

A STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

( A Case Study in Hubli-Dharwar Municipal  
Corporation Area in Mysore State

BY

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## FOREWORD

The Government of India set up a Demographic Research Centre in the Institute in the year 1961. Since then, a series of studies in the fields of demography and family planning are being undertaken by the Demographic Centre of the Institute.

The first study undertaken by our Centre in Dharwar town in 1962 to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning showed that the family planning idea had yet to catch firm roots among the people of the Dharwar area. But the resurvey in 1969 revealed some encouraging results. There was enormous increase in the awareness and knowledge (89 per cent) of family planning.

Dharwar town happens to be the centre of education and culture of northern-Karnatak (Mysore). It was therefore thought worthwhile to study the knowledge and practice of family planning among High School Teachers in Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation area of Mysore State. A survey was accordingly conducted in 1971.

Almost 100 per cent of teachers were aware of family planning. In all, 35 per cent of male teachers and 61 per cent of female teachers with knowledge of family planning were practising it.

The report is based on the data collected through personal interview method. The study was conducted by a team headed by Shri. A.P. Katti. I am happy that the team has done a good job.

I hope the study will be found useful by all those who are interested in the field of family planning.

Demographic Research Centre,  
Institute of Economic Research,  
Vidyagiri, DHARWAR-4

28th September, 1973

D. P. KARMARKAR  
DIRECTOR

P R E F A C E

The present report contains the main results of the survey conducted by the Demographic Research Centre of the Institute in the year 1970-71. The data were collected through personal interview method.

A resurvey of eligible husbands in Dharwar town in 1969 after the lapse of seven years of the first round of the survey in 1962, had revealed some encouraging results. There was significant increase in the awareness and knowledge of family planning (89 per cent) in 1969.

It was therefore felt worthwhile to study the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning among High School Teachers in Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation area. The main objective was to study the knowledge and practice of family planning among this educated group in the educational and cultural centre of this part of Mysore State. It was also intended to ascertain their views on the legalization of abortion and to study whether the small family norm has made any dent up-on this class of society.

It appears that socially advanced communities are still attracted towards teaching profession. Teachers were heavily concentrated in the age group of 30-44 years. The male teachers accounted for 73 per cent in this age group and proportion of female teachers was 70 per cent. The median ages of male and female teachers were 36.9 years and 32 years respectively. Majority of the teachers were naturally graduates.

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It appears that socially advanced communities are still attracted towards teaching profession. Teachers were heavily concentrated in the age group of 30-44 years. The male teachers accounted for 73 per cent in this age group and proportion of female teachers was 70 per cent. The median ages of male and female teachers were 36.9 years and 32 years respectively. Majority of the teachers were naturally graduates.

The average size of the household of male teachers was 5.7 as against 5.3 of female teachers. The male teachers had on an average 3 children living at the time of the survey. But the female teachers had only 2 children living. The small family norm by and large, seems to have been accepted by this elite of the society.

A big majority of male and female teachers got married in the age group of 20-29 years. Generally consummation of marriage also took place for majority of them naturally in this age group. Similarly most of the respondents got the first child also in the same age group (20-29 years).

Almost every teacher was aware of family planning. As high as 97 per cent of male teachers and 85 per cent of female teachers had specific knowledge about atleast one method of family planning. The condom (Nirhodh) appears to be the most widely known method of family planning among teachers. More than 92 per cent of male and 77 per cent of female teachers knew this method.

Practice of family planning by secondary school teachers was not very encouraging. Only 35 per cent of male respondents with knowledge were practising family planning. In all, 61 per cent of female teachers with knowledge were practising family planning.

A size of 3 children appears to be the ideal size for both male and female teachers. A big majority of male and female teachers (71 per cent and 86 per cent respectively) did not favour legalization of abortion.

There is a big gap between awareness and knowledge on the one hand and practice on the other. Educational aspects of family planning programme needs to be intensified

even in the educated class to achieve better results in the field of family planning.

There are in all four chapters in this report. The first chapter deals with introduction, background of the project, objectives, methodology, sample, coverage and some important demographic characteristics of teachers. The second chapter discusses teachers' attitude towards family size. Teachers' desire for number of children is critically examined against their important socio-economic variables. There is an interesting discussion on teachers' views on ideal number of children they could have. Analysis of their ideal number of children against their actual number of living children and desire for more children has shown that ambivalence exists even among this educated group. The third chapter describes the extent of practice of family planning among them. The fourth chapter gives the summary of the findings and teachers' <sup>opinions</sup> on legalisation of abortion. Appendix gives some interesting verbatim replies to the question on legalisation of abortion.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Shri.D.P.Karmarkar-our Honorary Director for his valuable guidance and advice for conducting this study. We express our deep sense of gratefulness to Dr.G.V. Joshi, Chairman and Major R.H.Desai, Honorary Secretary of the Janata Shikshana Samiti ( the parent body of the Institute) for their sustained interest in the project and for their encouragement for all the activities of our Institute. We express our sincere thanks to all our colleagues in the Demographic Research Centre of the Institute for the help rendered to us in various ways in conducting this study.

We hope the report will serve a useful purpose  
for those who are interested in the field of family  
planning.

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28th September, 1973



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FAMILY PLANNING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS - A CASE  
STUDY IN HUBLI-DHARWAR CORPORATION AREA OF MYSORE STATE;

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1) BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY :

At the outset it would be better if we refer to this report as a study of practice of family planning among High School Teachers rather than a study of knowledge and attitude. For, after 15 years of State sponsored propoganda mostly through written word it is natural that teachers - the elite of urban population are at least aware of family planning. So while undertaking this project our main interest was to know the extent of practice of family planning among this educated class.

Our Centre had conducted a family planning resurvey in Dharwar town in the year 1969. The resurvey revealed that about 29 per cent of eligible husbands were practising family planning - a remarkable progress over a small period of seven years. The bench-mark survey of 1962 had revealed only 5 per cent of eligible couples practising family planning. Considering this increase of practice of family planning among the general urban population, we felt it worth-while to conduct a knowledge, attitude and practice study among teachers of Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation area.

1.2) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The main objectives of the study are as detailed below :

- (a) to know the extent of knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning of different methods of family planning among this educated group,
- (b) to assess their views on ideal size of family,

- (c) to examine their experience with different methods of family planning and
- (d) to decipher their opinion on legalisation of abortion.

### 1.3 AREA OF STUDY :

Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation is rather unique in the sense that the two constituent towns viz, Hubli and Dharwar are not adjoining units. About half a dozen villages lie along the 16 Kilometres distance between Hubli and Dharwar. Hubli is the bigger unit with 2.6 lakhs of population and Dharwar has a population of 90,000 persons. According to 1971 census the Municipal Corporation had a population of 3,55,636 persons. Both towns had independent municipalities till 1962. In the year 1962 the Government of Mysore amalgamated the two towns to form a new Municipal Corporation of Hubli-Dharwar. In due course about 45 adjoining and surrounding villages were added to the corporation area. Incidentally it may be observed here that Hubli-Dharwar is the only other corporation in Mysore State in addition to the corporation of Bangalore the State capital .

Traditionally both towns have grown on different lines. During the last one century Dharwar has been a centre of educational institutions and district head-quarters. On the other hand hubli has been developing mainly as a centre of trade, commerce and industry. The point may be well illustrated with the proportion of members of the social class under study. Hubli with more than 2.6 lakhs of population has only 30 high schools with relatively lesser

average of 14 teachers per school whereas Dharwar with a population less than a lakh has as many as 18 high schools with a better average of 18 teachers per school. To take the other example, out of 117 industrial establishments of all types in the corporation area as many as 97 units are located in Hubli only. Karnatak University and All India Radio Station, are located in Dharwar whereas big industrial concerns like Kirloskar, Sundatta Industries, A.K. Industries are located in Hubli. Thus the corporation is like a megalopolis, where the two twons represent two distinct sectors of urban population.

#### 114. THE SAMPLE AND COVERAGE

The names of all teachers working in all high schools of Hubli-Dharwar were listed out to select the eligible couples. Out of 750 teachers listed out (525 male teachers and 225 female teachers) preliminary data of nine teachers could not be obtained as they were on long leave, deputation, etc. Teachers satisfying the following 3 criteria were considered eligible for our investigation.

- (i) The teacher should be currently married and married once, and the wife of the male teacher or the female teacher herself should be in the age group of 18-45.
- (ii) The couple should have at least one living child at the time of survey.
- (iii) Both the partners should be the normal residents of Hubli-Dharwar.

On the basis of preliminary data of 741 couples it was found out that 37.5 per cent of teachers of Hubli - 44.3 per cent male teachers and 21.8 per cent of female teachers and 39.0 per cent of teachers in Dharwar - 44.5 per



## METHODOLOGY :

Male interviewers contacted all eligible male teachers and interviewed them with a structured questionnaire. Female interviewers interviewed all eligible female teachers and interviewed them with the same structured questionnaire. In addition, female interviewers contacted all wives of eligible male teachers, collected their fertility histories and carried out all the necessary checks to confirm knowledge and practice of family planning methods as reported by the husbands. A team of four male and 3 female interviewers completed the field work during March-April, 1971. In Dharwar all most all teachers were interviewed at their residences whereas in Hubli most of the teachers were interviewed in their schools. All teachers responded very well to our questionnaire.

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TEACHERS:

### AGE :

Table 1.2 gives the distribution of all teachers by age groups. It may be observed from Table 1.2 that in respect of male teachers - Dharwar has relatively more of younger teachers. About 64 per cent of male teachers in Dharwar belong to the age group 25-39 whereas in Hubli the corresponding proportion is about 59 per cent. As regards female teachers no such pattern is noticed. For the whole sample, the median age for male teachers is 37 years and it is 32 years for the female teachers. It would be of considerable relevance here to give

TABLE-1.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALL TEACHERS BY AGE

Age groups.	D h a r w a r				H u t l i				T o t a l			
	Male teachers		Female teachers		Male teachers		Female teachers		Male teachers		Female teachers	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
20-24	-	-	1	(4.0)	1	(0.8)	-	-	1	(0.4)	1	(1.9)
25-29	8	(7.8)	8	(32.0)	12	(9.3)	8	(29.6)	20	(8.6)	15	(28.8)
30-34	29	(28.4)	11	(44.0)	36	(27.9)	9	(33.3)	65	(28.2)	21	(40.4)
35-39	28	(27.4)	2	(8.0)	28	(21.7)	7	(25.9)	56	(24.2)	9	(17.3)
40-44	19	(18.6)	3	(12.0)	28	(21.7)	3	(11.1)	47	(20.3)	6	(11.5)
45-59	18	(17.7)	-	-	24	(18.6)	-	-	42	(18.2)	-	-
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>



another comparison. In the family planning survey of Dharwar town (general population) we found about 50 per cent of eligible husbands in the age group of 25-39 and we find the corresponding proportion being about 61 per cent among the educated group.

#### NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Table 1.3 gives the distribution of all male teachers by age and number of living children. It can be observed from the Table 1.3 that on an average, teachers in Hubli have bigger size of living children. The average number of living children for teachers of Dharwar is 2.85; for teachers of Hubli it is 3.03 and for the whole sample it is 2.93. In Dharwar 73.4 per cent of teachers have 3 or less than three living children, whereas in Hubli the corresponding proportion is 66.7 per cent. It would be interesting here to compare some of the corresponding figures from our resurvey of general population of Dharwar town.<sup>2</sup> The proportions of teachers in the first three categories i.e. of 1, 2 and 3 living children are 20.6 per cent, 30.4 per cent and 22.5 per cent whereas the corresponding proportions in the general population are 17.83, 16.31 and 20.11 respectively. Since we find that nearly 50 percent of teachers have 3 or more living children, we should expect considerably, extensive use of family planning methods by majority of teachers.

#### SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS :

Table 1.4 gives the distribution of teachers by family size. The pattern resembles mostly the pattern of households by number of living children. In Dharwar 59 per cent of teachers have households of 5 or less than 5 members. The corresponding proportion among teachers of Hubli is 49 per cent.

TABLE-1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY FAMILY SIZE

Family size	Dharwar		Hubli		Total	
	Male teachers. No. %	Female teachers. No. %	Male teachers. No. %	Female teachers. No. %	Male teachers. No. %	Female teachers. No. %
2 members	-	1 (4.0)	-	-	-	1 (1.9)
3 "	13 (12.7)	5 (20.0)	21 (16.3)	1 (3.7)	34 (14.7)	6 (11.5)
4 "	24 (23.5)	6 (24.0)	22 (17.0)	8 (29.6)	46 (19.9)	14 (26.9)
5 "	23 (22.5)	6 (24.0)	20 (15.5)	8 (29.6)	43 (18.6)	14 (26.9)
6 "	12 (11.8)	1 (4.0)	25 (19.4)	4 (14.8)	37 (16.0)	5 (9.6)
7 "	13 (12.7)	2 (8.0)	21 (16.3)	2 (7.4)	34 (14.7)	4 (7.7)
8 "	5 (4.9)	-	8 (6.2)	3 (11.1)	13 (5.6)	3 (5.8)
9 "	5 (4.9)	2 (8.0)	6 (4.6)	-	11 (4.8)	2 (3.8)
10 "	2 (2.0)	1 (4.0)	1 (0.8)	1 (3.7)	3 (1.3)	2 (3.8)
11 "	2 (2.0)	-	-	-	2 (0.9)	-
12 "	1 (0.9)	-	3 (2.3)	-	4 (1.7)	-
13 "	1 (0.9)	-	-	-	1 (0.4)	-
14 "	-	1 (4.0)	-	-	-	1 (1.9)
15 +	1 (0.9)	-	2 (1.6)	-	3 (1.3)	-
Total	102 (99.7)	25 (100.0)	129 (100.0)	27 (99.9)	231 (99.9)	52 (99.8)

Average size 5.7

5.3

5.7

5.8



Similar trend is observable among female teachers also. What is rather surprising is about relatively larger proportion of big households with 6,7, 8 members in Hubli. In all the three categories of 6,7 and 8 members households the proportion of households is relatively higher in Hubli. Perhaps, higher proportion of migrant households in Dharwar or the relatively higher proportion of non-migrant households in Hubli partly explains the differentials in size of households. Table 1.5 gives the distribution of male teachers by the migration of heads of households.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD :

Type of household can be regarded as indicative of level of urbanisation of a class of people. It is natural that we find a large proportion of strictly nuclear families among teachers. Table 1.6 gives distribution of all teachers by household type. About 64 per cent of teachers belong to nuclear households. The proportion of nuclear households in the general population of Dharwar town is 42 per cent as revealed by our family planning resurvey in Dharwar town.<sup>3</sup> Another interesting observation describable from the table is about 10 per cent of two couple households in Hubli; the other couples in all these 13 households being parent couples. Perhaps lesser proportion of migrant households in Hubli partly explains this considerable proportion of two couple households.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME :

Table 1.7 distributes all male teachers by annual income of their households and per capita income in both the units together. It is rather surprising that nearly 15 per cent of teachers still belong to the per capita

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3 B.D.Kale ' Family Planning Resurvey in Dharwar ' Dharwar Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Research-1969

TABLE-1.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY MIGRATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

	Dharwar		Hubli		Total	
	Actual No.	Percentage.	Actual No.	Percentage	Actual No.	Percentage
Migrated households.	77	(75.5)	76	(58.9)	153	(66.2)
Non-migrants households.	25	(24.5)	53	(41.1)	78	(33.8)
<b>Total:-</b>	102	(100.0)	129	(100.0)	231	(100.0)

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Non-migrants households.	25	(24.5)	53	(41.1)	78	(33.8)
Total:-	102	(100.0)	129	(100.0)	231	(100.0)

TABLE-1.7: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME

household income groups.	Dharwar		Hubli		Total	
	Household income. Actual number.	Per capita income. % Actual number.	Household income. Actual number.	Per capita income. % Actual number.	Household income. Actual number.	Per capita income. % Actual number.
1000-1999	-	(0.9)	2	(1.6)	2	(0.9)
2000-2999	11	(10.8)	12	(9.3)	23	(10.0)
3000-3999	25	(24.5)	20	(15.5)	45	(19.5)
4000-4999	21	(20.6)	29	(22.5)	50	(21.6)
5000-5999	19	(18.6)	22	(17.0)	41	(17.7)
6000-9999	18	(17.6)	34	(26.3)	52	(22.5)
3000 and above.	8	(7.8)	10	(7.8)	18	(7.8)
Total	102	(99.9)	129	(100.0)	231	(100.0)



TABLE-1.6 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type.	Dharwar		Hubli		Total	
	Male teachers. Actual No. %	Female teachers. Actual No. %	Male teachers. Actual No. %	Female teachers. Actual No. %	Male teachers. Actual No. %	Female teachers. Actual No. %
One couple with children.	65 (63.9)	11 (44.0)	84 (65.1)	13 (48.1)	149 (64.5)	24 (46.2)
One couple with dependents.	27 (26.4)	6 (24.0)	29 (22.5)	9 (33.3)	56 (24.2)	15 (28.8)
Two couples - the older being the parent couple.	3 (2.9)	1 (4.0)	13 (10.1)	2 (7.4)	16 (6.9)	3 (5.8)
Two couples- two brothers with or without dependents.	1 (0.9)	1 (4.0)	-	-	1 (0.4)	1 (1.9)
Three couples- one of being the parent couple.	5 (4.9)	2 (8.0)	3 (2.3)	-	8 (3.4)	2 (3.8)
Others.	1 (0.9)	4 (16.0)	-	3 (11.1)	1 (0.4)	7 (13.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 (99.9)</b>	<b>25 (100.0)</b>	<b>129 (100.0)</b>	<b>27 (99.9)</b>	<b>231 (100.0)</b>	<b>52 (100.0)</b>

income categories of less than Rs. 600 per annum. As between teachers of Hubli and Dharwar, teachers of Hubli are in a relatively better position. Nearly, 43 per cent of teachers of Dharwar belong to per capita income categories of Rs. 400-800 whereas the corresponding proportion in Hubli is just 31 per cent. It would be relevant here to recall that more of Hubli teachers belong to joint families and hence large households. Possibly the number of earners in those households would be more. The differentials are more patent in the per capita income category of Rs. 2000-2999.

#### LEVELS OF EDUCATION :

If Hubli teachers are relatively better placed in terms of per capita income; Dharwar teachers are better in terms of qualifications. Table 1.8 gives the distribution of all teachers by their levels of education. About 20 per cent of teachers of Hubli are under-graduates wherein the corresponding proportion among teachers of Dharwar is 18. About 31 per cent of teachers are post-graduates in Dharwar whereas in Hubli about 21 per cent of teachers are post-graduates.

#### CASTE :

Perhaps caste is not at all a significant factor among this social class. Table 1.9 gives the distribution of teachers by their caste. Brahmin teachers are predominant in Dharwar (41 per cent) and Lingayats are in larger number in Hubli (30 per cent). The proportions of female teachers also reflect the predominance of Brahmins teachers in Dharwar and of Christian teachers in Hubli. Teachers are more evenly distributed in all other caste groups in Hubli.

TABLE-1.8

## DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Education level.	Dharwar				Hubli				Total			
	Male teachers:		Female teachers		Male teachers:		Female teachers.		Male teachers:		Female teachers.	
	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%
<u>Middle</u>												
V- VII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)	2	(2.0)	-	-	3	(2.3)	-	-	5	(2.1)	-	-
<u>High School -</u>												
VIII- S.S.L.C.	2	(2.0)	-	-	3	(2.3)	1	(3.7)	5	(2.1)	1	(1.9)
a)	12	(11.8)	2	(8.0)	15	(11.6)	4	(14.8)	27	(11.7)	6	(11.5)
Under Graduates	-	-	1	(4.0)	1	(0.8)	-	-	1	(0.4)	1	(1.9)
a)	2	(2.0)	1	(4.0)	3	(2.3)	1	(3.7)	5	(2.1)	2	(3.8)
Graduate	10	(9.8)	8	(32.0)	11	(8.5)	5	(18.5)	21	(9.1)	13	(25.0)
a)	39	(38.2)	9	(36.0)	57	(44.2)	13	(48.1)	96	(41.7)	22	(42.3)
Double graduates.	1	(0.9)	1	(4.0)	1	(0.8)	-	-	2	(0.9)	1	(1.9)
a)	3	(2.9)	-	-	8	(6.2)	-	-	11	(4.8)	-	-
Post-graduate	10	(9.8)	2	(8.0)	8	(6.2)	2	(7.4)	18	(7.8)	4	(7.7)
a)	21	(20.6)	1	(4.0)	19	(14.7)	1	(3.7)	40	(17.3)	2	(3.8)
Total:-	102	(100.0)	25	(100.0)	129	(99.9)	27	(99.9)	231	(100.0)	52	(99.9)

a) With Diploma, Certificate course, B.T., B.Ed., M.Ed., etc..

TABLE-1.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY CASTE

Caste.	Dharwar Unit.				Hubli Unit.				Total			
	Male teachers		Female teachers		Male teachers		Female teachers.		Male teachers		Female teachers	
	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%	Actual No.	%
Brahmins.	42	(41.2)	12	(48.0)	36	(27.9)	9	(33.3)	78	(33.8)	21	(40.4)
Lingayats.	36	(15.3)	4	(16.0)	39	(30.2)	2	(7.4)	75	(32.5)	6	(11.5)
Other advanced Hindus.	2	(2.0)	-	-	4	(3.1)	-	-	6	(2.6)	-	-
Intermediate Hindus.	8	(7.8)	-	-	12	(9.3)	1	(3.7)	20	(8.6)	1	(1.9)
Backward Castes.	3	(2.9)	1	(4.0)	7	(5.4)	-	-	10	(4.3)	1	(1.9)
Muslims.	8	(7.8)	1	(4.0)	19	(14.7)	3	(11.1)	27	(11.7)	4	(7.7)
Christians	3	(2.9)	7	(28.0)	12	(9.3)	12	(44.4)	15	(6.5)	19	(36.5)
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>(99.9)</b>

Brahmins and Lingayats together constitute about 96 per cent in Dharwar where as in Hubli they form only 58 per cent of all male teachers. In respect of schedule castes, Muslims and Christians the proportion of teachers in Hubli is twice as much as in Dharwar. The total absence of female teachers of Backward class category in Hubli is also rather surprising.

AGE AT MARRIAGE :

Nearly 58 per cent of male teachers were married when they were about 27 years old. For female teachers the median age at marriage is 22 years. The corresponding median age at marriage of male teachers is 27 years.

AGE AT CONSUMMATION :

It is natural that the age at marriage and age at consummation almost coincide when the age at marriage of males is fairly high. We find in our sample the median age at marriage and consummation of marriage of wives of male teachers is 17 and that of husbands of female teachers is 27 years. As for female teachers the age at marriage and consummation is slightly less than those of males. It is 22 years.

AGE AT FIRST LIVE BIRTH :

In India for a vast majority of husbands and wives first live birth occurs within a year or two after consummation. Teachers of our study are no exception to this general pattern. For we find that nearly 51 per cent of male teachers had their first live birth when they were less than 29 years old and 86 per cent of teachers had their first live birth when they were less than 35 years of age. As for female teachers majority of them had their first live birth when they were in the age group of 20-24 years.

With this background of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of teachers, we can now proceed to examine their attitude towards family size.

## C H A P T E R - II

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY SIZE

More than any other socio-economic and demographic characteristics it is parents' attitude towards size of their family that decides their initiative in knowledge and practice of family planning. In fact, half the battle would be won if the whole of family planning propaganda can atleast induce the people to have specific attitude towards the size of family vis-a-vis the current possibility of attaining the size through many of family planning methods. The teachers should atleast have specific attitude towards the desired family size even if they have not yet completely imbibed the full significance of family planning.

#### DESIRED FAMILY SIZE :

Table 2.1 gives the distribution of all teachers by total number of children desired. About 56 per cent of male teachers and about 74 per cent of female teachers desire 2 or 3 children. It is remarkable that as much as 46 per cent of male teachers and 42 per cent of female teachers still believe in large family size of 5 or more children. It is quite encouraging to find that atleast 31 per cent of female teachers desire only one child. About 95 per cent of female teachers feel that 4 or less number of living children is most desirable.

But specific desire for more children of teachers vis-a-vis the number of children they have would indicate their readiness to accept family Planning. Table 2.2 gives the distribution of all male teachers desiring more children by number of their living children and the number of more children they desire. The question of desire for children

TABLE - 2.1.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED.

Desired No. of children.	District		H. U. B. J.		T. O. T. a. J.					
	Male Teachers. No.	Female Teachers. %	Male Teachers. No.	Female Teachers. %	Male Teachers. No.	Female Teachers. %				
2	3	(8.1)	6	(50.0)	5	(11.1)	8	(9.8)	6	(31.0)
3	18	(48.6)	4	(33.4)	20	(44.4)	4	(57.2)	38	(46.3)
4	8	(21.6)	1	(8.3)	9	(20.0)	3	(42.8)	17	(20.7)
5	4	(10.8)	1	(8.3)	8	(17.8)	--	--	12	(14.6)
6	4	(10.8)	--	--	2	(4.4)	--	--	6	(7.3)
N.R.					1	(2.2)	--	--	1	(1.2)
TOTAL.....	37	(99.9)	12	(100.0)	45	(99.9)	7	(100.0)	82	(99.9)
					19	(100.0)				



TABLE-2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED MORE

No. of living children.	Number of children desire more				Number not reported.	Indifferent	Sterilized	Wives pregnant	Total
	0	1	2	3					
1	3	8	20	6	4	1	-	9	51
2	28	18	3	2	3	-	3	7	64
3	26	7	1	1	-	2	6	3	46
4	19	5	1	-	-	1	10	1	37
5	9	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	15
6	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10
7	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total:-	97	39	25	9	7	2	29	21	231

was not asked of those teachers whose wives were pregnant at the time of interview and those who had adopted the permanent method of family planning (sterilization).

The following observations can be deduced from the table.

1. Nearly 68 per cent of teachers not desiring more children are those who have already 3 or more living children.

2. About 11 per cent of those who have two living children are pregnant (wives of male teachers) and another 40 per cent of teachers desire more children 21 per cent of them desire one more child and about 12 per cent of them desire 2 or more children.

3. About 56 per cent of those who have 3 living children do not desire more children and 15 per cent of them desire just one more child. Another 14 per cent of them have already adopted the permanent method of family planning. So all these facts demonstrate that by and large teachers would happily welcome the first three children, tolerate the fourth child but would definitely stop the fifth child.

We would now proceed to examine if this desire for more children is associated with some other socio-economic factors.

CASTE :

Theoretically speaking, perhaps, caste should not be a significant factor in this educated class as regards their desire for more children. But as we find in Table 2-3 there are quite interesting caste differentials.

TABLE-2.3

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY CASTE AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Caste group	Desire for more children					Total
	Yes	No	Indifferent	Wives pregnant.	Sterilised cases	
Brahmins	23	43	1	4	8	78
Lingayats	26	28	-	12	9	75
Advanced Hindus	3	3	-	-	-	6
Int. Hindus	7	8	1	-	4	20
Sch. Caste	5	3	-	1	1	10
Muslims	13	8	-	3	3	27
Christians	5	5	-	1	4	15
Total:-	82	97	2	21	29	231

The least proportion of Brahmins ( 29.5 per cent) and the high proportion of Muslims and Lingayats - 48 and 34 per cent respectively desire for more children. Conversely the highest proportion of Brahmins and least proportion Muslims do not desire more children. The differentials are quite apparent even in case of proportion of pregnant wives. Least proportion of pregnant wives ( 5.12 per cent) are found among Brahmins and highest proportion of pregnant wives are found among Lingayats.

EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE DURATION AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

( TABLE-2.4 ) :

Effective marriage duration has some bearing on the desire for more children as longer duration possibly results in more number of children in the absence of practice of contraception. Teachers with less than 10 years of duration of effective marriage naturally desire more children. But what is surprising is that nearly 22 per cent of teachers with 11-15 years of effective period of cohabitation still desire more children. For as we have found out earlier, 3 is the most desired family size and normally 11-15 years of effective cohabitation should have resulted in 3, children. It appears preference for more of male children and the minimum of one girl for a family explains the desire for children for those with more than 11 years of cohabitation.

AGE AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN :

As number of living children happens to be the most important factor in deciding the desire for children age also happens to be quite significant in this respect. Table 2.5 gives the distribution of all teachers by age and desire for more children. The proportion of those desiring more children increases upto the age groups 30-34. Beyond that

TABLE-2.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY DURATION OF EFFECTIVE MARRIED LIFE AND DESIRE TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN

Duration of effective married life.	Desire for more children											
	Yes		No		Pregnant		Sterilized		Indifferent		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5 Yrs. & less	45	9	8	6	12	1	-	-	1	-	66	16
6 - 10 Yrs.	22	8	28	11	6	1	8	2	-	-	64	22
11-15 Yrs.	11	1	25	5	2	-	9	2	-	-	47	8
16-20 Yrs.	1	-	16	4	1	-	5	1	-	-	23	5
21 and above.	3	-	20	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	31	1
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>52</b>

TABLE-2.5 :

## DISTRIBUTION OF MALE TEACHERS BY AGE AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN.

Age / Desire	Yes	No	Presently pregnant.	Sterilization	Indifferent	Total
20-24	-	-	1	-	-	1
25-29	13	2	5	-	-	20
30-34	40	16	6	3	-	65
35-39	15	30	6	5	-	56
40-44	10	25	2	9	1	47
45-49	3	18	1	8	1	31
50-54	1	3	-	4	-	8
55-59	-	3	-	-	-	3
Total:-	82	97	21	29	2	231

the proportion gradually decreases and we find that after fifties practically nobody desires more children. Similar pattern is observable among female teachers also.

IDEAL NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN .

Ambivalence is often said to be the hardest nut to crack among Indian couples - for most couples of developing countries - as regards their attitude towards size of family. Our questionnaire contained a question about the ideal number of children the respondent considered for him. Another question preceeding this question on ideal number of children was on the total number of children the actually desired. Tables 2.6 A and 2.6 B examine the ideal number of children against their specific desire for total number of living children and their actual number of living children. Table 2.6 A gives the distribution of only those male teachers who positively desire more number of living children. There are 82 such teachers who desired more children and the total number of children they desire as shown in the horizontal heading takes into account their actual living children also. The question on ideal number of children was asked of all respondents. The following observations to indicate the magnitude of ambivalence even in this educated group as can be derived from Table 2.6A.

1. Nearly 55 per cent of those who consider 2 as the ideal number of children for them actually desired 3 or more children.
2. Nearly 13 per cent of those who considered 3 as the ideal number of children actually desired more than 3 children.
3. About 23 per cent of those who consider 4 as the ideal number of children actually desired more than 4 children.

TABLE-2.6 -B: DISTRIBUTION OF ALL MALE TEACHERS BY NO. OF LIVING CHILDREN AND IDEAL NO. OF CHILDREN

No. of living children.	Ideal number of children								Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		4-6	Indifferent
1	11	21	11	3	1	2	1	1	51		
2	23	26	11	-	3	1	-	-	64		
3	7	21	11	3	3	-	-	-	46	1	
4	1	11	17	3	-	1	1	1	37	1	
5	3	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	
6	1	2	5	-	2	1	-	-	10	-	
7	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Total:	45	88	64	11	10	4	2	4	231	2	3





The following deductions as can be deduced from Table-2.6-B point out the range of gulf between the ideal and actual.

1. About 29 per cent of those who reported 2 as the ideal number of children have actually more than 2 children.
2. About 23 per cent of those who feel that 3 should be the ideal number of children than actually have more than 3 children. Similarly about 22 per cent of those who believe 4 to be the ideal number of children have actually more than 4 children.

Again it is rather surprising to find that 64 per cent of those who have two living children consider 3 or more as their ideal number of children. Similarly, 37 per cent of those with 3 living children consider 4 as the ideal number for them.

It is indeed rather surprising and not very encouraging to find that even among the best educated social (urban) class so much of these contradictions exist as regards the family size. Perhaps teachers of Hubli-Dharwar area are not fully undergoing the strains of urban life. Possibly they are less serious or relaxed and are ambivalent as regards their size of family.

With this background of their attitude toward family size, we shall proceed to examine their knowledge and practice of family planning in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER- III

PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING

It is indeed surprising that as many as ten male teachers reported that they were not aware of family planning. Four of them are graduates, three of them being post-graduates even- and all of them belong to higher income categories. Perhaps these persons are opposed to family planning or may be too shy to respond to question on family planning. They would have possibly avoided further questions by giving negative replies to the initial question on awareness. Any way since they have replied that they were not even aware of family planning, we may conclude that about 3.5 per cent of male teachers in this corporation area are not even aware of family planning. Fortunately, lady teachers were less evasive and all of them have replied that they are aware of family planning.

KNOWLEDGE OF SPECIFIC METHODS :

All those who replied positively to our question on awareness were further asked to report all the family planning methods they knew. One respondent out of 221 male respondents who were aware of family planning and eight out of 52 female respondents were completely ignorant of specific methods of family planning. Table 3.1 gives the distribution of respondents with knowledge by the methods they know. Among males Nirodh is very extensively known. About 92 per cent of them know the method. Next to Nirodh vasectomy, and tubectomy are the most known methods. 70 and 68 per cent of them knew vasectomy and tubectomy respectively. Diaphragm, Jelly and foam tablets are much less known methods. But it is rather strange that withdrawal method is also least known.

TABLE-3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY THE METHODS KNOWN

Methods	Males		Females		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Loop	42.72	94	20.4	9	39.0	103
Niroh	92.03	203	77.3	34	89.8	237
Oral Pills	35.00	77	43.2	19	36.4	96
Foam Tablets	21.8	48	4.5	2	18.9	50
Vasectomy	70.0	154	43.2	19	65.5	173
Tubectomy	68.2	150	47.7	21	64.8	171
Diaphragm	6.4	14	18.2	8	8.3	22
Jelly	10.0	22	4.5	2	9.1	24
Withdrawal	6.4	14	2.3	1	5.7	15
Safe Period	23.2	51	20.4	9	22.7	60
Total:-		220		44		264

Perhaps many of the respondents would not have considered withdrawal ( coitus interruptus) as a method of family planning as no extraneous appliances are involved. However, safe period, is also reported to be known by about 23 per cent of respondents. Similar pattern is observed for female teachers also. Another interesting or rather unusual comparison is noticeable. About 43 per cent of male teachers know of loop whereas only 20 per cent of female teachers know loop. On the whole it appears teachers are less acquainted with specific literature on family planning methods. Their knowledge is limited only to the more widely disseminated propaganda material.

#### PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING :

With the background of this extensive knowledge of fairly all alternatives of family planning methods one should find considerable extent of actual practice among teachers. But the situation is not so very encouraging. In the total sample of 283 teachers we find that only 106 ( about 37.4 per cent) couples were practicing family planning methods. According to our family planning resurvey in Dharwar<sup>1</sup> a couple of years earlier 25.2 per cent of sample respondents were practising family planning methods. But teachers of Dharwar compare better with 30.7 per cent of teachers practising one or other methods of family planning. Hubli teachers fare still better with 42.9 per cent of teachers practising some method of family planning. Table 3.2 A and 3.2 B give the distribution of all practising respondents by methods practised. The following observations can be read from the table.

1. Sterilization accounts for nearly 32 per cent of total acceptors. Incidentally this is the highest proportion of

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1 B.D.Kele ' Family Planning Resurvey in Dharwar', Dharwar Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Research, 1969.

TABLE-3.2 B : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ADOPTING STERILIZATION

Sterilization	Dharwar	HUBLI	Total
	M. Teachers. F. Teachers.	M. Teachers. F. Teachers.	M. Teachers. F. Teachers.
Husband and wife both sterilized.	-	1	1
Tubectomy	4	17	21
Vasectomy	5	2	7
Total:-	9	20	29

TABLE-3.2 A : DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS BY METHODS PRACTISED

Sr.No.	Methods	Dharwar Unit		Hubli Unit		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Loop	2	1	3	-	5	1
2	Nirodh	5	2	15	4	20	6
3	Oral contra- ceptives.	2	4	4	1	6	5
4	Foam tablets	1	-	-	-	1	-
5	Diaphragm	-	2	-	1	-	3
6	Jelly	-	-	-	2	-	2
7	Safe period	5	1	10	4	15	5
8	Oral contra- ceptives and foam tablets.	-	-	1	-	1	-
9	Nirodh and Oral contraceptive.	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Total:-	17	10	33	12	50	22

any method practised. Among teachers of Dharwar 9 per cent of eligible teachers are practising sterilization, as compared to about 10 per cent of eligible husbands from the general population practising sterilization. About 14 per cent of teachers of Hubli have resorted to sterilization method as against 9 per cent in Dharwar.

2. Even in respect of conventional methods of contraception Hubli teachers fare better with 28.8 per cent of them practising as against only 21 per cent of Dharwar teachers.

3. Next to sterilization Nirodh appears to be most favoured method of contraception. About 5 per cent of teachers of Dharwar use Nirodh as against 15 per cent of teachers of Hubli.

4. Safe period is often said to be the most unsafe method of family planning. But it appears the method is fairly reliable if followed with meticulous care and caution. The method could be successfully followed by the better educated white collar sections of the society. About 5 per cent of teachers of Dharwar and 9 per cent of teachers of Hubli are following the safe period method.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF ACCEPTORS :

Table 3.3 gives all the relevant characteristics of practicing male teachers.

Castewise differentials are not very large. Yet some interesting trends are observable from the table. Brahmins (35.5 per cent) Christians (17.6 per cent), and Muslims (12.6 per cent) in that order are relatively more among acceptors. What is rather surprising is that even scheduled caste teachers fare slightly better than the Lingayat teachers as regards practice of family planning methods. Similar trend



TABLE-3.3- A

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE TEACHERS PRACTISING FAMILY PLANNING

METHODS COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION :

Teachers			General Population of Dharwar	
Prop. in the sample	Prop. among acceptors	Caste groups	Prop. among acceptors	Prop. among the sample
33.8	35.5	Brahmins	24.8	15.8
32.5	31.6	Lingayats	24.8	23.2
-	-	Ad.Hindus	5.3	2.4
8.6	8.9	Int.Hindus	21.0	20.6
4.3	3.8	Sch.Caste	5.3	11.0
11.7	12.6	Muslims	16.5	26.1
6.5	7.6	Christians	2.2	1.1

TABLE-3.3 B

AGE GROUPS

9.1	3.8	25-29	1.5	10.0
28.2	25.3	30-34	16.6	19.0
24.2	20.2	35-39	21.8	19.7
20.3	25.3	40-44	30.8	21.1
13.4	17.7	45-49	18.8	16.4
3.5	5.1	50-54	6.8	9.1
1.3	2.5	55 +	3.0	2.2

TABLE- 3.3 (Continued).....

~~TABLE-3.3-C~~

Teachers			General Population of Dharwar	
Prop. in the sample.	Prop. among acceptors.	No. of living children.	Prop. among acceptors.	Prop. in the sample.
22.1	10.1	1	5.3	17.0
27.8	22.8	2	11.3	16.6
19.9	21.5	3	19.5	20.1
16.0	27.8	4	24.8	15.2
6.5	8.9	5	13.5	11.9
4.3	5.1	6	13.5	8.6
2.6	3.8	7	6.0	5.3
2.8	-	8 +	5.4	5.4

Table-3.3-D

		Per Capita income groups Rs.		
1.7	3.8	200-399	30.8	37.8
13.4	11.4	400-599	40.6	29.2
22.9	25.3	600-799		
19.5	16.5	800-999	17.2	27.8
36.8	36.7	1000-1999		
5.7	6.3	2000 +		

@ The lower income categories of the general population are not noted.

Source :- Kale B.D., Family Planning Re-survey in Dharwar, 1969, Demographic Research Centre, Dharwar.

was observed among the general population of Dharwar as revealed by our re-survey<sup>2</sup> with the significant exception that only 16.5 per cent of acceptors were Muslims as against their share of 26.1 per cent in the sample. Similar was the case of scheduled caste group with 5 per cent of acceptors as against their share of 11 per cent among the respondents. These facts amply demonstrate that it is education and occupation rather than caste in itself that are decisive in the acceptance of family planning.

As regards the distribution of acceptors by age, the pattern of teachers does not differ very much from that of general population, the only difference being that among teachers 25 per cent of acceptors belong to age group 30-34 whereas among general population of Dharwar only 16.5 per cent of acceptors<sup>belong</sup> to that age group.

The proportions of acceptors in terms of number of living children do not differ very much from the general population of Dharwar. Nearly 70 per cent of acceptors have 3 or more children. In the general population<sup>3</sup> the corresponding proportion is about 84 per cent. It appears family planning in terms of spacing the desired number of children is not yet found to be convenient even among the teachers. For, it spacing is to be accepted by the educated group atleast, we should have found much more proportion of practicing teachers with 1 or 2 living children. The teachers compare a little better in one respect. Among the general population the relative proportion of acceptors increases from 4 living children whereas among teachers it increases from 3 living children onwards. The fact that nearly 46 per cent of acceptors

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2 & 3 A.P.Katti and R.K.Koteshwar, 'A District town Resurveyed' Dharwar, Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Research, 1971.

are with 4 or more living children indicates that even in the educated group husbands are rather late in adopting family planning.

Examination of practicing respondents by per capita annual income categories points out how the better off teachers are more thorough in acceptance of family Planning. Teachers in the per capita income categories of Rs.400-999 constitute 56 per cent of teachers in the sample whereas the corresponding proportion of practicing teachers is 53 per cent. Teachers of per capita income categories of Rs.1000 and above constitute only 42 per cent of the sample as against their proportion of 60 per cent of practicing teachers. So the general hypothesis that the better off are more prone to family planning holds good even in the educated class of teachers in this urban area.

Distribution of acceptors by other variables such as household type, effective marriage duration, educational levels etc., do not suggest any meaningful or noteworthy observations.

TEACHERS EXPERIENCE WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF CONTRACEPTIVE :  
STERILIZATION :-

Only three sterilized wives of teachers complained of general weakness attributable to tubectomy. One tubectomised wife complained of irregularity of monthly course due to tubectomy. In all other 31 cases of sterilization the respondents expressed their satisfaction with their method of permanent contraception.

NIRODH :

Majority of Nirodh users did not report any complaints of this method. But a few of them reporting their dissatisfaction with the method have given very amusing replies:

One of them for example said that - his wife's health was spoiled by his use of Nirodh. Another said that she got stomach-ache whenever her husband used Nirodh. A teacher reported that his wife was pregnant twice during previous four years despite their use of Nirodh and oral pills. All the remaining six respondents grumbled that Nirodh was the major obstruction to their sexual enjoyment.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES :

Ten out of 11 respondents using oral contraceptives reported their satisfaction with the method. One teacher found out that his wife's health was deteriorated by oral pills. Hence he was seriously thinking of changing to other methods.

LOOP :

It is rather surprising that all six users of Loop expressed their complete satisfaction with the method.

DIAPHRAM & JELLY :

All three users of diaphragm and jelly were satisfied with the method.

SAFE PERIOD METHOD :

It is indeed a pleasant surprise to find that all 20 couples following safe period method were quite successful in preventing unwanted births. However, we should note that 8 wives out of these 20 have already crossed their 37th birth day. For these couples, perhaps, the success of the method could be more safely attributed to the age of wives rather than to the method. Any way the fact that so many of them rely on the method with so much of success suggests that safe period can be a reliable method among the educated group with a bit of meticulous care and regularity of sex habits.

CHAPTER-IV

SUMMARY

Before we sum up the main findings about practice of family planning among teachers of Hubli-Dharwar Corporation area we shall digress a little and give the result of our opinion survey on legalisation of abortion. We had just asked one simple question which is reproduced here;

" What is your opinion about legalisation of abortion?"

Favourable / unfavourable. Please give reasons for your opinion ".

We presume that most of the teachers know what is legalisation of abortion .

The tabulated responses of 97 per cent of male teachers ( 3 per cent of male teachers expressed their inability to understand the question ) and of all female teachers show that vast majority of them are opposed to legalisation of abortion. 86 per cent of female teachers and 71 per cent of male teachers were opposed to legalisation of abortion. Only 26 per cent of male teachers and 14 per cent of female teachers approve legalisation of abortion. The reasons they have given for approving or opposing are quite interesting and too varied to tabulate. appendix 1 contains a few responses with some socio-economic background of the respondents reproduced from the schedules.

CONCLUSION :

By and large teachers know all methods of family planning.

Small family norm is also accepted by a majority of teachers. A family of three children is the most desired one. Still lot of contradictions and ambivalence exist regarding their, ideal size of family, their desire for more children, and their readiness to practice family planning methods.

Teachers are yet to realise that family planning is a necessary adjunct of married life. Only about a third of teachers practice family planning methods. So the "gulf" between awareness and practice still exists even in this educated class. It is a moot question whether this class can be innovators or catalytic agents of social change in evolution of small family norm.

Sterilization, Nirodh, safe period and other methods of contraception in that order are the popular methods practiced.

Legalisation of abortion was not favoured by a majority of teachers.

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DSP /RKK

A P P E N D I X - I

~~Some selected (verbatim) responses to the question~~  
on legalisation of abortion.

A - Those who favoured legalisation of abortion.

1. " It may help to reduce the future growth of population ( Muslim aged 32, B.A. B.Ed., per capita annual income Rs.480).
2. " Abortion cannot be stopped any way either legal or illegal. So it is better to make it legal so that every thing else would be smooth " ( Muslim, aged 35, M.A. B.Ed., Rs.1048).
3. " Good provided it is implemented in a very cautious way ". ( Hindu, aged 56 years; B.Sc.LL.B., Rs.2050).
4. " Welcome, people will really become free to improve upon the out-dated religious system. There will be some real progress in our way of life". (Lingayat, 32 years, M.A. Rs.800).
5. " It may be useful for,"Those who have too many children". (Lingayat, 36 years, S.T.C.D.P. Ed. Rs.716).
6. " It may help to solve the population problem and the problem of scarcity of food ". (Lingayat, 44 years, B.A. B.Ed. Rs.872).
7. " It will do as a method of family Planning" . ( Lady, Christian, 26 years, B.A. B.Ed. Rs.2420)
8. " It will solve the problem of pregnancies unexpected and unwanted". ( Brahmin, 23 years B.Sc. Rs.742).
9. " Poor people will easily get out of difficulties if legalised". (Husband of lady S.No.8, age 33 B.A.B.Ed.)...
10. " Good but the government should have some good methods of family planning or even operation rather than legalised abortions which is not a very good way to control population growth ". ( Lady, Lingayat, 28 years, B.A. B.Ed. Rs.2700).
11. " There should be social sanction also in the sense even when an unmarried lady gets herself aborted people should not look at her with contempt. " ( Lingayat, 45 years, M.A., Ph.D. Rs.1289).
12. " I support it, because to burden an average man with to many children may spoil his life" - his standard of life". (Int. Hindu, 40 years, M.A. B.Ed. Rs.2390).



B. Those who are opposed to legalisation of abortion

1. " It will lead to bad effects on health of mothers ".  
( Lady , Brahmin, Age 38, Intermediate Rs.1220).
2. " I think ~~abortion is worse than delivery. It affects~~  
physically as well as mentally ". ( Lady, Christian,  
29 years, B.A. B.Ed. Rs.1715).
3. " Killing life is immoral. Wife will lose her health  
and it affects her day to day life ". (Muslim, 34  
years, M.A. Rs.1100).
4. " It will have bad effects on ladies' health and  
the younger generation will take undue advantage of  
it". ( Brahmin, 38 years, B.Sc. B.Ed. Rs.1720).
5. " Taking precaution is good, once the pregnancy  
occures it should be allowed to continue ".  
( Brahmin, Lady 40 years, B.A. Rs.1600).
6. " All those destined to be born should be born;  
all those who are born should live". (Lingayat,  
32 year , B.A. LL.B. B.Ed. , Rs.2010).
7. " Pregnancies of unmarried women would increase".  
(Lingayat, 30 years, B.Sc. Rs.2050).
8. " Every thing would be spoilt, I have no doubt that  
the very foundations of our society would be  
destroyed ". (Muslim, 44, years, M.A. B.Ed. Rs.804).
9. " It will lead to deterioration of our morals. It  
will be difficult for doctors to identify the  
genuine cases ". ( Brahmin, 45 years, B.Sc.B.Ed. , Rs.2590).
10. " Wives will lose their character; Even I may doubt  
faithfulness of my wife if this law is implemented ? "  
( Brahmin, 44 years, B.A.,B.Ed. , Rs.1812).
11. " When there are better methods of contraception  
abortion is undesirable ". ( Brahmin, 29 years,  
Intermediate Rs.720).
12. " Dangerous for the country; completely wrong idea;  
Muslim community may go up ". ( Vishwakarma ; 32 years,  
M.A. , M. Ed. Rs.994).
13. " Why do you ask these questions to create unhealthy  
atmosphere in the society ? Morals of society would  
go to winds. Instead of legalising it ( to solve  
the problem of population growth) why the government  
should not shoot every person after reaching a certain  
age ".  
(Lingayat, 45 years, B.Sc. , B.Ed. Rs.2306).
14. " It is against nature, and sin ; better to be careful  
before". ( Muslim, 28 years, Intermediate, Rs.714).

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

DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE

K. A. P. Study of High School Teachers in  
 Hubli-Dharwar Municipal  
 Corporation Area -1971.

FAMILY PLANNING SCHEDULE :

Section I General.

1. Name of village:.....
2. Name of Taluka: .....
3. Name of District:.....
4. Name of the head of the household:.....
5. His/Her religion:.....
6. Caste:.....
7. Sub-caste:-.....
8. Annual income of the household in Rs:.....
9. Husband's / Wife's name(Respondent):.....
10. His/Her number in the original Schedule :.....
11. His/Her relationship with the Head:.....

Section - II.

INTERVIEWER RATING FORM :

- a) How co-operative was the respondent ? (Check the concerned Number)  
 (i) Very co-operative (ii) Some what co-operative.  
 (iii) Un-co-operative (iv) Very un-cooperative.
- b) Report. (Check)  
 1) Excellent. 2) Good. 3) Poor. 4) Very poor.
- c) Date/s of interview:..... Total time taken:.....
- d) No. of visits:.....
- e) Who else were present during the interview ? How did it affect the interview ?:.....
- f) Any other circumstances that affected the interview ? How ? :.....
- g) Remarks :.....
- h) Signature of the interviewer :.....
- i) Signature of the Supervisor:.....

III. Particulars about the husband and wife :

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

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.		

- 9. Is your wife now pregnant ? 1. Yes  2. No
- 10. What is the age of your youngest living child ? (if the child is less than 2 years, record the age in \_\_\_\_\_ year and \_\_\_\_\_ months).
- 11. Do you wish to have more children ? 1. Yes  2. No
- 12. If yes, how many ? \_\_\_\_\_

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Existing.                      Desired in addition.

Male  
Female  
Total.

- 13. What do you think is the ideal number of children for you ?...
- 14. Has it come to your knowledge that it is possible to prevent births by some methods other than the abstinence ?  
1. Yes  2. No
- 15. If yes, in Q.No. 7, do you know any method/s (other than abstinence) of preventing births ? 1. Yes  2. No
- 16. If yes, in Q.No. 8, what method/s do you know ?  
(a) ..... (b) ..... (c) ..... (d).....
- 17. Did you practice any method/s before the present pregnancy of your wife ? 1. Yes  2. No
- 18. If yes, in Q.No. 14, what method/s ?  
(a)..... (b) ..... (c) .....
- 19. 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)
- 20. Do you think the methods used by you are reliable ?  
1. Yes  2. No
- 21. Do you practice any family planning method/s presently ?  
1. Yes  2. No
- 22. If practising, what method/s ?  
(a)..... (b) ..... (c) .....
- 23. Do you find the method/s successful ?  
1. Yes  2. No
- 24. If no, in Q.No. 23, Why ?
- 25. Do you experience any difficulty in following these methods ? If yes-what are these difficulties ?
- 26. If no. in Q.No. 15 or Q.No. 22, (specify), (If not practising family planning) why do you not practise family planning ?
- 27. (If no. in Q.No.14 or 15) If you do not know about family planning methods, are you interested in knowing about the same ?  
1. Yes  2. No
- 28. If no. Q.No.14 or 15 (specify) are you willing to know the details from family planning personnel ?
- 29. If no to Q.No.28, Why ?  
(a) Family Planning is against nature.  
(b) Against religion. (c) Any other reason : Specify (i) (ii)
- 30. (i) What is your opinion our legalisation of abortion ?  
(a) Favourable (b) Un-favourable.  
(ii) Reasons:.....