. SatyaVati K. and Dr. Dewan T.C., 'Family Planning', Satyavati Family Planning Centre, 1957, p.70.

14. When this was reported to an official of the State Government, he said that it might be true, and that an indigenous preparation had been found in another region also which was now sent for further laboratory tests.

of December were supposed to be very good. This preparation was to be taken with water, by the wife on the 4th and the 5th day after appearance of the menses, and it was emphatically stated by the respondent that there would not be any conception thereafter, although the woman would have menstruation as usual. The preparation was known to a person of the same neighbourhood who had successfully tried it in the case of his wife. The respondent reported that he had also recently given the preparation to his wife. Subsequent to the actual field work, more information was collected in this respect. It was reported that more than 15 women belonging to that area had taken the wonder (?) drug. Five women out of these 15 were actually interviewed to know about the effectiveness of the drug. Two reported failure, one had found it successful (having not conceived during the last 3 years) and one was not yet sure, since she had taken it only recently. The fifth woman was the wife of the person who makes the preparation, in whose case the preparation had worked well. It was also reported that there was one more person living in another taluka of the same district, who was said to be knowing a 100 percent effective drug. Whether these drugs are really effective or not, one thing ^{was} definitely observed that people are eager to know and use some such method which would stop further conceptions. During the last 4 years (after ^{the} preparation was first tried for his wife by the person who knows it) more than 15 women have taken the drug so far as stated earlier. Incidentally, it may be stated here that women in that area were not found to fight shy of such subjects. They were prepared to discuss these matters freely. It may be noted that this was the experience of one of our ^{male} staff members.

Coming back now to the usual family planning methods, it would be clear from the figures given above that sterilisation may be said to be the only method known to the largest number. Indeed 91 persons (or 81 percent out of 113 who knew some method or the other) knew only about sterilisation, while only 14 (or 12 percent) knew about sterilisation as well as some

other method, and 8 (7 percent) knew only about other methods. This cannot be considered as desirable. The family planning movement is, by and large, even otherwise construed to mean as the use of some methods by couples who do not wish to have any more children. Under these circumstances then, if sterilisation is the only method generally known to the people, the idea would get firmly established in the minds of the people, that family planning is a thing to be considered only by those who do not want any more children. Immediate adoption of family planning practice as such will not take place, under these conditions. Many people would start thinking about it only when they beget a sufficient number of children, which could itself be indeed a large family size. Hence, it is necessary that popularisation of some other family planning methods like the condom and jelly and the foam tablets ought to be vigorously taken up so that people with even 1 or 2 children would consider the use of such means to postpone a pregnancy and in the process may catch and actually bring into practice the idea of a small family.

Incidentally, it may be worthwhile to note that people in the rural side at times seem to practice induced abortions. One of the respondents belonging to a backward community actually reported a method of inducing abortions. He said that if the couple does not want any more children, and if the woman conceives, she should take coconut water mixed with some particular leaves, continuously for 21 days immediately after she comes to know that the conception has taken place. Many indigenous preparations known to be abortifacients had come to knowledge in the Ramanagaram Health Centre area of Bangalore district (Mysore State) also.¹⁵ The fact that people know and try some such indigenous methods of inducing abortions gives ground to believe that when the number of children becomes quite burdensome, at least some people find their own way out of the situation, and one can expect the acceptance of family planning more willingly under these circumstances.

15. Cited in the 'Mysore Population Study, p.161, footnote 3.

IV.4. Practice of Family Planning :

It was asked of all respondents with the wife not pregnant at the time of survey and who reported some specific knowledge of at least one family planning method, if they were actually practising (any of) the same. There were 98 such respondents to whom this question applied. Out of these, however, only 4 respondents were actually practicing family planning, at the time of this survey. It would be interesting to know the details of these respondents. Two of them were Brahmins and the other two were Lingayats. The average age of these persons was 37. But it is worth while to note that one of them was only 25 years old. Both partners in all the 4 couples were literate. Out of the 4 husbands, 2 had passed the S.S.C. examination and the other two had passed the IV grade primary examination. Among the 4 wives, 3 had passed the IV grade. The fourth lady also had some schooling. Two respondents were owner cultivators, while one was a primary school teacher and another a priest. The per capita income in two households was about Rs.400, while it was a little less than Rs.200 in the third household, and a little less than Rs.100 in the fourth. The average number of children was 4.5, out of whom 2 were male issues and 2.5 females. It is interesting to note that in one case, the number of children was only 3, one son and two daughters. None of these 4 respondents desired to have any more children. One person had already undergone a vasectomy operation. Two persons were following the safe period method. The safe period methods followed by these persons were those which have been referred earlier. One said that he avoided the first 16 days in the monthly cycle. The other person said that the period from the 1st to the 9th and again from the 11th to the 16th day in the monthly cycle was not safe. Both of them said that they had found the method followed by them to be successful. In one case out of these two, the age of the last child was only about 3 years. In another case the time that had passed after the

last delivery was not obtained. The fourth respondent had given the ayurvedic preparation mentioned earlier, to his wife just one month back. The efficacy of the ayurvedic preparation could not therefore be vouchsafed by the respondent by means of his personal experience, although he had been told by the person who makes it that it was very effective and had been tried by himself for his wife. This respondent knew of some other usual methods also like the condom and jelly.

Respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of survey and who knew of at least one family planning method were asked whether they practised any of the methods before the conception took place. Out of 15 persons to whom this question applied, only one person reported practice. He was a Brahmin, an owner cultivator and also the Post Master of the village, aged 30, and had studied upto the 8th class. His wife had gone to school upto the 3rd primary. The per capita income of the household per year was Rs.470. He had only two children. He was the Dalapati (Captain) of the Village Volunteer Force in his village and during the training camp which he attended, he had been taught about all the family planning methods. He used the condom, but not regularly, presumably because he had only two children and was not therefore very much worried on that score.

IV.5. Reasons for not Practising :

All persons who reported knowledge of at least one method and who did not practise the same were asked about the reasons for not practising family planning. An overwhelming majority of these persons knew only about the sterilisation method, and hence only those who were quite definite that they would not like to have any more children, could be expected to act upon that method. This ought to be borne in mind in the context of the following details about the reasons reported by the respondents for not practising family planning. Table 4.15 presents the distribution of respondents by reasons for not practising family planning, although they knew about some family planning method.

We shall first examine the group of respondents who desired to have some more children. Out of 41 respondents, who knew some method, but desired to have some more children, 27 (or 66 percent) said that they wanted more children and hence the question of practice did not arise for them.¹⁶ Three (or 7 percent) persons had not seriously thought about it. In the case of two respondents (5 percent) the wife was ailing, and hence there was little need to do anything about family planning. Five (or 12 percent) persons were not fully informed about the actual use of the contraceptives, and with whom and where they were available. Finally 4 (10 percent) respondents expressed disapproval, hinting that it was against religion etc. Two of them said that they did not simply like it. One of the former two reported a Telugu saying which meant that children are the fruit ('Phalam') given by God, and the 'Phalam' coming from God should be accepted and not rejected. Another persons gave a similar reason when he said, "When God blesses us with children, we should not oppose the wishes of God".

There were 53 respondents who did not desire to have any more children, who knew at least one method, but had not been practicing family planning. Sixteen (or 30 percent) of them had not thought of it very seriously. Seven persons said that there was little possibility of their having more children, either because they were rather old (presumably meaning that the wife was fast approaching her menopause) or because they had not had any issue for a long time or because the wife was not keeping well. In 4 (or 7 percent) cases, the wife was not favourable (mostly for sterilisation of herself or the husband). More than anything else, the female partners seemed to be rather afraid that some complications may arise out of the operation. In 2 more cases (or 4 percent), the elder members in the family were

16. Eight out of these 27 persons desiring more children, specifically mentioned that they wanted male issues. One respondent was specific in mentioning that he wanted a daughter.

opposed to any such things. There were only 2 (or 4 percent) respondents who themselves disapproved family planning, although they did not want any more children, one on religious grounds, and the other simply not liking it. Nine persons (or 17 percent) were either afraid or shy. Most of them referred only to sterilisation in this context. For example, one person was told by somebody that he would have to be in bed for 3 months without work. So he gave up the idea entirely. Another person said that he could not absent himself from the house and work, for one month during which period he would have to stay in the hospital. A third person was under the impression that he would have to stay in the hospital for 6 months! He was afraid of the operation. A friend of one respondent had undergone the vasectomy operation after which he had become very weak. The respondent, therefore, did not want to undergo the operation. Similarly, another person expressed fear about the operation. 'If anything untoward happens, and I become disabled, how could I carry on my usual activities of life and work?', was his apprehension! Another respondent was worried, 'Who would look after me during the operation period? I am a poor man!' One person expressed his fear thus, "My children are all very young. If anything happens to me then everything would become difficult". Another respondent while referring to salpingectomy advised for his wife, was not prepared for the wife being unable to work for one month, as advised by the Doctor. He further, said, "We are poor. We cannot afford to be without work for a long time". It is clear that many of the above respondents did not have the correct idea of the harmlessness of the operation and about the fact that it takes almost no time and involves very little rest after the operation. Perhaps they mistook the instruction of not cohabiting for a few months after the operation, for not working at all or for remaining in the hospital for a long time. Or more probably, they had been scared away simply on account of the word 'operation'.

There were 11 (or about 20 percent out of 53) respondents who were not fully informed about the actual use of contraceptives, and also regarding where and with whom the contraceptives were available or where the operation was performed. Two of these 11 respondents actually said that they did not know about the vasectomy camp held at a nearby town recently. Otherwise they would have taken advantage of the same.

Finally, 2 (or 4 percent) respondents said that they had thought of undergoing the operation shortly.

We shall now examine the group to whom the question on desire for more issues did not apply. These were persons with the wife pregnant at the time of survey. As explained in the last chapter, the question on desire was not asked of them. But those out of them who knew some method and had not practised family planning before the wife conceived, were all asked about the reasons for not practising family planning. There were 14 respondents to whom this question applied. Seven (or 50 percent) said that they wished to have more children. Three (or 21 percent) had not given any serious thought to the subject. Two (or 14 percent) had their own apprehensions about the operation. One of them said that he would not be able to work in his garden for some considerable number of days for which he was not prepared. The other person had become sceptical about sterilisation operation because one of his acquaintances got a child even after undergoing the operation. One respondent wanted 'as many children as God gives' and he did not want to go against the will of God. Finally, one person indicated his desire to undergo the operation shortly.

IV.5. General Observation : From all that has been brought out in the foregoing, it may be said, there are signs of the resistance to the family planning idea not being stiff. Indeed, it is no resistance as such. Rather it is a situation where people have simply not given full thought to the subject. It is also a situation where they have apprehensions either born out of ignorance and wrong information or because of some not very successful cases. It is also a situation where they are not fully informed about actual use of contraceptives, where and with whom they are available, and also about the place where operations are done etc. Those who gave the reasons as wanting more children probably did not know that contraceptives can also be used to postpone pregnancies.

It is worthwhile to note that there were at least some persons who said that they wanted to undergo the operation shortly.

In the total number, there were only 6 persons in whose case, opposition of the partner or other relatives was given as the reason; and those who may be considered to have traditionally oriented values, giving their reason as not being prepared to go against the wishes of God, etc., were only a little over 5 percent in the whole lot.

A properly organised and well directed effort - giving full information on the subject and also about the facilities being made available, trying to motivate the people who seem to be rather hesitant by removing all their apprehensions and by putting the things in their proper perspective, may pay rich dividends. There are already signs that the ice has broken, and the people would receive the movement more readily.

V.1 Willingness to learn - comparison with other surveys:

Respondents who were not aware about the family planning possibility and the existence of certain methods for the same, were told that it was possible these days to plan one's family and there were methods by means of which conception could be postponed or completely stopped, while the couple followed normal marital life at the same time. These respondents were then asked whether they would like to know about such methods.

Out of 191 persons who were not aware of family planning methods, 150 (or 79 percent) expressed their willingness to know about them. This is a very high proportion indeed. Table 5.1 presents a comparative statement of figures from different surveys regarding willingness of male respondents to learn family planning methods. It is true that the figures are not strictly comparable on account of the fact that the population covered in the different surveys was of different connotations such as age limit for the wife, having or not having at least one living child etc. Also, in certain surveys, this data has been presented against all respondents, whereas in many others as in the present survey, this question has been examined for only those who were not aware or informed about the family planning methods. More than this latter, the former differences such as in age limit for the wife, and having at least one living child etc., would make the real difference. Aged respondents, with the wife nearing the menopause, may not be quite interested in the subject, thinking that they are anyway almost out of danger now. Similarly, respondents not having any child may not take any interest, because they feel that there is still time for them to bother themselves about such things. As would be seen later, it is only after having two children that the proportion of those who are willing to know about family planning methods rises quite high. The important conditions

laid down in the present survey as explained in Chapter I were that the wife should be in the age group 20-39, and that there should be at least one living child. Only those husbands who fulfilled these conditions were interviewed in the Shimoga villages. If the data of other surveys could also be recast in a comparable form, the proportion of respondents indicating willingness to learn family planning methods would be seen to be higher than the present figures. It is very likely that even then, the Shimoga percentage at 79 would compare favourably well with the figures of other surveys. The proportion of persons willing to know about family planning as brought out by other surveys conducted in different parts of the country over the last 12 years is, no doubt, very high. It is worthwhile to note that Shimoga not only does not lag behind, but seems to be having a still higher proportion in this connection. This augurs well indeed for the family planning movement in that region. Although to day, the Birth Rate is very high in that region, people may very readily respond in years to come, to a well organised programme of family planning in the area.

V.2 Factors Associated with Willingness to Learn :

a) No. of Children:- Willingness to learn was also studied in relation to various factors as was done in respect of other questions discussed in earlier chapters. Tables 5.2 to 5.11 present the distribution of respondents in different classes in respect of each factor and by their willingness to know about the family planning methods. Table 5.12 gives the Chi-square test results regarding the question of the association of the various factors with willingness to know about family planning.

As in the case of desire to have more children, in respect of willingness to learn family planning methods also, the number of living children was found to be significant. This was also, by and large, the finding of many other surveys.

conducted earlier.¹ It is necessary to note that in this survey only the respondents with one living child were seen to make the significant difference, the proportion of those willing in that group being very low as compared to respondents with 2 or more children. About 58 percent of the total respondents with only one living child were willing to learn about family planning. The percentage at once shot up to 74 among respondents with two children. Then it continues to remain at a fairly high level, in respect of respondents with more number of children. It is only among respondents with 7 or more children that the proportion is again seen to be a little low. The number of these respondents is very small. But it is reasonable to expect that respondents with such a large number of children, would be, by and large, older in age, with the wife fast approaching her menopause, and they would feel that there is not much possibility of their getting any more children. They would, therefore, think that it is not necessary for them to learn anything about family planning.

If respondents with one living child are entirely left out, no significant relationship is seen to exist, at 0.05 probability level, between number of children and willingness to learn about family planning methods.²

It would be worthwhile to mention about one point in this context. While the proportion of respondents not desiring any more children reached 50 percent, only among persons with 3 children, the proportion of respondents willing to know about family planning methods was more than 50 percent even among those who had just one living child. This is again an encouraging sign. If they are prepared at least to know about family planning even when they have just one living child, and if they actually come to know about the same at that stage itself, it would help to strengthen their motivation, at least by the time they get three children.

1. See for example: (i) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., op.cit., p.97. (ii) Morrison William A., op.cit. (iii) Demographic Research Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, op.cit.

2. The relationship, however, appeared to be significant at 0.10 probability level.

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b) Desire for having more issues and willingness to learn :

Desire about having more issues was significantly related with willingness to learn about family planning. The proportion of those who were willing to learn was 87 percent among persons who did not desire to have more children. It was 72 percent among those who wished to have more issues. It would, however, be clear that even in the latter group, the proportion was fairly high. This is a very heartening feature for the family planning workers. This aspect has already been discussed twice above.

c) Effective marriage duration and willingness to learn :

Effective marriage duration was another factor that was significantly related with willingness to learn family planning methods.³ In this case, it was the group of respondents with effective marriage duration of 21 years or more, which was really different to a significant extent in the whole lot. The proportion of respondents who were willing to learn about family planning was only about 45 percent in the group having effective marriage duration of 21 years or more. The proportion ranged between 73 to 88 in the rest of the groups. If respondents with 21 years or more of effective married life were entirely excluded, the relationship between effective marriage duration and willingness was not seen to be significant.

Respondents with 21 years or more of effective married life would be mostly those in whose cases the wife would be fast approaching menopause, and hence these respondents would feel that the likelihood of their getting any more children was

3. In the Badlapur village survey conducted by William A. Morrison, This was not found to be an important factor. It is difficult to say why it was so.

very little. They would, therefore, be very different from the rest, on the question of learning family planning methods. They would not consider it necessary for them. Barring this particular group, others were more or less equally willing to learn the same. It may be mentioned here, however, that we have considered only broad 5 year groups. It is likely that those with only 2 or 3 years of effective marriage duration, most of whom would have only one living child, would also have a comparatively very low proportion of persons willing to learn about family planning. Similarly, persons with 18-20 years of effective married life may also be very close to the group with effective marriage duration of 21 years or more.

As in the case of number of children, so also here, the critical line where the proportion of those willing to learn goes beyond 50 percent is lower than what it is where the proportion of those who do not desire more children crosses the 50 percent mark. If the critical line in respect of desire to have more issues is about 11 years of effective married life, it is even less than 5 years in respect of willingness to learn about family planning methods. This is again an encouraging sign indeed for the family planning movement, at a time when 'family Planning' is mistaken for 'family limitation'. It is heartening that people are prepared to know about the subject even when the number of children is less, so that they would first try to have better spacing and then as time passes have stronger motivation for action to limit their family size to 3 or 4.

d) Age and willingness to learn :

Age was not found to be significantly related with willingness. However, it may be observed from table 5.5, that the proportion of persons willing was very low among those aged 45 and above. This conforms with the pattern observed in respect of effective marriage duration, where it was the group with 21 years or more of effective married life who were distinctly

different from the rest. The reasons for such a difference among the older folk in their willingness to learn about family planning methods have already been indicated above.

Age was not found to be important in relation to willingness in Badlapur village (Maharashtra), and not quite marked in rural areas of Nasik and Kolaba (also of Maharashtra)⁴. It was, however, found to be important in urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba, and in the Delhi villages⁵. Although our figures could not establish a very significant relationship between age and willingness as in these latter two cases, the figures of our survey also in general confirm their finding that the older folk are not quite interested in the subject, presumably because they do not expect they would get any more children.

d) Caste and willingness :

Willingness to learn does not vary very much by caste, to the extent of establishing any significant relationship. However, ⁱⁿ the Badlapur village survey, caste had been found to be quite significant⁶. That the advanced castes are more willing than the rest was also brought out by the survey of Delhi villages, and also by the survey of Nasik and Kolaba districts in Maharashtra⁷. In the present study also, although the relationship was not statistically significant, higher Hindu castes such as Brahmins (88 percent) and Lingayats (82 percent) had a greater proportion of those who were willing to learn than the intermediate castes (72 percent) and backward communities (77 percent). It is interesting to note that all the 15 Muslim respondents were willing to learn family planning methods. The number of Christian

4. i) Morrison William A., op.cit.

ii) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., op.cit., p.97.

5. i) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., loc.cit.

ii) Demographic Research Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, op.cit., p.38.

6. Morrison William A., op.cit.

7. i) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., loc.cit.

ii) Demographic Research Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, op.cit., p.39.

respondents was very small and nothing can be said about them. The survey figures, however, are that out of 5 Christians, 3 were willing to learn.

The finding that the relationship between caste and willingness is not statistically significant as far as this study is concerned, undoubtedly augurs well for the family planning movement in that region. It means that the attitudinal framework of the people is of an equally responsive nature in relation to family planning, irrespective of the caste to which they belong.

f) Educational level and Willingness :

Regarding educational level, although its relationship with willingness could not be said to be statistically significant within the range of the present survey data, it is certainly significant to note that all persons who had passed VII grade examination indicated their willingness to know about family planning, and the proportion of such persons was 83 percent among those who had passed IV as against only 77 percent in the illiterate group and 70 percent in the literate group upto IV class. Excepting for the figures as between the last two groups mentioned here, the pattern is quite reasonable and conforms with the findings of other surveys like the Badlapur village survey and the survey in Nasik and Kolaba districts in Maharashtra in which educational level had been found to be an important factor related to willingness.⁸

g) Other factors studied :

No significant relationship was observed between occupation and willingness in this survey, the finding being similar to that brought out by some other surveys conducted earlier.⁹

Income, household type, and area (taluka) were three other

8. i) Morrison William A., loc.cit.
ii) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., loc.cit.
9. i) Morrison William A., loc.cit. (ii) Demographic Research Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, loc.cit.
iii) Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., loc.cit.

factors examined in this connection. It was noticed that there was absolutely no relationship between any of these factors with willingness to learn about family planning.

As many social and economic characteristics do not bear any relationship with willingness, the family planning movement can gain early momentum unhampered by any of the social or economic forces or factors.

V.3. Reasons for Unwillingness :

Forty-one respondents who were not aware about family planning and were also not willing to learn anything about it, were asked of the reasons for thinking so. Table 5.13 presents the distribution of these respondents by their response to the question on desire to have more children, and their reasons for unwillingness to learn about family planning methods.

We shall first examine the reasons given by the group which desired to have more children. Out of 23 persons belonging to this group, 11 (or 48 percent) said that they were not interested in knowing about family planning, because they wanted more children. They were simply not prepared to think about it as long as they did not get the desired number of children. Four more persons also wanted more children, but they were rather of a sterner stuff wishing to have as many children as God would give. For example one of them said, "No harm if children are born." Another remarked, "God is there to give; why do you bother?" A third respondent's reply was, "I want as many children as God gives". All these persons, it will be noticed, are of a different type, than who would simply like to have some more children and who would then perhaps give more thought to the subject of family limitation.

There were 6 (or 26 percent out of the total of 23) respondents who expressed unwillingness on the ground that it was either opposed to religion, or because they did not believe in such things or did not otherwise approve of the same. These 6 along with the 4 referred earlier seem to be the really stubborn people.

Finally, 2 persons belonging to this group (of 23) were either afraid or shy of family planning. One of them said, "We are illiterate, ignorant people. If something untoward happens, we would have to suffer very much." The other respondent expressed, " This is not a thing that is generally practised by the people here. I do not, therefore, want it."

Out of 12 respondents, who did not desire to have any more children, ^{who} were not aware about family planning methods, and did not want to know about them, 7 (or 58 percent) were either of fatalistic disposition or did not have any serious objection even if more children were born. For example, one of them said, "It is all in the hands of God." Another remarked, "God is there. He does everything." A third respondent expressed, "If it is to be (if a child is to be born), let it be (born); if it is not to be (born), does not matter either. In any case, I do not bother." Again, another person opined, "No objection if it bears any fruit (even hereafter). (No objection if any more children are born). If it does not bear, no special effort either." All these persons would not like, in short, to make any effort themselves to realise their desire not to have any more children.

Four respondents or one-third of this group of 12, said that there was little possibility of their having any more children, because they were already old and the wife was fast reaching her menopause or had not borne any child for a long time. They were, therefore, not inclined to learn family planning methods. One respondent belonging to this group of 12, said

that he did not approve of the idea of family planning (although he did not desire any more issues as such).

Finally, out of 6 respondents to whom the question on desire to have more children was not asked, 2 wanted some more children, and 1 who did not mind having any number of children, actually said, "why worry about children being born? Let any number be born!" Out of the remaining 3 respondents, 2 considered family planning as an unbecoming or mean work and the third person did not believe in such things.

On the whole, it may be said that out of 41 persons in all who expressed unwillingness to learn about family planning, about half formed the group who were difficult to be tackled either because they did not approve of the family planning idea itself on some ground like religion etc., or because they took the line of not being bothered very much of having any number of children. The remaining half were not that adamant. They were not willing either because they wanted some more children, or because they thought they would not even otherwise get any more children or because they were afraid or shy of family planning.

All the foregoing details presented in this Chapter, so far, would have made it very clear that the rural folk in Shimoga district are overwhelmingly in favour of learning about family planning and this is quite encouraging.

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VI.1 The Region :

Shimoga to-day happens to be an area of an abnormally high rate of natural increase in numbers (more than 3 percent per year) besides also being an area experiencing net in-migration which together with the former results in a stupendous rate of growth in population in that region at present.

The Birth Rate at present is fairly high, over 45 per 1000 persons per year, at a time when the Death Rate is fairly low, about 15 or even less per 1000 persons per year.

However, the findings of this survey are that the region would prove to be a very encouraging area for the family planning movement. They would like to have a very small family - say of only three children. They are certainly as favourable to the idea of not having more issues, if not more favourable, as the people in other parts of the country.

VI.2. Attitude towards family size :

The desire not to have more children was expressed by a good majority of the respondents (56 percent). The only most significant factor that is associated with the desire to have more children, is the present number of children. Age and effective marriage duration which also seem to be apparently associated with desire, recede into insignificance when considered along with number of children.¹

Occupation was also found to be significantly related with desire, particularly among persons having only 1-3 children.

1. An exception is in the case of younger folk having 4 or more children, who replied in affirmative to this question, in a greater proportion. But even here the overall proportion of those who desired to have more children was in general low although it was comparatively at a higher level than that among the older folk.

The proportion of persons desiring more children was more among the agricultural and non-agricultural labour class than among respondents belonging to the other occupational groups. It was noticed in this study that the agricultural and non-agricultural labour class differed significantly in many respects, from other classes in the rural society.

The critical levels when majority of people would not like to have more children, in this region, are that they should have 3 children, that they should be 33 years old and they should have experienced 11 years of effective married life. These levels are quite low.

The rural folk of Shimoga knew their responsibilities very well as brought out by their responses to the question on why they did not desire to have more issues. They wanted to look after their children well; and they were aware that they would not be able to do so if they get more children.

VI.3. Awareness and Knowledge :

A good proportion of the respondents were aware and had knowledge of family planning methods. This also compared very well with the conditions obtaining in other parts of the country. If it is recalled that the villages selected for the present study were spread over a very wide area, some of them being quite in the interior, and if it is also remembered that the survey did not bring out any area (taluka) differentials in this connection, it should be said that knowledge about family planning is percolating into the rural areas of the district in all directions. It is said that some good family planning propaganda has been done in Shimoga district. Our survey supports this contention. This must have been largely due to the wide network of the Government health personnel in the region. It was reported in 9 villages out of the 12 selected for the study that some one of the Government health organisation like the health visitor or the health inspector or the midwife, or the medical van itself, paid regular weekly, fortnightly or monthly visits to the villages.

Educational level was the most important factor associated with awareness and knowledge about family planning, in this region as observed in other surveys conducted elsewhere. An interesting finding of this survey was that caste and occupation become operative factors in this connection only among the literate population. The literate persons among advanced castes have more opportunities and greater tendency to gain new knowledge than among the backward communities. In a similar position are placed the literate persons engaged in occupations of a comparatively higher status than those engaged in unskilled manual work, agricultural or non-agricultural. The illiterate persons, however, are more or less equally shunned from new knowledge, to whatever caste or occupation they may belong.

No other factor was significantly associated with awareness and knowledge about family planning.

Sterilisation (of the husband or the wife) was the most widely known method of family planning. Indeed, 81 percent of those who knew some method knew only this method. This cannot be considered as desirable. Family planning is even otherwise generally understood in the sense of family limitation. If, then, sterilisation is the only method more known to the people, they would firmly believe that family planning is concerned only to those who do not want more children. Many people would start seriously thinking about it only when they beget a sufficient number of children, which could itself be indeed a large family size. Hence it is necessary that some other family planning methods like the condom and jelly and the foam tablets are also widely publicised so that people with even 1 or 2 children would consider the use of such means to postpone a pregnancy and in the process may catch and actually bring into practice the small family idea. Further, the acceptance of family planning may gain momentum if use of oral contraceptives and intra-uterine devices could come within the easy reach of the masses.

VI.4. Practice of Family Planning :

Although the proportion of persons knowing about family planning was fairly large, practice of family planning was most insignificant. However, from the analysis of the reasons given

for not practicing, it may be said that there was no opposition to family planning as such. They had either not given serious thought and were not sufficiently motivated towards the subject, or they were not properly informed about it, or were afraid or shy for some reason.

There were, of course, stray individuals who were practicing family planning even now. There were stray cases of sterilisation also. Further, some persons were now ready to undergo the operation. These can be considered as small beginnings of a wider acceptance in future which is **evident** from their responses to the questions on desire for more children, reasons for no practice, and their willingness to learn about family planning. Even in Maharashtra and Madras, where to-day a large number are said to be responding very well to the family planning movement, the conditions in regard to practice a few years back were only similar to what they are to-day in our selected villages. Indeed the attitudes of the people of these villages seem to be more encouraging, and hence family planning movement may be expected to gain some momentum in that region in the next few years.

VI.5. Willingness to learn :

A preponderatingly large proportion (80 percent) of respondents who were not aware about family planning were willing to learn about family planning methods. This compares very favourably with the figures of other surveys conducted elsewhere.

VI. Conclusion :

The attitudinal framework of the people in the region covered by this survey is well set for the family planning movement. There is no question of changing the values or goals

as such. What is now required to be done is to help them to clarify and implement their goals, which are already there, but in a dormant stage in their minds. As stated earlier, a properly organised and well directed effort, giving full information on the subject and also about the facilities being made available, trying at the same time to motivate the people who seem to be rather hesitant by removing all their apprehensions and by putting the things in their proper perspective, may pay rich dividends in the years to come.

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T A B L E S

Table 1.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALL VILLAGES IN THE SELECTED TALUKAS, BY
TALUKA AND POPULATION RANGE (ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS)

Population range 1	Bhadravati taluka 2	Shikarpur taluka 3	Hosanagar taluka 4	Total for 3 talukas 5
200 or less	37 (27.8)	27 (20.5)	90 (43.9)	154 (32.8)
201-400	39 (29.3)	28 (21.2)	74 (36.1)	141 (30.0)
401-700	34 (25.6)	27 (20.5)	31 (15.1)	92 (19.6)
701 and above	23 (17.3)	50 (37.8)	10 (4.9)	83 (17.6)
Total	133 (100.0)	132 (100.0)	205 (100.0)	470 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to column totals.

Table 1.2 : SOME PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES

No.	Village and taluka	Population	Distance to taluka place	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Nearest motorable road	Distance to railway station	Post office	Crops	Electricity	School	Medical facilities	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Karakki (Hosanagar)	139	12 miles.	4 miles.	10 miles.	4 miles.	Paddy, sugarcane, areca.	No.	Yes, upto IV.	Health Inspector comes once a month from the nearby village (4 miles). Midwife is brought from the same village at time of delivery.
2.	Aramanekoppa (Hosanagar)	752	13 miles.	on the road.	32 miles.	in the village.	Paddy, sugarcane, areca.	No.	Yes, upto IV.	Doctor from Nagar (5 miles) visits regularly. Trained midwife comes thrice a week.
3.	Mumbar (Hosanagar)	589	6 miles.	on the road.	18 miles.	6 miles.	Paddy, sugarcane, areca.	No.	Yes, upto VII.	Doctors come from Hosanagar if they are asked.
4.	Amrita (Hosanagar)	409	25 miles.	on the road.	12½ miles.	1 mile.	Paddy, sugarcane, areca.	No.	Yes, upto VII.	Government midwife visits 3 times a week.
5.	Arabilachi (Bhadravati)	1981	10 miles.	on the road.	10 miles.	in the village.	Paddy, sugarcane, areca.	Yes.	Yes, upto VII.	There is a doctor in the village. At times of emergency or for serious cases they go to taluka H.Qs. Trained midwife visits once a week.
6.	Gowrapura (Bhadravati)	405	2 miles.	on the road.	2 miles.	2 miles.	Paddy, sugarcane.	Yes.	Yes, upto II.	Doctors are brought from taluka H.Qs. as it is very near. Midwife visits this place once in a week.
7.	Hallikere (Bhadravati)	625	4 miles.	on the road.	½ mile.	1 mile.	Paddy sugarcane.	Yes.	Yes, upto IV.	Health Van comes once in a week from Bhadra Colony. Hospital is at Bhadravati. Trained midwife visits once a week. They go to Bhadravati.
8.	Gowdarahalli (Bhadravati)	181	2½ miles.	on the road.	2½ miles.	2½ miles.	Paddy.	Yes.	Yes, upto IV.	

Table 1.2 continued

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Sr. No.	Village and taluka	Population	Distance to taluka place.	Nearest motorable road	Distance to railway station.	Post office.	Crops	Electri-city.	School.	Medical facilities.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Kadenandihalli (Shikarpur).	1486	23 miles.	3 miles.	28 miles.	in the village.	Paddy, sugarcane.	No.	Yes, upto VII.	A trained midwife and a health visitor visit this village once a week.
10.	Kengatte (Shikarpur).	308	5½ miles.	1½ miles.	12 miles.	5½ miles.	Paddy, sugarcane.	No.	Yes, upto IV.	No midwife comes here. They go to taluka H.Qs.
11.	Idakanahosakoppa (Shikarpur).	109	19 miles.	1½ miles.	20 miles.	3 miles.	Paddy.	No.	Yes, upto IV.	Trained midwife comes twice a month. People go to Shiralkop (5 miles) to private doctors also.
12.	Jakkanahalli (Shikarpur).	531	5 miles.	On the road.	25 miles.	1 mile.	Paddy, Ragi, sugarcane.	No.	Yes, upto IV.	They go to taluka H.Qs. Trained midwife visits every week from Shikarpur.

@ Population figures are according to the General Demographic Survey conducted in 1963.

Table 1.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY, BY AGE, ORDER OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING

Age group	1st marriage, both husband & wife. No. of children living							Total	Higher order of marriage of any one or both. No. of children living						
	0	1-3	4-6	7 or more	0	1-3	4-6		7 or more	Total	0	1-3	4-6	7 or more	Total
15-19	46 (49.5)	47 (50.5)	-	-	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	-	93 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	-	-	-	4 (100.0)	
20-24	10 (7.7)	109 (83.9)	11 (8.4)	-	1 (8.3)	9 (75.0)	2 (16.7)	130 (100.0)	1 (8.3)	9 (75.0)	2 (16.7)	-	-	12 (100.0)	
25-29	5 (3.6)	63 (46.0)	66 (48.2)	3 (2.2)	2 (5.0)	24 (60.0)	13 (32.5)	137 (100.0)	2 (5.0)	24 (60.0)	13 (32.5)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	40 (100.0)	
30-34	1 (1.6)	14 (23.0)	32 (52.4)	14 (23.0)	5 (14.3)	10 (28.6)	18 (51.4)	61 (100.0)	5 (14.3)	10 (28.6)	18 (51.4)	2 (5.7)	2 (5.7)	35 (100.0)	
35-39	2 (4.8)	13 (30.9)	19 (45.3)	8 (19.0)	5 (25.0)	8 (40.0)	4 (20.0)	42 (100.0)	5 (25.0)	8 (40.0)	4 (20.0)	3 (15.0)	3 (15.0)	20 (100.0)	
20-39	18 (4.9)	199 (53.8)	128 (34.6)	25 (6.7)	13 (12.1)	51 (47.7)	37 (34.6)	370 (100.0)	13 (12.1)	51 (47.7)	37 (34.6)	6 (5.6)	6 (5.6)	107 (100.0)	
40-44	1 (3.7)	7 (25.9)	13 (48.2)	6 (22.2)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	6 (50.0)	27 (100.0)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	6 (50.0)	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)	12 (100.0)	
<u>Grand Total</u>	65 (13.3)	253 (51.6)	141 (28.8)	31 (6.3)	17 (13.8)	56 (45.5)	43 (35.0)	490 (100.0)	17 (13.8)	56 (45.5)	43 (35.0)	7 (5.7)	7 (5.7)	123 (100.0)	

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

Continued on next page.

Table 1.3 continued

Age group	Total (No. of children living)					Grand total
	0	1-3	4-6	7 or more		
<u>15-19</u>	48 (49.5)	49 (50.5)	-	-	97 (100.0)	
20-24	11 (7.8)	118 (83.0)	13 (9.2)	-	142 (100.0)	
25-29	7 (3.9)	87 (49.2)	79 (44.6)	4 (2.3)	177 (100.0)	
<u>30-34</u>	6 (6.2)	24 (25.0)	50 (52.1)	16 (16.7)	96 (100.0)	
35-39	7 (11.3)	21 (33.9)	23 (37.1)	11 (17.7)	62 (100.0)	
<u>20-39</u>	31 (6.5)	250 (52.4)	165 (34.6)	31 (6.5)	477 (100.0)	
<u>40-44</u>	3 (7.7)	10 (25.6)	19 (48.8)	7 (17.9)	39 (100.0)	
<u>Grand Total</u>	82 (13.4)	309 (50.4)	184 (30.0)	38 (6.2)	613 (100.0)	

This table is based on data collected in the general demographic survey conducted in 196

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

Table 1.4 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, ELIGIBLE PERSONS FOR THE SURVEY, AND RESPONDENTS

ACTUALLY COVERED, BY VILLAGE AND TALUKA

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Total number of households in 1963	No. of households in the family planning survey sample	No. of households from the sample with at least one eligible person	No. of eligible persons	No. of respondents covered
1.	Aramanekoppa	123	61	25	33	29
2.	Karekki	17	8	4	4	2
3.	Mambar	79	40	16	22	17
4.	Amrita	70	35	20	23	23
	Hosanagar taluka total	289	144	65	82	71
5.	Idakanahosakoppa	25	13	5	5	5
6.	Kengatte	53	26	12	15	12
7.	Jakkanahalli	111	55	20	26	19
8.	Kadenandihalli	235	118	60	72	66
	Shikarpur taluka total	424	212	97	118	102
9.	Gowdarahalli	28	14	7	8	7
10.	Gowrapur	74	37	16	20	17
11.	Hallikere	128	64	26	31	26
12.	Arabilachi	387	193	85	93	87
	Bhadravati taluka total	617	308	134	152	137
	Total for 3 talukas	1330	664	296	352	310

Table 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND CASTE

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Brahmins	Lingayats	Other advanced & intermediate Hindu castes	Backward communities	Muslims	Christians	Total
1.	Karakki	-	1 (50.0)	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	12 (41.4)	3 (10.3)	3 (10.3)	9 (31.0)	2 (7.0)	-	29
3.	Mumbar	1 (5.9)	1 (5.9)	3 (17.6)	12 (70.6)	-	-	17
4.	Amrita	4 (17.4)	-	9 (39.1)	9 (39.1)	1 (4.4)	-	23
	Hosanagar taluka total	17 (23.9)	5 (7.0)	15 (21.1)	31 (43.7)	3 (4.3)	-	71
5.	Arabilachi	3 (3.4)	19 (21.8)	16 (18.4)	38 (43.7)	11 (12.7)	-	87
6.	Gowrapura	2 (11.8)	1 (5.9)	13 (76.4)	-	-	1 (5.9)	17
7.	Hallikere	-	7 (26.9)	10 (38.5)	7 (26.9)	-	2 (7.7)	26
8.	Gowdarahalli	-	-	-	-	7 (100.0)	-	7
	Bhadravati taluka total	5 (3.6)	27 (19.7)	39 (28.5)	45 (32.8)	18 (13.2)	3 (2.2)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	1 (1.5)	31 (47.0)	10 (15.2)	20 (30.3)	4 (6.0)	-	66
10.	Idakanahosakoppa	-	2 (40.0)	-	3 (60.0)	-	-	5
11.	Kengatte	-	-	-	12 (100.0)	-	-	12
12.	Jakkanahalli	-	2 (10.5)	3 (15.9)	10 (52.6)	2 (10.5)	2 (10.5)	19
	Shikarpur taluka total	1 (1.0)	35 (34.3)	13 (12.7)	45 (44.1)	6 (5.9)	2 (2.0)	102
	Total for 3 talukas	23(7.5)	67 (21.6)	67 (21.6)	121 (39.0)	27 (8.7)	5 (1.6)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Illiterate	Literate upto IV gr.	IV passed	VII passed	S.S.C. passed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Karakki	1 (50.0)	-	1 (50.0)	-	-	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	11 (37.9)	4 (13.8)	10 (34.5)	3 (10.3)	1 (3.5)	29
3.	Mumbar	11 (64.8)	3 (17.6)	3 (17.6)	-	-	17
4.	Amrita	9 (39.1)	3 (13.0)	8 (34.8)	2 (8.7)	1 (4.4)	23
	Hosanagar taluka	total 32 (45.0)	10 (14.1)	22 (31.0)	5 (7.0)	2 (2.9)	71
5.	Arabilachi	48 (55.2)	11 (12.6)	18 (20.7)	7 (8.0)	3 (3.5)	87
6.	Gowrapura	12 (70.6)	2 (11.8)	3 (17.6)	-	-	17
7.	Hallikere	17 (65.4)	2 (7.7)	6 (23.0)	1 (3.9)	-	26
8.	Gowdarahalli	4 (57.1)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	-	-	7
	Bhadravati taluka	total 81 (59.1)	16 (11.6)	29 (21.2)	8 (5.8)	3 (2.3)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	25 (37.9)	15 (22.7)	17 (25.8)	6 (9.0)	3 (4.5)	66
10.	Idakanahosakoppa	3 (60.0)	-	2 (40.0)	-	-	5
11.	Kengatte	8 (66.7)	3 (25.0)	1 (8.3)	-	-	12
12.	Jakkanahalli	14 (73.7)	1 (5.3)	1 (5.3)	3 (15.7)	-	19
	Shikarpur taluka	total 50 (49.0)	19 (18.6)	21 (20.6)	9 (8.8)	3 (3.0)	102
	Total for 3 talukas	163 (52.6)	45 (14.5)	72 (23.2)	22 (7.1)	8 (2.6)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to the row totals.

Table 2.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND OCCUPATION

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Skilled workers	Trade and service etc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karakki	-	2 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	-	18 (62.1)	6 (20.7)	3 (10.3)	-	2 (6.9)	29
3.	Mambar	-	14 (82.4)	2 (11.7)	-	-	1 (5.9)	17
4.	Amrita	-	16 (69.6)	3 (13.1)	1 (4.3)	2 (8.7)	1 (4.3)	23
	Hosanagar taluka total	-	50 (70.4)	11 (15.6)	4 (5.6)	2 (2.8)	4 (5.6)	71
5.	Arabilachi	1 (1.2)	47 (54.0)	16 (18.4)	9 (10.3)	6 (6.9)	8 (9.2)	87
6.	Gowrapura	-	6 (35.3)	4 (23.5)	3 (17.7)	4 (23.5)	-	17
7.	Hallikere	-	14 (53.8)	4 (15.4)	4 (15.4)	4 (15.4)	-	26
8.	Gowdarahalli	-	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	-	-	1 (14.3)	7
	Bhadravati taluka total	1 (0.7)	71 (51.8)	26 (19.0)	16 (11.7)	14 (10.2)	9 (6.6)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	-	50 (75.8)	7 (10.6)	-	6 (9.1)	3 (4.5)	66
10.	Idakanahosakoppa	-	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	-	-	-	5
11.	Kengatte	1 (8.3)	11 (91.7)	-	-	-	-	12
12.	Jakkanahalli	-	13 (68.4)	2 (10.5)	4 (21.1)	-	-	19
	Shikarpur taluka total	1 (1.0)	78 (76.5)	10 (9.8)	4 (3.9)	6 (5.9)	3 (2.9)	102
	Total for 3 talukas	2 (0.6)	199 (64.2)	47 (15.2)	24 (7.7)	22 (7.1)	16 (5.2)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND PER CAPITA INCOME OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Less than Rs.100	Rs.100-149	Rs.150-199	Rs.200-299	Rs.300-399	Rs.400 and above	Total
1.	Karakki	1 (50.0)			1 (50.0)			2
2.	Aramanekoppa	6 (20.7)	1 (3.4)		4 (13.8)	1 (3.5)	11 (37.9)	29
3.	Mambar	5 (29.4)	2 (11.8)		3 (17.6)	2 (11.8)	1 (5.9)	17
4.	Amrita	8 (34.8)	1 (4.4)		3 (13.0)	4 (17.4)	2 (8.7)	23
	Hosenagar taluka total	19 (26.8)	4 (5.6)		11 (15.5)	7 (9.9)	14 (19.7)	71
5.	Arabilachi	11 (12.6)	27 (31.0)	20 (23.0)	14 (16.1)	7 (8.1)	8 (9.2)	87
6.	Gowrapura	5 (29.4)	3 (17.7)	2 (11.8)	5 (29.4)	2 (11.7)		17
7.	Hallikere	4 (15.4)	4 (15.4)	9 (34.6)	6 (23.1)			26
8.	Gowdarahalli	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)		7
	Bhadravati taluka total	22 (16.0)	35 (25.6)	33 (24.1)	26 (19.0)	10 (7.3)	11 (8.0)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	19 (28.8)	25 (37.9)	14 (21.2)	5 (7.6)	2 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	66
10.	Kengatte	3 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	4 (33.3)	3 (25.0)			12
11.	Idakanahosokoppa	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)			5
12.	Jakkanahalli	4 (21.0)	4 (21.0)	2 (10.6)	3 (15.8)	3 (15.8)		19
	Shikarpur taluka total	28 (27.5)	32 (31.4)	21 (20.6)	12 (11.8)	5 (4.8)	4 (3.9)	102
	Total for 3 talukas.	69 (22.3)	83 (26.8)	58 (18.7)	49 (15.8)	22 (7.1)	29 (9.3)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Type I	Type II	Type III	Total
1.	Karakki	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	13 (44.8)	6 (20.7)	10 (34.5)	29
3.	Mumber	4 (23.5)	4 (23.5)	9 (53.0)	17
4.	Amrita	4 (17.4)	9 (39.1)	10 (43.5)	23
	Hosanagar. taluka total	21 (29.6)	20 (28.2)	30 (42.2)	71
5.	Arabilachi	52 (59.8)	20 (23.0)	15 (17.2)	87
6.	Gowrapura	11 (64.7)	3 (17.7)	3 (17.6)	17
7.	Hallikere.	17 (65.4)	7 (26.9)	2 (7.7)	26
8.	Gowdarahalli	2 (28.6)	2 (28.6)	3 (42.8)	7
	Bhadraveti taluka total	82 (59.9)	32 (23.4)	23 (16.7)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	30 (45.5)	18 (27.3)	18 (27.2)	66
10.	Kengatte	6 (50.0)	5 (41.7)	1 (8.3)	12
11.	Idakanahosakoppa	5 (100.0)	5 (26.3)	4 (21.1)	5
12.	Jakkanahalli	10 (52.6)	5 (26.3)	4 (21.1)	19
	Shikarpur. taluka total	51 (50.0)	28 (27.5)	23 (22.5)	102
	Total for 3 talukas.	154 (49.7)	80 (25.8)	76 (24.5)	310

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 unmarried other person/s.
 Type III - Two or more couples.

Table 2.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND AGE

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	20-29 years	30-39 years	40 years and above	Total
1.	Karakki	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	11 (38.0)	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	5 (17.2)	13 (44.8)	6 (35.3)	29
3.	Mumbar	2 (11.8)	9 (52.9)	6 (26.0)	17
4.	Amrita	5 (21.9)	12 (52.1)	6 (26.0)	23
	Hosanagar taluka total	13 (18.3)	35 (49.2)	23 (32.5)	71
5.	Arabilachi	16 (18.4)	44 (50.5)	27 (31.1)	87
6.	Gowarapura	1 (5.9)	12 (70.6)	4 (23.5)	17
7.	Gowdarahalli	2 (28.6)	5 (71.4)	7 (26.9)	7
8.	Hallikere	4 (15.4)	15 (57.7)	7 (26.9)	26
	Bhadravati taluka total	23 (16.8)	76 (55.4)	38 (27.8)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	10 (15.2)	38 (57.6)	18 (27.2)	66
10.	Kengatte	3 (25.0)	8 (66.7)	1 (8.3)	12
11.	Idakanahosakoppa	1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)	6 (31.6)	5
12.	Jakkanahalli	3 (15.8)	10 (52.6)	6 (31.6)	19
	Shikarpur taluka total	17 (16.7)	60 (58.8)	25 (24.5)	102
	Total for 3 talukas	53 (17.1)	171 (55.2)	86 (27.7)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE DURATION

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	5 years or less	6-10 years.	11-15 years	16-20 years	21 years and above	Total
1.	Karakki	1 (50.0)				1 (50.0)	2
2.	Aramanekoppa	3 (10.3)	9 (31.1)	8 (27.6)	5 (17.2)	4 (13.8)	29
3.	Mambar	2 (11.8)	5 (29.4)	4 (23.5)	6 (35.3)		17
4.	Amrita	5 (21.7)	5 (21.7)	6 (26.1)	5 (21.8)	2 (8.7)	23
	Hosanagar taluka total	11 (15.5)	19 (26.8)	18 (25.4)	16 (22.5)	7 (9.8)	71
5.	Arabilachi	4 (4.6)	33 (37.9)	25 (28.8)	19 (21.9)	6 (6.8)	87
6.	Gowrapura		9 (52.9)	5 (29.4)	3 (17.7)		17
7.	Nallikere	3 (11.5)	8 (30.8)	9 (34.6)	2 (7.7)	4 (15.4)	26
8.	Gowdaranahalli		6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)			7
	Bhadravati taluka total	7 (5.1)	56 (40.9)	40 (29.2)	24 (17.5)	10 (7.3)	137
9.	Kadenandihalli	2 (3.0)	19 (28.8)	25 (37.9)	12 (18.2)	8 (12.1)	66
10.	Kengatte	1 (8.3)	4 (33.4)	6 (50.0)		1 (8.3)	12
11.	Idakanahosakoppa		1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)		5
12.	Jakkanahalli	1 (5.3)	7 (36.8)	5 (26.3)	6 (31.6)		19
	Shikarpur taluka total	4 (3.9)	31 (30.4)	38 (37.3)	20 (19.6)	9 (8.8)	102
	Total for 3 talukas	22 (7.0)	106 (34.2)	96 (31.0)	60 (19.4)	26 (8.4)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more	Total
1.	Karakki	1	(50.0)	-	-	-	1	(50.0)
2.	Aramekoppa	3	(10.3)	9	5	3	6	(20.7)
3.	Mumbar	3	(17.6)	3	2	3	4	(23.6)
4.	Amrita	4	(17.4)	4	4	4	3	(13.0)
	Hosanagar taluka total	10	(14.1)	16	11	10	14	(19.7)
5.	Arabilachi	12	(13.8)	17	19	8	10	(11.5)
6.	Gowrepura	2	(11.8)	5	1	1	6	(35.3)
7.	Hallikere	6	(23.1)	6	4	4	2	(7.6)
8.	Gowdarahalli	1	(14.2)	2	-	2	-	-
	Bhadravati taluka total	21	(15.3)	30	24	15	18	(13.2)
9.	Kalenandihalli	5	(7.6)	11	16	18	9	(13.6)
10.	Kengatte	1	(8.3)	3	2	1	3	(25.0)
11.	Idakanahosakoppa	1	(20.0)	-	1	2	4	(21.1)
12.	Jakkanahalli	5	(26.3)	5	2	1	4	(21.1)
	Shikarpur taluka total	12	(11.8)	19	21	22	16	(15.5)
	Total for 3 talukas	43	(13.9)	65	56	47	48	(15.4)
								310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Age group	Number of children.						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 and more	
20-24		2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	5 (10.0)	1 (2.0)	-	3
25-29	15 (30.0)	17 (34.0)	12 (24.0)	22 (44.0)	11 (22.0)	-	50
30-34	14 (14.1)	19 (19.2)	29 (29.3)	15 (20.8)	21 (29.2)	4 (4.0)	99
35-39	8 (11.1)	6 (8.3)	9 (12.5)	10 (17.5)	10 (17.5)	13 (18.1)	72
40-44	4 (7.0)	4 (7.0)	8 (14.0)	10 (17.5)	10 (17.5)	21 (37.0)	57
45-49	2 (8.7)	2 (8.7)	5 (21.8)	2 (8.7)	3 (13.0)	9 (39.1)	23
50-54	-	1 (20.0)	-	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	5
55-59	-	-	1 (100.0)	-	1 (20.0)	-	1
Total	43 (13.9)	51 (16.4)	65 (21.0)	56 (18.0)	47 (15.2)	48 (15.5)	310

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 2.10 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE DURATION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

<u>No. of years</u>	5 or less	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 and above	Total
<u>No. of children</u>						
1	10 (45.5)	19 (17.9)	8 (8.3)	6 (10.2)	-	43 (13.9)
2	10 (45.5)	30 (28.3)	6 (6.2)	2 (3.4)	3 (11.5)	51 (16.5)
3	2 (9.0)	31 (29.2)	23 (23.7)	6 (10.2)	3 (11.5)	65 (21.0)
4	-	20 (18.9)	18 (19.6)	15 (25.4)	3 (11.5)	56 (18.1)
5	-	4 (3.8)	30 (30.9)	10 (16.9)	3 (11.5)	47 (15.1)
6 and more	-	2 (1.9)	11 (11.3)	21 (33.9)	14 (54.0)	48 (15.4)
Total	22 (100.0)	106 (100.0)	96 (100.0)	60 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	310 (100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to column totals.

Table 2.11 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CASTE AND LITERACY

<u>Literacy</u>	Illiterate	Literate	Total
Caste			
Brahmins	- - -	(100.0) 23 (15.6)	- 23 (7.5)
Lingayats	(16.4) 11 (6.8)	(83.6) 56 (38.1)	67 (21.6)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	(67.2) 45 (27.6)	(32.8) 22 (15.0)	67 (21.6)
Backward communities	(76.0) 92 (56.4)	(24.0) 29 (19.7)	121 (39.0)
Muslims	(44.5) 12 (7.4)	(55.5) 15 (10.2)	27 (8.7)
Christians	(60.0) 3 (1.8)	(40.0) 2 (1.4)	5 (1.6)
Total	(52.6) 163 (100.0)	(47.4) 147 (100.0)	310

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 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CASTE AND OCCUPATION

Occupation Caste	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultu- ral labour	Non-agricu- ltural labour	Skilled workers	Trade, service, etc.	Total
Brahmins	-	(69.6) 16	-	(8.7) 2	(4.3) 1	(17.4) 4	23 (7.5)
Lingayats	(1.5) 1	(88.0) 59	(3.0) 2	-	(4.5) 3	(3.0) 2	67 (21.6)
Other advanced and inte- mediate Hindus	-	(50.8) 34	(17.9) 12	(13.4) 9	(14.9) 10	(3.0) 2	67 (21.6)
Backward communities	(0.8) 1	(60.3) 73	(23.1) 28	(7.4) 9	(4.1) 5	(4.1) 5	121 (39.0)
Muslims	-	(51.9) 14	(18.5) 5	(7.4) 2	(11.1) 3	(11.1) 3	27 (8.7)
Christians.	-	(60.0) 3	-	(40.0) 2	-	-	5 (1.6)
Total	(0.6) 2	(64.2) 199	(15.2) 47	(7.7) 24	(7.1) 22	(5.2) 16	310 (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.

Table 2.13 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Occupational level	Not working	Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Skilled workers	Trade, services, etc.	Total
Illiterate	1 (0.6)	91 (55.8)	35 (21.5)	20 (12.3)	12 (7.4)	4 (2.4)	163 (52.6)
Literate below IV	-	34 (75.5)	7 (15.6)	-	4 (8.9)	-	45 (14.5)
IV passed	-	52 (72.2)	5 (7.0)	4 (5.6)	5 (6.9)	6 (8.3)	72 (23.2)
VII passed	-	18 (9.0)	-	-	1 (4.5)	3 (13.7)	22 (7.1)
S.S.C. passed	1 (12.5)	4 (59.0)	-	-	-	3 (37.5)	8 (2.6)
Total	2 (100.0)	199 (64.2)	47 (15.2)	24 (7.7)	22 (7.1)	16 (5.2)	310 (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.

Table 3.1 : A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FINDINGS FROM DIFFERENT SURVEYS IN RESPECT OF THE QUESTION WHETHER THE MALE RESPONDENTS DESIRED TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Sr. No.	Region and date of survey	Particulars of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage of those not desiring more children	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shimoga (Mysore)- Rural (present study, 1964)	Both partners married once. Wife aged 20-39 years with one living child and not pregnant at the time of survey.	276	55	-
2.	Mysore Population Study - Rural plains (1952)	Married once, wife aged 18-34, and at least 3 years must have lapsed after marriage. (Respondents with no children and also those with wife pregnant at the time of survey are excluded in presenting figures of this table).	215	24	Upper age limit of the wife was lower in this study than in the Shimoga survey. Hence the proportion on those saying 'No' would have been a little higher if the age limit of the wife had been the same as in Shimoga survey, because the persons with larger number of children would have been then in a larger proportion. Yet it is doubtful if the proportion would have reached the Shimoga level.
3.	Mysore Population Study - Bangalore city (1952)	- do -	521	37	If the age limits of the Shimoga survey for the female partner had been adopted here, the percentage of respondents not desiring more children would have been in all probability less. On the other hand, the percentage has been pulled down because persons with no children, or with wife pregnant at the time of survey also seem to have been included in these surveys.
4.	Nasik (Maharashtra) Rural (1953)	Heads of families; no age limit in respect of wife; and persons with no children, or with wife pregnant at the time of survey also seem to have been included.	747	45	Continued.....
5.	Nasik (Maharashtra) Urban (1953)	- do -	358	40	

Table 3.1 continued

Remarks.

Percentage of those not desiring more children

6

5

4

3

2

1

Region and date of survey	Particulars of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage of those not desiring more children	Remarks.
6. Kolaba (Maharashtra) Rural (1953)	Heads of families; no age limit in respect of wife; and persons with no children, or with wife pregnant at the time of survey also seem to have been included.	954	43	If the age limits of the Shimoga survey for the female partner had been adopted here, the percentage of respondents not desiring more children would have been in all probability less. On the other hand, the percentage has been pulled down because persons with no children, or with wife pregnant at the time of survey also seem to have been included in these surveys.
7. Kolaba (Maharashtra) Urban (1953)	- do -	510	49	
8. Najafgarh (two villages near Delhi) - Rural	Couples; no age limit is specified. Also persons with no child or wife pregnant at the time of survey seem to have been included. A health unit was functioning in the area.	100	69	If the age limit for the wife as prescribed in the Shimoga survey had been adopted here, the percentage would have been less. Any propaganda by the health unit regarding family planning might have resulted in having the percentage high. However, the percentage might have been still more if persons with no child or with wife pregnant had been excluded.
9. Badlapur (a village in Maharashtra) Rural, published in 1956	Married males aged 15-54, with no age limit for the wife. Persons with no children or with wife pregnant at the time of survey appear to have been included.	124	29	If the respondents with the female partner aged less than 20 and all those who had no children, or with the wife pregnant at the time of survey had been left out, the percentage of persons not desiring more children would have been higher. However the percentage has been already pulled up a little, to the extent that persons with the wife aged 40 or above have been included in this study.

Sr. No.	Region and date of survey	Particulars of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage of those not desiring more children	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mangadu (a village near Madras) Rural published 1959	Couples, aged 15-50, with at least one living child. A family planning clinic was under operation in the village.	692	72	To the extent that respondents with the wife aged 40 years or above are included, the percentage is bound to be higher. Also, the functioning of a regular family planning clinic in the village, an educative campaign carried out in the village prior to the survey must have had its own impact in influencing the attitudes of the people.
11.	Delhi (six villages near Delhi) Rural (1960)	Wife aged 15-45. Persons with no children, or with wife pregnant at the time of survey are also included here.	350	39	The fact that persons with no children or with wife pregnant at the time of survey are also included in this study has resulted in keeping the percentage at a low level. But to a certain extent the percentage is already pulled up because the upper age limit for the wife was a little higher than in the Shimoga survey.

SOURCES: 1. "The Mysore Population Study", United Nations, 1961, p.145, computation based on figures in table 11.16 with some allowance being made for indifferent respondents on the basis of figures in table 11.14.

2. Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., "Fertility Survey of Nasik, Kolaba and Satara (North) Districts", Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1955, pp.91, 104.

3. Agarwala S.N., "Attitude Towards Family Planning in India", Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962, p.4., for Najafgarh.

4. Demographic Section of Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, "Family Planning in Selected Villages", Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962, p.43.

5. Chandrasekhar S., Family Planning in an Indian Village, Population Review, Madras, Vol.3. No.1, January, 195

6. Morrison William A., Attitudes of Males Toward Family Planning in a Western Indian Village, The Millbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol.34, No.3., July, 1956.

Table 3.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT DESIRING MORE CHILDREN BY REASONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Satisfied with present No. of children	To keep the children happy within the means	Already having more children	Poverty	Others	Grand total
Number of respondents		32	7	25	80	8	152
Percentage to total		21.1	4.6	16.4	52.6	5.3	100.0

Table 3.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND

DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Whether more children desired?

No. of children. 1	Whether more children desired?			Total 5
	Yes 2	No 3	Indifferent 4	
1	33 (84.6)	4 (10.3)	2 (5.1)	39
2	29 (70.8)	11 (26.8)	1 (2.4)	41
3	28 (46.7)	30 (50.0)	2 (3.3)	60
4	14 (28.6)	34 (69.4)	1 (2.0)	49
5	10 (22.2)	35 (77.8)	-	45
6 to 9	3 (7.1)	38 (90.5)	1 (2.4)	42
Total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY NUMBER OF LIVING MALE CHILDREN, NUMBER OF ALL LIVING CHILDREN AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

No. of all living children.	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1	22 (84.6)	4 (15.4)	13 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 (89.7)	4 (10.3)
2	12 (92.3)	1 (7.7)	12 (63.2)	7 (36.5)	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 (73.2)	11 (26.8)
3	5 (100.0)	-	10 (45.4)	12 (54.6)	7 (29.2)	17 (70.8)	8 (88.9)	1 (11.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 (50.0)	30 (50.0)
4	2 (100.0)	-	4 (28.6)	10 (71.4)	5 (23.8)	16 (76.2)	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	-	-	-	-	15 (30.6)	34 (69.4)
5	1 (100.0)	-	7 (58.3)	5 (41.7)	-	16 (100.0)	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)	1 (16.7)	5 (83.3)	-	-	-	-	10 (22.2)	35 (77.8)
6	1 (100.0)	-	-	3 (100.0)	-	3 (100.0)	-	3 (100.0)	-	8 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	29 (95.2)
7	-	-	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	4 (100.0)	1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	12 (85.7)
8	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	5 (83.3)
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Total.	43 (89.6)	5 (10.4)	47 (55.3)	38 (44.7)	18 (23.7)	58 (76.3)	11 (31.4)	24 (68.6)	4 (17.4)	19 (82.6)	1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	124 (44.9)	152 (55.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages to the total in each cell.

Indifferent persons are considered as saying 'Yes' (or rather not saying 'No').

Table 3.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY DURATION OF EFFECTIVE MARRIED LIFE AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Duration of effective married life	DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN					Total
	1	2	3	No	Indifferent	
5 years or less		14 (70.0)	5 (25.0)	1 (5.0)		20
6-10		53 (58.9)	35 (38.9)	2 (2.2)		90
11-15		36 (40.4)	53 (59.6)	-		89
16-20		12 (22.2)	38 (70.4)	4 (7.4)		54
21 years and over		2 (8.7)	21 (91.3)	-		23
Total		117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)		276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY DURATION OF EFFECTIVE MARRIED LIFE,
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Duration of effective married life	Having 3 or less children		Having 4 or more children		Total		Grand total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
10 years or less	61 (70.2)	23 (26.4)	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	67 (60.9)	40 (36.4)	110 (100.0)
11 years and over	29 (54.7)	22 (41.5)	21 (18.6)	90 (79.6)	50 (30.1)	112 (67.5)	166 (100.0)
Total	90 (64.3)	45 (32.1)	27 (19.8)	107 (78.7)	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	276 (100.0)

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

Table 3.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Age Group	Yes	No	Indifferent	Total
	2	3	4	5
20-29 years	32 (69.6)	13 (28.3)	1 (2.1)	46
30-39 years	70 (45.8)	81 (52.9)	2 (1.3)	153
40 years and above	15 (19.5)	58 (75.3)	4 (5.2)	77
Total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE GROUPS, NO. OF CHILDREN AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Age groups	Less than 3 children		4 and more than 4 children		Total		Grand total					
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent						
20-34 years	62 (66.7)	28 (30.1)	3 (3.2)	93 (100.0)	13 (33.3)	26 (66.7)	39 (100.0)	75 (56.8)	54 (40.9)	3 (2.3)	132 (100.0)	
35 years and over	23 (59.6)	17 (36.2)	2 (4.2)	47 (100.0)	14 (14.4)	81 (83.5)	2 (2.1)	97 (100.0)	42 (29.1)	98 (68.1)	4 (2.8)	144 (100.0)
Total	90 (64.3)	45 (32.1)	5 (3.6)	140 (100.0)	27 (19.9)	107 (78.7)	2 (1.4)	136 (100.0)	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276 (100.0)

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

Table 3.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Occupation	3 or less than 3 children		4 and more children		Total		Grand total
	Yes	No	Indiffe- rent	Total	Yes	No	
Not working	-	1 (100.0)	-	1 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	2
Cultivators	49 (59.8)	28 (34.1)	5 (6.1)	82 (81.1)	65 (37.8)	101 (58.7)	172 (3.5)
Agricultural labour	21 (80.8)	5 (19.2)	-	26 (66.7)	26 (59.1)	17 (38.6)	44 (2.3)
Non-agricultural labour	12 (85.7)	2 (14.3)	-	14 (77.8)	14 (60.9)	9 (39.1)	23
Skilled work	3 (25.0)	9 (75.0)	-	12 (66.7)	6 (28.6)	15 (71.4)	21
Trade and service etc.	5 (100.0)	-	-	5 (100.0)	5 (35.7)	9 (64.3)	14
Total	90 (64.3)	45 (32.1)	5 (3.6)	140 (78.7)	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	276 (2.5)

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

Table 3.10 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CASTE AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Caste	Whether more children desired?			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	
1. Brahmins	7 (38.9)	10 (55.6)	1 (5.5)	18
2. Lingayats	19 (32.2)	38 (64.4)	2 (3.4)	59
3. Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	26 (44.8)	32 (55.2)	-	58
4. Backward communities	53 (47.3)	57 (50.9)	2 (1.8)	112
5. Muslims	11 (44.0)	12 (48.0)	2 (8.0)	25
6. Christians	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	-	4
7. Total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.11 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

----- Educational level -----	----- Yes -----	----- No -----	----- Indifferent -----	----- Total -----
Illiterate	69 (46.0)	78 (52.0)	3 (2.0)	150
Literate upto IV	18 (43.9)	22 (53.7)	1 (2.4)	41
IV passed	19 (32.8)	36 (62.1)	3 (5.1)	58
VII passed	8 (40.0)	12 (60.0)	-	20
XI passed	3 (42.9)	4 (57.1)	-	7
Total literate persons	48 (38.1)	74 (58.7)	4 (3.2)	126
Grand total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.12 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE HOUSEHOLD
AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Per capita income	Desire to have more children			Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	
Less than Rs.100	22 (34.9)	41 (65.1)	-	63
Rs.100-149	33 (44.6)	40 (54.1)	1 (1.3)	74
Rs.150-199	26 (49.1)	26 (49.1)	1 (1.8)	53
Rs.200-299	14 (33.3)	26 (61.9)	2 (4.8)	42
Rs.300-399	11 (55.0)	9 (45.0)	-	20
Rs.400 and above	11 (45.8)	10 (41.7)	3 (12.5)	24
Total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Household type 1	Yes 2	No 3	Indifferent 4	Total 5
One couple with unmarried child/ren	56 (41.5)	76 (56.3)	3 (2.2)	135
One couple with unmarried child/ren and any other unmarried person/s	31 (41.9)	40 (54.0)	3 (4.1)	74
Two or more couples	30 (44.8)	36 (53.7)	1 (1.5)	67
Total	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.14 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Village/taluka 1	Yes 2	No 3	Indifferent 4	Total 5
Karakki	-	2 (100.0)	-	2
Aramanekoppa	12 (48.0)	12 (48.0)	1 (4.0)	25
Mumbar	6 (46.2)	7 (53.8)	-	13
Amrita	8 (40.0)	12 (60.0)	-	20
Hosanagar taluka total	26 (43.3)	33 (55.0)	1 (1.7)	60
Arabilachi	41 (50.6)	37 (45.7)	3 (3.7)	81
Gowrapura	5 (35.7)	9 (64.3)	-	14
Hallikere	11 (45.8)	12 (50.0)	1 (4.2)	24
Gowdarahalli	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	-	6
Bhadravati taluka total	61 (48.8)	60 (48.0)	4 (3.2)	125
Kadenandihalli	18 (30.0)	42 (70.0)	-	60
Idakanahosakoppa	2 (100.0)	-	-	2
Kengatte	5 (45.5)	6 (54.5)	-	11
Jakkanahalli	5 (27.8)	11 (61.1)	2 (11.1)	18
Shikarpur taluka total	30 (33.0)	59 (64.8)	2 (2.2)	91
Total for 3 talukas	117 (42.4)	152 (55.1)	7 (2.5)	276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals.

Table 3.15 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TALUKA, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Taluka	Respondents having 3 or less children			Respondents having 4 or more children			Grand total
	Yes	No	Indifference	Yes	No	Indifference	
Bhadravati	48 (66.7)	22 (30.6)	2 (2.7)	13 (24.5)	38 (71.7)	2 (3.8)	53 125
Hosanagar	21 (67.7)	9 (29.0)	1 (3.3)	5 (17.2)	24 (82.8)	-	29 60
Shikarpur	21 (56.8)	14 (37.8)	2 (5.4)	9 (16.7)	45 (83.3)	-	54 91
Total for 3 talukas.	90 (64.3)	45 (32.1)	5 (3.6)	27 (19.9)	107 (78.7)	2 (1.4)	136 276

Figures in brackets are percentages to row totals in the two respective categories.

Table 3.16 : X² TEST RESULTS REGARDING DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Sr. No.	Factors studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom	X ² observed	X ² table value at .05 probability
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of living children.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; and 6 and above.	5	80.190	11.070
2.	a) Duration of effective married life.	5 years or less; 6-10; 11-15; 16-20; and 21 and above.	4	35.076	9.488
	b) - do -	10 years or less; 11 years and more.	1	25.924	3.841
	c) - do - Respondents with 1-3 children only.	- do -	1	2.937	3.841
	d) - do - Respondents with 4 or more children.	- do -	1	0.378	3.841
3.	a) Age.	20-29; 30-39; and 40 and above.	2	26.560	5.991
	b) - do -	20-34; and 35 and above.	1	20.522	3.841
	c) - do - Respondents with 1-3 children only.	- do -	1	0.530	3.841
	d) - do - Respondents with 4 or more children.	- do -	1	4.738	3.841

Continued on next pag

Sr. No.	Factors studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom.	χ^2 observed	χ^2 table value at .05 probability.
4.	a) Occupation.	Cultivators; agricultural labour; non-agricultural labour; skilled workers; trade and service (non-working persons are not considered).	4	10.784	9.488
	b) - do -	Cultivators; and agricultural and non-agricultural labourers; and the rest.	2	10.621	5.991
	c) - do - Respondents with 1-3 children only.	- do -	2	7.514	5.991
	d) - do - Respondents with 4 or more children.	- do -	2	1.685	5.991
5.	Caste.	Brahmins; Lingayats; Other advanced & intermediate Hindu castes; Backward communities and Muslims. (4 Christian respondents not considered).	4.	3.363	9.488
6.	Literacy.	Illiterate; literate but not passed IV; IV passed; VII passed.	3	2.041	7.815
7.	a) Per capita income of the household.	Less than Rs. 100; 100-149; 150-199; 200-299; 300-399; and 400 and above.	5	6.679	11.070
	b) - do -	Less than Rs. 100; 100-149; 150-199; 200-299; and 300 and above.	4	7.308	9.488

Table 3.16 continued

Sr. No.	Factors studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom	χ^2 observed	χ^2 table value at .05 probability
8.	Household type.	One couple with unmarried child/ren; one couple with unmarried child/ren and some other unmarried person/s; two or more couples.	2	0.170	5.991
9.	a) Area-taluka.	Hosanagar; Bhadravati and Shikarpur.	2	6.022	5.991
	b) - do - Respondents with 1-3 children only.	- do -	2	0.751	5.991
	c) - do - Respondents with 4 or more children.	- do -	2	2.533	5.991

Table 4.1 : A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIGURES FROM DIFFERENT SURVEYS REGARDING AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONG MALE RESPONDENTS

Region and year of survey	Percentage of persons aware of family planning to total respondents	Percentage of those having specific knowledge, to total respondents	Remarks
Poona city (Maharashtra), 1952.	13	13	Persons most unconcerned with the subject and cases of non-response are left out in arriving at these percentages. e.g. persons aged 60 or above, widowers etc. But persons who had no issues for a long time are retained. 'Poona rural' actually includes some small towns also. It could be better denoted as non-city sample.
Poona rural (Maharashtra), 1952.	2	2	
Nasik urban (Maharashtra), 1953.	6	6	Awareness and specific knowledge are not distinguished. Persons unconcerned similar to those as above, and cases of non-response are left out in calculating these percentages. Nearness to Bombay must have been a favourable factor for the urban areas of Kolaba.
Nasik rural (Maharashtra), 1953.	zero	Zero	
Kolaba urban (Maharashtra), 1953.	16	16	The erstwhile princely State of Mysore was first to sponsor the family planning movement at Governmental level. the
Kolaba rural (Maharashtra), 1953.	3	3	
Bangalore city (Mysore), 1952.	38	32	Some persons had reported injections, and medicines and pills to be taken by mouth, as family planning methods known to them. As the Report of the Survey points out, such knowledge has to be considered very vague. If persons reporting only such methods are left out, the percentage of those knowing would be much lower than given here.
Mysore rural plains (Mysore), 1952.	15	13	
Delhi rural (Published in 1962).	46	43	

Table 4.1 continued

Region and year of survey	Percentage of persons aware of family planning to total respondents	Percentage of those having specific knowledge, to total respondents	Remarks
Dharwar town(Mysore), 1962.	41	17	
Dharwar taluka rural (Mysore), 1962.	18	12	
Trivandrum city (Kerala), 1959.	27	15	
Quilon town (Kerala), 1959.	55	34	
Alleppey town (Kerala), 1959.	18	15	
Kottayam town (Kerala), 1959.	54	25	
Palghat town (Kerala), 1959.	14	5	
Kozhikode town (Kerala), 1959.	15	5	
Cannanore town (Kerala), 1959.	63	6	
Attingal town (Kerala), 1959.	75	51	
Ernakulam (Kerala), 1959.	16	11	
Trichur (Kerala), 1959.	19	1	
Shimoga rural (Mysore) present study, 1964.	38	37	

Awareness and knowledge about family planning may be expected to be of a high order in Kerala, because of high literacy percentage, and high proportion of persons actually reading books and periodicals. At the same time, it ought to be noted that the sampling procedure followed in all these surveys was to select an equal number of households from 4 different groups stratified on the basis of rental value of the households. Therefore, a much larger proportion of households in higher income groups was selected. These were also the households of higher educational levels. Thus awareness was bound to show a high percentage in the total. From this point of view, in fact, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Palghat, Kozhikode, Trichur & Ernakulam have shown really a very low percentage.

SOURCE : 1. Dandekar V.M. and Dandekar K., 'Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District', Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1953, table 7.21 (last broad group excluded).
 2. Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., Op.cit., table 5.4 (groups 6 and 7 excluded).
 3. Mysore Population Study, tables 12.1 and 12.2.

Table 4.1 continued

4. 'Family Planning in Selected Villages', Report of a Survey conducted by the Demographic Section of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962, table 17.
5. 'Family Planning Survey in Dharwar', by Kale B.D., not published.
6. 'Attitude to Family Planning' Vols.1-10(mimeographed), Reports of surveys conducted by the Demographic Research Centre, Trivandrum. Figures taken from tables on knowledge about family planning.

NOTE :

The particulars of the respondents in the various surveys have been detailed in Col.3 of table 3.1. Poona respondents were heads of families, as in Nasik and Kolaba. Comparable data of Madras city (Patupakkam area) survey by Dr. S. Chandrasekhar (1958) was not available. However, as quoted by Dr. S.N. Agarwala in his monograph on 'Attitude Towards Family Planning in India', p.9, about 70% of the husbands in Madras city knew about vasectomy. Therefore those who were aware and also knew about Family Planning can certainly be put well over 75 percent. It must be mentioned here, however, that this survey was conducted after an intensive family planning programme in the locality for one year. Respondents in the Dharwar Survey (1962) were persons with at least one living child, and with the wife in the age group 18-45.

Table 4.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AWARENESS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Educational level ₁	Total respondents ₂	Awareness ₃	Specific knowledge ₄
Illiterate.	163	52 (31.9)	48 (29.4)
Literate below IV.	45	18 (40.0)	18 (40.0)
IV passed.	72	32 (44.4)	30 (41.7)
VII passed.	22	11 (50.0)	11 (50.0)
XI passed.	8	6 (75.0)	6 (75.0)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in the particular class given in column 2.

Table 4.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION, LITERACY, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Occupation	Literate				Illiterate				Grand total	
	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge	Total respondents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not working.	1	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1	-	-	2	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	
Cultivators.	108	48 (44.8)	46 (42.5)	91	28 (30.8)	25 (27.5)	199	76 (38.2)	71 (35.7)	
Agricultural labourers.	12	2 (16.7)	2 (16.7)	35	12 (34.3)	11 (31.4)	47	14 (29.8)	13 (27.6)	
Non-agricultural labourers.	4	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	20	6 (30.0)	6 (30.0)	24	7 (29.2)	7 (29.2)	
Skilled workers.	10	6 (60.0)	6 (60.0)	12	3 (25.0)	3 (25.0)	22	9 (40.9)	9 (40.9)	
Trade, service, etc.	12	9 (75.0)	9 (75.0)	4	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	16	12 (75.0)	12 (75.0)	
Total.	147	67 (45.6)	65 (44.2)	163	52 (31.9)	48 (29.4)	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)	

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category.

The total number for the different categories is given in columns 2, 5 and 8.

Table 4.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CASTE, LITERACY AND AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Caste	Literate		Illiterate		Grand total	
	Total respondents	Awareness Specific knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Specific knowledge	Total respondents	Awareness Specific knowledge
1	2	3	5	7	8	10
Brahmins.	23	15 (65.2)	Nil	-	23	15 (62.2)
Lingayats.	56	28 (50.0)	11	4 (36.4)	67	33 (49.3)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus.	22	10 (45.5)	45	13 (28.9)	67	25 (37.3)
Backward communities.	29	7 (24.1)	92	26 (28.3)	121	34 (28.1)
Muslims.	15	7 (46.7)	12	5 (41.7)	27	12 (44.4)
Christians.	2	-	3	-	5	-
Total.	147	67 (45.6)	163	48 (29.4)	310	119 (38.4)
						113 (36.5)

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

Table 4.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PER CAPITA INCOME, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Per capita income of the household	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge
1	2	3	4
Less than Rs.100.	69	28 (40.6)	26 (37.7)
Rs.100-149.	83	35 (42.2)	35 (42.2)
Rs.150-199.	58	14 (24.1)	14 (24.1)
Rs.200-299.	49	20 (40.8)	16 (32.7)
Rs.300-399.	22	8 (36.4)	8 (36.4)
Rs.400 and above.	29	14 (48.3)	14 (48.3)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class, given in Col.2.

Table 4.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Household type 1	Total respondents 2	Awareness 3	Specific knowledge 4
One couple with unmarried child/ren.	154	60 (39.0)	57 (37.0)
One couple with unmarried child/ren and some other unmarried person/s.	80	31 (38.7)	30 (37.5)
Two or more couples.	76	28 (36.8)	26 (34.2)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents belonging to each household type, given in column 2.

Table 4.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

No. of children 1	Total respondents 2	Awareness 3	Specific knowledge 4
1	43	12 (27.9)	11 (25.6)
2	51	17 (33.3)	17 (33.3)
3	65	26 (40.0)	25 (38.5)
4	56	25 (44.6)	23 (41.0)
5	47	20 (42.5)	19 (40.4)
6	21	10 (47.6)	9 (42.8)
7	18	6 (33.3)	6 (33.3)
8	7	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)
9	1	None.	None.
10	1	None.	None.
Total.	310	119 (38.1)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents given in column 2.

Table 4.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

Age group 1	Total respondents 2	Awareness 3	Specific knowledge 4
20-24.	3	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
25-29.	50	15 (30.0)	15 (30.0)
30-34.	99	39 (39.4)	36 (36.4)
35-39.	72	28 (38.9)	27 (37.5)
40-44.	57	22 (38.6)	22 (38.6)
45-49.	23	11 (47.8)	10 (43.5)
50-54.	5	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)
55-59.	1	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each age group.

Table 4.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN,
AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Whether more children desired	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge
1	2	3	4
Yes.	117	39 (33.3)	38 (32.5)
No.	152	62 (40.8)	57 (37.5)
Indifferent.	7	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)
Question not applicable. [@]	34	15 (44.1)	15 (44.1)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (38.4)

@ Question on desire to have more children was not asked of respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of survey.

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category, given in Col.2.

Table 4.10 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE DURATION,
AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Effective marriage duration	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge
1	2	3	4
5 years or less.	22	7 (31.8)	7 (31.8)
6 to 10 years.	106	38 (35.9)	37 (34.9)
11 to 15 years.	96	38 (39.6)	35 (36.5)
16 to 20 years.	60	23 (38.3)	23 (38.3)
21 years and above.	26	13 (50.0)	11 (42.3)
Total.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class, given in column 2.

Table 4.11 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY VILLAGE, TALUKA, AND AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Sr. No.	Village/taluka	Total respondents	Awareness	Specific knowledge
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karakki	2	None	None
2.	Aramanekoppa	29	16 (55.2)	13 (44.8)
3.	Mumbar	17	3 (17.7)	3 (17.7)
4.	Amrita	23	3 (13.0)	3 (13.0)
	Hosanagar taluka total	71	22 (31.0)	19 (26.8)
5.	Arabilachi	87	38 (43.7)	36 (41.4)
6.	Gowrapura	17	5 (29.4)	5 (29.4)
7.	Hallikere	26	10 (38.5)	9 (34.6)
8.	Gowdarahalli	7	None	None
	Bhadravati taluka total	137	53 (38.7)	50 (36.5)
9.	Kadenandihalli	66	34 (51.5)	34 (51.5)
10.	Idakanahosakoppa	5	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)
11.	Kengatte	12	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)
12.	Jakkanahalli	19	7 (36.8)	7 (36.8)
	Shikarpur taluka total	102	44 (43.1)	44 (43.1)
	Total for 3 talukas.	310	119 (38.4)	113 (36.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents belonging to each village or taluka.

Table 4.12 : χ^2 TEST RESULTS REGARDING AWARENESS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING POSSIBILITY

Sr. No.	Factors studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom	χ^2 observed		χ^2 table value at .05 probability
				Awareness	Knowledge	
1.	Educational level.	Illiterate; literate upto IV grade; IV passed; VII passed and above.	3	8.363	9.869	7.815
2.	a) Occupation.	Cultivators; Agricultural labour; Non-agricultural labour; Skilled workers; and Trade and service (Government employees, higher professions etc.). 2 persons who were not working are not considered.	4	11.587	12.693	9.488
	b) - do -	Not working and cultivators; Agricultural and non-agricultural labour; and skilled work, trade and service.	2	6.900	8.051	5.991
	c) - do - Literate persons only.	- do -	2	8.879	9.259	5.991
	d) - do - Illiterate persons only.	- do -	2	0.331	0.796	5.991
3.	a) Caste.	Brahmins; Lingayats; Other advanced and intermediate Hindu castes; Backward communities; and Muslims. Christians are not considered, being in a small number.	4	15.992	16.163	9.488
	b) - do -	Brahmins and Lingayats; Other advanced, intermediate and backward communities; Muslims and Christians.	2	12.303	10.740	5.991
	c) - do - Literate persons only.	- do -	2	5.691	4.243	5.991
	d) - do - Illiterate persons only.	- do -	2	1.053	0.451	5.991

Continued on next page.

Table 4.12 continued

Sr. No.	Factors studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom	Awareness	X ² observed	X ² table value at .05 probability
4.	Per capita income of the household.	Less than Rs.100; Rs.100-149; Rs.150-199; Rs.200-299; Rs.300-399; Rs.400 and more.	5	6.974	6.502	11.070
5.	Household type.	One couple with unmarried children; One couple with unmarried child/ren and some other unmarried person/s; Two or more couples.	2	0.044	0.221	5.991
6.	No. of children.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7 and more.	6	3.597	3.931	12.592
7.	Desire for more children.	Yes and indifferent together; No.	1	1.378	0.575	3.841
8.	Age.	20-29; 30-39; 40 and above.	2	1.958	1.239	5.991
9.	Effective marriage duration.	5 years or less; 6-10; 11-15; 16-20; 21 and above.	4	2.195	0.801	9.488
10.	Area- taluka.	Hosanagar; Bhadravati; Shikarpur.	2	2.571	4.851	5.991

Table 4.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE, BY TALUKA
AND NUMBER OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS KNOWN

Name of taluka	No. of methods			Total
	1	2	3	
Shikarpur.	41	2	1	44
Hosanagar.	13	2	4	19
Bhadravati.	43	4	3	50
Grand total.	97 (85.8)	8 (7.1)	8 (7.1)	113 (100.0)

Table 4.14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS KNOWING DIFFERENT

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Name of method	No. of persons knowing	Percentage to total knowing one or more methods	Percentage to total respondents
Sterilisation of the husband and or of the wife.	107	94.7	34.5
Foam tablets.	12	10.6	3.9
Condom.	10	8.9	3.2
Jelly.	5	4.4	1.6
Country drugs.	1	0.9	0.3
Safe period.	2	1.8	0.7

**Table 4.15 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS HAVING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BUT NOT PRACTICING,
BY DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN AND REASONS FOR NOT PRACTICING**

Sr. No.	Reasons for not practicing	Those desiring more children	Not desiring	Question on desire not asked ^a	Total
1.	Wanted more children.	27 (65.8)	-	7 (50.0)	34 (31.5)
2.	Not seriously thought over it.	3 (7.3)	16 (30.1)	3 (21.4)	22 (20.4)
3.	No possibility of having more issues, being old, or wife ailing, or no issue for long time.	2 (4.9)	7 (13.2)	-	9 (8.3)
4.	Wife not favourable.	-	4 (7.5)	-	4 (3.7)
5.	Other relatives not favourable.	-	2 (3.8)	-	2 (1.8)
6.	Against religion, or does not believe in it or does not like it.	4 (9.8)	2 (3.8)	1 (7.2)	7 (6.5)
7.	Afraid or shy.	-	9 (17.0)	2 (14.2)	11 (10.2)
8.	Not fully informed about use of contraceptives and with whom and where they are available etc.	5 (12.2)	11 (20.8)	-	16 (14.8)
9.	Wishes to undergo operation shortly.	-	2 (3.8)	1 (7.2)	3 (2.8)
	Total.	41 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	108 (100.0)

^a Question on desire to have more children was not asked of respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of survey.

Table 5.1 : A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIGURES FROM DIFFERENT SURVEYS REGARDING WILLINGNESS OF MALE RESPONDENTS TO LEARN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Sr. No.	Region and year of survey	Percentage of those willing to know.
1.	Poona city (Maharashtra) 1952.	45
2.	Poona rural (Maharashtra) 1952.	52
3.	Nasik urban (Maharashtra) 1953.	56
4.	Nasik rural (Maharashtra) 1953.	57
5.	Kolaba urban (Maharashtra) 1953.	43
6.	Kolaba rural (Maharashtra) 1953.	33
7.	Badlapur rural (Maharashtra) 1954	26
8.	Delhi rural (Published 1962).	48
9.	Uttar Pradesh villages.	57
10.	Dharwar town (Mysore) 1962.	27
11.	Dharwar taluka rural (Mysore) 1962.	28
12.	Shimoga rural (Mysore) 1962.	79

NOTE :

1. The particulars of the selected respondents in the various surveys have been detailed in Col.3 of table 3.1. For Poona and Dharwar respondents, see the note below table 4.1.
2. The percentages of Nos. 1 to 6 and of 9 to 12 are given by considering only the group that was not informed about family planning. The percentages of Nos.7 and 8 are given by considering all respondents.
3. There was no age limit for the wife in most of these studies, unlike the present survey. In two of them there was some age limit, which was, however, different from that of the present study. In Delhi, it was 15-45 years, and in Dharwar 18-45. Quite a few of the respondents in all these surveys might have therefore had the wife shortly reaching menopause. Similarly, there was no restriction in most of them that there should be at least one living child. For both these reasons, the percentage in all these surveys has been lower than what it would otherwise have been if the connotation of the respondents had been the same as in Shimoga survey.

SOURCES:

1. Dandekar V.M. and Dandekar K., loc.cit., First and last broad groups are excluded from table 7.21 while computing the percentages.
2. Sovani N.V. and Dandekar K., op.cit., table 5.5.
3. Morrison William A., op.cit.
4. Demographic Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, op.cit.p.37
5. Agarwala S.N., 'Attitude Towards Family Planning in India', Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962, p.35.
6. 'Family Planning Survey in Dharwar' by Kale B.D., not published.

Table 5.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO LEARN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY NO. OF CHILDREN

No. of children 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
1	31	18 (58.1)
2	34	25 (73.5)
3	39	34 (87.2)
4	31	30 (96.8)
5	27	21 (77.8)
6	11	9 (81.8)
7	12	10 (83.3)
8	4	1 (25.0)
9	1	1 (100.0)
10	1	1 (100.0)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class given in Col.2.

Table 5.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW FAMILY PLANNING METHODS, BY THEIR RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION ON DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Whether more children desired 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
Yes	78	56 (71.8)
No	90	78 (86.7)
Indifferent	4	3 (75.0)
Question not applicable [@]	19	13 (68.4)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

@ Question on desire to have more children was not asked of respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of survey.

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each category, given in Col.2.

Table 5.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING
TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY EFFECTIVE
MARRIAGE DURATION

Effective marriage duration 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
5 years or less	15	13 (86.7)
6 to 10 years	68	53 (77.9)
11 to 15 years	58	51 (87.9)
16 to 20 years	37	27 (73.0)
21 years and above	13	6 (46.2)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class, given in Col.2.

Table 5.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY AGE

Age 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
20-24	2	2 (100.0)
25-29	35	30 (85.7)
30-34	60	46 (76.7)
35-39	44	37 (84.1)
40-44	35	28 (80.0)
45-49	12	5 (41.7)
50-54	3	2 (66.7)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware in respective age groups.

Table 5.6: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING
TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY CASTE

Caste 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
Brahmins	8	7 (87.5)
Lingayats	34	28 (82.4)
Other advanced and intermediate Hindus	42	30 (71.5)
Backward communities	87	67 (77.0)
Muslims	15	15 (100.0)
Christians	5	3 (60.0)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware
in respective caste groups.

Table 5.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
Illiterate	111	85 (76.6)
Literate, but 4th not passed	27	19 (70.4)
4th passed	40	33 (82.5)
7th passed	11	11 (100.0)
S.S.C. passed	2	2 (100.0)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware in each group given in Col.2.

Table 5.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
Not working	1	None (zero).
Cultivators	123	95 (77.2)
Agricultural labour	33	27 (81.8)
Non-agricultural labour	17	14 (82.4)
Skilled work	13	10 (76.9)
Trade and service	4	4 (100.0)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware in each occupation group.

Table 5.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY INCOME GROUPS

Per capita income of household 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
Less than Rs.100	41	34 (82.9)
Rs.100-149	48	39 (81.2)
Rs.150-199	44	35 (81.8)
Rs.200-299	29	21 (72.4)
Rs.300-399	14	11 (78.6)
Rs.400 and above	15	10 (66.7)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total respondents in each class, given in Col.2.

Table 5.10 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
One couple with unmarried child/ren	94	74 (78.7)
One couple with unmarried child/ren and with unmarried other person/s	49	38 (77.6)
Two or more couples	48	38 (79.2)
Total	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware in each household type, given in Col.2.

Table 5.11 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE BUT WILLING TO KNOW ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, BY VILLAGE AND TALUKA

Village/taluka 1	Total not aware 2	Willing to know 3
1. Karakki	2	2 (100.0)
2. Aramanekoppa	13	12 (92.3)
3. Mumbar	14	7 (50.0)
4. Amrita	20	15 (75.0)
Hosanagar taluka total	49	36 (73.5)
5. Arabilachi	49	39 (79.6)
6. Gowrapura	12	11 (91.7)
7. Hallikere	16	11 (68.8)
8. Gowdarahalli	7	7 (100.0)
Bhadravati taluka total	84	68 (80.9)
9. Kadenandihalli	12	10 (83.3)
10. Idakanahosakoppa	3	1 (33.3)
11. Kengatte	11	8 (72.7)
12. Jakkanahalli	32	27 (84.4)
Shikarpur taluka total	58	46 (79.3)
Total for 3 talukas	191	150 (78.5)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total not aware in respective villages and talukas.

Table 5.12 : χ^2 TEST RESULTS REGARDING WILLINGNESS TO LEARN FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Sr. No.	Factor studied	Classes considered	Degrees of freedom	χ^2 observed	χ^2 table value at .05 probability
1.	No. of children.	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; and 6 and more.	5	14.646	11.070
	- do -	2; 3; 4; 5; and 6 and more.	4	8.034	9.488
2.	Desire to have more children.	Yes (including indifferent; result same even if excluded); No.	1	5.707	3.841
3.	Effective marriage duration.	5 years or less; 6-10 years; 11-15 years; 16-20 years; 21 years and more.	4	12.410	9.488
	- do -	5 years or less; 6-10 years; 11-15 years; 16-20 years.	3	4.104	7.815
4.	Age.	20-29 years; 30-39 years; 40 years and more.	2	3.745	5.991
5.	Caste.	Brahmins and Lingayats; other advanced and intermediate-Hindu castes; Backward communities; Muslims and Christians.	3	3.519	7.815
6.	Educational level.	Illiterate; literate upto IV class; IV passed and above.	2	3.485	5.991
7.	Occupation.	Agricultural and non-agricultural labour; and all the rest.	1	0.465	3.841
	- do -	Cultivators; agricultural labour; non-agricultural labour; and skilled artisans. (4 of trade and service group and 1 not working person excluded).	3	0.532	7.815
8.	Per capita income of the household per year.	Less than Rs.100; 100-149; 150-199; 200-299; Rs.300 and above.	4	2.060	9.488
	- do -	Same as above but the last group split into Rs.300-399; and Rs.400 and above.	5	2.683	11.070
9.	Household type.	One couple with unmarried child/ren; One couple with unmarried child/ren and some other unmarried person/s; Two or more couples.	2	0.044	5.991
10.	Area - taluka.	Hosnagar; Bhadravati; Shikarpur.	2	1.084	5.991

Table 5.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS NOT AWARE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND NOT WILLING TO LEARN, BY DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN AND REASONS FOR UNWILLINGNESS

Sl. No.	Reasons for unwillingness	Those desiring more children	Not desiring	Question on desire not asked	Total
1.	Wanted more children.	11 (47.8)	None.	2 (33.3)	13 (31.7)
2.	No objection if more children are born and fatalistic attitude.	4 (17.4)	7 (58.3)	1 (16.7)	12 (29.3)
3.	Against religion, or does not believe in it, or does not like it.	6 (26.1)	1 (8.4)	3 (50.0)	10 (24.5)
4.	No possibility of having more issues, being old, long natural spacing etc.	-	4 (33.3)	-	4 (9.7)
5.	Afraid or shy.	2 (8.7)	-	-	2 (4.8)
	Total.	23 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	41 (100.0)

@ 1 person who was indifferent for the question on desire to have more issues is also included here.
He occurred in the group giving reason No.2.

+ Question on desire to have more children was not asked of respondents with the wife pregnant at the time of survey.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Janata Shikshana Samiti's
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH ,
VIDYAGIRI, DHARWAR-4
MYSORE STATE

DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE

FAMILY PLANNING SCHEDULE (Shimoga survey)

1 9 6 4

Section I General

1. Name of village
2. Name of taluka
3. Name of District.....
4. Serial number of the Schedule
in the first round.....
5. Serial number of the Family
Planning Schedule.....
6. Name of the head of the household.....
7. His/Her religion.....
8. Caste..... 9. Sub-caste.....
10. Annual income of the Household in Rs.....
11. Husband's name.....
(Respondent)
12. His number in the original Schedule.....
13. His relationship with the Head.....

Section II About the Interview

1. Date of interview.....
2. No. of visits; 1,
3. Total No. of visits.....
4. Time taken H. M. 5. Response.....

.....

- 6. Remarks - Write about other members present at the time of interview:
- 7. Interviewed by..... 8. Checked by.....
- 9. Scrutinised by.....

III .

Particulars about the husband and wife

This section should be filled in the office, by copying the corresponding entries from the General Schedule canvassed in the first round.

Characteristics	Wife	Husband
1. Serial No. of the person in the General Schedule.		
2. Name.		
3. Age.		
4. Age at marriage.		
5. Literacy.		
6. Principal activity.		
7. If 'Not Working' in 6 did he/she work at all, during last year?	1- Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2- No <input type="checkbox"/>	1- Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2- No <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Employment status of the person.		

V. Knowledge and Practice of Family Planning

1. You have reported in our first round that you have children living. Is it right?

1- Yes .

2- No .

2. How many children have you at present?

(a) Male

(b) Female.....

(c) Total.....

(Check whether the answers given in Q.1 and Q.2 above in this section agree. If not, make a special note).

At this stage, if the interviewer comes to know that the child/children reported living last time has/have expired, interview should be closed after expressing some regrets for the event.

3. Is your wife now pregnant?

1- Yes .

2- No .

If the interviewer comes to know at this stage, that the wife has expired or that he has divorced his wife, then a note to that effect should be made and the interview should be closed by expressing some regrets for the event.

4. What is the age of your youngest living child?

(If the child is less than 2 years, record the age in _____ year and _____ months).

Do not ask Q.nos.5 and 6 for those with wife presently pregnant

5. Do you wish to have more children? 1- Yes .

2- No .

6-(a) If Yes, how many?

	Existing	Desired in addition
Male		
Female		
Total		

6-(b) If 'No' in Q.No.5; Why not?



7. Has it come to your knowledge that it is possible to prevent births by some methods other than abstinence?

1- Yes . 2- No .

If the answer is 'No' to Question 7, explain that it is so possible both for postponement of births and for permanent stoppage, and proceed to Q.No.19.

8. If 'Yes' in Q.No.7, do you know any method/s (other than abstinence) of preventing births?

1- Yes . 2- No .

If the answer is 'No' to Question 8, explain that there are methods both for postponement of births or for permanent stoppage, and proceed to Q.19.

9. If 'Yes' in Q.No.8, what method/s do you know?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)



(Ask Q.Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 to those who have the wife presently pregnant and who have answered 'Yes'to Q.No.8).

10. Did you practise any method/s before the present pregnancy of your wife?

1- Yes . 2- No .

If the answer is 'No' to Q.No.10, proceed to Q.No.18.

11. If 'Yes' in Q.No.10, what method/s?

(a)

(b)

(c)

12. Did the present pregnancy occur :

a) because you desired it and hence gave up practising family planning of your choice?

b) because the method used by you failed?

c) because you were not regular in using the methods?

d) because of any other reason?
(Specify)

13. Do you think the methods used by you are reliable?

1- Yes . 2- No .

Q.Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 to be asked to those whose wife is not presently pregnant.

14. Do you practise any family planning method/s presently?

1- Yes . 2- No .

15. If practicing, what method/s?

(a)

(b)

(c)

16. Do you find the method/s successful?

1- Yes . 2- No .

17. If 'No' in Q.No.16, why? _____

18. If 'No' in Q.No.10 or Q.No.14, (specify), (If not practising family planning) why do you not practise family planning?

19. (If 'No' in Q.No.7 or in Q.No.8), If you do not know about family planning methods, are you interested in knowing about the same?

1- Yes . 2- No .

20. If 'No' to Q.No.19, why?

(a) Family Planning is against nature.

(b) Against religion.

(c) Any other reason. Specify - (i)