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**FERTILITY SURVEY OF NASIK, KOLABA
AND SATARA (NORTH) DISTRICTS**

By

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FOREWORD

This publication presents the results of the demographic survey conducted in three districts, contiguous to Poona, in continuation of the survey in Poona City and District. (*Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District, 1953*). Though the survey continued in a large measure the plan of work of the survey in Poona district a number of changes were made in the basis and scope of the survey and in the questionnaires used. The most notable change was in the basis, namely, of the biological family which had been adopted for the Poona district survey; in this survey the more normal basis has been adopted. The difficulties encountered in collection and presentation of data on the basis of the biological family have already been discussed in the report of the Poona district survey. The questionnaires used in the survey in the three districts whose results are presented in this publication were also modified in some respects; in particular, the questions relating to attitudes towards family planning were considerably simplified. A new feature extending the scope of the survey was the recording of the fertility history of all the women in the sample; because of this, it has been possible to discuss in this report the spacings and order of deliveries on the basis of some detailed data. In the presentation of the material the data have been set out, as far as possible, for separate villages, and detailed village notes have been given which might enable a better understanding of the socio-economic characteristics of the structure of different villages.

Many important points discussed in the Poona district survey have also been passed under review in this publication. An important fact noted in the Poona survey was that "in general the number of children born in all marriage durations appears to be more than those expected on the basis of the fertility rates derived from those reported last year", and this might have been interpreted as resulting from a trend in fertility rates. The data of the survey of three districts when examined from this point of view, yielded somewhat less clear findings than the Poona district data. However, the fact that in five out of the six samples examined the relations revealed by the data were similar to those of the Poona district data may be taken as strengthening the evidence in favour of the postulated trend in fertility rates. Two of the districts included in this survey record very considerable out-migration from villages in the district. The effects of these out-migrations on fertility data, however, do not appear to be very marked.

As might have been expected the data for the districts surveyed relating to attitudes towards family planning show much less knowledge and practice of family planning than was revealed by the data for Poona district. However, the data relating to attitudes do not yield a strikingly different total picture. If one allows for an understandable gradation between city, town and village, between castes and groups who are better off and more educated and those who are less well off and uneducated and as between rural areas more directly influenced by trends in urban society than those less influenced in this way, the total data recorded in this survey and in the previous one, fall into a comparatively uniform and orderly pattern. The response of the sample families was, as in the Poona survey, surprisingly reassuring; and though in the more closed rural areas there was more dogmatic opposition to family planning than that recorded in the previous survey the absolute numbers and proportions among even females in these rural areas who were prepared to or anxious to receive information relating to family planning and reported even wanting to practice contraception was surprisingly large. On the basis of these data it may be safely said that a considerable and ready response to any scheme of practical action in the field of family planning would seem to be assured, if properly conceived and undertaken, over the larger parts of the areas surveyed. It is clear from all the data as well as from the case studies that the economic situation is the main factor responsible for this degree of widespread receptivity. And finally it may be noted that a very important feature of the data in this publication is the vivid light thrown indirectly on the precarious conditions and the very low levels of living of many classes and in many parts of the rural areas surveyed. These are brought out to the fullest in the details given, specially in the village notes and the case studies.

19th July 1955.

D. R. GADGIL.

PREFACE

This is the report on the investigations on fertility in the districts of Nasik, Kolaba and Satara North (Bombay State) during 1952-54. The investigations covered all families in five villages randomly selected in each of these districts as well as random samples of families in one city in Nasik, three smaller towns in Kolaba and two towns in Satara North. These villages and towns have been described in Chapters III and VII and their more significant economic and social characteristics brought out. The questionnaires used in the survey are discussed and fully reproduced in the appendix to Chapter II.

The data on fertility patterns in the three districts reveal interesting differences. Satara North district is similar to Nasik district in physical layout but shares with Kolaba a heavy outflow of migrants. Age specific fertility rates for all as well as married women in rural and urban Kolaba were generally lower than those in Nasik, which were generally lower than in Satara North. The lower rates of Kolaba were found to be attributable to the prevalent higher age at marriage there than in Nasik or Satara North. This higher age could not be obviously due to large outflow of migrants from Kolaba because with almost as much out-migration the age at marriage in Satara North was nearer that of Nasik. On the other hand the proportion of widows was higher in Satara North than in the other two districts. This only emphasizes the need for further investigation and study of the complex factors affecting population dynamics.

The attempt to gauge the changing pattern of fertility rates through time by comparing the actual total fertility performance at various ages and that expected from current duration specific fertility rates shows that fertility rates have been declining for durations of more than 10 years both in urban and rural areas. The picture was, however, not so definitive in urban Nasik possibly because of the small size of the sample there. On the whole, however, the findings are in conformity with those in the earlier survey of Poona district.

Various factors likely to affect fertility have been tested for their effect on fertility. But none was found to affect it significantly. An enquiry into spacings of successive births in Kolaba and Nasik showed that the interval between marriage and the birth of the first child narrowed as the age at marriage increased. If the interval

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between any two deliveries was less than 4 years the interval between the succeeding deliveries was found to be longer.

The number of those practising contraception was very small. Those practising it were largely confined to the urban areas and to the advanced castes, mostly Brahmins, and among them to the younger generation. This indicates broadly the path of the spread of contraceptive knowledge and practice. Apart from practice, information regarding contraception was possessed by a small number. The informed mainly belonged to the younger generations of the advanced castes in urban areas. The number of those who wanted to get information about contraception was again larger in towns than in villages and belonged to the younger generation. The share of advanced castes among them was again very high. Majority of those that were against contraception regarded it as immoral or as an action against God.

15th July 1955.

N. V. SOVANI,
KUMUDINI DANDEKAR.

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CHAPTER I

THE SURVEYED DISTRICTS

1.1 In 1952-53, the demographic enquiry was conducted in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba in Bombay State. Their relative positions and geographical location and setting is shown in the maps on pp. 3 and 4. In this chapter, we give some background information by describing their physical features and by presenting information about them contained in the Census reports.

1.2 *Nasik District* : Nasik district, with an area of 6,013 square miles and a population of 14,29,916 in 1951, is situated on a table land at an elevation of 1,300 feet to 2,000 feet above the sea-level with the exception of a small area in the west. This western portion called "Dang" is divided from north to south by hills and intersected by ravines. It includes mainly a sub-division of the district, known as Peint taluka, which lies to the west of the hilly region known as Ghats, and is 600 feet below the general elevation of the Deccan table land, getting plenty of rains, growing rice and having characteristics peculiar to a rice-growing region. In fact the district can be subdivided into three portions. One that includes the portion described above, is like Konkan, a rice-growing area. The eastern portion called Desh, comprises Malegaon, Nandgaon, Yeola and Niphad talukas. In between these two, lies the transitional tract including mainly the talukas of Baglan, Kalwan and Dindori. The western portion is never liable to famine while the Desh portion always suffers from irregular and insufficient rain. The transitional tract is intermediate between the two as regards rainfall. The rainfall of the district varies from 130 inches in the west to 18 inches annually in the east, having an average of about 41 inches. The major crop of the district is Bajra occupying about 33 per cent of the total cultivated area. Wheat accounts for 9 per cent, oil seeds 10 per cent and Jowar 10 per cent of the total cultivated area. Nearly 22 per cent of the whole area of the district is under forests. The western portion produces fine timber, 30 per cent of it being fine teak. The district is well-served by a number of metalled roads and railways. Table 1.1 gives the proportions of cultivated area under certain important crops in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba.

1.3 *Kolaba district* : It comprises a rugged belt of country only 15 to 30 miles broad and 75 miles long, situated between the hilly region of the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea. It gets plenty of rain, averaging annually from 90 inches on the coast to 130 inches near the Western Ghats. Rivers rising in the Western Ghats flow

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CHAPTER I

THE SURVEYED DISTRICTS

1.1 In 1952-53, the demographic enquiry was conducted in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba in Bombay State. Their relative positions and geographical location and setting is shown in the maps on pp. 3 and 4. In this chapter, we give some background information by describing their physical features and by presenting information about them contained in the Census reports.

1.2 *Nasik District* : Nasik district, with an area of 6,013 square miles and a population of 14,29,916 in 1951, is situated on a table land at an elevation of 1,300 feet to 2,000 feet above the sea-level with the exception of a small area in the west. This western portion called "Dang" is divided from north to south by hills and intersected by ravines. It includes mainly a sub-division of the district, known as Peint taluka, which lies to the west of the hilly region known as Ghats, and is 600 feet below the general elevation of the Deccan table land, getting plenty of rains, growing rice and having characteristics peculiar to a rice-growing region. In fact the district can be subdivided into three portions. One that includes the portion described above, is like Konkan, a rice-growing area. The eastern portion called Desh, comprises Malegaon, Nandgaon, Yeola and Niphad talukas. In between these two, lies the transitional tract including mainly the talukas of Baglan, Kalwan and Dindori. The western portion is never liable to famine while the Desh portion always suffers from irregular and insufficient rain. The transitional tract is intermediate between the two as regards rainfall. The rainfall of the district varies from 130 inches in the west to 18 inches annually in the east, having an average of about 41 inches. The major crop of the district is Bajra occupying about 33 per cent of the total cultivated area. Wheat accounts for 9 per cent, oil seeds 10 per cent and Jowar 10 per cent of the total cultivated area. Nearly 22 per cent of the whole area of the district is under forests. The western portion produces fine timber, 30 per cent of it being fine teak. The district is well-served by a number of metalled roads and railways. Table 1.1 gives the proportions of cultivated area under certain important crops in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba.

1.3 *Kolaba district* : It comprises a rugged belt of country only 15 to 30 miles broad and 75 miles long, situated between the hilly region of the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea. It gets plenty of rain, averaging annually from 90 inches on the coast to 130 inches near the Western Ghats. Rivers rising in the Western Ghats flow

towards the west to join the sea. These rivers are small having plenty of water in the rains and none in summer. The hills intersecting this district run east to west from the main line of Western Ghats running north to south. This makes communications in the district comparatively difficult.

TABLE 1.1

Area (in acres) under certain important crops in 1950-51 in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba.*

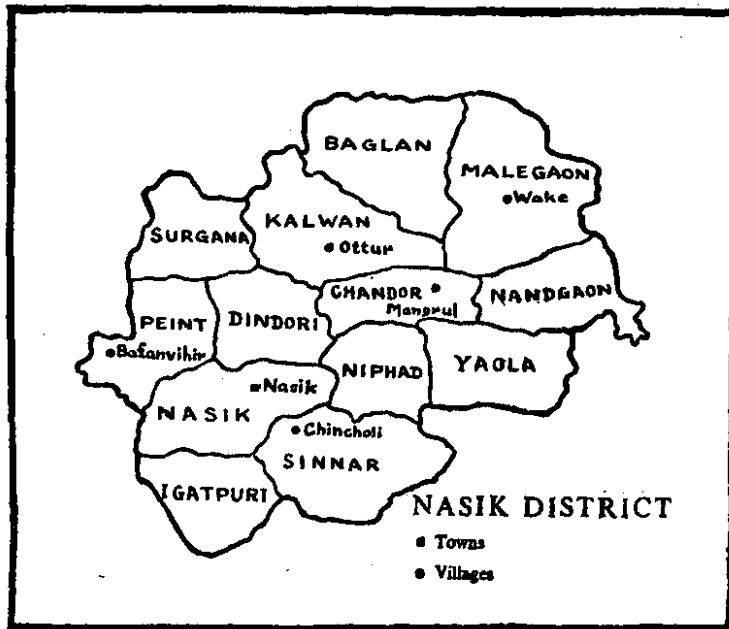
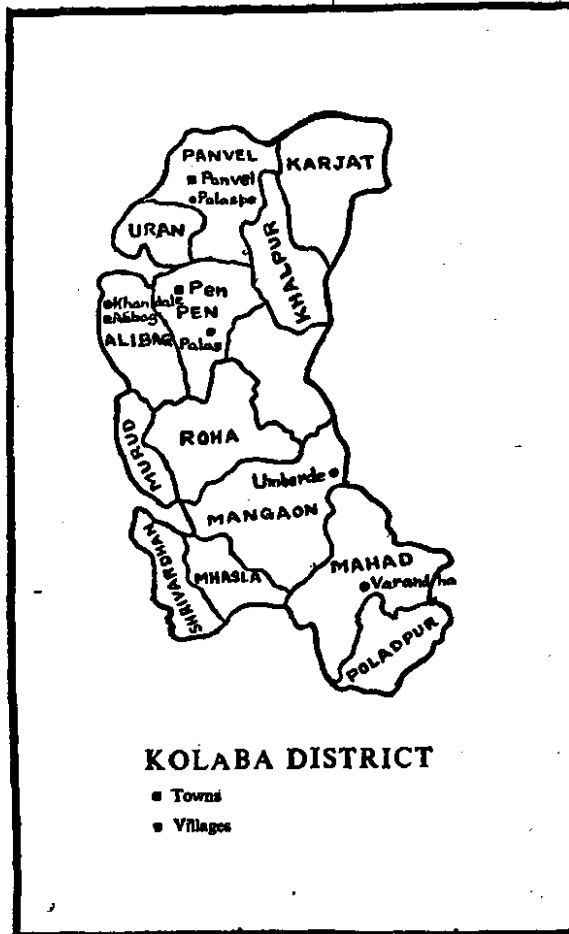
Crop	Percent of area sown	
	Nasik	Kolaba
<i>Food-grains</i>		
Rice	3.0	71.3
Wheat	8.9	—
Barley	—	—
Jowar	9.7	—
Bajra	38.4	—
Ragi or Maruo	3.6	10.9
Maize	0.2	—
Gram (Pulse)	4.0	0.4
Other food-grains	11.5	13.5
Total (Food-grains)	74.3	96.1
Oilseeds	10.3	2.2
Fruits and Vegetables	2.1	1.7
Total cultivated area	23,00,900	4,36,800

* Season and Crop Report of the Bombay State for the year 1950-51.

1.4 A large portion of the district lying near the sea coast is liable to be flooded by sea water and is called Kharpat or salt land. The scarcity of drinking water is acute here. The most important crop of the district is rice, occupying 71 per cent of the total cultivated area. Ragi occupies a further 11 per cent. Forests cover 24 per cent of the total area of the district. In coastal areas palms and orchards are numerous. Table 1.1 gives the proportion of cultivated area of the district under different crops and forests. There is no industry beyond fishing and rice-husking in this district. A very large proportion of the male population works in the textile mills and other industries in Bombay city which is nearby. As a result, members in resident families are often separated, male members leaving the villages in search of work and women and children staying at home. This district rarely suffers from draught.

1.5 *Population of the districts* : The populations of the districts of Nasik and Kolaba at each decennial Census from 1881 are given in

THE SURVEYED DISTRICTS



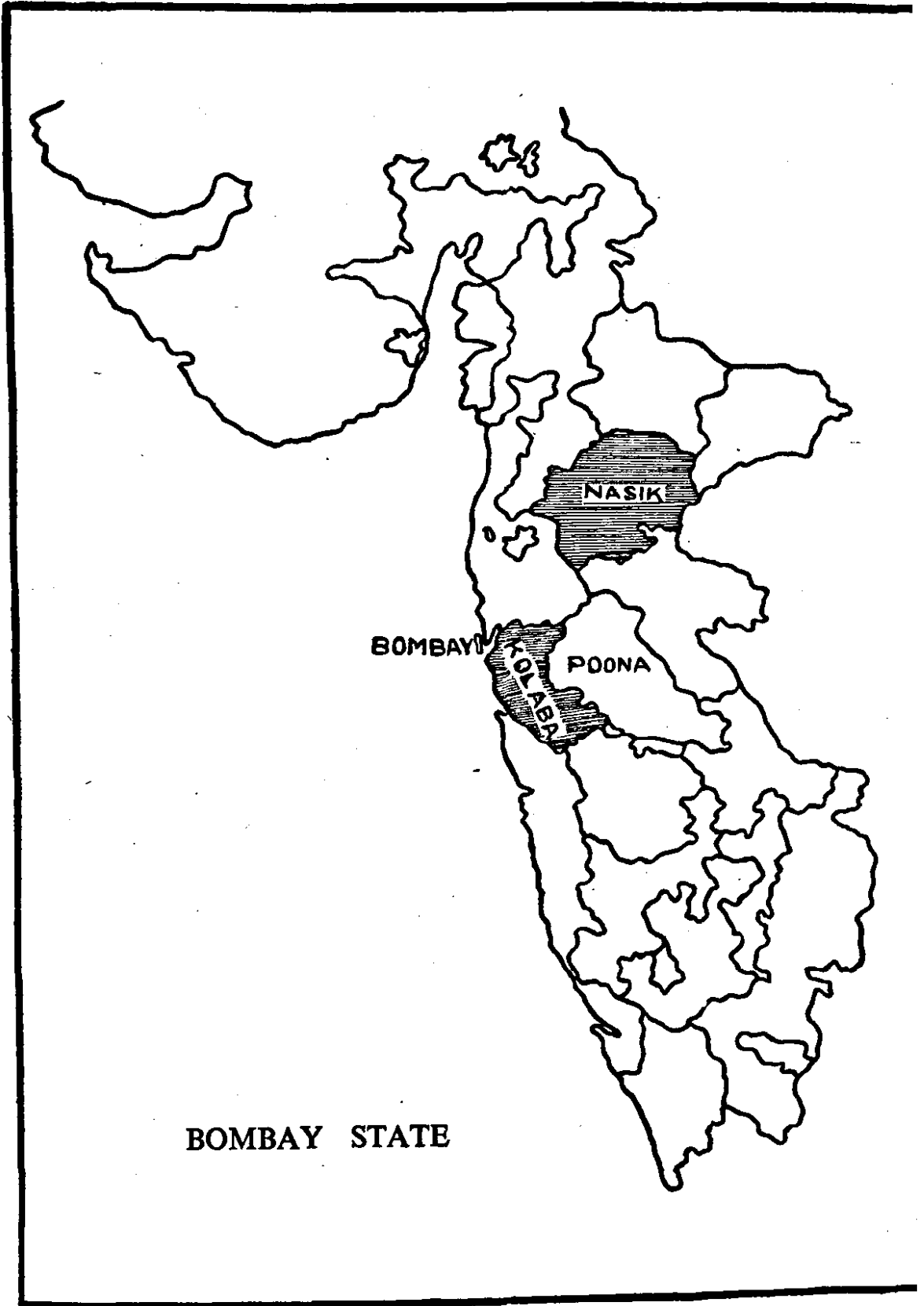


Table 1.2. The trend of figures for size of population is not regular. There is a fall and an increase in alternate decades. The population of Nasik and Kolaba increased by 8 and 5 per cent respectively, in the decade 1881-91. This decade was normal and there were no epidemics or famines. In the next decade the years from 1891 to 1896 were normal; but from 1896 onwards there was a succession of famines and bad seasons. Then came the outbreak of the plague epidemic, affecting a number of districts of the Bombay Presidency.

TABLE 1.2

Total population, sex-ratio, density per sq. mile and proportion of urban population in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba at the decennial censuses from 1881 to 1951.

Census Year	District	Population	Sex-ratio $\frac{F}{M} \times 1000$	Density per sq. mile	Percentage of urban population
1881	Nasik	7,81,206	966	132	11.0
	Kolaba	3,81,649	988	255	10.1
1891	Nasik	8,43,582	951	142	12.2
	Kolaba	5,09,584	998	272	11.6
1901	Nasik	8,16,504	975	140	11.8
	Kolaba	6,05,566	989	284	10.2
1911	Nasik	9,05,030	985	154	11.9
	Kolaba	5,94,166	1013	274	6.2
1921	Nasik	8,32,576	962	142	17.4
	Kolaba	5,62,942	1013	260	8.1
1931	Nasik	10,00,048	965	170	15.6
	Kolaba	6,28,721	996	290	7.7
1941	Nasik	11,13,901	955	188	15.5
	Kolaba	6,68,922	1017	302	7.1
1951	Nasik	14,29,916	956	238	25.9
	Kolaba	9,09,083	1040	335	10.6

Nasik district felt the full impact of famine and the plague epidemic in these years. The population of the district recorded a fall of 3.2 per cent in the decade. On the other hand Kolaba district recorded an increase of 2 per cent. Kolaba did not experience any famines and the ravages due to the plague epidemic were also relatively less severe in this district. But the main reason for the increase in this district was the coming home of migrants from Bombay city as an escape from the plague epidemic that was raging there around the turn of the century. In the next decade 1901-1911 the population of Nasik district increased by 12 per cent, in spite of rather

lean years and losses due to plague epidemic. Besides the natural increase in the population, immigrants in the district had increased by the 10,000 workers working on the storage works on the headwaters of the Godavari river.¹ In this decade there was a slight fall in the population of Kolaba amounting to about 12,000 or about 2 per cent. This decline was adventitious because it appeared as a decline as compared with the population situation in 1901 when a large number of out-migrants had returned home. In 1911, this was not the case and the outflow of migrants was normal as ever. There was a fall of 8 per cent in Nasik district and 5 per cent in Kolaba district in the decade 1911-1921. Nasik district had bad seasons for the whole of the decade excepting the period from 1914 to 1917. Kolaba experienced excellent seasons all over the decade excepting the year 1918. The Influenza epidemic of 1918 affected both the districts and the recorded death-rate went up to 46 per mille in Kolaba and 78 per mille in Nasik. From 1921 there has been little that has affected severely the normal increase in the population. In the decade 1921 to 1931 there was an increase of 12 per cent in Kolaba and 19 per cent in Nasik. In the following decade, 1931 to 1941, the percentage increase in the population of Nasik was 12 while in Kolaba it was 6.5 only. In this decade in both the districts there had been an appreciable fall in the percentage increase as compared to the previous decade. In the decade 1941-1951, there was enormous increase in Nasik, being 27 per cent. Even in Kolaba, the increase was high being twice that in the previous decade.

1.6 In Table 1.2 is also given the percentage of urban population in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba at each Census. On the whole the level of urbanisation is higher in Nasik than in Kolaba. Though the urban population in Nasik shows an increase over the period the figures for different decades do not seem to have a regular run in one direction. Kolaba district does not show any significant increase in urbanisation. Notable increase in the percentage of urban population in 1951 in Nasik is partly due to the arrival of refugees from Pakistan, (8037 displaced persons have settled in urban areas of Nasik district.) and partly to the general high rate of increase in the population due perhaps to decline in death rate and improvement in the standard of health. There has been no such immigration in Kolaba. The density of population as well as the sex-ratio are also presented in Table 1.2. The difference in the densities of population in the two districts is considerable. On the whole the densities show an increasing trend in both the districts during the period 1881-1951. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is larger in Kolaba as compared to Nasik for all the censuses and the

1. Census Report, Bombay, 1911, p. 30.

difference in the proportion has increased since 1911. This is obviously due to the fact that Kolaba is an area from which out-migration is quite large. Its young male population goes outside the district in search of work leaving a large proportion of females in the home-district.

1.7 Additional light will be thrown on the migration aspect by birth-place statistics given in the Census Reports for various years. In Table 1.3 are presented percentages of residents of Bombay City

TABLE 1.3

Percentage of population of the City of Bombay that was reported to be born in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Census year	Born in Nasik district		Born in Kolaba district	
	Males (%)	Females (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
1881	0.86	1.03	1.49	1.49
1891	0.70	0.90	3.14	3.15
1901	0.92	1.21	2.66	2.81
1911	0.91	1.19	3.68	3.99
1921	1.79	2.65	3.50	4.01
1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. — Not available.

that were born in Kolaba and Nasik districts in different census years. The necessary figures for the censuses after 1921 are not available. But there is no reason to believe that the trend revealed by the available figures would be seriously departed from in later years. The percentage in Bombay city, of those born in Kolaba is much higher than of those born in Nasik. The difference will look much bigger if we take into account the sizes of the populations of the two districts. The percentage figures for the two districts in the table become really comparable by multiplying each Kolaba percentage by the ratio of population of Nasik to population of Kolaba which is appreciably higher than 1 for all the censuses. Figures thus adjusted are given in Table 1.4 for comparison. The percentage of females born in Nasik or Kolaba and enumerated in Bombay city is larger than that of males. Males and females here are really not comparable due to the fact that they are percentages of males and females in Bombay city. Female to male ratio in Bombay city is low and comparability can be achieved only by multiplying the female percentages by the ratio of females to males in Bombay city. These adjusted figures for Kolaba, for instance, are given in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4

Figures for Kolaba district (Table 1.3), when adjusted for (i) the difference in the sizes of the two districts and (ii) the abnormal sex-ratio of the City of Bombay.

Census year	Percentage of population of Bombay City (born in Kolaba)			
	Adjusted for the difference in sizes		Adjusted for the abnormal sex-ratio	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1881	3.08	3.01	1.49	0.99
1891	5.32	5.09	3.14	1.85
1901	3.61	3.76	2.66	1.73
1911	5.68	5.99	3.68	2.11
1921	5.31	5.78	3.50	2.10

As should be expected, the males are larger in number than females in the migrants from Kolaba to Bombay city. On the other hand, the birth statistics of populations in Kolaba and Nasik districts given in Table 1.5 show that a small percentage of population born outside is attracted to Nasik district and a still smaller proportion is attracted to Kolaba district i.e. most of the population in the two districts is home-born.

TABLE 1.5

Birth-place statistics for Nasik and Kolaba districts for Census years 1881 to 1951

Census year	% Born in Home district		Born in Bombay State in districts other than Home district		Born outside Bombay State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Nasik District</i>						
1881	91.6	92.0	5.0	5.4	3.4	2.7
1891	91.7	91.7	5.5	5.6	3.8	2.7
1901	94.5	94.3	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.2
1911	93.0	92.5	4.1	5.2	2.9	2.4
1921	91.6	92.6	4.8	5.0	3.7	2.4
1931	92.8	92.5	4.9	5.5	2.3	2.0
1941	93.3	92.4	4.5	5.5	2.2	2.1
1951	91.3	90.9	4.6	5.9	4.1	3.2
<i>Kolaba District</i>						
1881	90.5	91.5	8.8	8.2	0.8	0.2
1891	91.2	92.7	7.8	7.0	1.0	0.3
1901	91.8	93.9	7.3	5.8	0.9	0.3
1911	93.9	95.5	5.3	4.3	0.8	0.3
1921	93.6	95.0	5.3	4.5	1.1	0.5
1931	95.2	96.5	3.9	3.1	0.9	0.4
1941	95.9	96.4	3.5	3.3	0.6	0.4
1951	96.0	95.7	3.0	3.6	1.0	0.7

1.8 In Nasik district, a village can always be divided into two portions. One is called "Gaothan" which contains the residential houses of the villagers and the other comprises their farms. The village sometimes consists of 2 to 4 hamlets or Wadis as they are called, formed of clusters of houses, the distance between them being sometimes even 4 miles. In general, farms are away from the residential houses. In Kolaba, often, there is no clustering of houses. Most of the cultivators stay on their farms so that a village has often a small population scattered over an area. The isolated farm houses cannot usually form a big village. Thus on the whole villages in Kolaba are small sized compared to villages in Nasik. One of the reasons for small villages in Kolaba might even be the want of transport or communication facilities, which is perhaps true not only for Kolaba but also for the whole of the coastal strip known as the Konkan.

1.9 In Table 1.6 is given the classification of towns and villages in the two districts by their sizes according to the 1951 Census. In Kolaba 70 per cent of the villages have a population of less than 500 each. These 70 per cent villages contain only 33 per cent of the total population of the district. In Nasik, 55 per cent of the villages have less than 500 population each and they account for 17 per cent of the total population of the district. On the other hand, 5.37 per cent villages and towns in Nasik district have a population above 2,000 comprising 41 per cent of the population while only 2.30 per cent of villages and towns in Kolaba fall into this category.

TABLE 1.6

Classification of towns and villages in Nasik and Kolaba districts by their population sizes.

Size of population	Nasik			Kolaba		
	Percentage of towns & villages	Percentage of total population	Sex-ratio $\frac{F}{M} \times 1000$	Percentage of towns & villages	Percentage of total population	Sex-ratio $\frac{F}{M} \times 1000$
Less than 500	54.8	16.6	964	69.7	33.0	1053
500—	26.5	21.9	972	21.2	23.2	1053
1,000—	13.4	20.9	979	6.8	18.2	1075
2,000—	4.1	14.1	981	1.7	9.6	1005
5,000—	0.7	5.8	961	0.4	6.8	949
10,000—	0.2	2.8	952	0.2	4.2	934
20,000—	0.2	7.0	808	—	—	—
50,000—	0.1	10.9	937	—	—	—
100,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	—

1.10 Table 1.7 gives the sizes of villages in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba at each Census since 1901. It would appear generally that small sized villages are declining in number in both the districts and the decline is relatively more slow and gradual in Kolaba than in Nasik.

TABLE 1.7

Percentage distribution of population according to the sizes of villages and towns in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Census year	District	Size of the village or town					Total 100 =
		under 500	500—	1000—	5000—	10000 & over	
1901	Nasik	32.6	25.4	30.3	4.0	7.6	8,16,504
	Kolaba	45.3	22.8	23.3	4.9	3.7	6,05,566
1911	Nasik	29.8	28.3	32.6	1.6	7.7	9,05,030
	Kolaba	45.4	24.9	24.9	4.3	0.5	5,94,166
1921	Nasik	32.8	24.8	25.6	2.2	14.6	8,32,576
	Kolaba	47.8	22.4	21.1	8.4	0.3	5,62,942
1931	Nasik	26.1	28.9	27.4	4.3	13.3	10,00,048
	Kolaba	42.1	26.1	23.0	8.7	0.1	6,28,721
1941	Nasik	23.4	24.4	32.1	6.0	14.1	11,13,901
	Kolaba	39.4	26.3	25.7	7.0	1.6	6,68,922
1951	Nasik	16.6	21.9	35.0	5.8	20.7	14,29,916
	Kolaba	33.0	28.2	27.8	6.8	4.2	9,09,083

1.11 The sex-ratio in villages of different sizes as recorded in 1951 is presented in the last column of Table 1.6. There is a small difference in the sex ratio in small villages and towns in Nasik which may be accounted for by the small movement of population from rural to urban centres in that district. Or if there is any movement, it is not limited to any one sex. In Kolaba the difference in the sex ratios of small villages and big towns is large. But the difference in small villages and big towns in the same districts does not seem to be complementary. Large number of females in smaller villages is not compensated for by a larger number of males in the bigger towns which obviously means that from the district as a whole and especially from the rural areas, males migrate outside the district. This again is due to the fact that the urban centres in Kolaba district are not sufficiently large to absorb a sizable number of migrants from rural areas. The biggest town in Kolaba district is Panvel with a population of only 14,861. The metropolitan city of Bombay nearby attracts a large proportion of the migrants from

Kolaba, making the urban centres in the home district comparatively less attractive.

1.12 Table 1.8 presents the percentages of literates by sex in rural and urban areas of the districts. Though the percentage of literate males in Kolaba district as a whole seems to be smaller than in Nasik and that of females only a little higher in Kolaba district than in Nasik district, it is due to a larger percentage of less educated rural population in Kolaba. If we compare rural and urban areas of Kolaba and Nasik districts separately, the percentage of literates in both the areas is higher in Kolaba, both among males and females. The less urbanised district of Kolaba is more literate, taking into account the fact that it has a larger proportion of rural population than Nasik. A higher level of urbanisation is usually expected to be accompanied by a larger percentage of literates. But a number of other factors, e.g. caste-composition, caste-traditions and customs, contact with highly urbanised centres, etc. also influence the educational level of a population.

1.13 The change in the marriage habits of people since 1881 could be studied from data presented in Table 1.9. The table gives the civil condition of males and females in different age groups at all the Censuses since 1881. The reason for not including data for the year 1951 in the table is that the age groups used in the 1951 Census are altogether different from those used in the earlier censuses. Conditions in the two districts in the age group 0-10 do not differ much, nor is there any definite trend noticeable since 1881. There however has been a definite change only after 1931 as shown by the percentages for 1941. Age at marriage seems to be increasing. The unusually large figures of married children below 10 for 1931 were perhaps due to the passing of the Sarda Act in 1927 prohibiting marriages of Hindu girls before 14 years of age, which drove people to get their children married before the Act came into force.

1.14 Little could be said about the trend in the age at marriage from the data for the age group 0-10 as percentages of married below 10 are very small and differ little. In the age-group 10-20, there is a definite trend observable that the age at marriage with rare exceptions has been increasing in both the districts though the pace of this change is very slow. The year 1931 is however, an exception, an explanation for which could be found in the passing of the Sarda Act referred to above. The larger percentage of unmarried males and females in Kolaba in the age group 10-20, as compared to Nasik shows that the age at marriage is likely to be higher in Kolaba than in Nasik, particularly if we take into account the fact that the conditions are very much the same in the two districts for the age-group 0-10. There is also a larger percentage

TABLE 1.8

Percentage of literates and illiterates among males and females in the rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Literacy	Rural areas				Urban areas				Total			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba
Literate	24.9	25.3	4.1	6.6	54.1	55.0	23.1	31.9	32.5	28.6	8.8	9.2
Illiterate	75.1	74.7	95.9	93.4	45.9	45.0	76.9	68.1	67.5	71.4	91.2	90.8
Total	536985	396206	528031	416849	198992	49374	175958	46654	730927	445580	698989	463503

TABLE 1.9

Percentage distribution of population in Nasik and Kolaba districts in different age-groups by civil condition from 1881 to 1941.

Census year	Males						Females					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Nasik	Kolaba	N.	K.	N.	K.	N.	K.	N.	K.	N.	K.
AGE GROUP 0-10												
1881	98.2	98.2	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	92.4	88.3	7.4	11.5	0.2	0.2
1891	98.3	98.5	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	92.3	91.0	7.6	8.9	0.1	0.1
1901	98.2	98.5	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	92.1	93.1	7.4	6.6	0.5	0.3
1911	97.4	98.8	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	89.9	92.9	9.9	6.9	0.2	0.2
1921	98.1	98.5	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	90.5	91.9	9.1	7.7	0.4	0.4
1931	96.1	97.7	3.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	85.6	89.8	14.2	10.0	0.2	0.2
1941	98.8	98.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	95.1	96.5	4.6	3.2	0.3	0.3

TABLE 1.9—(Contd.)

Census year	Males						Females					
	Unmarried Nasik	Kolaba	N.	Married K.	Widowed N.	K.	Unmarried N.	K.	Married N.	K.	Widowed N.	K.
AGE GROUP 10-20												
1881	70.4	65.3	28.8	33.9	0.8	0.8	24.0	15.8	74.0	81.0	2.0	3.2
1891	70.9	75.1	28.4	24.5	0.7	0.4	20.9	19.8	77.5	78.3	1.6	1.9
1901	70.8	78.6	27.7	20.7	1.5	0.7	26.9	27.4	69.3	68.8	3.8	3.8
1911	69.4	78.3	29.9	21.2	0.7	0.4	18.2	25.0	80.0	72.5	1.8	2.5
1921	72.9	83.2	26.0	16.2	1.1	0.6	25.5	29.2	71.6	67.3	2.9	3.5
1931	65.8	76.2	33.6	23.5	0.6	0.3	27.6	34.8	71.0	63.6	1.4	1.6
1941	77.8	85.2	21.2	14.0	1.0	0.8	31.8	41.6	66.4	57.4	1.8	1.0
AGE GROUP 20-40												
1881	10.5	11.5	85.7	84.9	3.8	3.6	1.3	0.8	88.4	84.2	10.3	15.0
1891	10.3	10.9	86.4	85.8	3.3	3.3	1.2	0.8	89.4	86.7	9.4	12.5
1901	11.2	14.5	82.7	80.5	6.1	5.0	1.4	1.5	83.8	83.3	14.8	15.2
1911	10.5	12.7	85.9	83.5	3.6	3.7	1.6	1.2	88.1	85.4	10.3	13.4
1921	11.2	13.0	82.0	81.2	6.8	5.8	2.0	2.5	85.1	82.6	12.9	14.9
1931	8.7	12.4	87.6	83.9	3.7	3.7	2.0	1.1	87.5	86.5	10.5	12.4
1941	9.7	14.5	86.5	81.4	3.8	4.1	1.3	0.9	89.7	89.4	9.0	9.7
AGE GROUP 40 AND ABOVE												
1881	2.7	2.2	82.4	83.3	14.9	14.5	0.7	0.3	44.3	33.6	55.0	66.1
1891	2.1	1.9	83.4	83.8	14.5	14.3	0.6	0.4	43.0	35.0	56.4	64.6
1901	2.6	2.3	81.1	82.3	16.3	15.4	0.8	0.5	39.4	34.8	59.8	64.6
1911	2.2	2.3	83.1	81.9	14.6	15.8	0.9	0.6	39.6	35.8	59.5	63.6
1921	2.4	2.2	79.4	80.0	18.2	17.8	1.1	0.6	39.2	35.8	59.6	63.6
1931	1.5	1.6	82.7	81.8	15.8	16.6	0.5	0.4	39.5	37.5	60.0	62.1
1941	2.0	1.7	83.8	84.2	14.3	14.1	0.5	0.2	44.0	40.9	55.5	58.9

of widowed females almost in all age-groups in Kolaba as compared to Nasik which is perhaps due either to (i) a higher death rate among males in Kolaba, or (ii) a smaller percentage of remarriages there than elsewhere or (iii) larger difference in the ages of husband and wife in Kolaba. These aspects would be discussed in Chapter III. The difference between the percentages of widowed males in the two districts is small. In Table 1.10, however, we have presented the available census information regarding death rates, birth rates and estimate of migration-cum-registration error and this shows that the birth rate as well as the death rate is lower in Kolaba than in Nasik. The range of variation however is small. The reliability of these figures is however doubtful. The figures are based on registration data whose reliability has never been conceded. Our conjecture, however, in this matter is that the marrying habits in these districts differ and not the vital rates. The difference in the figures in the last column for the two districts is characteristic of the difference in the migration conditions of the two districts.

1.15 According to the 1951 Census 14 per cent females and 2 per cent males from rural Nasik got married before the age of 14; while in rural Kolaba almost no males and 5 per cent females got married before 14 years of age. The relevant data are presented in Table 1.11. It is obvious that the age at marriage in Kolaba for males as well as for females in both rural and urban areas is higher than that in Nasik. Percentage of the widowed seems to be larger in Kolaba than in Nasik though the difference between the two districts in 1951 is much smaller than that recorded at the earlier censuses.

1.16 In Table 1.12 are given the age distributions of the populations in the two districts at all the decennial censuses since 1881. The sizes of most age groups show an oscillating movement. This oscillation is obvious in the youngest age group. The magnitude of fluctuations in Nasik district is much larger than in Kolaba. The oscillating movement is due to the fact that almost every alternate decade up to 1921 saw a severe epidemic pushing up the death rate. The epidemics were comparatively more severe in Nasik than in Kolaba and affected markedly the death rate and perhaps markedly the infant mortality rate and the size of the age group 0-4. In the decades that followed, the decline in the previous ones was usually made up. It should also be noted that whenever the age group 0-4 grew in size, the age group 15-40 also was large in size. The second youngest age group 5-15 oscillated, but it was naturally large in the decade following the decade in which the youngest age group was large. The age group 15-40 or the working age group was always larger in size in Nasik than in Kolaba which was due to

TABLE 1.10

Birth rates and Death rates in Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Source—Census 1951, Vol. IV, Part I, pp. 196-97.

Decades → District ↓	Mean-Decennial Birth Rate (Re- gistered)			Mean-Decennial Death Rate (Re- gistered)			Migration-cum-regis- tration error		
	1941- 1950	1931- 1940	1921- 1930	1941- 1950	1931- 1940	1921- '1930	1941- 1950	1931- 1940	1921- 1930
Nasik	34.8	41.1	40.8	24.3	28.1	28.2	+13.1	-2.0	+5.1
Kolaba	31.3	37.5	37.5	22.3	22.8	25.2	+3.1	-8.4	-1.3

TABLE 1.11

Percentage distribution of population by civil condition in 1951, in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age Group (years)	Unmarried		Males Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Females Married		Widowed	
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba
<i>Rural population</i>												
0-14	98.0	99.8	2.0	0.2	—	—	86.2	95.1	13.6	4.9	0.2	—
15-34	24.8	35.3	73.6	63.0	1.6	1.7	2.7	6.5	93.5	89.0	3.8	4.5
35 and above	1.4	1.5	88.4	85.1	10.2	13.3	0.7	0.6	57.0	55.3	42.3	44.1
<i>Urban population</i>												
0-14	99.4	99.0	0.6	0.1	—	—	93.4	99.5	6.5	0.5	0.1	—
15-34	38.4	51.5	59.9	47.1	1.7	1.3	10.7	20.4	85.2	75.0	4.1	4.6
35 and above	2.6	3.8	84.7	82.9	12.7	13.3	1.1	0.8	52.9	53.8	45.9	45.5

Note : These tables are based on the data given by Table C-III of the District Census Handbooks for 1951. Table C-III is prepared from a sample count of approximately ten per cent of the census slips.

TABLE 1.12

Age composition by sexes (shown as per cent to total) of population of Nasik and Kolaba districts from 1881 to 1941.

year	Age groups						
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-40	40-60	60 & above
Nasik District							
	Males						
1881	14.7	15.8	12.8	6.8	32.2	14.2	4.0
1891	14.5	14.5	11.8	7.7	32.3	15.1	4.0
1901	11.7	14.9	13.0	7.8	34.5	14.6	3.4
1911	14.8	13.6	11.1	7.6	33.3	15.7	3.0
1921	12.1	16.1	12.9	7.0	31.8	16.0	4.1
1931	16.0	13.6	11.8	8.2	31.9	15.0	3.4
1941	13.7	15.1	12.1	7.8	31.3	16.2	3.9
	Females						
1881	16.5	15.4	10.2	7.6	32.4	13.5	4.4
1891	16.6	14.2	9.8	8.4	32.7	13.7	4.6
1901	13.2	14.9	11.3	8.3	34.5	14.2	3.7
1911	16.2	13.4	9.6	8.2	33.7	14.5	4.5
1921	13.5	16.4	11.0	7.3	32.0	15.2	4.7
1931	17.3	13.2	11.3	9.3	31.5	13.9	3.5
1941	14.7	14.8	10.5	8.8	33.4	14.0	3.9
Kolaba District							
	Males						
1881	15.7	15.7	11.1	7.7	31.1	14.6	4.1
1891	15.5	15.4	11.2	7.9	30.6	15.5	3.9
1901	13.8	15.0	11.3	8.0	32.0	16.3	3.6
1911	14.6	13.9	11.6	8.4	31.5	16.2	3.9
1921	13.1	16.2	11.7	7.0	31.1	16.7	4.1
1931	16.0	13.9	11.7	8.0	31.2	16.1	3.1
1941	14.6	16.3	12.0	7.7	30.2	15.7	3.4
	Females						
1881	16.5	14.1	8.7	7.8	31.9	15.2	5.8
1891	16.5	14.4	9.0	8.2	31.6	15.1	5.2
1901	14.5	15.5	10.0	7.9	32.1	15.4	4.5
1911	14.9	13.5	9.9	8.4	32.4	16.0	4.9
1921	13.6	15.5	9.7	7.4	32.9	16.0	4.9
1931	16.5	12.8	10.6	8.6	32.9	15.1	3.5
1941	13.8	15.2	10.1	8.5	33.0	15.5	4.0

the large out-migration of population of working age from the latter. The difference in the sizes of the working population for the two districts was small though in one direction. The population of males of working age in Kolaba distinctly showed a decline as compared to Nasik since 1921. Perhaps the out-migration increased appreciably after 1921. Lastly, the old age group was always larger

in Kolaba than in Nasik. On the whole the Kolaba population was older than the Nasik population, though, again, the difference was not much and attained significance only due to its being in one direction.

1.17 The effect of out-migration of males from Kolaba is seen in the size of the household in Kolaba. In Table 1.13 are given the distributions of households according to size in rural and urban areas of both the districts. Normally in rural areas where agricultural occupations predominate, the size of the household is expected to be large. But the percentage of households having a size of three or less members is larger in rural Kolaba and in the district as a whole than in Nasik. Of course, the difference in the size of household can be affected by (i) the extent of the prevalence of the joint family system; (ii) Difference in the migration habits; (iii) Difference in the fertility conditions, etc. There seems no obvious reason for the joint family system to prevail to a smaller extent in Kolaba than in Nasik. Some light is thrown on this by Table 1.14 which gives the composition of households by relation categories. Percentage of other male or female relations is not smaller in Kolaba than in Nasik, which shows that joint family system is not less prevalent there. A district like Kolaba from which there is out-migration of males, should show a smaller percentage of sons than of daughters, smaller percentage of other male relations than of other female relations, and on the whole, smaller number of males than of females, which is generally observed in Table 1.16. Scrutiny of the sex ratio in different relations in the household e.g. ratio of sons to daughters or the ratio of other male relations to other female relations and so on will bring out clearly the difference in the household composition in the

TABLE No. 1.13

Percentage distribution of households by size in Nasik and Kolaba districts as at the 1951 Census.

Size of household (with no. of members)	Nasik			Kolaba		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Small -3	28.7	33.5	30.0	37.0	32.3	36.5
Medium 4-6	44.0	42.0	43.5	43.5	42.9	43.5
Large 7-9	18.6	17.0	18.2	14.2	18.3	14.6
Very large (10 & above)	8.7	7.5	8.3	5.3	6.5	5.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

rural and urban areas of the two districts. These sex ratios are presented in Table 1.15.

TABLE 1.14

Percentage distribution of population by relation to the head of the household in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Relation category	Nasik			Kolaba		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Heads of households and their wives						
(i) Males	17.6	19.0	17.9	17.8	17.4	17.7
(ii) Females	17.2	17.5	17.2	18.0	16.2	17.8
Sons	22.8	21.8	22.6	22.1	23.0	22.2
Daughters	15.8	17.1	16.2	17.4	17.7	17.4
Other male relations	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.0	11.5	9.8
Other female relations	16.2	13.9	15.6	15.7	14.8	15.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.15

Sex-ratios in different relation categories in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Area	Sons	Other male relations
	$\frac{\text{Sons}}{\text{Daughters}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Other male relations}}{\text{Other female relations}} \times 100$
Nasik district	139.0	67.1
Rural	143.2	63.9
Urban	128.6	77.9
Kolaba district	127.4	60.0
Rural	127.4	56.6
Urban	129.9	80.0

1.18 The out-migration from Kolaba district affects considerably the age compositions of males and females in agricultural and non-agricultural classes. This will be clear from the comparison of the age distributions of the two districts as given by the 1951 Census in rural and urban areas, distributed by livelihood classes which are given in Tables 1.16 and 1.17. In the age group 15-34 the fall in the percentage of males, though it is almost universal in agricultural classes in these parts, is specially marked in Kolaba. Whereas in both rural and urban areas, agricultural classes show this trend in Kolaba, in Nasik only agricultural classes in rural areas seem to show this trend and that too to a smaller extent.

TABLE 1.16

Age composition by sexes of agricultural classes from rural and urban populations in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Age group (years)	Rural Population				Urban Population			
	Males (per thousand) Nasik	Females (per thousand) Kolaba	Males (per thousand) Nasik	Females (per thousand) Kolaba	Males (per thousand) Nasik	Females (per thousand) Kolaba	Males (per thousand) Nasik	Females (per thousand) Kolaba
Below 1	36.3	32.7	34.4	26.6	83.7	85.9	28.9	26.1
1-4	110.8	107.2	115.9	100.8	104.8	101.4	113.7	80.4
5-14	268.8	292.1	260.0	250.7	268.9	294.1	269.4	250.6
15-24	161.2	186.4	175.8	180.2	186.7	181.3	175.9	194.1
25-34	150.2	188.1	157.0	165.8	136.2	94.2	145.4	128.4
35-44	116.4	120.2	111.4	112.6	111.0	82.0	115.8	117.9
45-54	85.2	91.9	73.0	85.4	88.0	99.4	81.8	107.5
55-64	48.3	58.4	45.1	50.1	51.1	67.6	46.1	50.1
65-74	16.8	16.3	20.9	20.7	12.0	31.8	16.8	30.8
75 & over	6.0	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.4	11.3	6.2	9.4
Not stated	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.0	—	5.2
Total	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

1.19 The distributions of the populations of the two districts according to their means of livelihood in 1951 are given in Tables 1.18 and 1.19. All the means of livelihood are firstly classified into 5 classes and then the agricultural class is further sub-divided into four sub-classes. The difference in the two districts is striking in the four agricultural classes. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants are in much larger proportion in Nasik than in Kolaba. On the other hand cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants are in much larger proportion in Kolaba. Both these aspects of the distributions are the effect of the 'Khoti' system of land tenures that prevailed in Kolaba a few years ago and Rayatwari System¹ that prevails in Nasik. Though the Khoti system was abolished by an Act in 1949, its effects were not likely to be so immediate as to be recorded at the 1951 Census. The percentage of cultivating labourers and their dependants is small in Kolaba as the average cultivating holding is small, it being only 7.9 acres in area while the corresponding figure for Nasik is 16.0 acres. Table 1.20 gives the distributions of the size of cultivating holdings in the surveyed districts. The difference in the distributions is obvious.

TABLE 1.18

Percentage distribution of Population according to the means of livelihood in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Means of livelihood	Rural area		Urban area	
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba
Agriculture	85.3	80.5	16.6	20.2
Production (other than cultivation)	5.6	6.3	29.1	22.7
Commerce	2.0	2.6	14.3	15.0
Transport	1.0	1.8	5.7	6.3
Other services and miscellaneous sources	6.1	8.8	34.3	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. The Rayatwari Settlement assesses revenue on each survey number or field for a term of thirty years and each occupant holds his land subject to payment of assessment. Under the rayatwari tenure the occupant holds land directly from Government and enjoys proprietary rights in respect of his lands, the rights so enjoyed being both heritable and transferable. Khoti, though a form of double tenure, is in many important respects similar to rayatwari tenure. Thus the procedure of settlement is the same. The Khot holds the land of the village directly from the Government subject to payment of assessment. He also enjoys in practice all the rights enjoyed by an occupant under the rayatwari

TABLE 1.19

Percentage distribution of agricultural population into agricultural sub-classes in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Agricultural sub-class	Per cent of total agricultural population			
	Nasik		Kolaba	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Cultivators with land, wholly, or mainly owned and their dependents	76.8	59.8	36.0	39.1
Cultivators with land, wholly, or mainly unowned and their dependents	4.7	3.7	57.4	35.2
Cultivating labourers and their dependents	16.6	29.1	4.4	4.1
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	1.9	7.4	2.2	21.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 1.20

Percentage distribution of cultivated holdings by size in Nasik and Kolaba districts in 1951.

Size of holding (acres)	Nasik	Kolaba
-5	39.72	79.70
-15	34.19	13.01
-25	13.95	3.45
-100	11.61	3.15
-500	0.52	0.64
500 and over	0.01	0.05
Average holding (acres)	16.02	7.88

Source: *Census Report, Bombay State, 1951.*

tenure and perhaps a few more, such as the right to trees and right to reversion. The Khoti tenure differs from rayatwari tenure in one significant respect. In case of land held by inferior holders, the rights of the Khot are limited by those of the inferior holders. In respect of such lands the position of Khot is that of a revenue-farmer collecting revenue from his inferior holders. As a remuneration for collecting revenue the Khot is allowed to collect a small fixed amount from some of his inferior holders.

CHAPTER II

INVESTIGATIONAL PROCEDURES

2.1 The demographic enquiry conducted in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba was the second of an intended series of such enquiries. The first one was conducted in Poona district and its report has been published.¹ The main object of the series is the study of demographic conditions of the areas surveyed, the aim being to evolve methods and procedures for gathering reliable information regarding vital rates and related topics. The questionnaire used in the present enquiry is reproduced in full at the end of this chapter.

2.2 The present enquiry differed from that in Poona District in that (i) the biological family as the basic unit was given up, (ii) information regarding education of sons and marriages of daughters was not collected (iii) history of the fertility performance of women up to the date of enquiry was recorded. This helped to gauge the number of living and dead children correctly. It was also found useful in estimating the ages of the various members of the family.

2.3 The unit of information used in the present enquiry was the socio-economic unit of household which meant all members in a household, who had a common kitchen and who lived under one roof. The merit of this unit lay in its being identical with what was commonly regarded as the "family". With this unit, moreover, certain analytical difficulties connected with the biological family could also be overcome.

2.4 In the rural enquiry in Poona District 30 villages were selected and in each of these 15 to 30 households were surveyed. For this the investigator had to stay for 3 or 4 days in any one village. To establish contacts with the villagers and their leaders and to collect the information for selected households in this short period proved difficult. Moreover, villagers temporarily away from the village could not be contacted during such a short stay. In the present enquiry, therefore, the survey was conducted in a smaller number of villages but in these complete enumeration was done. In each of the districts surveyed five villages were selected. Complete enumeration required at least 15 to 30 days' stay on the part of the investigator in each selected village and gave him enough time to establish contacts and collect the necessary data. The necessity of

1. "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District", V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar, Publication No. 27, 1953.

longer stays in the village was felt particularly in assessing attitudes towards family planning. A longer stay helped to have a closer contact with the villagers so that topics like family planning could be easily discussed with them. On the whole this variation from the previous enquiry in covering all the households in the selected villages simplified the establishing of contacts, reduced the difficulties in travelling and made easier the organisation of field work. We also felt that the study of all families in the village would be able to bring out certain peculiarities of the village as a unit. This hope was justified as can be seen from a reference to Chapter III.

2.5 The Poona questionnaire dealing with attitudes towards family planning was pruned for the present enquiry. In the Poona questionnaire information was sought on attitudes of parents towards the education and upbringing of their children. The attitudes of fathers towards helping their children to settle in life were also ascertained. In asking such leading questions, it was felt that the questionnaire was creating a certain frame of reference before assessing attitudes towards family planning in the minds of those surveyed which was possibly weighted in favour of birth-control. The attitudes revealed, therefore, it was felt, were in a way "biased". In order to avoid this, all the questions on the attitudes of fathers towards the upbringing of their children or towards helping the children to settle in life were dropped. In actual practice, however, we found that a large majority of the population did not know anything about artificial birth-control. For assessing their attitudes regarding family limitation they had to be first told that limitation was possible by artificial means. It was not possible to ask them the relevant questions without giving them this basic information. Our investigators therefore gave the requisite information first and then asked the questions. This amounted also to the creating of a background in the minds of the persons questioned. But this was, as can be easily seen, much more free of "bias" than the one created by questions about the responsibility regarding children, etc.

2.6 A part of the new questionnaire was devoted to getting information regarding persons belonging to the household but not staying in the village. This was introduced to ascertain as exactly as possible the number of persons exposed to the risk of death in the village during the year of enquiry. It was our experience, however, that the reported number of deaths was smaller than the actual number for various reasons. Our questionnaire was found to be of little use in gathering information regarding deaths for a thorough study of mortality conditions.

2.7 Information regarding both fertility and mortality was collected from each family surveyed with reference to the period of one year

preceding the date on which the family was visited. This moving year could not, however, affect the comparability of fertility or mortality rates derived from these data for reasons detailed in the earlier report.¹

2.8 With regard to fertility, besides asking for information regarding the total number of children (dead or alive) to a woman, the questionnaire also sought information regarding the history of her total fertility performance up to the date of enquiry. This had not been done in the Poona enquiry.

2.9 It was decided to take up 5 villages from each of the districts to represent the rural area of the districts. From 13 talukas of Nasik district five talukas were selected at random with the help of random number tables and then from each selected taluka, a village was selected at random, again using the same technique for selection. Similar procedure was followed also for the district of Kolaba. The selected talukas and villages in the surveyed districts are given in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

Talukas and villages selected from Nasik and Kolaba districts for the survey.

	Nasik District		Kolaba District	
*Taluka	Village	Taluka	Village	
1.	Chandor	Mangarool	Alibag	Khandale
2.	Kalwan	Otur	Mahad	Varandha
3.	Malegaon	Vake	Panvel	Palaspe
4.	Peint Peta	Bafniviher	Pen	Umbarde
5.	Sinnar	Chincholi	Roha	Palas

* Taluka is an administrative sub-division of a district containing about 100 villages.

2.10 The rural area of each district was thus represented by the five villages selected in the district. From the urban areas in Nasik district, Nasik, the main town of the district, with a population of 97,042 was selected for survey. In the district of Kolaba, as referred to before, there was no such big town. The three largest towns in the district were selected for the survey of urban population. The selected towns in Kolaba district were Alibag, Pen and Panvel. These are small towns as compared to Nasik city as can be seen from Table 2.2.

1. "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District", p. 24.

TABLE 2.2

Population and number of households (according to 1951 Census) in the surveyed towns and villages, number of households in each covered by our inquiry and days spent for interview in each of the selected towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

District	Town or village	Population (1951 Census)	No. of households (1951 Census)	No. of households interviewed	Days spent in actual interview
Nasik					
	*Nasik	97042	20627	406	§24
	Bafnivahir	234	48	45	5
	Chincholi	987	161	176	18
	Mangarool	1410	218	210	20
	Otur	922	195	191	14
	Vake	1005	172	171	12
Kolaba					
	*Alibag	8181	1714	176	16
	*Panvel	14861	3267	325	20
	*Pen	8607	1687	67	8
	Umbarde	1286	247	239	38
	Palaspe	1024	225	217	23
	Palas	728	150	165	23
	Khandale	755	167	166	10
	Varandha	1393	277	286	34

* Towns.

§ The enquiry was done through an *ad hoc* agency.

2.11 In the villages selected in each of the districts, every household of the village was surveyed. In towns, however, some sampling procedure was necessary in the selection of households. In Nasik town, a procedure, similar to the one followed in urban areas of Poona district was used. All the families in the town were registered at the Rationing Office and this office made available to us the following data : (i) Licence numbers of the food-grain shops. (ii) Number of families registered in each shop for drawing food-grain rations. With this basic material a sample of 2 per cent households was selected in the town of Nasik. The names and addresses of the heads of the selected households were then collected. Selection of 2 per cent households from the register of each licensed shop was expected to give a representative sample as the ration shops were situated in different localities and normally families in their neighbourhood got registered in the various shops. In Nasik town, our sample consisted of 406 families.

2.12 In the towns in Kolaba there was no food-grain rationing at the time of enquiry. For these towns, therefore, the list of house-

holds prepared at the time of the 1951 Census was used. In this list every household of the town and its members were registered. Though this list was a little out-of-date for an enquiry conducted in 1953, in the absence of anything better it had to be used. By this procedure, the representative character of the sample was little affected for if a household with a given address had left during the two years that had passed since the preparation of the list, a new family that was residing at that address was surveyed. In two of the three towns in Kolaba, namely, Alibag and Panvel, the sample consisted of 10 per cent households and in Pen of 4 per cent households only. The small number of households interviewed in Pen was due to the necessity of completing the inquiry before the onset of heavy rains and therefore within a specific short period. Table 2.2 gives the number of households surveyed in towns and villages selected along with the households and population in them according to the Census in 1951.

2.13 Thus in all 2,788 families were surveyed out of which 1,146 were from Nasik district and 1,642 were from Kolaba district. 406 families were from Nasik town and 562 from urban areas of Kolaba district. 740 families in rural Nasik and 1,080 families in rural Kolaba were investigated into.

2.14 Two male investigators and two female investigators were appointed for collecting information so that a pair of male and female investigators could work in each of the two districts. Three of the four investigators were experienced in this type of work while one female investigator was new. In the city of Nasik *ad hoc* local investigators were appointed consisting of five male and five female investigators. Along with these, a pair of our permanent investigators who had done the field work in the rural area, worked turn by turn so that demonstrations of the interviewing methods could be given to the *ad hoc* workers. In Pen and Panvel similar local agency was used to do the field work. In Alibag our regular field staff carried out the whole enquiry. The *ad hoc* staff was paid Re. 1/- per family, divided equally between the male and the female investigator. In villages and small towns it was difficult to set up a local agency for field work because the educational level of the best ones that were available in them was low. They were also not prepared to ask questions on contraception included in the questionnaire. In small towns, a number of enthusiastic workers volunteered for work but when they found that the questionnaire contained questions regarding family limitation they visibly cooled off.

2.15 Time required for any interview depended mainly on how far the head of the family wanted to discuss with the investigator, firstly, the utility and purpose of the present survey and secondly, the topic

of family-planning. Normally 30 minutes were enough for interviewing one family though in certain cases discussions were held even for more than one hour. In villages discussions with groups were quite common and these saved long discussions in every family. Besides the time spent for preliminary contacts and interviewing households, the investigator had to spend sometime in copying down birth and death register in a village for a later comparison with the reported ones. The survey work began in January, 1953 and was completed by the end of July, 1953. Table 2.2 gives the time spent for survey-work in each town or village.

2.16 In the towns, though the selected families were approached directly, in the villages it could not be done. As is well-known, no villager could be interviewed and no response could be had in any enquiry before discussing the purpose and utility of the enquiry with the leaders of the village. The leaders of the village considered it their responsibility to keep all evil spirits away from the village. So unless they were assured about the harmlessness of any activity they did not allow it. For the present enquiry male heads of families were normally interviewed first as these could be more easily persuaded to respond and they in turn could persuade their wives to respond to the questionnaire.

2.17 As for response to the questionnaire, it is needless to say that it very much depends on the tact of the investigators. Fortunately we could get for this survey the field workers who had been trained in similar work in Poona district. Cases of blank refusal were few. There were, however, a few cases of women who though they did not refuse information, gave information which was highly suspect. As for response to questions other than those on contraception rarely did we find a case of refusal to respond. But for questions on contraception, a large majority comprising more than one-third of the total population showed no interest in either, getting the information on contraception or in using it. This is discussed later.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULES USED FOR THE ENQUIRY

Questionnaire No. 1

Addressed to the Head of the Family

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Village | 5. Name of the Head |
| 2. Ward | 6. Caste |
| 3. House No. | 7. Occupation |
| 4. Date | 8. Annual Income. |

Members of the family (present in the village) 1 2 3 —

9. Name
10. Sex.
11. Relation to the head.
12. Age.
13. Marital Status.
14. Educational level.
15. Occupation.
16. Earning or not.
17. How long (in months) during last year, has he or she been in the village ?
18. How long (in months), during last year was he or she away from the village ?
19. The name of the village or town where he or she had been.
20. The reason for going away.

Members of the family (not present in the village) 1 2 3 —

21. Name.
22. Sex.
23. Relation to the head.
24. Age.
25. Marital Status.
26. Educational level.
27. Place of residence.
28. Occupation.
29. Earning or not.
30. Months spent in this village or town, last year.
31. Is his coming here seasonal ?
32. Reason for coming to this village.

Deaths in the family during last 12 months

33. Relation of the dead to the head.
34. Age of the dead.

35. Date of death.
36. Cause of death.
37. Place of death.

If the family occupation is agriculture

38. Area of land owned.
39. Area of land taken on rent.
40. Area of land rented out.
41. Area under cultivation.
42. Is this cultivating holding adequate to maintain your family ?
43. Among how many sons will this holding be divided ?
44. Do you think this subdivided holdings will be adequate for your sons to bring up their families ? If not,
45. How will you advise them?
46. Type of estate you have:
 - (i) Land.
 - (ii) Housing.
 - (iii) Shops.
 - (iv) Any other kind of property.

Attitude towards Birth Control.

47. Did you ever discuss with your wife, the desirable number of children ?
48. Did you desire the last child of yours ?
49. *If not*, reason for not desiring:
 - (i) Bad health of the wife.
 - (ii) Already having a large number of children.
 - (iii) Financial conditions.
50. *If you desired* the last child, reason for the desire
 - (a) Wanted a son,
 - (b) Wanted more children.
51. *If you want more children*, number of children you desire
 - (a) From the point of view of wife's health,
 - (b) From financial point of view.
52. The age after which you would not like to have any children.
53. Do you intend to practise contraception after this age or after getting the desired number of children ?
54. Are you informed about different methods of contraception ?
55. If so, do you practise contraception ?
56. If you practise, which methods do you adopt ?
57. Are you regular in their practice ?

If you have ever practised contraception

58. When were you practising it ?
59. What methods did you follow ?

60. Were you regular in their use ?
61. How often did the methods fail ?
62. If you have left using contraception, reasons for giving it up :
 - (a) it is ineffective,
 - (b) it is a nuisance,
 - (c) others.
63. If you are against contraception, reason for being so.
 - (a) It is immoral,
 - (b) It is against religion,
 - (c) Others.
64. If not against contraception, do you desire to get information about it?

Questionnaire No. 2

Addressed to every ever-married female in the family

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Village. | 5. Name of the head. |
| 2. Ward. | 6. Caste. |
| 3. House No. | 7. Occupation. |
| 4. Date. | 8. Annual Income. |
| 9. Name of the female. . . | |
| 10. Relation with the male head. | |
| 11. Age | |
| 12. Marital status. | |
| 13. Educational level. | |
| 14. Occupation. | |
| 15. Monthly income in Rs. (if earning). | |

If the husband is living

16. His age.
17. His educational level.
18. His occupation.
19. His income during the last month.
20. His annual income.

If the husband is dead

21. His age at death.
22. Date of death.
23. Age of the female at the death of her husband.
24. Year of 1st marriage.
25. Age at 1st marriage.
26. Age of the husband at her 1st marriage.
27. Age of the female at present marriage.
28. Age of the husband at present marriage.

29. Living children:
 - (a) From the present marriage.
 - (b) From the earlier marriage.
30. Dead children
 - (a) From the present marriage.
 - (b) From the earlier marriages.
31. Still births among the dead.
32. No. of abortions.
33. Age of the female at puberty.
34. Age of the female at menopause.

*Fertility performance during last twelve months
For full term delivery*

35. Date of delivery.
36. Sex of the infant born.
37. Infant living or not. If living, present age of the infant.

If the infant is dead

38. Age at death.
39. Date of death.
40. Cause of death.

For abortion during last twelve months

41. Month of abortion.
42. Date of abortion
43. Cause of abortion.

Attitude towards Birth Control.

44. If pregnant month of pregnancy.
45. Did you ever discuss with your husband, the desirable number of children ?
46. Did you desire your last child ?
47. If not, reason for not desiring.
 - (a) Your bad health.
 - (b) Child comes in the way of your career or occupation.
 - (c) Financial conditions.
48. If you desired the last child, reason for the desire,
 - (a) Wanted a son,
 - (b) Wanted more children.

If you want more children:

49. Number of children you desire—
 - (a) From health point of view.
 - (b) From financial point of view.
50. Age after which you do not desire more children?

- 51. Are you informed about different methods of contraception ?
 - 52. If so, do you practise any of these ?
 - 53. If you practise, which methods do you adopt ?
 - 54. Are you regular in their practice ?
- If the last delivery occurred during last two years :*
- 55. Did you practise contraception before the last delivery ?
 - 56. If so, which method did you adopt ?
 - 57. Were you regular in its practice ?
 - 58. On how many occasions did the method fail in spite of regular practice ?
 - 59. If you have left practising contraceptives, reasons for giving them up:
 - (a) They are ineffective.
 - (b) They are a nuisance.
 - (c) Others.
 - 60. If you are against contraception, reasons for being against.
 - (a) It is immoral.
 - (b) It is against religion.
 - (c) Others.
 - 61. If you are not against contraception, would you like to get informed about it ?

Fertility History of the Female

Living children

62.	Name	63.	Age.	64.	Sex.	65.	Order of pregnancy.	66.	Birth Date
1.									
2.									
3.									

Dead children

67.	Name	68.	Age at death	69.	Sex	70.	Order of pregnancy
71.	Birth date.			72.	Cause of death.		

Abortions

73.	Month of abortion.	74.	Order of pregnancy.
75.	Date of abortion.		

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE NOTES

PART I

3.1 Each village has its own peculiarities. The geographical surroundings, climate, supply of water, possibilities of employment, nearness to large industrial centres, all these and a number of other forces make the village what it is. A brief sketch of conditions in sampled villages would be helpful in understanding certain facts presented in this report. General information regarding villages and towns surveyed is presented below.

3.2 In the first part of this chapter is given the general information about the surveyed villages. Certain features like caste composition, age composition, educational level, etc. which are common to all the villages and towns and which can be conveniently presented in consolidated tabular form are presented in the second part of the chapter which gives a comparative view of all of them. It is noteworthy that though certain aspects like caste composition, financial conditions, etc. do vary from village to village, there are certain others like age composition which appear to be much more uniform.

3.3 *Bafnivihir, Taluka Peint, District Nasik* :—Bafnivihir, a village with a population of 234 in 1951 and 231 in 1941, comprised 45 households at the time of our enquiry. The village is situated in the hilly region of Peint taluka with plenty of rainfall, and is surrounded by very thick forests. Among all the villages surveyed, this village was the most isolated. In the rainy season it lost all contact with Nasik, the district town. Travel was only possible on foot. Village officers like Talathis, school teachers, forest officers, clerks and their bearers usually kept their families away and stayed in these areas, alone.

Shortage of drinking water was very acute in summer. There was only one well in Bafnivihir and so also in Deodongra three miles away from this village. Villagers could pull on for 8 months of the year but in summer only a few cups of water could be had per family. Six miles away from this village, there was a river to which cattle from this village as also from Deodongra went for drinking water. Cattle started in the morning and reached the river at noon. They stayed there for about three hours and came back to their own villages in the evening. Bathing, washing clothes, etc. were rare in the village. Cattle in milk were not to be found.

Milk was available only at Harsool or at Thana, 14 and 8 miles away respectively, where also it was imported from Nasik and was very costly.

All the villagers were Varlees who normally lived in mountain tracts. The term "Varlee" has come from "Varal" an upland. The Varlees attributed all diseases and misfortunes to the influence of evil spirits. They were an aboriginal tribe.

There was no school at Bafnivihir and no literate person in the village. Thana, a village 8 miles from there, had a primary school with 4 vernacular standards. There were 150 students on its muster roll but only about 20 to 25 actually attended school. When the topic of education was broached by our investigator, a villager remarked: "You can talk about it because you have full stomachs."

According to the 1951 Census, all the villagers relied on agriculture for their means of livelihood, 59 per cent being agricultural labourers and 41 per cent owner cultivators. These figures, however, do not agree with the information collected in the present enquiry, which is presented in Part II of this chapter.

Rice was the main crop in this village. Cultivating holdings were specially small and produced only so much as to feed the cultivators only for eight months of the year. In the forests nearby, there were settled traders who traded in sag-wood. They were mostly Mohammedan. They had their coal-kilns in this area. Besides being timber merchants, they were coal-burners and they also ran provision and cloth shops. In fact these merchants owned everything in this area including farms. The villagers were their employees. Wages ranged between 8 annas and 12 annas a day, and were rarely paid in cash. A farm labourer got 2 seers of nagli, 2 breads, a little salt and chillies as a day's wages. The villagers cultivated rice but used it for barter only; they kept poultry only to make a gift of it to their employers or government officers.

These conditions together with an unhealthy and malarious climate made the life of the villagers wretched and miserable. Malaria sapped the energies of most of the villagers. Men and women were scantily dressed. Children and old people formed comparatively smaller proportions of the village population. (See Table 3.7) High infant mortality, bad health, small longevity spoke eloquently about the wretched conditions in the village.

There was no medical aid available except in Harsool, 16 miles away. Though a large percentage of the population in this area suffered from malaria, hardly 2 to 3 persons attended the dispensary at Harsool, as spending on medicine was not possible because of poverty.

The village officer responsible for keeping the birth and death registers had to look after a large number of small villages in this area. At the time of our enquiry it was found that he had not visited the village for quite a long time. The Patil of this village was illiterate. He, therefore, had to depend on his memory and had to get the vital events registered when the Talathi, the only literate officer of the village, visited the village. This Talathi was in charge of 8 villages and he could not visit this village often. The nearest post-office was at Harsool and the bazaar centre was at Deodongra 3 miles away.

3.4 *Chincholi—Taluka Sinnar—District Nasik* :—Chincholi a village with a population of 987 according to the 1951 Census, comprised 161 households. During the preceding decade, there was an increase of 223 persons in the village. In our survey, we found 176 households in the village comprising 1,003 persons. The village was 12 miles from Nasik town and only five miles from Nasik Road railway station. It was on the Nasik-Sinnar Road. The water supply being plentiful, vegetables were grown here extensively, and these found a good market in the towns of Nasik and Nasik Road.

Vanjaree a backward Hindu community, was the majority community in this village. It was originally an aboriginal tribe and its traditional vocation was trade, particularly supplying of grains for armies in the field. The term "Vanjaree" comes from "Vaniyya", a trader. Percentage of literates among their males was 19 and among females less than one, according to the 1951 Census. The percentages of literate males and females in this village were the second lowest among the villages surveyed in Nasik district. The village had a primary school with four vernacular standards.

According to the 1951 Census about 90 per cent of the villagers were dependent on agriculture; 80 per cent were cultivators of their own land mainly, 1 per cent tenants, about 7 per cent rent receivers and only 2 per cent agricultural labourers. On the whole, the village seemed to be doing well economically due to good water supply and vicinity of good markets for the produce of the village. The sex ratio in the village was 982 females per 1,000 males.

As mentioned above, the educational level of the villagers was low and the majority community backward. Patil, the village officer, was illiterate. The vital registers for the village were not found to be up-to-date. Caste differences were somewhat acute. There were two wells in the village supplying drinking water. One was for untouchables and the other for the rest. Bugs and mosquitoes were plentiful. Cattle in milk were absent. Faith in fortune and ghosts seemed common. According to the villagers, majority of the infants died of an attack from evil spirits. When

the topic of family planning was raised the villagers took it as some fad sponsored by the Government to dabble in peoples' private affairs.

3.5 Mangarool—Taluka Chandvad—District Nasik :—Mangarool a village with a population of 1,410 in 1951 and 1292 in 1941 contained 1443 persons at the time of our survey. The village was on the Bombay-Agra Road, three miles from Chandor, the taluka town. The climate was healthy. A large proportion of the population depending on agriculture stayed in groups near their farms so that the village consisted of four hamlets some of them at a distance of three miles from each other.

This village had good water-supply. Vegetables grown in this village found a market in Manmad, and Lasalgaon which were the railway stations 22 and 15 miles from the village respectively. About 12 per cent of the land of the village was irrigated. There were about 75 water-lifts.

In Mangarool, depressed class Hindus were found in large numbers. These along with backward tribal communities of the village, chiefly Bhils, worked as agricultural labourers. When there was no work, Bhils took to gathering forest produce and depressed class villagers went to Bombay or Nasik in search of work. 84 per cent of the villagers depended on agriculture according to the Census in 1951. Agricultural labourers formed 6 per cent, tenants 5 per cent and owner cultivators 75 per cent of the total villagers. There were no rent receivers. On the whole the village was well off, producing both monsoon and winter crops of wheat, bajra and gram. Cotton was also grown here. The villagers had to go to Chandor for marketing, postal and medical facilities.

Each of the four hamlets of the village had a primary school upto the fourth vernacular standard. According to the Census in 1951, 33 per cent males and 8 per cent females were literate. The percentage of literate females was comparatively high and was excelled only by Otur in the total of 10 villages surveyed in Nasik and Kolaba. Patil, the village officer, had completed seven vernacular standards and he was rather particular about village records being kept up-to-date.

3.6 Wake—Taluka Malegaon—District Nasik :—A village with a population of 1,005 in 1951 had a population of 841 in 1941. In the present survey, 1,023 persons were found in the village comprising 171 households. The village was situated at a distance of one mile from the Bombay-Agra Road.

Though there was no important town very near, this village had good communications. Manmad, an important railway junction, was 22 miles from Wake. There were three bazaar centres within

a distance of less than 8 miles from this village. The village itself had neither a bazaar centre nor a post office. It had plentiful water supply. There were more than 75 large wells in the village besides 35 small ones used for drinking water. There were 125 waterlifts and 6 water pumps.

Patil, the village officer, had completed 7 vernacular standards. He was very confident about the accuracy of the birth and death registers he had maintained. 37 per cent males and 5 per cent females of the village were literate according to the 1951 Census. The pride of the village was two males who had passed the matriculation examination. The village had a school with five vernacular standards. The school had also a library. Other cultural activity in the village was confined to one or two dramatic performances annually enacted by students in the school and other elderly persons in the village.

In 1951, about 83 per cent of the villagers were dependent on agriculture of whom 11 per cent were agricultural labourers and the rest owner-cultivators.

Though the village looked on the whole enlightened, the villagers looked at family planning as something 'urban', with which villagers need not be concerned. Though response to the enquiry was good, majority of the well-to-do villagers believed in the motto "Plenty of children, plenty of food".

3.7 Otur—Taluka Kalwan—District Nasik :—Otur, a village with a population of 922 in 1951 and 923 in 1941 comprised 191 households in 1951. The village was situated in the hilly region of the northern part of Nasik district, about 7 miles from Kalwan, the taluka town. The road from Kalwan to Otur was intercepted by rivers and streams as also by hills. The climate of the place was healthy and dry. The river Markandi passed through the village. The river was bunded there and the stored water irrigated one-fourth of the total cultivated area around the village. As for drinking water, the villagers had to use a well which was one furlong from the village site. The water level in the well was very low and sixty steps had to be descended to reach it. There were 2 or 3 more wells but they were far off and were infected with guinea-worm. A number of villagers had caught the infection.

In Otur 6 per cent of the families were Brahmins and about 20 per cent were other advanced Hindus. The high percentage of advanced Hindus in a village was rather unusual.

In 1951, percentage of literate males in this village was 46 and of literate females 9, these percentages being the highest in all the surveyed villages. The presence of the bazaar centre and the

higher percentage of advanced Hindus in the population, perhaps, accounted for this. The village had a school with 7 vernacular standards and about 100 students attended the school.

About 70 per cent of the villagers depended on agriculture in 1951 for their livelihood. Among these were included 29 per cent landless labourers, who were mainly Bhils and Varlees, about 34 per cent owner cultivators and 3 per cent rent receivers. The percentage depending on small business was also comparatively high being 7.

For medical and postal facilities the village had to look to Kalwan, six miles away. In Kalwan there was a Christian Mission Hospital. Two or three qualified medical practitioners also practised there. Otur was a weekly bazaar centre, a unique characteristic among all the villages surveyed.

A large proportion of the villagers were very poor and the mood of resignation prevailed in the village to such an extent that the villagers did not seem to have the necessary energy even to refuse to say anything on family planning. According to them no amount of planning could improve their conditions.

3.8 *Khandale—Taluka Alibag—District Kolaba* :—Khandale was on Alibag-Dharamtar Road, 4 miles from Alibag. It had a population of 755 according to the 1951 Census. It received plenty of rain in the rainy season and suffered from draught in summer though as compared to certain other villages, its water supply was not bad. The water level in the wells in this village was strikingly near the land surface.

The caste composition of the village was a little uncommon. 40 per cent of the families in Khandale were advanced Hindus, other than Brahmins. These were mainly Panchkalshis who were also known as Somavanshi—Pathare. This caste, originally supposed to be of warriors, took to agriculture subsequently. Under Portuguese rule, many of them got trained as craftsmen and a large number of them today worked as carpenters in Bombay.

According to the 1951 Census, 41 per cent males and 5 per cent females were literate. Though the percentage of literates was high, among the literates the level of education was relatively low. This was perhaps due to the fact that relatively fewer persons had gone to schools but contact with Bombay and to some extent with Alibag the district town had made them literate. The village had a school with 4 vernacular standards. For higher education the villagers went to Alibag.

According to the 1951 Census, 84 per cent of the villagers lived by agriculture, 50 per cent being owner-cultivators, 33 per cent tenants and 1 per cent rent receivers. There was no landless labourer in the village. Among those depending on non-agricultural occupations, a large number worked in Alibag, the district town. A large number of families in the village had one or more of their male members working in Bombay city. As a result, the sex ratio of the population in the village was 1,018 females to 1,000 males.

For medical aid, Khandale looked to Alibag town. The post-office nearest to this village was also at Alibag.

On the whole contact with Bombay city had raised the understanding capacity of the villagers who were prepared to discuss subjects like family planning with interest. According to them, however, use of mechanical devices was not likely to suit the conditions there, though due to their poverty, they could not afford to have many children.

3.9 Palas—Taluka Roha—District Kolaba :—Palas, a village with a population of 728 in 1951 and of 730 in 1941 was about 15 miles from Roha, the taluka town and about 18 miles from Pen town. The village was on Bombay-Goa Road which was the only important road that ran through the whole length of Konkan, from north to south touching small seaports and small pathways several of which were not motorable.

The village comprised four hamlets situated at different elevations. One of them, namely Kharshet Palas was only 15' above the sea-level and was in danger of being submerged under the high tide water. Villagers therefore, were constructing a "dam" 10 feet high as a protection against high tides. The construction was being financed by the government.

Water supply of the village was abominable, especially in summer. Though there were five wells in the village almost all were at inconvenient distances. One of the wells could not be used unless repaired. Two were privately owned and one belonged to a shoemaker (untouchable) family and was not accessible to others of the same caste. Almost all wells dried up in summer and the available water stank and was filthy. In summer the available water was rationed at 8 gallons per family. This was used for household purposes as well as for the cattle. Bringing of water for drinking and other uses occupied the women of the village for more than three hours a day throughout the year.

The percentage of literate males was 13; of literate females only 2.5. This was not unexpected in a village where primary needs of human life could be satisfied only with great effort. The village

had a primary school with 4 standards and 41 students were enrolled there.

Only about 5 per cent of the villagers depended on non-agricultural occupations. There was no town or urban centre nearby. Population depending on agriculture comprised 23 per cent who cultivated mainly their own land, 52 per cent who were tenants and 20 per cent who worked as labourers. The percentage of labourers was very large compared to other villages surveyed in Kolaba. The distribution showed that in this village a large number of land owners either rented out their land or cultivated it by employing labour.

Medical aid was available only at Nagothana, a bazaar centre, four miles from the village. However, an Ayurvedic practitioner visited the village once a week. There was no post office, no bazaar centre in this village, Nagothana being the centre for all these.

3.10 Palaspe—Taluka Panvel—District Kolaba :—Palaspe a village with a population of 1,024 in 1951, had a population of 1,020 in 1941, i.e. there was almost no increase in the population during this decade.

The village was three miles from Panvel, on Pen-Panvel Road. Bombay City being at a distance of 38 miles from Panvel six men in Palaspe worked in Bombay city leaving the village at 8 a.m. by motor bus and coming back at 8 p.m.

Palaspe consisted of two distinct localities. One was called Bamangaon and the other Kunabigaon. The former contained households of advanced Hindus mainly and 61 Brahmin families lived in this part of the village. Other 34 Brahmin families also had their houses in this part of the village, but they stayed elsewhere and visited the village occasionally. Thirteen Sonar families (an advanced Hindu community) also resided in Bamangaon. The peculiarity of this village was the large percentage of Brahmins in the population. Brahmins are mainly an urban community and such a concentration of them in a village like Palaspe, when a flourishing town like Panvel was so near, was surprising, particularly, when there was no attraction of climate, industry or educational facilities. The only explanation was historical. Most of these Brahmin families were Inamdars and having Inami villages nearabout this village, they perhaps settled in this village because it was on the Kalyan-Alibag road, an important road in olden days.

The educational level of the village was high compared to other villages. According to the 1951 Census, 38 per cent males and 3 per cent females were literate. The percentage of literate females was of course very low compared to that of females in other

villages. This percentage for literate females seemed to be doubtful for reasons given subsequently. Due to the preponderance of Brahmins, not only the percentage of literate males was high, but the general level of education among the literates was also high. More than 4 per cent of the males were matriculates, a feature quite uncommon in villages in these parts. For the same reason, perhaps, there could be even an English School in this village in 1920, which in 1951 had dwindled down to a school with two English standards with 22 students. There was also a school with seven vernacular standards. There were 173 students in it and 52 of them were girls, a feature quite remarkable for a village school. With this number of girls in the school, the percentage of literacy as given in the 1951 Census for females, namely 3, seemed obviously incorrect. The percentage of literate females, as revealed by our enquiry, was 29.

According to the 1951 Census, about 53 per cent of the villagers depended on agriculture and 47 per cent were occupied in non-agricultural occupation. This latter percentage was very high and rather rare for a village and it was indicative of the fact that the villagers were getting work in the neighbouring urban areas. In the village, 9 per cent of the villagers depended on cultivating their own land, 38 per cent cultivated land that was rented, 2.5 per cent were agricultural labourers and 4.5 per cent rent receivers. Percentage of owner cultivators was the smallest here among the surveyed villages. 28 per cent villagers depended on miscellaneous services. The miscellaneous services here included clerks, shop-assistants, etc. Brahmin-non-Brahmin differences seemed quite acute in Palaspe. Though relatively more educated, a number of families seemed "leftovers", the better members of which had left the village.

Drinking water was available in plenty in the village. There were 30 wells in Bamangaon and 4 wells in the other locality. The village had a post office and a co-operative society. Panvel town was the bazaar centre for the village.

3.11 *Varandha—Taluka Mahad, District Kolaba* :—Varandha a village with a population of 1,189 in 1941 and 1,393 in 1951, was 12 miles from Mahad, the taluka town. It was on the Pen-Mahad Road which was only a fair weather road. It was surrounded by hills and the climate was suffocating, particularly in summer and rains, because the sea-winds were blocked by the neighbouring hills. Varandha consisted of four localities, three of which were on the slope of three different hills at a distance of more than a mile from each other. Three hundred years ago a Jahagirdar family, having differences with Adilshah, the then Muslim ruler of the area,

settled in this village, along with one other family. These two families had now developed into 70 households living in the village. There were a few besides, living outside the village. They were known as "Desmukhs".

In Kolaba district Agaris generally formed the majority community in villages and Marathas were relatively few. In Varandha, however, the Marathas formed a large majority. They came from the Deshmukh families mentioned above.

According to the 1951 Census only 14 per cent males and 3 per cent females were literate. The village had a primary school with four vernacular standards.

About 83 per cent of the villagers depended on agriculture for livelihood according to the 1951 Census. About 50 per cent cultivated their own land mainly, 32 per cent were tenants and little more than one per cent rent receivers. There were no landless labourers in the village.

Medical facilities in this village were comparatively good there being a Government-subsidized medical centre in this village since 1940. Villagers were getting medicine-conscious because they got free medical advice. The villagers, however, were expected to pay for medicines and this kept them somewhat away from the use of medicines. As for their attitude towards family planning, many did not feel the need, because according to them rarely had anybody more than four or five children because children died in large numbers. Children helped to increase production. Nobody however wanted to have children in old age. They had a saying which meant "Child in old age is born to be other's page". They had another saying which meant "Children's breath, frightens even death!". Therefore children were wanted.

3.12 Umbarde—Taluka Pen—District Kolaba :—Umbarde had a population of 1,244 in 1941. The village was 10 miles from the sea and only two miles from Pen, the taluka town. It comprised two hamlets containing altogether 239 households. The village suffered from shortage of drinking water. There was no well in the village that was not infested with guinea worm and a large proportion of population suffered from the disease. Our investigators, who normally stayed in the village that was to be surveyed, did not dare to stay in this village for the fear of contracting the disease. They did the work by visiting it daily from Pen.

Agaris, an intermediate Hindu caste, accounted for 82 per cent of the total population of the village. According to the 1951 Census, 5 per cent males and 5 per cent females were literate. These percentages and particularly the first one seemed doubtful. Though

there was a time lag of two years between the Census and the present enquiry, these percentages meant a very low level of education in this village. According to our enquiry, 55 per cent of the males of the village were literate. According to the villagers, this high percentage was, apart from other reasons, due to the fact that a large number of villagers took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. At that time, their leaders persuaded them to take oaths that they would get educated—at least they would be literate. This, besides certain other factors such as the spread of compulsory education, etc., had its effect on the literacy percentage. The village had two schools, one with 7 vernacular standards and the other with 4 vernacular standards. There were 204 school-going children. Besides these about 15 students went to schools in Pen town.

In 1951, 83 per cent of the villagers depended on agriculture for their livelihood. There were no rent receivers and a very negligible percentage of agricultural labourers. Tenant and owner cultivators were present in almost equal numbers. In the rainy season villagers worked on the farms and at other times they got employment on salt-fields nearby. Bidi making and clay-figure-making industries of Pen, also employed an appreciable percentage of the population of this village. For medical facilities and the bazaar, the villagers had to go to Pen.

3.13 *Nasik* :—Some details have been given about Nasik town in the report as the urban area in Nasik District was represented in the survey by this town alone. A brief note giving information about this town is, however, given here. Nasik town with a population of 97,042 in 1951 was about five miles from Nasik Road railway station. At the 1941 Census its population was only 52,386 which fact spoke eloquently about the rapid growth of the town during the preceding decade. The climate of the town was dry, cool and healthy. But the hygienic conditions of the town, particularly in its older part, were bad. The town was a holy place and a number of pilgrims came to it daily. They stayed either in the open space on both sides of the Godavari river, which flowed through the town, or in the temples etc. meant for pilgrims. The drainage of the town was not good and pilgrims added to the filth of the place.

In Nasik town there were a number of high schools, one Arts College, a Military College, Police Sub-Inspectors' Training School and a Primary Teachers' Training College for Men and Women separately.

We also record here the available information regarding the birth control facilities available in Nasik town as it was the only

place in the two surveyed districts where anything of the kind was at all available. A birth control clinic was attached to the maternity hospital run by the Nasik town Municipality. No propaganda was done for spreading the practice of contraception but those who came to the clinic voluntarily to seek advice in that regard were given that advice free. From such records of the work of the clinic as were available it was obvious that the majority of those who took advantage of the clinic during the two years it had been functioning belonged to the middle classes and the advanced castes. In all up to the time of our inquiry 150 women had sought and had been given advice in the clinic. Of these 6 had preferred surgical operation because they had been suffering from some chronic trouble. Between 15 and 20 had preferred pessaries and the rest had chosen the oil pad mainly because of its cheapness. No further information regarding these women was available. There was no follow up of cases. The vital statistics of the town left much to be desired by way of coverage as well as accuracy.

3.14 *Alibag* :—Alibag, the district town, had a population of 8181 comprising 1714 households, according to the Census in 1951. This town had a population of 6526 in 1941. For our enquiry we selected a 10 per cent sample in this town comprising 166 households. This town and Alibag taluka are separated as it were from the rest of the district by an arm of the sea. It was a beautiful town with a large number of palm groves and a long sea-beach.

The town being the district headquarters contained a large number of officers, clerks and assistants. There was no important industry except fishing. There were a number of fishermen families in this town and fishing engaged them for about seven months of the year. There was one high school in the town. The Municipality ran a dispensary. There was also one maternity hospital, but no birth control clinic. A large number of people from advanced castes seemed particularly inclined towards family planning.

3.15 *Panvel* :—Panvel, the biggest town of the district of Kolaba, had a population of 14,861 in 1951. Its population in 1941 was 10,960. 325 households were surveyed in this town comprising a 10 per cent sample of households. This town which was in the extreme north of the Kolaba district was only about 38 miles from Bombay city, the big industrial centre and Panvel acted as a link between the rice growing district of Kolaba and Bombay City. Panvel was a trading centre for rice and fish. It had a number of salt pans near about. A number of rice-mills were also to be found here. Manufacturing of drugs and of bullock cart-wheels was done

in this town. There were two high schools in the town one for males and other for females.

One distinguishing feature of the town was the high percentage of Mohammedans who formed about 13 per cent of the total population.

3.16 *Pen* :—Pen, the taluka town had a population of 8607 at the 1951 Census. According to the 1941 Census the population was 7,317. It was our intention to survey a 10 per cent sample of households from the town. But the work in this town was started during the rains and it was found very difficult to conduct the enquiry. Hence the size of the sample was reduced to four per cent of households.

This town was an important motor-transport station. Though small it was a business town. Cutlery was manufactured in this town and that employed about a couple of hundred workers. A number of rice husking mills were found in this town. Clay figures made here were well-known. There were a number of salt pans near about.

People used well-water for drinking which was available in plenty except in summer when some of the wells dried up. A number of villages near about Pen were infected by guinea-worm but not the town of Pen. There was a dispensary run by the municipality. There was also one maternity home in the town.

PART II

3.17 We present below the statistical information gathered in our enquiry regarding the villages and towns surveyed. Caste composition of the population in different villages and towns surveyed is presented in Table 4.1. The percentage of Brahmins in rural as well as urban Kolaba was higher than that in rural and urban Nasik. In one village in Kolaba, namely Palaspe, the percentage of Brahmins was as high as 28, the highest in all the towns and villages surveyed. Percentage of other advanced Hindus which comprised Sonars (goldsmiths), Panch Kalshis, Vanis (traders), etc., was also higher in Kolaba. In Nasik, in rural areas Marathas formed the majority community. In rural Kolaba Agaris were the majority community. Both these though coming under the category 'Intermediate Hindus' have been shown separately in Table 3.1. Backward communities which comprised Bhils, Varlis and Vanjarees, etc. formed a much larger percentage of the population in Nasik than in Kolaba. In Nasik taken as a whole there were 24 per cent families from backward communities while in Kolaba they formed only 4 per cent. Most of the contribution to this category,

TABLE 3.1

Percentage distribution of families in surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts, according to caste.

Village or town	Brahmins	Other advanced Hindus	Marathas in Nasik district and Agaris in Kolaba district	Intermediate Hindus (artisans & others)	Backward Hindus	Scheduled castes	Mohammedans	Jains, Christians & others	Total No. of families
NASIK DISTRICT									
Nasik	16.01	19.46	13.05	27.83	6.16	4.19	9.85	3.45	406
Bafniyahir	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	45
Chincholi	—	0.57	17.05	5.11	67.61	9.66	—	—	176
Mangarool	—	—	58.56	5.72	12.38	22.86	0.48	—	210
Otur	6.28	19.37	17.28	24.08	21.99	8.38	2.62	—	191
Wake	1.75	2.36	53.21	16.95	11.70	9.94	4.09	—	171
Total	6.67	10.09	27.53	17.43	23.11	9.59	4.42	1.16	1199
KOLABA DISTRICT									
Alibag	26.14	19.88	6.25	37.50	0.57	2.27	4.55	2.84	176
Panvel	25.85	18.77	7.38	26.76	1.85	4.62	13.23	1.54	325
Pen	28.35	10.45	1.49	40.30	—	1.49	8.96	8.96	67
Khandale	—	39.76	51.21	3.61	—	4.22	1.20	—	166
Palaspe	28.11	5.99	43.77	13.37	4.15	3.69	—	0.92	217
Palas	—	1.21	39.39	27.89	18.79	8.48	—	4.24	165
Umbarde	0.42	1.67	81.59	4.18	—	8.79	2.93	0.42	239
Varandha	3.50	3.50	0.35	73.07	5.94	9.44	4.20	—	286
Total	13.47	12.07	29.07	29.25	3.90	5.91	4.75	1.58	1641

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in Nasik was from Bafnivihir and Chincholi as all the families in Bafnivihir and more than two-thirds in Chincholi belonged to this category. Palas in Kolaba made the largest contribution to this category having in this category 19 per cent of its population. Scheduled castes, including mainly depressed class Hindus, formed a larger percentage in Nasik than in Kolaba. 23 per cent of families in Mangarool in Nasik belonged to these castes. So if an index be constructed for measuring the caste composition of different areas according to percentage of advanced castes, then Nasik district would be ranked at a lower level than Kolaba.

3.18 In Table 3.2 is given the distribution of males in both the districts according to the level of education attained by them. The level of education was higher in urban areas than in the rural and was higher in Kolaba district than in Nasik district. The highest percentage of literate males in rural areas was 39 in Otur in Nasik and 55 in Umbarde in Kolaba. Otur in Nasik and Umbarde and Palaspe in Kolaba had seven-standard schools while all other villages had four-standard schools, excepting Wake which had a five-standard school and Bafnivihir which had no school. Percentage of literate males seemed to vary with the caste composition, along with certain other factors, such as the presence of a high standard school, vicinity of a large town, etc. But these latter were not altogether unrelated to caste composition. If the villages and towns were ranked by percentage of advanced Hindus and according to the percentage of literate males, there was almost one to one correspondence except for Umbarde. The reasons for higher literacy of the village Umbarde have been already referred to in the note on the village.

3.19 Literacy among females was very low. In Table 3.3 are given the distributions of women according to their educational attainments. Alibag, the district town had the highest percentage of literate males. But the same was not true of females; they lagged behind males. Females in Khandale also lagged behind males. As seen from Table 3.2, giving the level of education for males, a large percentage of males had attained an educational level reported as 'literacy' which meant that there was comparatively little of school-going and mere contact with big towns like Alibag and Bombay had raised the percentage of males that were literate. This sort of contact was likely to affect males much more than females and possibly explained why they lagged behind.

3.20 Figures of percentages of literate males and females according to the 1951 Census will be found to be not in agreement with the figures given in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. Some discrepancy might be due to the lapse of two years between the two observations. But in

TABLE 3.2

Distribution of males in surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts according to educational status.

Educational Status → Village or town ↓	Illiterate	Literate	Up to & 4th verna- cular Std.	Up to & 7th verna- cular or 3rd Eng. Std.	4th to 7th Eng. Std. (below matricu- lation)	Matri- culation and above	Total No. of males.
NASIK DISTRICT							
Nasik	35.57	1.99	22.30	19.17	9.68	11.29	1,054
Bafniviher	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	98
Chincholi	68.02	5.20	21.89	5.20	0.19	—	519
Mangarool	68.08	6.10	19.72	6.10	—	—	705
Otur	61.32	1.44	19.14	16.87	0.41	0.82	486
Wake	63.06	11.03	18.38	6.80	0.18	0.55	544
Total	57.16	4.64	19.91	11.48	3.11	3.70	3,406
KOLABA DISTRICT							
Alibag	28.50	4.88	24.43	18.32	10.43	13.49	393
Panvel	33.89	2.80	23.48	19.16	9.46	11.21	857
Pen	35.92	4.97	22.10	18.23	12.15	6.63	181
Khandale	49.27	11.76	31.61	6.62	0.49	0.25	408
Palaspe	52.54	2.75	15.89	17.80	6.78	4.24	472
Palas	72.63	3.25	21.95	1.86	0.27	0.54	369
Umbarde	44.96	1.98	36.86	14.55	1.32	0.33	605
Varandha	65.79	1.91	28.49	8.52	—	0.29	681
Total	48.03	3.78	26.20	12.53	4.72	4.74	3,966

TABLE 3.3

Distribution of females in surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts according to educational status.

Educational status → Village or town ↓	Illiterate	Literate	Up to & 4th verna- cular Std.	Up to & 7th verna- cular Std.	4th to 7th Eng. Std. (below matriculation)	Matri- culation & above	Total No. of fe- males.
NASIK DISTRICT							
Nasik	63.78	1.79	18.61	9.85	3.58	2.39	1,005
Bafniviher	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	96
Chincholi	99.17	—	0.83	—	—	—	484
Mangarool	95.45	0.46	3.63	0.46	—	—	659
Otur	92.37	0.90	5.38	1.35	—	—	446
Wake	93.88	0.99	4.93	0.20	—	—	507
Total	85.51	0.94	8.26	3.41	1.13	0.75	3,197
KOLABA DISTRICT							
Alibag	57.53	4.61	15.05	16.50	3.88	2.43	412
Panvel	52.91	4.66	23.67	10.48	5.43	2.85	773
Pen	55.40	6.08	17.57	13.52	4.05	3.38	143
Khandale	96.31	0.53	2.37	0.53	0.26	—	379
Palaspe	71.26	3.79	11.18	10.18	2.99	0.60	501
Palas	95.95	0.27	2.43	1.35	—	—	370
Umbarde	88.46	0.33	9.56	1.65	—	—	607
Varandha	91.17	1.07	7.23	0.40	0.13	—	747
Total	76.77	2.44	11.61	6.10	2.06	1.02	3,937

the case of certain villages the difference was so much that it could not be explained by this. In the case of Umbarde the Census percentage figure for male literacy was only 5 and according to our enquiry, it was 55. Here the Census figure seemed to be wrong as could be judged from the facilities for education in the village itself and in the nearby town of Pen, besides the significant event of taking oaths regarding getting educated in the salt-tax movement of 1930. The same explanation could be offered for the discrepancy in the percentage of literacy of females in this village. The discrepancy in the case of other villages could be explained to some extent by the speed in the spread of literacy because of the policy of free compulsory education particularly for ages 6 to 11 adopted by the Government of Bombay.

3.21 In Table 3.4 the families in the surveyed villages have been classified according to the means of livelihood. The classification of the means of livelihood used has an urban orientation. In the category "Agriculture", all those whose livelihood was earned by farming have been included. Further classification of this category, was essential particularly for rural areas. Fortunately, however, the time lag of two years between the 1951 Census and the present enquiry was not great nor was there any event in the intervening period to effect a radical change in the occupational structure. The detailed occupational classification of agricultural population of the 1951 Census could be taken as indicating the state of affairs in this category at the time of our enquiry. In this Census the agricultural class had been subdivided into four classes : (1) owner cultivators (2) tenants (3) agricultural labourers and (4) rent receivers. The percentage of villagers in each of these categories has been noted in the notes on surveyed villages in Part I. A higher percentage of owner cultivators in Nasik district in general was well-marked. In villages in Nasik district the percentage of owner cultivators varied between 35 and 80 while the corresponding percentages for Kolaba ranged between 4 and 50. The prevalence of the Khoti system in Kolaba as explained in Chapter I, was the likely cause of this difference. This fact also affected the percentage of tenants in the two districts. Percentage of tenants varied in Kolaba in between 33 and 67 and in Nasik between below 1 and 5. Percentage of agricultural labourers was much higher in Nasik. The reason for this may perhaps be the larger size of cultivating holdings in Nasik which needed more of hired labour. In Kolaba, the cultivating holding and with it the percentage of agricultural labourers was small.

3.22 The number of persons occupied in non-agricultural occupations (classified as in Table 3.4) was small in most of the villages

TABLE 3.4

Distribution of families in the surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts according to the means of livelihood.

Village or Town	Agriculture	Unskilled manual labour	Skilled manual labour	Lowest professions	Small business.	Highly skilled manual labour	Clerks and shop-assistants	Intermediate professions & salaried posts	Medium business	Higher professions and salaried posts	Owners of large factories and shops	Household workers, beggars, prostitutes, students, unemployed etc.	Total No. of families.
NASIK DISTRICT													
Nasik	1.97	26.60	15.02	11.82	9.85	5.67	9.61	2.71	8.13	1.23	0.25	7.14	406
Bafniviher	62.22	37.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Chincholi	82.95	9.66	3.98	1.14	0.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.70	176
Mangarool	79.52	11.90	5.71	0.48	0.48	—	—	—	0.48	—	—	1.43	210
Otur	42.41	36.13	5.24	1.57	7.33	3.14	—	—	0.52	—	—	3.66	191
Wake	71.35	11.70	11.11	1.17	1.17	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	171
Total	46.04	21.35	9.09	4.67	4.84	2.67	3.25	0.92	2.92	0.42	0.08	3.75	1,199
KOLABA DISTRICT													
Alibag	4.55	6.82	19.89	21.02	—	7.95	14.77	3.41	3.98	3.41	—	14.20	176
Panvel	6.77	11.08	16.31	13.54	9.23	4.62	11.38	2.77	13.54	2.15	1.23	7.38	325
Pen	10.45	13.43	13.43	10.45	11.95	4.48	4.48	1.49	8.95	1.49	1.49	17.91	67
Khandale	68.68	18.67	7.23	1.81	2.41	—	—	—	0.60	—	—	0.60	166
Palaspe	52.54	8.29	5.99	9.68	3.69	1.38	6.91	0.46	0.92	—	—	10.14	217
Palas	81.22	7.89	4.24	2.42	1.81	—	—	1.21	—	—	—	1.21	165
Umbarde	75.31	5.02	4.18	8.79	2.51	0.42	—	0.84	—	—	—	2.93	239
Varandha	83.56	8.39	0.70	1.40	2.45	0.70	0.35	0.35	0.35	—	0.35	1.40	285
Total	49.84	9.45	8.59	8.59	4.88	1.46	5.00	1.34	3.72	0.85	0.37	5.91	1,641

excepting in Palaspe in Kolaba. The high percentage of clerks and shop-assistants in this village was a rare feature which was mainly due to the large percentage of villagers working in the nearby towns of Panvel and Bombay.

3.23 A comparison of urban centres surveyed in Kolaba and Nasik could not be appropriately made as their sizes were very unequal. Nasik town had a population of 97,042, while urban centres in Kolaba had populations less than 16,000 each. In Table 3.5 is given

TABLE 3.5

The occupational distribution of the families in the towns of Nasik and Poona (Percentages).

Means of livelihood	Nasik town	Poona city
Unskilled manual work and agriculture	28.57	18.48
Skilled manual work	15.02	19.74
Lowest professions, administrative posts, primary teachers, etc.	11.82	7.97
Small businesses	9.85	9.75
Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	5.67	4.24
Clerks and shop assistants	9.61	12.54
Intermediate professions, salaried posts, secondary teachers, etc.	2.71	5.34
Medium businesses	8.13	8.13
Higher professions and salaried posts	1.23	1.95
Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	0.25	1.27
Beggars, prostitutes, pensioners, etc.	7.14	10.59

the occupational distribution of the sample population in Nasik town along with a similar distribution for Poona city for comparison. The differences in the distributions are obvious. Percentage of intermediate and higher income yielding professions and of clerks, etc. was larger in Poona city than in Nasik. Percentage of families with non-earning heads was also large in Poona. On the other hand the percentage depending on agriculture or unskilled manual labour was much larger in Nasik town. As for towns in Kolaba, Alibag was the district town while Pen and Panvel were the trading centres. These features are reflected in their occupational structures presented in Table 3.4. Panvel was much nearer the city of Bombay compared to Alibag and it acted as a link between the district of Kolaba and Bombay city. Pen had certain important industries, such as bidi-making, clay-figure-making and manufacturing of salt. In Panvel and Pen we have larger percentages of families depending on business in general, big or small, and

of those working in large shops and factories. Percentage in the category of unskilled manual labour was also high in these two towns Alibag on the other hand, being the district place, had a large percentage of clerks as also of those in higher and intermediate professions and salaried posts. Percentage of those in lowest professions, like primary-school teaching, was also larger in Alibag than in the other two towns in Kolaba.

3.24 The income distributions of the individual towns and villages are given in Table 3.6. The family incomes were given as they

TABLE 3.6

Average annual income per family and per capita income in surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Towns or villages	Average annual income per family (in Rs.)	Per capita income (in Rs.)
NASIK DISTRICT		
Nasik town	919.0	183.0
Bafniviher	450.0	112.5
Chincholi	642.2	107.0
Mangarool	777.3	129.6
Otur	426.1	85.2
Wake	674.3	112.4
KOLABA DISTRICT		
Alibag town	1050.6	210.1
Panvel town	1089.2	217.8
Pen town	1000.0	200.0
Umbarde	547.4	109.5
Palaspe	599.0	149.8
Palas	530.6	132.7
Khandale	526.1	105.2
Varandha	396.4	79.3

were reported. There might be some misreporting of incomes though the investigators had rechecked every income figure when it seemed doubtful. The average annual income per family for villages in Kolaba varied from Rs. 396 to Rs. 599 and in villages in Nasik the corresponding range was from Rs. 426 to Rs. 777. If allowance was made for the difference in the sizes of family in the two areas, i.e. by calculating per capita incomes, the ranges for income per capita were Rs. 79 to Rs. 149 and Rs. 85 to Rs. 130 for Kolaba and Nasik respectively. The difference in the two districts as regards income levels was small except for Palaspe. On the other hand, in the three towns of Kolaba district, higher income occupations on the whole engaged more people than in Nasik and

TABLE 3.7

Age distribution of males and females in surveyed towns and villages in Nasik and Kolaba Districts as reported in our enquiry

Village or town	Total		Percentage distribution in age groups.									
	M	F	0-2		3-12		13-42		43-52		53 and above	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NASIK DISTRICT												
Nasik	1054	1005	8.4	10.9	27.9	28.1	48.9	49.0	7.2	7.0	7.6	5.0
Bafniviher	98	96	6.1	13.5	35.7	32.3	52.0	46.9	3.1	5.2	3.1	2.1
Chincholi	519	484	7.7	10.3	30.6	30.2	46.6	45.2	8.3	6.6	6.8	7.7
Mangarool	705	659	10.1	11.4	30.9	31.3	43.1	47.0	8.2	5.8	7.7	4.5
Otur	486	446	10.5	11.7	31.3	28.2	45.3	50.9	8.0	5.4	4.9	3.8
Wake	544	507	9.9	8.3	30.0	31.6	47.4	47.7	5.5	5.9	7.2	6.5
KOLABA DISTRICT												
Alibag	393	412	7.4	8.3	28.0	28.2	47.8	48.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5
Panvel	857	773	9.2	7.9	27.4	27.5	48.5	50.2	6.5	7.1	8.4	7.3
Pen	181	148	12.2	3.4	26.5	27.0	47.5	56.1	3.9	6.1	9.9	7.4
Khandale	408	379	9.8	8.7	26.2	26.1	48.6	48.5	8.3	10.6	7.1	6.1
Palaspe	472	501	7.6	9.8	26.1	24.6	48.1	47.1	8.0	11.6	10.2	6.9
Palas	369	370	7.1	8.6	27.6	24.6	49.3	46.5	8.1	10.3	7.9	10.0
Umbarde	605	607	9.1	9.4	29.4	32.3	45.8	43.5	7.8	9.7	7.9	5.1
Varandha	681	747	9.7	8.5	27.2	33.2	45.8	43.0	7.9	8.9	9.4	6.4

M — Males.
F — Females.

VILLAGE NOTES

hence the higher level of average income in these towns as compared to Nasik.

3.25 The age compositions of the population of different villages are presented in Table 3.7. As judged from the total number of males and females in the various villages, proportion of females was larger in rural Kolaba than in rural Nasik. This difference could be due to the out-migration of males from rural Kolaba to the city of Bombay. But in the age compositions of the villages in the two districts no marked difference was seen. One interesting aspect of the age distributions was that though the villages differed in a number of other respects their age compositions were alike. One exception however was of Bafnivihir which had a small percentage of old as well as young, the possible reasons for which have been indicated in the village notes.

3.26 In the 1951 Census the age composition of Kolaba district as a whole showed a slightly smaller percentage of males of working age as compared to Nasik. In the surveyed villages, this feature of the emigrating district of Kolaba was also present even though the sex ratio there, showed a much larger percentage of females. On the whole, however, the percentage of older males and females was larger in villages in Kolaba though the difference in the two districts was small.

3.27 In urban areas the usual feature of a small proportion of females of working age was seen in both the districts, though rural-urban differences in the district of Kolaba were small.

3.28 Distributions of males and females by marital status are given in Table 3.8. In Kolaba the percentages of the married were smaller and those of the unmarried, widowed and separated were larger than those in Nasik. This naturally affected the number of children born in the area. Besides the usual categories of marital status, we had one more category which comprised married men and women whose other partner was not staying in the surveyed village because he was employed elsewhere. In fact, these men and women met rarely in the course of a year. This category contained a larger percentage in Kolaba both in the case of males and females than in Nasik. This resulted mainly because of out-migration. The difference in the percentage of males and females in this category was small. There were 2.8 per cent females and 2.7 per cent males whose married partners were away for work, which showed that females also emigrated for work from this area leaving their husbands in the village. The women leaving their husbands were often one of the two living wives of the husband. The village Varandha in Kolaba had the largest percentage of women emigrating for work leaving their husbands in the village.

TABLE 3.8

Distribution of males and females by marital status in surveyed towns and villages in Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Village or town	Total		Unmarried		Still married		Widowed		Divorced, separated, mates of prostitutes, and others		Husband or wife away from the village and meeting less often than twice a year.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NASIK DISTRICT												
Nasik	1054	1005	55.3	46.2	39.4	42.8	2.9	9.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.6
Bafnivihir	98	96	51.1	43.8	46.9	50.0	—	6.2	2.0	—	—	—
Chincholi	519	484	45.9	32.4	49.9	55.8	1.7	11.2	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.4
Mangarool	705	659	51.6	41.4	45.5	51.6	2.8	5.8	0.1	0.1	—	1.1
Otur	486	446	55.4	43.7	41.4	46.9	2.2	9.0	1.0	0.2	—	0.2
Wake	544	507	50.0	38.3	46.5	53.4	2.9	8.1	0.6	0.2	—	—
Total	3406	3197	52.2	41.5	44.0	49.0	2.6	8.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
KOLABA DISTRICT												
Alibag	393	413	58.0	51.4	37.2	35.4	2.3	11.2	—	0.2	2.5	1.8
Panvel	857	778	59.5	50.5	34.4	37.9	4.0	10.6	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.9
Pen	181	148	59.1	43.2	35.9	45.3	2.2	8.8	—	1.4	2.8	1.3
Khandale	408	379	55.6	39.8	36.5	41.2	3.9	12.1	0.5	1.6	3.5	5.3
Palaspe	472	501	53.8	44.1	40.1	37.3	4.0	14.8	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.6
Palas	369	370	52.1	40.1	40.9	42.7	4.6	15.1	—	0.5	2.4	1.6
Umbarde	605	607	52.9	45.6	39.5	39.7	3.6	10.8	1.0	1.6	3.0	2.3
Varandha	681	747	50.1	42.7	41.1	38.8	5.1	12.2	—	0.5	3.7	5.8
Total	3966	3937	54.9	45.3	38.2	39.1	3.9	12.0	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.8

VILLAGE NOTES

M — Males.

F — Females.

3.29 Considering the individual villages in each district, it is seen from the Table 3.8 that Chincholi had the smallest percentage of unmarried males or females. This was perhaps due to the early age at marriage in the majority community of the village, namely Vanjaree, which was a backward community. This point will be taken up for closer study in a later section dealing with age at marriage in individual villages. One notable feature in Varandha was the high percentage of males and females with the other married partner staying away from the village for work. Varandha as we have noted was the poorest of the surveyed villages with the highest sex ratio of 1,180 females for 1,000 males.

3.30 From the age composition given in Table 3.9 for males and females of different civil conditions it seemed that the percentage of males of working age was small in both rural and urban Kolaba

TABLE 3.9

Age distribution according to marital status in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Age groups	NASIK				KOLABA			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Unmarried								
15 and below	73.8	92.1	90.4	99.5	72.4	83.2	79.2	95.6
16-40	25.4	7.9	9.6	0.5	27.2	16.8	20.4	4.4
Above 40	0.8	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married								
15 and below	0.3	2.7	1.9	16.0	—	0.6	—	5.6
16-40	67.0	82.6	68.5	72.2	61.2	81.2	66.4	76.2
Above 40	32.7	14.7	29.6	11.8	38.8	18.2	33.6	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married but married partner away from the home village								
15 and below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-40	77.8	50.0	77.8	100.0	69.7	75.0	60.8	93.8
Above 40	22.2	50.0	22.2	—	30.3	25.0	39.2	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowed, divorced, separated, and keeps.								
15 and below	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	2.2
16-40	42.3	34.7	37.2	24.2	45.7	29.2	43.7	38.6
Above 40	57.7	65.3	62.8	74.2	54.3	70.8	56.3	59.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

M — Males.

F — Females.

and the percentage of females of working age was large particularly in rural Kolaba. These features are of course common to emigrating areas like Kolaba. The reason for a large percentage of married females in the working age group was that in the earlier age group the percentage of married females was small, age at marriage being higher and consequently the percentage of married in the next higher age group was large. The higher age at marriage in Kolaba than in Nasik was quite obvious from the age composition of unmarried males and females given in Table 3.9. The difference in Nasik and Kolaba for both rural as well as urban areas in this respect was striking and age at marriage seemed obviously different in the two districts.

3.31 In Table 3.10 are given the ages at marriage in different areas. The higher percentage of marriages of females below 7 in

TABLE 3.10

Percentage distribution of males and females according to age at present marriage in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Age groups	NASIK		KOLABA	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
MALES				
15 and below	7.6	26.8	4.1	13.8
16-17	13.2	16.6	5.0	14.4
18-22	40.1	35.6	37.5	42.7
23-27	21.6	7.2	28.9	11.5
28-32	5.0	1.7	8.6	1.9
33-37	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.5
38-39	0.3	—	—	—
40 and above	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
Not given	10.3	11.0	13.8	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of males	379	1087	536	1085
FEMALES				
12 and below	38.1	68.4	26.8	56.7
13-17	46.9	16.7	55.6	33.0
18-22	8.4	2.1	14.1	3.9
23-27	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2
28-32	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
33-37	0.4	0.1	—	0.8
38-42	—	0.1	0.1	—
43 and above	—	—	—	—
Not given	4.7	10.5	1.0	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of females	467	1330	667	1488

Nasik was notable. The percentage of marriages of females below 12 was also much higher in Nasik. On the whole nearly 70 per cent

of the marriages of females in rural Nasik were contracted before 12. The corresponding percentage for Kolaba was 55 only. Chincholi, the village of Vanjarees, had 23 per cent females marrying before age 7 and 89 per cent marrying before age 12.

3.32 The sizes of households in the surveyed villages are presented in Table 3.11. All those features that appeared in the 1951 Census

TABLE 3.11

Distribution of families according to family size in villages and towns surveyed in Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Village or town	Percentages of families with number of persons					Total families
	1-3 (small)	4-6 (medium)	7-9 (large)	10 & over (very large)		
NASIK DISTRICT						
Nasik	406	30.6	42.8	21.5	5.1	100
Bafniviher	45	33.3	62.3	4.4	—	100
Chincholi	176	29.6	41.5	15.3	13.6	100
Mangarool	210	20.5	36.6	26.2	16.7	100
Otur	191	26.7	53.4	16.2	3.7	100
Wake	171	21.0	39.9	25.7	13.4	100
Total	1199	26.7	43.5	20.5	9.3	100
KOLABA DISTRICT						
Alibag	176	38.6	38.6	18.7	4.1	100
Panvel	325	38.5	33.8	18.5	9.2	100
Pen	67	29.8	46.3	20.9	3.0	100
Khandale	166	34.3	44.0	17.5	4.2	100
Palaspe	217	38.7	44.7	12.9	3.7	100
Palas	165	38.8	43.7	13.3	4.2	100
Umbarde	239	28.8	46.0	17.2	8.0	100
Varandha	286	30.1	47.6	17.5	4.8	100
Total	1641	34.9	42.5	16.9	5.7	100

data in Chapter I were equally obvious, though a few remarks about the individual villages might not be out of place here. Normally the size of rural households is larger than the urban. But in Kolaba district the opposite was the case. It indicated perhaps the appreciable out-migration of the population from rural parts to places outside the district.

3.33 Coming to the individual villages in Nasik, Bafniviher had the smallest family size. This was very likely to be the consequence of the hard life of the village referred to before. The small size of the family there could also be due to the custom of living separately as soon as one got married, that was prevalent among the Varlees. The smaller prevalence of the joint family system in Bafniviher was

TABLE 3.12

Percentage distribution of males according to their relation to the male head in surveyed towns and villages of Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Village or town	Total Males	Head	Percentage of males as					
			Son	Brother	Father	Nephew	Grand-son	Others
NASIK DISTRICT								
Nasik	1054	34.0	50.2	6.2	1.4	2.6	4.6	1.0
Bafnivihiir	98	45.9	46.9	3.2	—	—	2.0	2.0
Chincholi	519	30.8	51.5	7.3	—	6.0	4.0	0.4
Mangarool	705	28.7	51.9	7.2	0.1	2.7	9.1	0.5
Otur	486	36.8	52.9	4.6	0.2	1.4	2.7	1.4
Wake	544	30.0	51.9	7.0	0.6	1.8	8.7	—
Total	3406	32.5	51.2	6.4	0.6	2.8	5.8	0.7
KOLABA DISTRICT								
Alibag	393	38.9	49.9	4.3	0.2	0.5	4.9	1.3
Panvel	857	35.2	48.7	6.9	1.3	3.7	3.5	0.7
Pen	181	34.7	54.2	2.8	—	—	7.2	1.1
Khandale	408	36.4	51.8	5.2	1.0	0.5	4.4	0.7
Palaspe	472	41.8	42.9	6.4	1.5	3.8	1.9	1.7
Palas	369	40.6	42.6	10.3	0.5	2.7	2.4	0.9
Umbarde	605	37.8	48.7	5.1	0.3	2.5	5.3	0.3
Varandha	681	39.1	45.6	7.0	0.7	1.6	5.0	1.0
Total	3966	38.0	47.6	6.3	0.8	2.3	4.1	0.9

clear from Table 3.12 in which male and female populations of the surveyed villages were classified according to relation categories. In Bafnivihiir percentages of sons or brothers or grandsons among the family members were small. Next to Bafnivihiir in family size was Otur; this village was the poorest of the villages surveyed in Nasik. The family size in Otur and Bafnivihiir was small even compared to that in Nasik town. The biggest family size was found in Mangarool the richest of the villages in Nasik. In the surveyed areas in Kolaba district there was little difference in the rural and urban sizes of families. Panvel, the biggest town of the district had a large percentage both of very small and very large households. In Kolaba the smallest size of household was for Palaspe, the village with the largest percentage of Brahmmins and it was a surprise that Varandha the poorest of the villages in Kolaba, having the largest percentage of couples with one married partner away for work, and having the largest proportion of females namely, 1,180 per 1,000 males, had a family size of 5 which was not small as compared to other villages in Nasik. This agrees well with our findings regarding fertility which showed little difference in fertility conditions in the two districts which could be attributed to emigration from Kolaba.

CHAPTER IV

FERTILITY DATA

4.1 Vital Registration :—While conducting the enquiry in the different villages, death and birth registers in them for the past 12 months were copied to find out the differences between the reported and the registered births. Registration data in the village registers in these areas have always been treated as unreliable because of the low educational level of the recorders of vital events as also of the incomplete reporting by the village population. The Police Patil, a village officer, is responsible for the vital registration. Though at present there is a regulation that the Police Patil should be educated up to at least the 4th vernacular standard, he was not always a literate person before. Even to-day in certain small villages, Police Patils are illiterate. In such cases they either take the help of the Talathi or somebody else who can write, to discharge their responsibilities. Sometimes they have to depend on memory till they meet someone who can write. In our surveyed villages, for instance, Bafnivahir and Chincholi had Patils that were not literate.

4.2 The traditional method of registration of vital events in a village has been that a person known as "Veskar" was to report each vital event in the village to the Police Patil. This "Veskar" belonged to the depressed classes. He had the traditional right as a Balutedar or village servant to go to each house and demand bread every day. When there was a birth or death in the household, the "Veskar" did not get bread from that household for 12 days and he came to know about the vital event in the household. He was then expected to report this to the Police Patil who noted down the event in the register of the village. These registers were checked by every government officer, including the vaccinator, that visited the village. On the whole, the procedure was such that it was likely to yield good results in small villages with a population of less than about 2,000. But in bigger villages registration was likely to be incomplete. The very procedure of registration was not suitable for big villages. Even in the case of small villages, if one person was in charge of registration in several small villages, the registration was likely to be more unreliable.

4.3 In Table 4.1 are given the births registered in the birth-registers and births reported in our enquiry. It would be seen that births registered and births reported differed to a very small extent. The differences in the two could be explained as follows. The births that

TABLE 4.1

Reported and registered births in the surveyed villages in Nasik and Kolaba Districts in the year of enquiry.

Villages in Nasik District	No. of births reported	No. of births registered	Villages in Koloba District	No. of births reported	No. of births registered
Bafnivahir	7	4	Umbarde	49	56
Chincholi	31	38	Palaspe	30	24
Mangarool	53	54	Palas	23	25
Otur	40	38	Varandha	42	34
Wake	38	68	Khandale	31	35

had been reported in our enquiry had occurred to women who were present in the village at the time of enquiry, while the registered births were those that actually occurred in the village. Our intention was to compare the registered and reported births. Though these were different, these were likely to be of the same order as there was no reason why the number of women going out of the village for delivery should be much different from the number of women coming into the village for it. In Table 4.1 the reported and registered births were of the same order for all the villages surveyed except for the village Wake which had 38 reported births while 68 births had been registered. Here the registered number of births seemed doubtful for several reasons. As compared to other villages of the same size, the number of births in this village was too large, being almost twice the number expected. Secondly, the Patil for this village was so confident about his birth registration that in his enthusiasm to be correct in his registration work he had perhaps registered even the births of children that were born outside the village. It was, however, obvious that to check the registers of the village, an enquiry like the present one was not likely to prove useful as a number of births occurred to women who were not the usual residents of the village. Again in our questionnaire a question eliciting information on the place of birth of children born during last year had not been put in, which could have been used to check the birth registers of the villages. The form of registration of births used in villages is given below :

Form of Registration of Births in Villages of Bombay State.

Month		Year						
Ser.	Birth date	Registration date	Sex	Name	Caste	Fathers's name	Grand-father's name	Re-marks

4.4 In checking the registers of this kind a few points were noted. The names in the register were not necessarily the names that would be reported in an enquiry conducted to check the registers. Ages reported in our enquiry were not necessarily those that agreed with the birth dates registered, a fact needing close examination. In the remarks column of the register, information regarding in-births was normally given so that from this column, one knew the place of the usual residence of the mother of the child born. Special mention was made of still births but the definition of still birth was not always clear to the Police Patil.

4.5 In our investigation, fertility performance of all the women in the surveyed area during the twelve months preceding the date of enquiry was recorded in order to arrive at the prevailing fertility rates.

4.6 Taking the age of the mother to be a primary factor affecting fertility all the live births in the area surveyed were classified by the age of the mother. In Table 4.2 are given the number of married women in each age group and the total number of births to them in the surveyed rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts, together with the fertility rates per 1,000 women in each age group. The number of women of child-bearing age in the samples for urban areas was small being only 413 in Nasik town and 491 in towns in Kolaba and the age specific fertility rates based on these were of limited reliability. Still their runs, in general, agreed with those of other urban areas like those of Poona district. Hence they might be used, though their limitations should be borne in mind.

4.7 Comparing the marital fertility rates of the urban areas of the two districts it was seen that the fertility rates were higher on the whole in urban Nasik though the maximum fertility in urban Nasik was a little less than that in urban Kolaba. Rural Kolaba was more fertile compared to rural Nasik, but there, after 37 years of age, there was no birth reported. The point worth noting was that though a large number of women, namely 96, in rural Kolaba, met their husbands hardly twice a year because they had emigrated out of the village for work, still the fertility of the area was not appreciably affected. The effect on fertility due to the out-migration of husbands could be assessed from Table 4.3. This was obtained by leaving out all women whose husbands had migrated for work and then calculating the fertility rates which are given in column 4 of the table. It was expected that if migration affected fertility the newly calculated rates would be higher for both the rural and urban areas of Kolaba. This was true except for one age group in urban area wherein there had been an actual decrease in fertility rate. This was due to two women in the age groups 18 to 22 both of whom

TABLE 4.2

Age-specific fertility rates of married women in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age group	Nasik District						Kolaba District					
	No. of married women		No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry		Marital fertility rate per 1000		No. of married women		No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry		Marital fertility rate per 1000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
13-17	150	30	5	2	33.3	66.7	113	17	9	1	79.6	58.8
18-22	212	93	58	25	273.6	268.8	232	90	68	26	293.1	288.9
23-27	175	79	40	20	228.6	253.2	183	89	46	19	251.4	213.5
28-32	188	79	37	19	196.8	240.5	164	112	31	22	189.0	196.4
33-37	106	41	12	6	113.2	146.3	102	65	12	10	117.6	153.8
38-42	108	46	12	1	111.1	21.7	107	61	7	1	65.4	16.4
43-47	40	26	1	—	25.0	—	75	33	1	—	65.4	—
48-52	41	19	—	—	—	—	68	24	—	—	13.3	—
Total	1020	413	165	73	—	—	1044	491	174	79	—	—

TABLE 4.3

Age-specific fertility rates for married women after excluding women with emigrated husbands in the rural and urban areas of Kolaba district :

Age Group	Rural area			Urban area		
	No. of married women whose husbands are in the village	No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry	Marital fertility rate per 1000	No. of married women whose husbands are mostly in the town	No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry	Marital fertility rate per 1000
13-17	99	8	80.8	17	1	58.8
18-22	207	63	304.4	88	24	272.7
23-27	168	143	256.0	87	19	218.4
28-32	153	30	196.1	109	22	201.8
33-37	92	11	119.6	62	10	161.3
38-42	98	7	71.4	59	1	17.0
43-47	72	1	13.9	32	—	—
48-52	66	—	—	23	—	—
Total	955	263	—	477	77	—

had a child during the period of investigation and their husbands had gone out of the village for work. The rise in fertility rates after excluding women whose husbands were away from home was appreciable in the rural area and quite negligible in the urban area though on the whole out-migration of husbands seemed to have little effect on marital fertility in Kolaba district. In the rural area out-migration affected the age group 18-22. The larger effect of emigration on rural fertility as compared to the urban was, therefore, quite in keeping with expectations. It was from the rural areas that the males emigrated more but even in rural areas the effect was not large.

4.8 The fertility rates given in Table 4.2 are of married women only. In Table 4.4 are given fertility rates for all women irrespective of their marital status. These were obtained by relating the births to married women in different age groups to all the women in these age groups.

4.9 The fertility rates for all women in urban Kolaba were much lower than those in urban Nasik. The difference in the fertility rates for married women was comparatively small. The same was obvious in the rural fertility rates in the two districts. The reason for the large difference in the fertility rates for all women in the two districts was mainly the difference in the marrying habits of the two populations as shown by the difference in the proportions of

TABLE 4.4

Age-specific fertility rates of all women in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba Districts.

Age group	Nasik District						Kolaba District					
	No. of all women		No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry		Fertility rate per 1000		No. of all women		No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry		Fertility rate per 1000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
13-17	185	84	5	2	27	24	246	157	9	1	37	6
18-22	230	120	58	25	252	208	271	146	68	26	251	178
23-27	179	87	40	20	223	230	205	95	46	19	224	200
28-32	199	91	37	19	186	209	184	123	31	22	168	179
33-37	117	49	12	6	103	122	130	73	12	10	92	137
38-42	133	61	12	1	90	16	141	77	7	1	50	13
43-47	58	36	1	—	17	—	116	48	1	—	9	—
48-52	71	34	—	—	—	—	145	47	—	—	—	—
Total	1172	562	165	73	—	—	1438	766	174	79	—	—

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women in wedlock to total women in various age groups in the two areas. If the proportions of married to total women in different age groups in rural and urban Kolaba were the same as those in Nasik, the fertility rates for all women in the former would be much higher than they actually were, as seen from relevant figures presented in Table 4.5. Clearly the proportion of married to total women in

TABLE 4.5

Fertility rates in rural and urban areas of Kolaba district adjusted for the difference in marrying habits in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age group	No. of married women		Kolaba district. Proportion of all women to "married" in Nasik		Adjusted figure for "all women" in Kolaba		Adjusted fertility rate per 1000 for "all women"	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
13-17	113	17	1.233	2.800	139	48	65	21
18-22	232	90	1.085	1.446	251	130	267	200
23-27	183	89	1.023	1.101	187	98	246	194
28-32	164	112	1.047	1.152	171	129	181	171
33-37	102	65	1.104	1.195	113	78	106	128
38-42	107	61	1.231	1.326	132	81	53	12
43-47	75	33	1.450	1.385	109	46	9	—
48-52	68	24	1.732	1.789	120	43	—	—

different age groups was affected by the age at marriage and by the proportion of widows remarrying besides the differential death rates of males.

The urban population displayed peak fertility at later ages than the rural population and this was true not only for Nasik and Kolaba districts but also for Poona district¹ surveyed previously and for Satara North District discussed in Chapter 7.

4.10 In the calculation of fertility rates above, the ages were grouped so as to have the central year of age, a multiple of five. This was done to avoid the effects of usual misreporting of ages in multiples of five. If we deal with single year age groups, the run of fertility rates becomes erratic which can be explained as due to chance. Hence the usual procedure which was to plot on the graph the fertility rates for broader age groups and then to draw a smooth free hand curve approaching the plotted points as closely as possible was followed. In Table 4.6 the fertility rates for single year ages as read off from the smooth graph are given for the different areas

1. 'Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District' by V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar.

TABLE 4.6

Single year age-specific fertility rates for rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Nasik district.						Kolaba district.					
Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000		Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000		Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000		Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
13	0	0	32	160	179	13	0	0	32	140	170
14	5	5	33	148	159	14	3	4	33	130	158
15	27	21	34	137	137	15	37	14	34	117	140
16	130	62	35	127	115	16	140	40	35	107	120
17	188	120	36	114	89	17	193	93	36	95	94
18	226	163	37	103	62	18	222	130	37	85	68
19	247	195	38	92	45	19	240	155	38	74	44
20	253	215	39	81	30	20	247	171	39	62	28
21	253	225	40	71	19	21	248	183	40	50	18
22	251	230	41	62	10	22	246	191	41	40	12
23	246	232	42	52	4	23	242	196	42	30	7
24	240	232	43	42	1	24	234	199	43	22	4
25	232	231	44	34	0	25	224	200	44	15	2
26	222	230	45	26	0	26	212	200	45	9	0
27	213	227	46	18	0	27	200	199	46	4	0
28	202	224	47	12	0	28	188	197	47	2	0
29	192	218	48	6	0	29	177	194	48	0	0
30	182	210	49	2	0	30	164	189	49	0	0
31	170	195	50	0	0	31	152	182	50	0	0

surveyed. In Table 4.8 are given the gross reproduction rates for the surveyed areas. These gross reproduction rates give the total number of female children that would be born to 1000 women in their life time if they lived through the whole of the child-bearing period. In order to get the net reproduction rates for different areas it was necessary to know the prevalent age-specific mortality rates for these areas.

4.11 To calculate the net reproduction rates life tables for the Western Zone of India as given in the 1951 Census Papers were used. In Table 4.7 are given the survival rates from these life-tables for

TABLE 4.7

Survival rates of females for ages 13 to 52 years and of males from 15 to 60 years of age for Western Zone of India as given in the Census Report for 1951.

Age X	No. of Females living up to age X	No. of Males living up to age X	Age X	No. of Females living up to age X	No. of Males living up to age X
13	60863		37	43527	45796
14	60323		38	42454	44761
15	59825	59891	39	41379	43703
16	59359	59370	40	40301	42635
17	58915	58876	41	39220	41558
18	58477	58403	42	38137	40474
19	58038	57941	43	37054	39381
20	57582	57479	44	35975	38283
21	57100	57012	45	34897	37181
22	56585	56533	46	33820	36074
23	56030	56040	47	32745	34961
24	55431	55528	48	31671	33840
25	54785	54994	49	30598	32705
26	54088	54435	50	29527	31552
27	53339	53849	51	28457	30372
28	52538	53230	52	27388	29135
29	51684	52574	53		27876
30	50780	51877	54		26591
31	49828	51138	55		25283
32	48831	50356	56		23965
33	47796	49531	57		22645
34	46737	48664	58		21327
35	45670	47751	59		20015
36	44599	46795	60		18715

ages 13 to 52 for females and for ages 15 to 60 for males. The net reproduction rates are also given in Table 4.8.

4.12 In the calculation of net reproduction rates above female births have been related to female population. The necessity of cal-

culating a similar rate based on male births and male population was felt particularly when the rates for females and males differed. For instance if we used the net reproduction rate for forecasting the size of population, the two rates might give two inconsistent or paradoxical results, one rate showing an increasing trend while the other showed a decreasing one. These two rates specified as maternal and paternal reproduction rates very often yielded different stable rates of growth for the two sexes. While studying the growth of population both rates are needed. In Table 4.9 are given the paternal fertility rates in different areas for all men irrespective of their marital status, arrived at by relating the male births in any age group to the male population of the area in that age group. These were as usual calculated first for quinquennial age groups and then single year values were read off from the graph obtained by drawing a smooth curve approaching the observed values as closely as possible. In order to get the paternal net reproduction rates, it was necessary to use the life table for males from 15 to 60 years of age in the Western Zone of India given in Table 4.7. The net reproduction rates based on it are given in Table 4.8.

TABLE 4.8

Gross Reproduction Rates for females and Maternal and Paternal Net Reproduction Rates for rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba
Gross Reproduction Rates for females	2.3102	2.0624	2.1170	1.6313
Maternal Net Reproduction Rate	1.2071	1.0940	1.1248	0.8597
Paternal Net Reproduction Rate	1.2381	1.1077	1.1362	1.1837

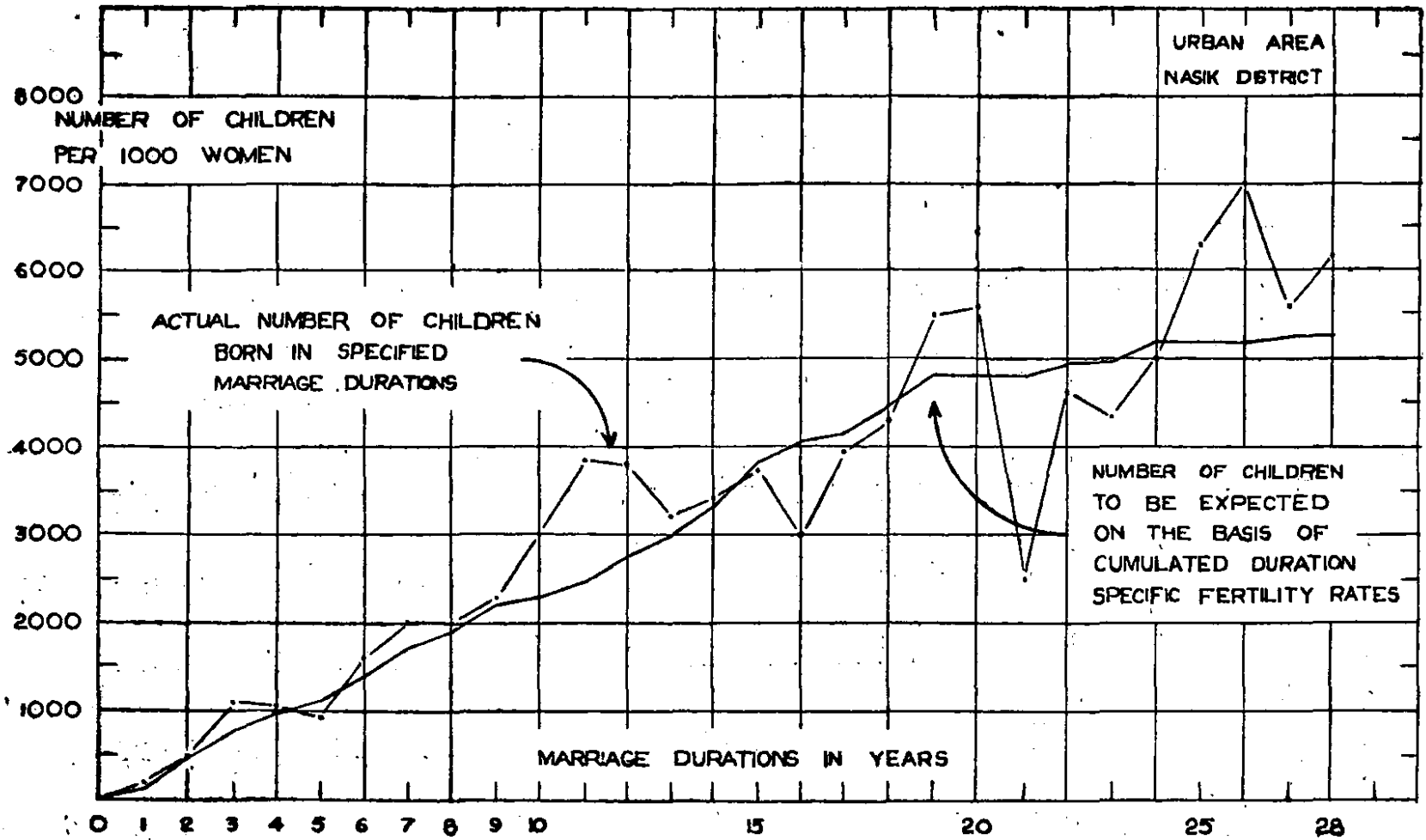
4.13 The fertility rates for married women, obtained as given in Table 4.2 by relating the number of children born to women of different ages during the year of enquiry described the fertility conditions prevalent in that year. The fertility experience described by the total fertility rate obtained from these would be the one obtained by piecing together the fertility experience of cohorts of women of different ages during the year of enquiry. This sort of total fertility rate was in a way artificial as no woman could experience in the same year the different age-specific fertility rates. Another method of calculating fertility rates would be to base the rates on the total fertility performance of women. The fertility rates obtained this way, would obviously belong to no particular time period. Cumulative totals of children up to different ages as ob-

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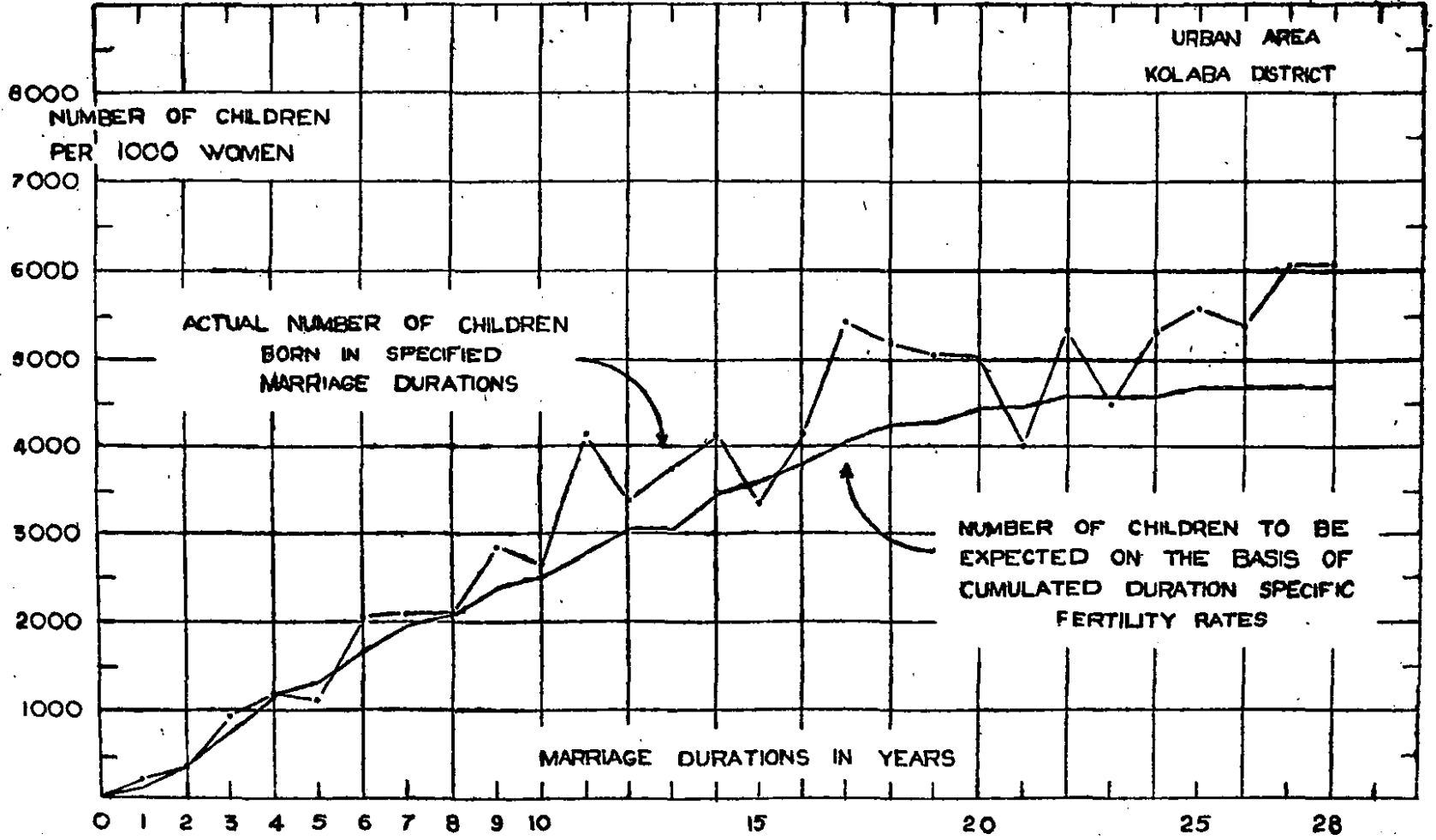
TABLE 4.9

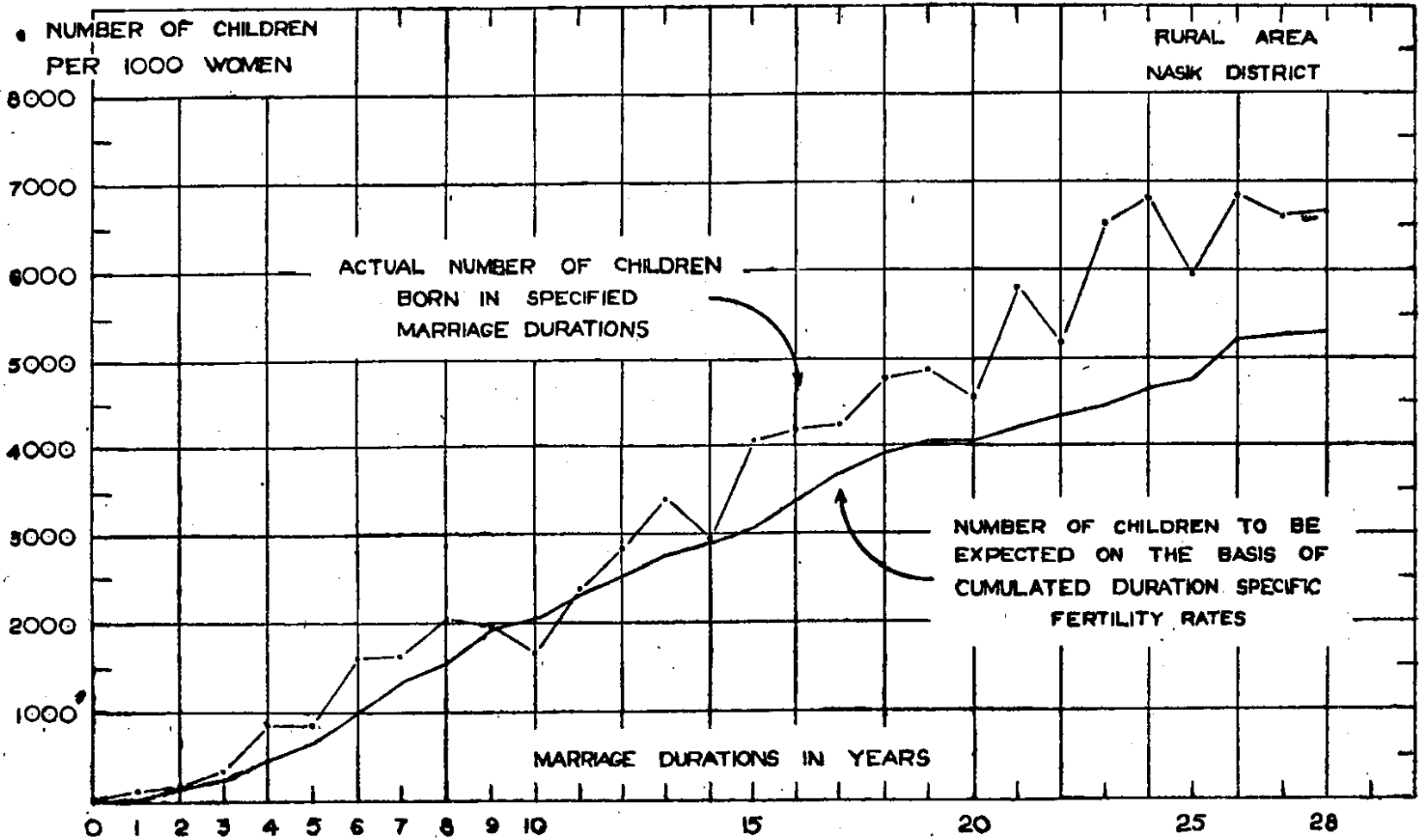
Single year age-specific fertility rates for all males in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts

Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000		Cumulative totals		Age in years	Fertility rate per 1000		Cumulative totals	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Nasik District									
15	0	0	0	0	39	185	203	3651	3785
16	2	1	2	1	40	175	185	3826	3970
17	6	4	8	5	41	162	164	3988	4134
18	13	9	21	14	42	150	142	4138	4276
19	30	17	51	31	43	138	122	4276	4398
20	57	30	108	61	44	126	104	4402	4502
21	80	50	188	111	45	115	89	4517	4591
22	104	75	292	186	46	106	76	4623	4667
23	128	104	420	290	47	94	64	4717	4731
24	148	140	568	430	48	83	53	4800	4784
25	166	167	734	597	49	70	45	4870	4829
26	181	187	915	784	50	61	35	4931	4864
27	194	205	1109	989	51	51	29	4982	4893
28	205	220	1314	1209	52	42	22	5024	4915
29	215	230	1529	1439	53	33	16	5057	4931
30	221	238	1750	1677	54	25	10	5082	4941
31	222	242	1972	1919	55	19	7	5101	4948
32	223	244	2195	2163	56	11	5	5112	4953
33	222	245	2417	2408	57	7	1	5119	4954
34	220	244	2637	2652	58	3	0	5122	4954
35	217	243	2854	2895	59	2	0	5124	4954
36	212	239	3066	3134	60	1	0	5125	4954
37	205	230	3271	3364					
38	195	218	3466	3582					
Kolaba District									
15	0	0	0	0	39	160	175	3404	3394
16	0	1	0	1	40	145	161	3549	3555
17	2	2	2	3	41	130	150	3679	3705
18	5	5	7	8	42	115	135	3794	3840
19	10	9	17	17	43	102	120	3896	3960
20	15	17	32	34	44	89	108	3985	4068
21	27	28	59	62	45	78	98	4063	4166
22	43	44	102	106	46	68	86	4131	4252
23	69	64	171	170	47	58	75	4189	4327
24	100	90	271	260	48	50	65	4239	4392
25	146	122	417	382	49	42	55	4281	4447
26	188	158	605	540	50	35	46	4316	4493
27	217	188	822	728	51	30	36	4346	4529
28	231	215	1053	943	52	25	28	4371	4557
29	239	230	1292	1173	53	19	20	4390	4577
30	241	240	1533	1413	54	15	13	4405	4590
31	242	247	1775	1660	55	11	8	4416	4598
32	238	246	2013	1906	56	7	4	4423	4602
33	230	242	2243	2148	57	5	2	4428	4604
34	222	235	2465	2383	58	2	1	4430	4605
35	213	227	2678	2610	59	0	1	4430	4606
36	202	215	2880	2825	60	0	2	4430	4608
37	189	204	3069	3029					
38	175	190	3244	3219					

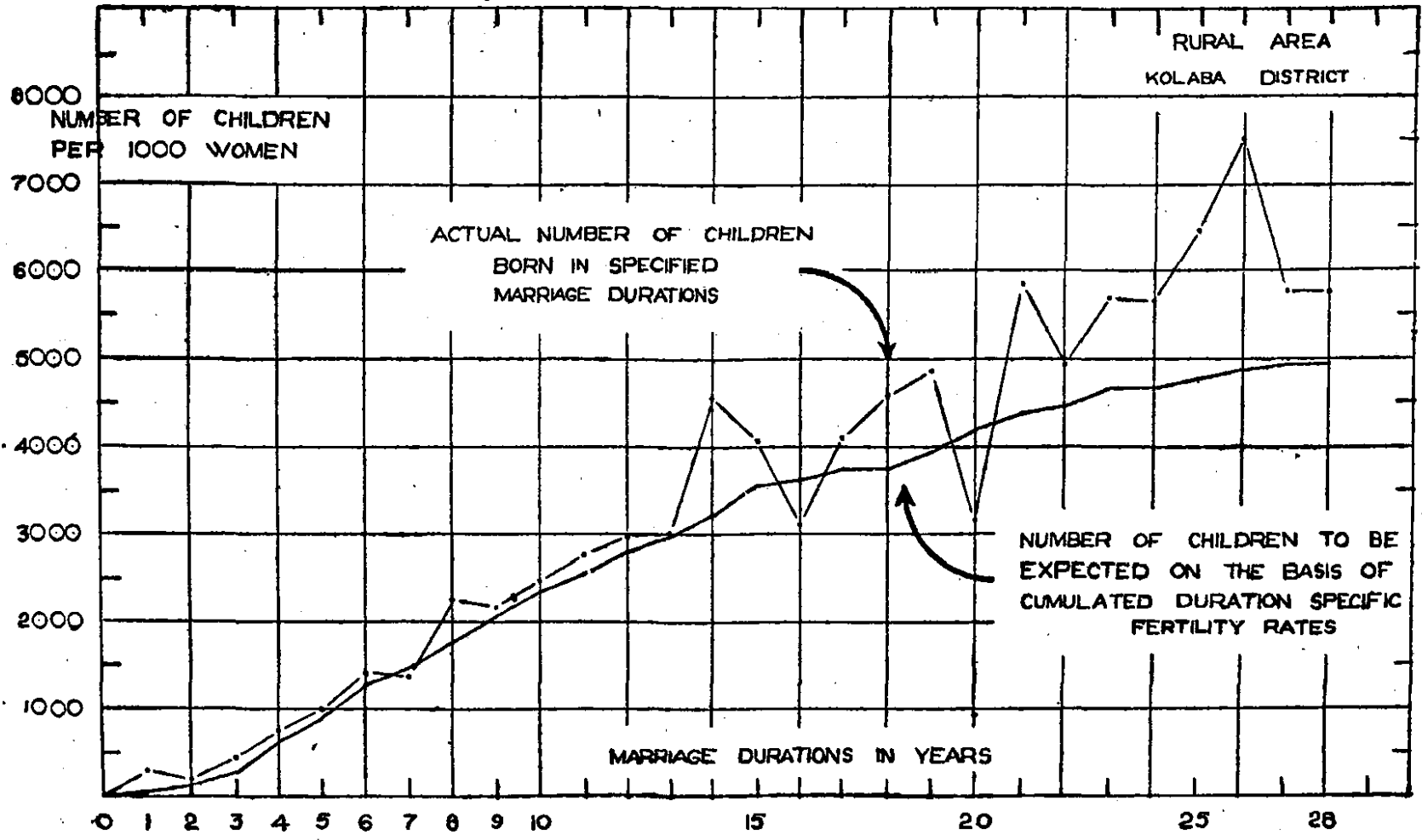


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tained by the former method based on fertility rates of all women could be comparable with the number of children born to women of different ages; but in this comparison, not only the fertility differences as they existed in the fertility rates during last year and the past years entered but also the difference in marrying habits. Comparison of the recent fertility performance of all women with the past became difficult if age was taken as the primary factor affecting fertility for the difference in marrying habits always entered the comparison. In order to overcome this difficulty, it was necessary to calculate marriage-duration-specific fertility rates which prevailed during the year of enquiry and those of the past. The cumulative totals of the former became comparable with the total number of children classified by the duration of marriage of the mothers. In Table 4.10 both of these are given for different areas and have been plotted in graphs on pages 74 to 77. As seen from the graphs, in all the areas except the urban area in Nasik, the two sets of figures run almost together for durations of marriage less than 10 years or so. But for higher durations the difference in fertility experience as shown by the two sets of figures was appreciably large which might be taken as some evidence for the change in the fertility of married females. This has been discussed in greater detail in the report for Poona district.¹ The graphs, on page 74 to 77 show that for duration higher than 10 years the prevailing fertility rates were lower than they used to be in the past. The urban area in Nasik district did not conform to this pattern. The two sets of figures for this area ran together, showing no difference in the fertility experience of the present and the past. This was perhaps due to the small number of observations for this area on which the calculations were based.

4.14 A number of biological and socio-economic factors have been known to affect fertility in the West. Biological factors might include factors like, (i) the age of women, (ii) difference between the ages of husband and wife, (iii) the order of the birth of children, (iv) duration of marriage. The socio-economic factors are, (i) caste, (ii) occupation of the husband, (iii) occupation of the wife, (iv) income of the husband, (v) educational status of the wife, (vi) number of living children, etc. In testing the effect on fertility of each of these, we have assumed that the age of the woman was the primary factor affecting fertility. If any of the other factors mentioned above really affected fertility, their differential effect must be observable among women of the same age, classified according to the factor concerned. The women of a particular age group were

1. "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District".

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TABLE 4.10

Comparison of Duration-Specific Fertility Rates based on (i) Births during last year and (ii) Total births to-date, in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Duration of marriage	Rural Area				Urban Area			
	Nasik Fertility Rates		Kolaba Fertility Rates		Nasik Fertility Rates		Kolaba Fertility Rates	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
0	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
1	100	200	111	222	26	132	27	297
2	489	500	374	368	155	194	110	194
3	762	1091	749	938	239	375	285	450
4	943	1045	1124	1188	474	889	627	763
5	1097	923	1301	1118	671	871	908	1000
6	1370	1591	1634	2056	1019	1609	1269	1390
7	1703	2000	1920	2095	1310	1618	1448	1339
8	1891	2000	2078	2105	1560	2062	1768	2240
9	2207	2263	2385	2846	1926	1951	2078	2172
10	2269	3000	2479	2625	2047	1667	2328	2469
11	2480	3842	2765	4143	2310	2368	2542	2750
12	2765	3810	3038	3409	2507	2333	2803	2973
13	2988	3222	3038	3769	2740	3433	2990	3000
14	3321	3417	3459	4158	2907	2931	3217	4545
15	3821	3750	3609	3350	3078	4073	3566	4070
16	4043	3000	3790	4136	3411	4200	3625	3118
17	4138	3952	4021	5462	3686	4246	3744	4102
18	4424	4286	4221	5200	3917	4769	3744	4571
19	4799	5500	4298	5077	4042	4894	3944	4850
20	4799	5571	4431	5033	4042	4556	4216	3182
21	4799	2500	4431	4000	4209	5818	4370	5846
22	4924	4625	4581	5350	4327	5200	4463	4963
23	4924	4333	4581	4500	4444	6529	4663	5700
24	5174	5000	4581	5333	4644	6800	4663	5667
25	5174	6308	4681	5600	4724	5960	4774	6444
26	5174	7000	4681	5400	5224	6833	4874	7500
27	5227	5588	4681	6077	5269	6605	4926	5759
28	5227	6172	4681	6071	5293	6648	4937	5753

classified, for example, according to the number of children they had. The number of children expected to them was calculated on the hypothesis that differences in age alone affected differences in fertility and no difference in fertility was caused by the number of children the women had. If the difference in the number of children expected and the number of children observed, was small, it could be concluded that our sample of women could come from a population wherein number of children had no influence on fertility. On the other hand, if the difference was large, it could be concluded that our

sample of women could not come from a population wherein the number of children born to women did not affect fertility. In order to arrive at this conclusion, how large should the difference be? This problem could find a solution in the statistical technique known as X^2 -test which shows what size of difference cannot be allowed as merely due to chance effect. This technique has been thoroughly discussed in "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District". Using this technique all the factors enumerated above were tested as to their differential effect on fertility. It was found that none of the factors had a differential effect on fertility in rural and urban areas of both the districts. It was obvious that the differential effect on fertility which these factors could have, was not large enough to be detected by X^2 -test, with the sizes of samples we had.

4.15 *Spacings of Deliveries* : A special feature of the present enquiry was the recording of the fertility history of all the women in the sample. For each woman, information was collected regarding the age at each delivery, whether the delivery was premature, the sex of the child, etc. This was done separately for dead and living children as also for premature deliveries. In order to study spacings between successive deliveries, it was necessary to know the spacings as exactly as possible by recording the exact dates of birth of children. But no such data could be collected by us. An attempt was made to get the spacings correct to completed years and hence a finer analysis was not possible. The usual difficulties of getting correct age-returns were also present in this enquiry. These limitations of the collected data should be borne in mind.

4.16 Spacing, very often, is likely to be directly related to fertility. With increase in fertility spacing is likely to decrease and with decrease in fertility it is likely to increase. Thus if the fertility is increasing from age 13 to age 22, the spacings between deliveries at different ages in this interval are likely to decrease and a reverse phenomenon will be observed in the age period 22 to 50 when the fertility decreases. The study of spacings is, therefore, with certain qualifications another way of looking at fertility at different ages. The study of spacings has been restricted here to the study of the effect on spacing of variables like, age at marriage, age at first delivery and order of delivery. The effects of these are not independent but are interrelated. The first variable, age at marriage, was likely to affect mainly the spacing between marriage and first delivery and consequently spacings between the following deliveries. Number of deliveries had its obvious direct effect on spacing, because at a given age larger the number of children born, smaller the spacing between them. The order of delivery was likely to affect spacing because

women were likely to get physically exhausted at higher orders of deliveries. Our observations regarding these factors are recorded below.

4.17 *Age at marriage* : The average interval between marriage and first delivery is given in Table 4.11 for females of different

TABLE 4.11

Interval between marriage and first delivery for different ages at marriage for women in the rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age at marriage in years	Average interval between marriage and first delivery							
	Rural Nasik Number observed	Urban Nasik Inter- val in years (aver- age)	Urban Kolaba Number observ- ed	Urban Kolaba Inter- val in years (aver- age)	Rural Nasik Number observ- ed	Rural Nasik Inter- val in years (aver- age)	Rural Kolaba Number observ- ed	Rural Kolaba Inter- val in years (aver- age)
12 and below	610	5.25	483	5.48	108	4.84	91	5.85
13	58	5.72	94	5.18	33	5.32	45	4.74
14	34	4.79	106	4.30	47	4.06	73	3.93
15	30	3.42	71	3.46	39	3.74	73	4.22
16	10	4.30	40	3.48	23	3.76	51	2.71
17	6	2.08	18	2.92	13	3.08	28	2.38
18	4	3.50	22	2.52	7	3.07	31	2.19

ages at marriage in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba. For marriages that had taken place before age 13 the interval between marriage and first delivery has been calculated from age 13, uniformly taking that as the age of puberty. As seen from the table, the interval between marriage and first delivery decreased as the age at marriage increased. This might be due to the fact that with the increasing age at marriage the women became subject, so to say, to higher fertility rates and this reduced the interval between marriage and first delivery. Here the highest age at marriage was below 22 years of age. There was however, one snag in this. In considering spacings we had to include only those women who had had at least one child. Again the decreasing trend of figures represented by the table combined the effect on spacing of age at marriage as also of the fact that older women were allowed larger intervals to have a child. In calculating the average intervals, the older the age at marriage or smaller the present age, smaller the chance the women had, of having a greater interval between marriage and first delivery, e.g., if we considered two women aged 24 to-day, one married at 13 and the other at 22, the woman marrying at 13 was given a chance to have a child during an interval of 11 years while the other was given a chance

only for two years. It would be wrong, therefore, on the basis of Table 4.11 to draw the conclusion that with increasing age at marriage, spacing between marriage and first delivery decreased. The difficulty in drawing any conclusion arose due to the fact that equal intervals were not allowed in the above procedure to women married at different ages and women having no children did not come into the picture at all.

4.18 It would be necessary to take different age groups and study each one separately to see whether the said interval decreased with an increase in the age at marriage. We had calculated for each age group separately the average interval between marriage and first delivery for different ages at marriage. As for age at marriage, we had very few cases of women who were married later than 17; so, major comparisons would be for marriages below 13 and for marriages between 13 and 17. If increasing age at marriage was accompanied by a decreasing interval between marriage and first delivery, then the proportion of women getting married in the older age group having their first delivery during one or two years of marriage was expected to be larger than the proportion of women having their first delivery during that interval, when they were married earlier. In Table 4.12 the proportions of women who had a delivery during the first two years of marriage have been given for various ages at marriage. It seemed that the proportions increased uniformly for higher ages at marriage for most of the age groups in all the four areas of rural and urban Kolaba and rural and urban Nasik. This meant that for the ages at marriage in the intervals considered, with increasing age at marriage, the interval between marriage and first delivery decreased. This observation has thrown perhaps no new light on spacings as the increasing age at marriage which we had here considered was the age of increasing fertility and naturally, increase in age at marriage till the age of maximum fertility would ordinarily be accompanied by smaller spacings between marriage and first delivery. If the increasing age at marriage shot above the age of maximum fertility, such increase in the age at marriage might possibly be accompanied by larger spacings.

4.19 Another point that was to be noted about the run of figures in Table 4.11 was that the percentage of older women marrying at ages below 13, or, on the whole earlier was large as compared to that of younger women and the average interval between marriage and first delivery for older women was large and hence showed the trend as noted above. In Table 1.10, for instance, it seemed that the age at marriage had definitely increased recently in all the four areas

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TABLE 4.12

Percentages of females of different ages classified according to age at marriage with time interval between marriage and first delivery of two years and below in the rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Area	Age at present marriage	Present age							
		13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48-52
Rural Kolaba	Below 13	71.4	9.8	17.3	18.2	16.4	22.1	14.9	8.3
	13-17	5.4	23.2	26.1	34.0	29.4	39.3	22.2	12.5
	Above 17	—	33.3	47.1	33.3	50.0	36.4	40.0	—
Rural Nasik	Below 13	9.4	25.5	20.3	12.5	20.7	21.6	26.7	22.6
	13-17	3.9	35.2	17.8	16.7	42.9	42.9	50.0	—
	Above 17	—	25.0	42.9	23.1	25.0	44.4	—	—
Urban Kolaba	Below 13	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	14.3
	13-17	11.1	55.2	42.4	51.4	54.3	40.7	34.8	33.3
	Above 17	—	25.0	88.5	50.0	42.9	44.4	20.0	—
Urban Nasik	Below 13	25.0	47.1	40.0	34.3	43.8	31.6	40.0	11.1
	13-17	16.7	49.2	51.2	26.5	11.8	39.1	42.9	37.5
	Above 17	—	53.8	62.5	62.5	40.0	100.0	75.0	—

concerned, though Kolaba on the whole had a higher age at marriage. It was obvious from Table 4.11 that with increase in the age at marriage, the interval had appreciably decreased, and if the older groups comprised the majority of those marrying at early ages, then the interval between marriage and first delivery might seem to increase with decreasing age at marriage. Thus both the aspects namely, (i) decreasing interval with increasing age at marriage and (ii) early age at marriage of older women who were allowed to have a larger interval between marriage and first delivery contributed in the same direction to the trend of figures in Table 4.11.

4.20 Order of Deliveries : If spacing and fertility were really related very closely, spacing would be expected to change with fertility. Our findings in the matter did not necessarily agree with this. The difficulty with which we were confronted was that we had a small number of women who had more than 6 or 7 deliveries and our study of spacings was restricted to women with less than 7 deliveries. In order to see the variation in spacings for deliveries of different orders we considered different cohorts of women having a given number of deliveries, e.g., women with 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 total deliveries and each cohort was considered separately and spacings between the deliveries were examined. In Table 4.13 the spacings between any two successive deliveries are classified according to spacings between the previous deliveries. A greater range of variation was found in the intervals between marriage and first delivery, while the intervals between the following deliveries very often were concentrated at two or three years' durations. It might perhaps be due to the fact that though some varying periods passed to get adjusted and to have the first child, either due to varying age at marriage or due to some other psychological or physiological adjustments, the intervals between the later deliveries followed a definite spacing pattern. It was also observed that the average spacing between any two deliveries was a little larger than the average previous spacing as long as the previous spacings were of less than 4 years' duration. In Table 4.13 are given the average intervals between any two deliveries, for previous average spacings of different lengths in rural Nasik and rural Kolaba. Data for urban Nasik and urban Kolaba are not given because the sample sizes in these areas were smaller, percentages of women having 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., deliveries were smaller still and basing conclusions on a few women's performance did not seem reasonable. For the average spacings of 4 years and above at any delivery the average spacings in the following deliveries were usually smaller. This finding was not new and corroborated only the previous finding that the spacings tended to be the same, near-about 2 or 3 years. It might be perhaps due to the fact that spacings

TABLE 4.13

Average time interval between any two successive deliveries for various intervals between the preceding deliveries, for rural women in surveyed areas.

For women having 3 deliveries only.

Time interval between 1st and 2nd delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery	No of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery
	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
1	5	3.10	—	—
2	35	3.16	33	3.28
3	29	3.40	34	3.79
4-5	14	3.71	26	4.20
6-7	3	5.75	6	4.33
Total	86		99	

For women having 4 deliveries only.

Time interval between 1st and 2nd delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery
	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
1	6	3.00	5	4.10
2	42	2.95	39	3.32
3	28	3.14	50	3.52
4-5	21	3.98	12	4.50
6-7	2	5.00	3	3.50
Total	99*		109*	

Time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery	No of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery
	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
1	5	2.70	1	5.50
2	39	2.88	36	3.06
3	38	3.55	44	3.57
4-5	15	4.43	20	4.20
Total	97*		101*	

* Total No. of women varies because in some cases intervals were not available.

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TABLE 4.13—(Contd.)

For women having 5 deliveries.

Time interval between 1st and 2nd delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery		No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery
		Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba		
1	4		3.25	4	2.25
2	36		2.97	48	3.40
3	21		3.36	32	3.56
4-5	14		3.07	18	4.22
6-7	1		3.50	3	4.50
Total	76*			105*	

Time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery		No. of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery
		Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba		
1	4		2.75	4	3.00
2	35		3.13	39	2.73
3	27		3.02	31	3.79
4-5	8		4.00	26	3.73
6-7	1		4.50	3	3.83
Total	75*			103*	

Time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery (in years)	No. of women	Average time interval between 4th and 5th delivery		No. of women	Average time interval between 4th and 5th delivery
		Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba		
1	5		2.70	6	4.33
2	36		2.72	45	3.28
3	17		2.97	28	3.57
4-5	14		4.07	17	3.50
6-7	2		3.00	3	3.83
Total	74*			99*	

* Total No. of women varies because in some cases intervals were not available.

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TABLE 4.18—(Contd.)

For women having 6 deliveries only.

Time interval between 1st and 2nd delivery (in years)	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd & 3rd delivery	No. of women	Average time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery.
1	2	3.00	2	3.00
2	35	2.64	31	2.73
3	24	3.17	27	3.43
4-5	8	3.87	5	3.90
6-7	—	—	2	3.00
Total	69		67*	

Time interval between 2nd and 3rd delivery (in years)	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
	No. of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery	No. of women	Average time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery
1	1	2.50	3	2.17
2	44	2.59	34	3.03
3	17	3.09	21	3.79
4-5	6	3.33	11	3.68
6-7	1	2.50	—	—
Total	69		69*	

Time interval between 3rd and 4th delivery (in years)	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
	No. of women	Average time interval between 4th and 5th delivery	No. of women	Average time interval between 4th and 5th delivery
1	5	3.50	3	2.17
2	42	2.94	27	2.94
3	20	3.20	21	3.69
4-5	2	2.50	15	3.84
6-7	—	—	2	4.00
Total	69		68*	

Time interval between 4th and 5th delivery (in years)	Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
	No. of women	Average time interval between 5th and 6th delivery	No. of women	Average time interval between 5th and 6th delivery
1	2	3.00	3	2.33
2	38	3.24	25	3.02
3	20	3.07	24	3.54
4-5	8	4.00	12	4.17
6-7	1	3.50	2	3.50
Total	69		66*	

* Total No. of women varies because in some cases intervals were not available.

above 4 years were perhaps abnormal or unnatural and if any delivery occurred after such a long interval, the longer spacing in between this and the previous delivery was not necessarily kept up in later deliveries.

4.21 Another factor that was expected to influence the spacing between any 2 deliveries was whether the child born previously was dead or alive. For example, if the child born in the previous delivery was dead in a few months after birth, it might happen that the following delivery occurred earlier or later than it would have occurred if the child had been living. Any delivery of a given order, therefore, was first classified according to whether or not the child previously born died during the first year of life. Then the proportion of women in each of the two classes having the subsequent delivery within a given period from the previous delivery was noted. In Table 4.14 are given these proportions for women in rural Kolaba

TABLE 4.14

Data relating to the effect of death or survival of the issue of a delivery on the early or late occurrence of the subsequent delivery in rural area of Kolaba district.

Cases of 1st delivery, being an incomplete delivery or the 1st child dying during 1st year of age.			Cases of 1st child living or dying after 1st year of age.	
Time interval between 1st & 2nd delivery (in years)	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage
1	16.54	16.54	2.63	2.63
2	51.80	68.34	41.50	44.13
3	20.14	88.48	33.62	77.75
4 & more	11.52	100.00	22.25	100.00
Total	100.00	—	100.00	—

Second delivery being an incomplete delivery or the second child dying during 1st year of age.			The second child living now or the second child dying after 1st year of age.	
Time interval between 2nd & 3rd delivery (in years)	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage
1	13.43	13.43	1.40	1.40
2	48.52	61.95	39.16	40.56
3	29.85	91.80	33.33	73.89
4 & more	8.20	100.00	26.11	100.00
Total	100.00	—	100.00	—

TABLE 4.14—(Contd.)

3rd delivery being an incomplete delivery or the 3rd child dying during 1st year of age.			The 3rd child living now or dying after 1st year of age.	
Time interval between 3rd & 4th delivery (in years)	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage
1	21.43	21.43	1.66	1.66
2	54.08	75.51	45.86	47.52
3	14.29	89.80	29.28	76.80
4 & more	10.20	100.00	23.20	100.00
Total	100.00	—	100.00	—

4th delivery being an incomplete delivery or the 4th child dying during 1st year of age.			The 4th child living now or dying after 1st year of age.	
Time interval between 4th & 5th delivery (in years)	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of women having the given interval	Cumulative percentage
1	18.57	18.57	1.80	1.80
2	47.13	65.70	45.68	47.48
3	14.29	79.99	33.45	80.93
4 & more	20.01	100.00	19.07	100.00
Total	100.00	—	100.00	—

only. The procedure of calculation for this being tedious, calculations were not done for all the areas. It was obvious from the table that the spacing between any two deliveries was much smaller if the child born in the previous delivery died during the first year of age, for in such cases the proportions of females having the subsequent child after an interval of one or two years was much larger than when the child was living. This is in consonance with medical opinion and experience. If the child lived during the first year of life it was usually breast-fed and lactation during the period of its continuance perhaps prevented conception for a variety of reasons, physiological, psychological, etc.

4.22 One remarkable feature regarding the beginning of fertility performance was the relatively late average age at first delivery compared to the early age at marriage. In Table 4.15 are given the age distributions of females in different areas according to their age at first delivery. The average age at first delivery in the district of Kolaba was 18.21 years for rural area and 18.59 years for urban area. The corresponding figures for rural and urban Nasik were 18.06 and 18.41 years.

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TABLE 4.15

Average age at first delivery for females in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age at first delivery	Number of women			
	Rural Kolaba	Urban Kolaba	Rural Nasik	Urban Nasik
Below 13	—	—	—	1
13-17	406	192	408	141
18-22	402	195	314	126
23-27	52	35	66	25
28-32	10	8	7	9
33-37	4	6	2	1
38-42	2	—	3	—
Not given	3	3	18	4
Total	879	439	818	307
Average age at first delivery in years	18.21	18.59	18.06	18.41

CHAPTER V

ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

5.1 One of the objects of the present enquiry was the assessment of attitudes of people towards family planning and family limitation. The assessment was particularly difficult because a majority of the population with which we dealt was ignorant of the subject. A direct questioning on attitudes without giving some information previously about contraception, was not likely to be helpful not only because of ignorance but also because the subject was tabooed. In the Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona district,¹ an effort was made to assess attitudes towards bringing up of children which were expected to be closely related to attitudes towards family planning.

5.2 In the questionnaire used in the present enquiry, there were direct questions on family planning and limitation. These were exactly the same as those in the survey conducted in Poona district. In the present questionnaire the questions regarding responsibilities of parents concerning their children were dropped. This was done because it was believed that the questions regarding responsibilities made the parents responsibility-conscious. Hence an attempt was made to get the attitudes of people after giving them some information about contraception. The task of imparting this information became difficult as the people seemed to be convinced that induced abortion could be the only method of birth-control and this was associated with women of loose virtue. To create a background for asking the direct questions, investigators were given instructions as to how to introduce the subject, how in certain circumstances, though children were a boon, one could not afford to have children and so on. Special mention had to be made about induced abortion and how it was undesirable from the point of view of the health of the mother.

5.3 The questionnaire used for assessing the attitudes of males as well as females towards family planning have been given in the Appendix to Chapter II. The questions pertaining to contraception addressed to males and females were almost the same. In the case of males the questionnaire was addressed only to those who were heads of families and not to all married males. In the case of females

1. "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District", by V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar.

information was obtained from all married females. The number of attempted interviews of males and females in different areas are given in Table 5.1. The number of females interviewed was large as

TABLE 5.1

Male heads and married females interviewed in surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts for assessing their attitudes towards family planning.

	Nasik District			Kolaba District		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male heads interviewed	747	358	1105	954	510	1464
Married females interviewed	1325	536	1861	1483	668	2151

compared to the number of males interviewed. But, as will be seen later on, a large number of married females were really not concerned with the subject of family planning, either because they were too young or too old, or they had no children or they were widows and so on. These were classified as having "no need" and the percentage of such women in some areas was as large as 50 per cent.

5.4 While interviewing males and females the investigators were asked to make notes of the discussions they had with the interviewed. These were collected to give a few case studies of men and women, so that some concrete idea could be had about the people dealt with. These sketches are given in Chapter VI.

5.5 In the following, the analysis of attitudes of males and females has been done separately for rural and urban areas of both the districts. Attitudes towards family planning were likely to evolve from quite varied circumstances, depending on the age, financial conditions, number of children one had, relations between husband and wife, their health, educational level, social status, etc. A few important factors that could be analysed with the help of the data, collected through the questionnaires, have been analysed below.

5.6 In Table 5.2, all the males interviewed, are classified according to whether they had any knowledge about contraceptive methods. Figures are given here separately for each of the villages and towns surveyed. The percentage of males who were informed about contraception though small was higher in villages in Kolaba than in Nasik. In almost all the surveyed villages of Kolaba, there were found at least a few people who knew about contraception, while there was not a single person in the villages surveyed in Nasik district who knew about it. Close contact of the district of Kolaba with the neighbouring city of Bombay was perhaps not unconnected

TABLE 5.2

Percentage distribution of male heads, informed about contraception or otherwise in surveyed towns and villages in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Villages and towns	Not informed %	Informed %	Those who were not sure as to their being informed %	Total
NASIK DISTRICT				
Nasik	78.1	5.9	16.0	100
Bafniviher	93.9	—	6.1	100
Chincholi	99.0	—	1.0	100
Mangarool	90.8	—	9.2	100
Otur	99.3	—	0.7	100
Wake	94.2	—	5.8	100
KOLABA DISTRICT				
Alibag	70.6	12.0	17.4	100
Panvel	74.6	14.2	11.2	100
Pen	60.0	25.7	14.3	100
Khandale	92.1	—	7.9	100
Palaspe	48.0	10.2	41.8	100
Palas	91.5	1.4	7.1	100
Umbarde	73.5	1.7	24.8	100
Varandha	72.0	0.8	27.2	100

with this. In the village Palaspe, in Kolaba, ten per cent of the males were informed about contraception. It was worth noting that in this village the percentage of Brahmins was quite large. Similarly as referred to in the "Village Notes" the proportion of advanced Hindus in the population, was larger in villages in Kolaba than in Nasik. This indicated some correlation between caste-composition and the percentage of persons informed about contraception.

5.7 The data given above are presented for each of the surveyed villages separately. Further analysis of the differential responses is attempted not for each of the villages separately but for broader categories of areas differentiated as rural and urban.

5.8 In Table 5.3 are given the age distributions of male heads together with the total number of their children born and living. The number of children is given for 100 of fathers in each age group. The difference in the average number of children at different ages in rural and urban areas of each district is not marked, but the difference in between the two districts is large and is quite in keeping with our findings regarding fertility recorded earlier. In the same

TABLE 5.3

Number of children born to male heads in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts and the percentage of living children among the total born.

Age group	Nasik district				Kolaba district			
	Number of children born per 100 male heads		Percentage of living children among total born		Number of children born per 100 male heads		Percentage of living children among total born	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
27 and below	101.1	104.6	73.7	91.1	62.0	60.7	86.7	94.1
28-32	276.7	263.1	77.5	78.4	232.6	209.1	80.4	78.3
33-37	336.4	345.1	76.6	73.9	336.4	289.2	77.6	85.6
38-42	460.6	417.6	75.7	70.4	433.1	425.5	77.7	74.8
43-47	547.7	571.8	72.4	67.7	521.6	466.0	70.2	79.9
48-52	591.9	537.5	73.0	70.5	550.0	594.1	74.1	76.7
53-57	532.4	709.1	70.6	73.1	425.4	432.4	74.6	74.8
58-62	589.2	490.5	61.0	62.1	550.0	535.5	65.6	66.3
63 and above	483.7	457.1	71.7	68.7	603.0	650.0	63.8	62.8

table are presented the proportions of living children to total born to males in each age group. The figures showed that though on the whole in Nasik district the level of fertility was higher than in Kolaba, the average number of living children in the two districts did not differ to the same extent. This meant that the differences in mortality in the two districts acted as a correcting factor.

5.9 Table 5.4 gives the number of male heads in different areas who were informed about contraception, and the number of those who were actually practising it. It also gives the number of those who did not feel the need for it. Kolaba District, on the whole was more informed and was more inclined to practise it than Nasik District. In rural Kolaba, 39 per cent male heads did not feel the need to know about contraception for various reasons. The corresponding percentages for urban Kolaba and rural and urban Nasik were respectively 31, 30 and 26. In the same table, are analysed the reported reasons for their not being interested in the subject of contraception. The age compositions of those who felt that they were too young or too old to take an active interest in the subject showed that the male heads who said that they were too young were almost all below 25 years of age and 98 per cent of the males in all the areas, who had reported old age as the reason for "no need" were above 50 years of age. Those who did not have any children had of course no interest in contraception. The percentage of such males was larger in Kolaba, both in urban and rural areas, as compared to Nasik. In the category 6(v) of Table 5.4 we had cases where

TABLE 5.4

Percentage distribution of male heads according to whether they were informed about contraception in the surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Type	Nasik district		Kolaba district	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Not informed	67.1	51.8	47.2	41.6
2. Informed but never used	—	1.7	0.9	4.1
3. Used before but left now	—	—	—	0.4
4. Practising contraception	—	2.2	0.5	4.1
5. Though not interested in practising to-day wanted information	3.0	10.6	12.3	7.8
6. Did not feel the need of knowing about contraception because :—				
(i) too old	15.0	11.7	17.1	14.8
(ii) widowed	2.8	3.9	5.4	4.9
(iii) too young	2.9	0.8	3.9	1.4
(iv) no children	2.4	4.5	6.3	5.9
(v) others	6.8	5.3	6.4	4.9
7. Not reporting	—	7.5	—	10.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

males had no interest in contraception because, for example either of the married partners was too weak and had some chronic trouble or the wife had menopause rather too early, or the husband and wife met only once or twice a year or the person had a small number of children whose births were widely separated in time and so on. The proportion of villagers reporting "no need" was relatively large in rural Kolaba. Very often certain borderline cases like those of males with wives of age near about 40 years who had a child during the preceding 3 years or so, reported "no need". They thought that they were too old to consider the proposition of contraception.

Some comment on cases reporting "no need" is necessary to bring out their true significance. Most of these people did not know anything about contraception except what our investigator told them. Even after learning something about this from our investigators they were not interested either in learning more about it and/or practising it because they felt that they had no need for either. The reasons given by them for this attitude may be held to have some justification in the case of old people above 50 years of age and those who had had no children or also in the cases of those whose wives had already had menopause. But in the case of others the no-need attitude was hardly justifiable. Perhaps the "no-need" answer in regard to more knowledge about contraception could not

be defended in the case of any of the male respondents. They offered a contrast to those who were not interested in birth-control at the time of the inquiry but wanted to know more about it. Two possible reasons might explain the "no-need" reactions in respect of more knowledge. First was the general human nature which did not want to look beyond the nose and to bother about things which were not of immediate concern. It reflected perhaps the general ignorance and improvidence of common people. Secondly, in a society where contraception was usually identified with induced abortion and was therefore tabooed, it would be socially correct to say that one did not 'need' any information about it. This might possibly be the motivation behind such answers. We could have chosen to treat these cases as those of non-response but no particular purpose was likely to be served by that. Because we retained them, we could at least draw pointed attention to them.

5.10 We now give some details about each of the categories in Table 5.4.

Males that were uninformed : A large number of the uninformed believed that induced abortion was the only available method of contraception and they mistook induced abortion for contraception. They, therefore, had to be told about various other methods that could be used to restrict the number of children. Those who could believe in the imparted information were not against contraception. But some were so certain about the identity of contraception and induced abortion that they were just not prepared to hear about any other contraceptive means because, according to them, they were likely to be equally objectionable. Those that were not informed about contraception were classified according to whether they were interested or not in getting information regarding contraception. The difference between rural and urban areas of the same district was small compared to the difference between the districts. The figures showed that in Kolaba, if information was needed a larger proportion of the population could manage to get it and they did not need the help of the investigator for it. But in Nasik, even if some people were interested in knowing about contraception they could not easily get the information and they eagerly listened when the investigator gave it to them.

5.11 In Table 5.5 is given the caste composition of males for various categories of the uninformed. High percentage of Advanced Hindus among those interested in contraception was obvious.

5.12 In the occupational distribution for various categories of the uninformed it was seen that the percentage of those interested in

TABLE 5.5

The caste composition of 'the uninformed' in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts according to whether they were interested in getting information about contraceptives.

Whether for or against getting information	Rural Areas								Total		Urban Areas								Total	
	Advanced Hindus		Interme- diate Hindus		Other Hindus		Other than Hindus		N	K	Advanced Hindus		Intermediate Hindus		Other Hindus		Other than Hindus		N	K
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K			N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K		
For getting information	29	31	149	75	91	8	4	4	273	118	41	51	41	31	8	2	14	7	104	91
Not for getting information	4	19	71	168	126	47	3	5	204	239	25	33	29	56	10	8	16	23	80	120
Not necessarily against but post- poning getting information	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not giving	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	33	50	223	248	219	55	7	9	482	362	67	85	70	87	18	10	30	30	185	212

N = Nasik.
K = Kolaba.

contraception did not differ appreciably from one occupational category to another in Nasik district. In Kolaba a large proportion of agriculturists was not inclined to get information on the subject.

5.13 The distribution of the uninformed males according to income, showed that in all the surveyed areas interest in the subject of contraception grew with increase in income. The age composition of males given in Table 5.6, showed that interest in contraception was growing in the younger generation, particularly in urban areas. Differential interest with changing age was not so marked in rural areas.

5.14 In Table 5.7 is given the distribution of the uninformed males according to the number of living children they had. With increase in the number of living children people took greater interest in contraception in both rural and urban Nasik. This type of differential interest with increasing number was not so marked in Kolaba in both rural and urban areas. In Kolaba, on the other hand with increase in the total number of children born, interest in getting the information progressively flagged. Inclination towards contraception in all areas increased with increasing number of sons. For instance, the percentage of the interested with a given number of living children increased when all of them were sons. This can be observed by comparing Table 5.7 with Table 5.8. This was, of course, expected as people were always more interested in having sons than daughters. Another important point to be noted was that with an increase in the level of education, interest in contraception increased in all the surveyed areas.

5.15 We now present the analysis of the men who were informed about contraception. These were however few, in Kolaba and none in rural Nasik. 14 males in urban Nasik, 14 in rural Kolaba and 44 males in urban Kolaba were informed about contraception. The predominance of Brahmins among the informed males in all areas was clear. In urban Nasik 8 males out of the 14 were Brahmins. In urban Kolaba 30 males out of 44 and in rural Kolaba 12 males out of 14 were Brahmins. Among those who were informed about contraception there was hardly anybody occupied in agriculture in all the areas surveyed. The income level did not seem to be related to being informed in rural Kolaba and urban Nasik though in urban Kolaba 26 males among the 44 informed had incomes of more than Rs. 2,000 a year each. Majority of the informed in all the areas were below 40 years of age. The distribution of the informed males according to the number of living sons they had is given in Table 5.9.

F...7

TABLE 5.6
Age composition for the different categories of the uninformed

Whether for or against getting information	Rural Areas								Total		Urban Areas								Total	
	Present age of the male head										Present age of the male head									
	-27 N	-27 K	-37 N	-37 K	47 N	47 K	above 47 N	above 47 K	N	K	-27 N	-27 K	-37 N	-37 K	47 N	47 K	above 47 N	above 47 K	N	K
For getting information	33	13	103	61	108	30	29	14	273	118	19	9	45	45	32	29	8	8	104	91
Not for getting information	30	20	65	107	79	87	80	25	204	239	7	3	37	44	27	57	9	16	80	120
Not necessarily against but post- poning getting information	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not reporting	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	64	34	172	170	187	119	59	39	482	362	26	12	83	89	59	86	17	25	185	212

N = Nasik.
K = Kolaba.

TABLE 5.7

The distribution of the different categories of the uninformed according to the number of living children.

Whether for or against getting information	Rural Areas								Total				Urban Areas								Total	
	No. of living children												No. of living children									
	No children		1-3		4 and 5		Above 6				No children		1-3		4 and 5		Above 6					
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K		
For getting information	28	10	131	61	69	34	45	13	273	118	8	9	59	40	23	24	14	9	104	91		
Not for getting information	20	12	113	151	51	47	20	29	204	239	12	11	48	60	15	33	5	16	80	120		
Not necessarily against but post- poning getting information	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Not reporting	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Total	48	22	249	215	120	82	65	43	482	362	20	20	108	109	38	57	19	26	185	212		

N = Nasik.
K = Kolaba.

TABLE 5.8

The distribution of various categories of the uninformed according to number of living sons.

Whether for or against getting information	Rural Areas								Total		Urban Areas								Total		
	No son		No. of living sons								No son		No. of living sons								
	N	K	1-3	N	K	4 and 5	N	K	Above 6	N	K	N	K	1-3	N	K	4 and 5	N	K	Above 6	N
For getting information	59	22	177	89	33	7	4	—	273	118	27	26	66	59	11	5	—	1	104	91	
Not for getting information	54	58	136	161	14	19	—	1	204	239	27	23	52	84	1	12	—	1	80	120	
Not necessarily against but post- poning getting information	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Not reporting	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Total	114	82	317	253	47	26	4	1	482	362	55	49	118	143	12	17	—	3	185	212	

N = Nasik.
K = Kolaba.

TABLE 5.9

The distribution of informed males according to the number of living sons they had in the surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Area	No. of living sons					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 and above	
Rural Kolaba	4	5	3	2	—	14
Urban Kolaba	6	17	8	9	4	44
Urban Nasik	3	5	3	3	—	14

An overwhelming majority had less than 3 sons and about 16 per cent had no sons.

5.16 *Practice of contraception* : The number of actual users of contraceptives was quite small. In urban Nasik 8 males out of the 14 informed males were practising contraception. Out of 8, 4 practised mental control, 2 used mechanical devices and 2 had got themselves operated upon. In rural Kolaba, 5 males among the 14 informed, practised contraception. Among these, 2 used mental control, 1 used mechanical devices and 2 had undergone vasectomy. Of the 44 knowing about contraception in urban Kolaba 21 practised contraception. 12 practised mental control, 4 used mechanical devices and 5 had undergone vasectomy. These last were mainly cases from Alibag, the district town of Kolaba. Mental control mentioned above, included cases practising either coitus-interruptus or the rhythm method. It seemed that very often using mental control in the sense mentioned above was not regarded as a method of contraception. Hence users of mental control in answering the question "Do you practise contraception?" reported "No" and added that they were against contraception. They believed in mental control. It is quite likely, therefore, that a few such cases have been left out from the category "practitioners of birth-control". The difficulty in dealing with such cases was in getting to know clearly what people meant by mental control. The contact between our investigators and the interviewed being only of a very short duration, this was not possible in many cases. Out of 5 males in rural Kolaba practising contraception 3 were 40 years of age, one was 45 and the remaining one 50 years old. In urban Nasik 8 males were practising contraception. Their age-distribution was as below :—

Age in years	25	35	40	45	60	Total
No. of males	1	1	4	1	1	8

In urban Kolaba 21 males out of 510 males interviewed practised contraception. Their ages are given below :—

Age in years	35	40	45	55	60	65	Total
No. of males	7	5	5	1	1	2	21

There were only two in urban Kolaba, and none in other areas, who had abandoned the use of contraceptives because these were found to be a nuisance after practising it for some time.

5.17 Table 5.10 clearly shows that the percentage of those that were "for" contraception was higher in rural and urban Nasik. In all the

TABLE 5.10

Distribution of males in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts according to whether they were "for" or "against" contraception and reasons for being for or against.

Reasons for being for or against	Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba	Urban Nasik	Urban Kolaba
I. <i>Against Contraception</i>	225	247	97	137
1 It is against God or religion or is immoral	185	154	72	111
2 Because mechanical devices not appreciated and belief in mental control	4	2	3	11
3 Because other married partner was against	—	—	—	—
4 Because did not bother about number of children and their upbringing	—	1	—	—
5 Because wanted more children	6	6	1	1
6 Because wanted more sons	4	8	—	—
7 Reason not reported	28	76	21	14
II. <i>For Contraception</i>	213	120	101	104
8 Unconditionally	101	61	35	49
9 Conditionally	109	55	64	53
10 For but postponing contraception till they got a son or a daughter	3	4	2	2
III. <i>Disliked Discussion</i>	8	22	2	7
11 Did not like to discuss the subject	2	21	2	6
12. Not saying whether for or against	6	1	—	1

areas most of those that were against contraception were so because they regarded contraception as immoral. In rural Kolaba the reason for being against contraception was not reported in 76 cases. The number of such cases in other surveyed areas was relatively small. As seen from Table 5.10, the number of cases in all the categories excepting the 1st and 7th to 9th are negligible. In the following we describe, how those that were "for" contraception differed from those that were against it.

5.18 From the distribution of males according to the number of living children, unconditional acceptance of contraception with increasing number of children was apparent in all the surveyed areas. The percentage of those not interested in contraception fell with an increase in the number of children, as with increasing number of children, it became difficult for them to be against contraception. The same could be said about the fall in the percentage with an increase in the number of children in the category of those who were "for" contraception conditionally. Here conditional acceptance meant that people were convinced of the need for contraception and they were prepared to practise it if the contraceptive means were either convenient or cheap, etc. The change in attitude with education was not always great; but the proportion considering the proposition of practising contraception even with a small number of children was higher in relatively educated classes.

5.19 In Table 5.10 are presented the relevant data wherein those cases which reported "no need" have been left out. The large number of such cases only meant that these were really cases of indifferent response to questions dealing with attitudes towards family limitation. These formed the category of those that were not concerned with contraception.

5.20 The age composition of the important categories in Table 5.10 is presented in Table 5.11. The higher percentage of unconditional acceptance of contraception in younger ages in urban areas as compared to rural is notable in both the districts. The interviewed males were asked the total number of children they desired. This was done through two questions. One assessed the number of children desired from the financial point of view and the other assessed the desired number from the point of view of the health of the mother. The second question was considered by all the interviewed as unnecessary or redundant as rarely did anybody bother to consider the question from the point of view of the health of the mother. Hence the answers to the two questions were the same in most cases. The percentage desiring a smaller number of children than three was larger in urban areas than in the rural in both the districts. Similarly proportion of those who wanted as many children as would be born was smaller in urban areas though on the whole the percentage in this category in all the areas was small. In Table 5.12 is given the distribution of males according to the number of children desired from the financial point of view. Very often in answering the question, the answer was "We do not want any more children". This meant that the interviewed reported the number of the children they already had as the desired number. It was believed that if they

TABLE 5.11

Age composition of males who were "for" or "against" contraception in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts... (Percentages).

Attitude of the male head	-32		Age group			
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba	above 47	
					Nasik	Kolaba
<i>Rural Areas :</i>						
Against contraception because it is immoral	33.0	22.2	52.4	53.7	14.6	24.1
For contraception unconditionally	3.0	8.2	75.2	70.5	21.8	21.3
For contraception conditionally	55.9	73.7	41.3	27.3	2.8	—
Reason for being against not given	15.4	35.8	76.9	55.7	7.7	8.5
<i>Urban Areas :</i>						
Against contraception because it is immoral	34.7	22.5	52.8	64.9	12.5	12.6
For contraception unconditionally	17.2	16.3	65.7	67.4	17.1	16.3
For contraception conditionally	59.4	43.4	35.9	56.6	4.7	—
Reason for being against not given	38.1	14.3	52.4	57.1	9.5	28.6

TABLE 5.12

Percentage distribution of males according to the number of children desired from financial point of view in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Number of children desired	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Nasik	Kolaba	Nasik	Kolaba
Less than 3	20.0	9.5	26.5	18.3
4-5	38.1	34.7	46.2	34.2
6 and above	16.9	10.6	19.0	14.4
Wanted children till got a son	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.8
As many children as would be born	5.4	19.0	1.2	5.5
Could not state the number	0.6	12.3	0.4	14.8
Wanted 2 or 3 sons	17.4	11.6	4.3	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

reported as desired a number smaller than the number they actually had some of their children would die. The fear of losing children kept them back from giving the actual number desired. 45 per cent of the respondents in rural Nasik did not want any more children. In Urban Nasik 40 per cent, in rural Kolaba 43 per cent and in urban Kolaba 49 per cent, reported that they did not want any child in future.

5.21 In the questionnaire was included a question for eliciting information regarding the age after which the interviewed did not want children. This question was really to be considered separately from the desired number of children. But in the information we had very often the answers were given after connecting the two. The information regarding this point has been presented in Table 5.13.

TABLE 5.13

Ages of males after which they did not want children in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Age after which no child was wanted (in years)	Nasik		Kolaba	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
23-27	—	—	0.2	—
28-32	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
33-37	8.1	9.3	8.5	6.7
38-42	46.0	26.4	15.7	32.5
43-47	21.0	19.0	27.5	18.7
48-52	12.7	25.6	18.1	11.7
53-57	2.6	7.4	0.9	2.7
58-62	1.3	4.2	—	1.3
63-67	0.7	1.2	—	0.3
68 and over	0.2	0.4	—	—
Could not say	6.8	4.6	32.8	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.22 The interviewed males were asked whether they really wanted the last child. Their wives were also asked whether they wanted the last child. The answers to the two questions are analysed together in Table 5.14. More than 17 per cent males in rural and urban Nasik and 4 per cent in rural Kolaba and 14 per cent in urban Kolaba reported that both the husband and wife did not want the last child. There was almost an equal or sometimes greater percentage wherein either of the partners did not want the last child. It was quite likely that the percentages, given here, of those reportedly not wanting the last child were the lower limits of the actual percentages not wanting the last child.

5.23 It was interesting to see that out of those couples both of whom did not want the last child, about 25 per cent in rural and urban Nasik, 35 per cent in rural Kolaba, and 29 per cent in Urban Kolaba had not only never discussed the subject of contraception with their married partners but they did not want to get informed about contraception also.

TABLE 5.14

Distribution of males and their wives in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts according to whether each of them wanted the last child.

	Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba	Urban Nasik	Urban Kolaba
Both husband and wife wanted	71.88	87.67	68.09	69.06
Husband wanted, wife did not	3.54	5.28	3.84	4.32
Husband did not, wife wanted	7.08	2.64	10.63	12.24
Both did not want	17.50	4.40	17.44	14.38

5.24 Ignorance regarding contraception was remarkable. Illiteracy, want of medical help and knowledge kept the people in the dark. Even those who were desirous of knowing about the subject could not do so, due to the peculiar social and other conditions. A casual willingness on the part of the investigator to impart information about contraception was not unwelcome. It was very often found that even those who were against contraception wanted a limited family. In fact, they were "for" a "limited" family without limitation. These people perhaps knew the troubles of having a large family and perhaps by and by, they could be expected to change their attitude towards family planning. Generally the response to an enquiry about so personal a subject was not bad. Though the subject was tabooed the intensity of the taboo was very often reduced by poverty and troubles of a large family. The response in Nasik district was better than that in Kolaba and on the whole it was better in rural areas than in urban. In rural areas facilities for getting knowledge are absent. Hence at least those who were worried by the number of their children found our investigator a help. In urban areas there being a relatively easier access to knowledge investigators were not always a help and hence relatively better response was found in rural areas. The better response in Nasik as compared to Kolaba was perhaps visible in the proportions reporting "no need" in the different areas surveyed though, of course, some allowance had to be made for the difference in age compositions.

5.25 Our experience in the enquiries regarding attitudes towards family planning bring out the fact that an improvement in the data could be effected with a closer contact of the investigators with the villagers. For a villager to discuss a subject like "family planning" with our investigator with whom he was either slightly or not acquainted was really a difficult task. Longer stays in small villages would make the enquiry more fruitful.

Attitudes of females towards family planning.

5.26 Attitudes of females were assessed through a questionnaire which was exactly similar to the one addressed to males. In the case of females all married females were interviewed. As observed before though the number of females interviewed was large, many of them reported "no need of family planning".

5.27 The number of children born to females of different ages is presented in Table 5.15. The difference in the age composition of

TABLE 5.15

No. of children born to 100 women in different age groups and the proportion of living children among them.

Age group	Number of children born per 100 of females		Percentage of living children among the total born	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<i>Nasik District :</i>				
-17	6	19	79	83
-27	183	206	77	81
-37	449	401	74	71
-47	585	516	68	68
Above 47	607	524	59	50
<i>Kolaba District :</i>				
-17	12	6	81	100
-27	175	185	83	83
-37	411	404	76	78
-47	518	536	73	73
Above 47	504	456	61	64

the married women in different areas was very large. Predominance of older women in rural and urban Kolaba as compared to Nasik was striking. Similarly in rural areas of both the districts females of the youngest age group formed a much larger proportion than those in urban areas which was due to earlier age at marriage in rural areas. The figures for the number of children per 100 of females in each age group in Table 5.15, support the earlier findings regarding fertility which showed a higher level of fertility in Nasik than in Kolaba. As observed before in the case of males, the difference between the two districts in the number of children born was smaller than that in the case of living children due to higher percentage of dead children in Nasik.

5.28 The females were asked whether they were informed about contraceptive methods and if not informed they were further asked

whether they would like to get information about them. The answers to these questions are analysed in Table 5.16 which presents

TABLE 5.16

Percentages of women informed or not informed about contraceptives in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

	Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba	Urban Nasik	Urban Kolaba
Not informed	58.6	40.0	55.8	46.3
Informed but not practising	0.6	0.5	3.8	1.5
Practising contraception	—	0.1	1.7	2.1
Reported 'no need'	40.8	59.4	38.7	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total interviewed	1325	1483	526	668

the percentages of females that were not informed, that were informed and of those reporting "no need".

5.29 Practice of contraception was almost non-existent in both the rural areas. In urban areas the practice prevailed to a very small degree. The remarks made earlier regarding males who reported no need also apply to women reporting in a similar way.

5.30 The number of uninformed females who were interested in getting information regarding contraception was larger in both rural and urban Nasik than in Kolaba and even in rural Kolaba wherein uninformed females showed the minimum interest in contraception about one-third of the females wanted to get information about it. In rural Nasik 54 per cent wanted the information. On the other hand, a very large number in both rural and urban Kolaba wanted a limited family without deliberate attempt at limitation. This showed that they were at least bothered about the number of children and they in a way were only a step behind those who were interested in getting information. The relevant data are presented in Table 5.17.

5.31 One point to be remembered about the females handled in these tables was that those were the females that attempted to answer the questions in the questionnaire. In the youngest age group and the age groups above 40 years of age many women either did not answer or they stated that they did not need contraception.

5.32 The age compositions of the different categories of the uninformed in Table 5.17 are given in Table 5.18. In rural Nasik, there seemed to be no change in attitude with age. In all the age

groups distributions in different categories regarding knowledge of contraception remained almost the same. In urban Nasik interest in information about contraception decreased after age 32. In rural Kolaba, with increasing age interest increased though the percentage of those who wanted information and those who wanted a controlled family together did not change with age. In urban Kolaba interest in information fell with increasing age but interest in a limited family increased.

5.33 The more advanced Hindu castes took more interest in information regarding contraception. This is indicated in Table 5.19 which gives the caste composition of the different categories of the uninformed in Table 5.17. In rural Kolaba though the interest in contraception declined with a decline in the social gradation of a caste, the interest in a limited family did not show a similar fall.

TABLE 5.17

The percentage distribution of "uninformed" females in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts according to whether they wanted the information regarding contraception.

	Rural Nasik	Rural Kolaba	Urban Nasik	Urban Kolaba
Would like to get information	54.1	31.8	48.3	43.0
Information not wanted	19.9	6.9	32.8	21.8
Wanted the information but not to practise contraception	12.9	0.8	0.7	1.7
Information not wanted but discussed the subject with the husband	—	—	0.3	—
Wanted a controlled family with- out deliberate control	13.1	60.5	17.9	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.34 It was observed that the women from agricultural families were the least interested in contraception. This agreed with similar finding regarding males. In Kolaba, though the percentage of those interested in getting the information was always smaller than in Nasik, it was always compensated by equal interest in having a controlled family. As a result of this, the percentage of those who plainly stated that they were not interested in contraception at all was always small in Kolaba. In rural and urban areas of Kolaba with increasing income, increasing interest in contraception was obvious. But in the case of Nasik such a trend was not observable.

5.35 The various categories of the uninformed in Table 5.17 are classified according to the number of living children in Table 5.20. The interest in information regarding contraception among those

TABLE 5.18—(Contd.)

Age composition of the uninformed females in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts, with different degrees of desire to know about contraception. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Age groups								Total	
	-22		-32		-42		Above 42		Rural	Urban
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<i>Kolaba District :</i>										
Would like to get information	20.9	54.2	32.4	42.7	38.4	39.2	33.3	22.2	31.8	43.0
Information not wanted	4.4	16.7	7.1	22.0	8.6	24.0	—	11.1	6.8	21.3
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	1.1	2.1	0.4	2.4	1.6	—	—	—	0.9	1.7
Not informed, nor wanting information still wanted controlled family	73.6	27.0	60.1	32.9	51.2	36.8	66.7	66.7	60.5	34.0
	100	100.	100	100	100.	100:	100	100	100.	100.

TABLE 5.19—(Contd.)

Caste composition of different categories of uninformed in Table 5.17 for surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Caste											Total	
	Brahmins		Other advanced Hindus		Inter mediate Hindus		Back ward and Scheduled caste Hindus		Other Non-Hindus		N	K	
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K			
URBAN AREAS													
Would like to get information	66.7	61.2	46.4	55.3	44.0	30.2	31.0	16.7	59.5	41.3	48.3	43.0	
Information not wanted	23.1	11.9	31.9	18.5	35.3	26.7	38.0	38.9	32.4	17.6	32.8	21.3	
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	—	1.5	—	3.1	0.9	0.9	3.4	—	—	2.9	0.7	1.7	
Information not wanted but discussed with husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	—	—	—	0.3	—	
Wanted controlled family without control	10.2	25.4	21.7	23.1	19.8	42.2	24.2	44.4	8.1	38.2	17.9	34.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

N = Nasik.
K = Kolaba.

with no children was unexpectedly large. But this was because a majority of those who did not have any children reported "no need" of contraception and they were not included in the category of the uninformed. In fact, females with no children, not reporting 'no need' meant that they were obviously interested in the information. For those who had children, with increasing number of children, the proportion of those interested in getting information increased. In the case of urban Nasik, however, this trend was not observed.

5.36 In Table 5.21 is given the distribution of different categories of the uninformed according to the number of sons they had. If this table is compared with Table 5.20, it is obvious that interest in contraception increased if the living children were all sons.

5.37 Increasing interest in contraception with increasing level of education was obvious among the uninformed classified according to their educational attainments. Only in the case of urban areas, the category of the most highly educated who had reached a level higher than matriculation showed smaller interest in getting information from the investigator. It was quite likely that they were already informed or they could easily get the information if they wanted.

5.38 *Females who knew about contraception* :—In urban Nasik 29 females, in rural Nasik 7, in urban Kolaba 23 and in rural Kolaba 8 knew about contraception. Among the informed in urban Nasik 9 were actually practising contraception. In urban Kolaba 14 among the 23 informed, and in rural Kolaba 1 out of 8 informed were practising contraception. In rural Nasik no female was practising it. Brahmins formed the majority of users in all the areas. They formed the majority even among those who were informed about contraception except in the case of urban Nasik wherein about two-thirds of the informed were non-Brahmins. It was notable that most of the Brahmins who knew about contraception practised it.

5.39 In Table 5.22 is given the age composition of all the informed i.e. of actual users and others. Knowledge about contraception was more prevalent among the younger age-groups. As for other features of the informed namely their educational level, their occupations, etc., these agree with our relevant findings in the earlier sections. The majority of those informed and practising had a smaller number of children than three.

5.40 In rural Nasik 78 women, in urban Nasik 4, in rural and urban Kolaba 56 and 13 women respectively refused to respond. Most of these were either below 20 years of age or were very old or were widows or were separated from their husbands. The only feature

TABLE 5.20

The distribution according to number of living children of different categories of uninformed females in Table 5.17 for surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Living Children									
	0		1-3		4-5		6 and above		Total	
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
RURAL AREAS :										
Would like to get information	58.9	50.0	48.5	25.2	57.3	31.5	73.2	67.2	54.1	31.7
Information not wanted	5.4	—	20.9	7.0	24.2	7.4	16.3	5.5	19.9	6.8
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	12.5	—	14.1	1.0	11.5	0.9	9.3	—	12.9	0.9
Information not wanted but discussed with husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not informed, not wanting information still wanted controlled family	23.2	50.0	16.5	66.8	7.0	60.2	1.2	27.3	13.1	60.6
Total	100.	100.	100.	100.	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 5.20—(Contd.)

The distribution according to number of living children of different categories of uninformed females in Table 5.17 for surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Living Children									
	0		1-3		4-5		6 and above		Total	
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
URBAN AREAS :										
Would like to get information	45.8	66.7	51.1	38.5	35.6	44.1	58.1	61.8	48.3	48.0
Information not wanted	37.5	—	27.3	24.6	44.1	20.2	38.7	8.8	32.8	21.3
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	—	—	1.1	1.7	—	2.4	—	—	0.7	1.7
Information not wanted but discussed with husband	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	0.3	—
Not informed, not wanting information still wanted controlled family	16.7	33.3	20.5	35.2	18.6	33.3	3.2	29.4	17.9	34.0
Total	100.	100.	100.	100.	100	100	100.	100	100	100

TABLE 5.21

Distribution according to number of living sons of uninformed females in different categories of Table 5.17 for surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Living Sons									
	0		1-3		4-5		6 and above		Total	
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
RURAL AREAS :										
Would like to get information	48.4	23.8	55.1	30.4	60.6	62.9	100.0	33.3	54.1	31.8
Information not wanted	16.3	6.2	20.9	7.2	24.6	5.7	—	—	20.0	6.9
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	13.0	—	13.4	1.2	8.2	—	—	—	12.8	0.8
Information not wanted but discussed with husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not informed, not wanting information still wanted controlled family	22.3	70.0	10.6	61.2	6.6	31.4	—	66.7	13.1	60.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 5.21—(Contd.)

Distribution according to number of living sons of uninformed females in different categories of Table 5.17 for surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts. (Percentages).

Information regarding birth control	Living Sons									
	0		1-3		4-5		6 and above		Total	
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
URBAN AREAS :										
Would like to get information	53.4	43.2	46.4	40.9	47.8	58.6	50.0	50.0	48.3	43.0
Information not wanted	21.9	25.0	35.9	21.3	39.1	17.3	50.0	—	32.8	21.3
Wanted information but not to practise contraception	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.8	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.7
Information not wanted but discussed with husband	—	—	—	—	4.4	—	—	—	0.3	—
Not informed, not wanting information still wanted controlled family	23.3	29.5	17.2	36.0	8.7	24.1	—	50.0	17.9	34.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

that distinguished them from the category of those reporting "no need" was that they altogether refused to respond.

TABLE 5.22
*Age composition of the informed females in surveyed areas of
Nasik and Kolaba districts*

Age	Urban Nasik		Urban Kolaba		Rural Nasik		Rural Kolaba	
	U	O	U	O	U	O	U	O
Below 22	1	10	—	3	—	1	—	2
— 27	1	6	1	2	—	6	—	—
— 32	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	3
— 37	3	—	6	1	—	—	—	2
— 42	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
— 47	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	20	14	9	—	7	1	7

U = Users. O = Others.

5.41 As a large number of women in all areas reported that they felt no need for contraception, it was necessary to probe further into these cases. Age, number of living children, number of living sons, marital status, all these had to be considered as affecting the size of the category of "no need". In Table 5.23, women of different ages reporting "no need" of contraception were classified according to the number of living sons they had. Only about 16 per cent each in rural Kolaba, rural Nasik and urban Kolaba had 3 or more living sons. In urban Nasik their percentage was 11 only. In other words an overwhelming proportion of the females in this category had two or a smaller number of living sons.

5.42 In Table 5.24 women who did not feel the need of contraception have been classified according to reasons they gave for "no need". The majority of those in the category 'others' in Table 5.24 consisted of those who were separated from their husbands or of those who met their husbands rarely i.e. once or twice a year, as they worked outside the village, etc.

5.43 The number of children desired from the financial point of view as well as from the point of view of their own health was asked of women interviewed. The financial point of view was understandable to all women. But the second one, was regarded as not worth consideration, as was the case with males too. Hence the number of children reported as desirable from the financial point of view

TABLE 5.23

Distribution of females of different ages reporting "no need", according to number of living sons, in urban and rural areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age group	Living Sons								Total	
	0		1-2		3		Above 3			
	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
Rural Areas :										
-22	183	202	1	32	—	—	—	—	184	234
-37	36	73	19	51	2	9	—	5	57	138
-42	7	20	23	36	4	4	3	4	37	64
Above 42	56	98	100	203	37	71	38	40	231	412
Total	282	393	143	322	43	84	41	49	509	848
Urban Areas :										
-22	41	50	—	5	—	—	—	—	41	55
-37	27	34	16	18	3	2	—	1	46	56
-42	10	13	11	17	2	6	2	2	25	38
Above 42	33	44	45	95	8	25	8	16	94	180
Total	111	141	72	135	13	33	10	19	206	328

N = Nasik.

K = Kolaba.

TABLE 5.24

Distribution of women, in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts, feeling no need of contraception according to reported reasons for 'no need'.

	Rural Kolaba	Urban Kolaba	Rural Nasik	Urban Nasik
No need because :				
(a) Too old (women over 50 or those who had menopause)	397	170	198	78
(b) Widows	92	38	66	45
(c) Too young (below 20 years of age)	87	16	153	15
(d) No living children	152	63	64	45
(e) Others	120	41	28	23
Total	848	328	509	206

only has been given in Table 5.25. As referred to before, while dealing with the attitudes of males, large number of females reported that they did not want any more children or they reported the number of children desired, the same as they already had. The percentage of such females was large in the groups of females with 3 or less children and with children more than 5. The average number of

TABLE 5.25

Number of children desired from financial point of view in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Number of children desired	10 % females	Urban Nasik		Rural Nasik		Urban Kolaba		Rural Kolaba	
		% of females already having the same No.*	% of females	% of females already having the same No.*	% of females	% of females already having the same No.*	% of females	% of females already having the same No.*	
Up to 3	81.6	35.9	12.4	41.0	16.5	68.3	8.4	81.5	
4-5	44.3	25.6	40.4	22.0	37.9	46.4	29.4	40.0	
6 and above	13.2	57.1	30.8	24.2	15.1	70.9	16.3	44.8	
Till she got a son or or a daughter	4.4	—	5.9	—	4.4	—	1.9	—	
Could not say	1.1	—	1.5	—	8.0	—	24.2	—	
As many as would be born	4.0	—	5.8	—	15.4	—	18.9	—	
Wanted two or three sons	1.4	—	3.7	—	2.7	—	0.9	—	
Total	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	

*The percentages in these columns are of females in the preceding column.

children desired was smaller in urban than in the rural area. The percentage of those who could not answer this question was large only in rural Kolaba. We also sought information regarding the age after which females would not like to have children. The percentage of women who wanted no child after 35 was 54 in urban Nasik, 32 in rural Nasik, 38 in urban Kolaba and 27 in rural Kolaba. This showed that in urban areas larger proportions of females wanted to stop having children before 35 than in rural areas. Very often it was not possible to think of this desired age as distinct from the number of children desired. The answers to question regarding it were therefore related to the number of children desired. Percentage of females not able to state this age was large both in rural and urban Kolaba. But a large majority of these were able to state the number of children they desired. The relevant data are presented in Table 5.26.

5.44 A direct question on attitudes towards contraception namely "Would you like to practise contraception? If not, why not?" ascertained whether the females were for or against practising contraception. The relevant data are presented in Table 5.27.

TABLE 5.27

Answers to direct question addressed to women in surveyed areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts regarding their being "for" or "against" contraception.

	Rural Areas Nasik	Areas Kolaba	Urban Areas Nasik	Areas Kolaba
Against contraception	45.39	15.68	34.78	30.57
Not saying whether "for" or "against"	1.61	3.25	3.38	0.72
Wanted controlled family without deliberate control	5.07	59.27	13.77	38.85
"For" family planning	47.93	21.80	48.07	29.86
Total women reporting	868	528	414	278

5.45 The difference in the attitudes towards family planning in the two districts is pretty clear. Willingness to practice contraception was more common in Nasik. This, however, did not mean that females in Kolaba were against contraception. In fact percentage of females against contraception was much smaller in Kolaba than in Nasik. In Kolaba a large percentage wanted a limited family i.e. a large proportion agreed that the number of children should not be large. But they were not "for" practising contraception. In the category of those who were against contraception the majority were "against" because they considered contraception either as immoral

TABLE 5.26

Age after which no child was wanted, as reported by women in rural and urban areas of Nasik and Kolaba districts.

Age after which no child was wanted	Urban Nasik		Rural Nasik		Urban Kolaba		Rural Kolaba	
	% of females	% of females already having the same age*	% of females	% of females already having the same age*	% of females	% of females already having the same age*	% of females	% of females already having the same age*
-27	3.0	81.8	2.0	58.8	2.3	100.0	3.9	95.6
-37	51.5	16.2	30.2	21.6	36.1	40.2	22.6	56.7
-47	34.5	17.0	45.4	13.4	27.3	42.7	15.4	57.6
Above 47	3.5	30.8	6.8	1.0	0.3	—	—	—
Could not say	4.3	—	7.5	—	30.3	—	56.4	—
Females specifying number of children but not the age	3.2	—	8.1	—	3.7	—	1.7	—
Reporting no need of discussion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—

*The percentages in these columns are of females in the preceding column.

or as against "God". The percentage of those who regarded contraception as immoral or against God increased with age. In rural Kolaba percentage of those who were for family planning increased with age but it decreased with age in rural Nasik. In Nasik City the percentage of those who were "for" family planning decreased with increase in age as in rural Nasik but in urban Kolaba such a trend was not observable.

CHAPTER VI

CASE STUDIES

In the preceding chapter the attitudes of people in the surveyed areas towards family planning have been dealt with in statistical terms. Tables however speak only formally and distantly. Case studies of individuals present a more lively and intimate human picture. In the following, we present a few such case studies.

Case No. 1 S. G. belonged to an advanced Hindu family. He had five children aged 14, 12, 10, 8 and 4 years respectively. In addition he had to support his old mother aged 60. According to him to beget children was a right bestowed by Nature which he would not like to lose. But his business was not bringing him much. 8 persons had to live on a monthly income of Rs. 45/-. The last child had been born when he was 38 and his wife 26. He would have been the last to think of family planning but his financial circumstances had forced him to think of it. For the last three and a half years, he said, he had been practising mental control and that had proved effective so far. He abhorred mechanical devices.

Case No. 2 G. P. was a Local Board clerk aged 45. His wife was only 30 years old. The couple had 8 children all below 12 years of age. The ages of the children beginning from the eldest were 12, 11, 9, 8, 6, 4, 2 (years), 5 months. The couple did not know how to stop this torrent. They said that they prayed to God for help but God did not seem to help them. Both were prepared to do anything for avoiding another conception. They had heard of surgical operation but they had not approached any medical practitioner for advice. They feared that such an operation would be expensive and beyond their means.

Case No. 3 H. V. was a farmer. He owned one and a half acres of land and had rented 1 acre more. Farming brought him about Rs. 50 a month. In addition he attempted to get some *ad hoc* jobs in Bombay city in summer because he had to feed a family of 8 members. He was 45 years old and his wife was 40. They had had 10 children so far and out of them 6 had survived. The eldest one was 16 years old and the youngest one, one and a half years old. H. V.'s mother aged 70 was dependent on him. "How to get enough to eat" was the problem. Any more children would worsen the situation. The couple was prepared to accompany the investigator then and there to get a *dava*, medicine, for preventing conception in future

Case No. 4 Lakshmi, a Brahmin woman aged 42. Her husband was 50 years old. He had been mentally unbalanced for the last 15 years. The couple was still having children, the last one being 3 years old. They had 8 children. Three elder daughters were married. One of them was widowed recently and she along with her two children had come to her parents for succour. In all there were 11 persons in this family,—the husband, his blind mother aged 70-75, 5 children and one widowed daughter with her 2 children. Of the children the eldest one aged 22 was a dress-maker. He was the only earning hand in the family besides his mother who worked as a cook whenever that work was available. The total income of the family was about Rs. 100 a month. This included the rent of a part of their own house. They had rented out most of their house, keeping only a small dark dingy corner for themselves. The tenants though themselves poor, looked much better off compared to the owner. Our investigator went to see the woman-owner in the morning. She had no time then. So she asked the investigator to come in the afternoon. She gave all the information which the investigator wanted, without much reserve; but when asked about birth control she exploded: "What have you to do with this information? etc." But soon she controlled herself and with tears in her eyes gave all the information about her tragic situation. In the meanwhile, her blind mother-in-law, who got upset by the interview intervened by saying "Why? Is the investigator giving you more children? Why is she asking such foolish questions? Has she no other work to do? Turn her out". She also asked her daughter-in-law not to give the investigator any information or to take any advice from her. But the daughter-in-law regarded the investigator as God-sent. She wanted the investigator to help her.

Case No. 5 V. D. a Brahmin, was a retired police officer getting a pension of Rs. 25 per month. He wanted to educate his children. He had six children among whom 5 were daughters. The eldest daughter was aged 19 and had thus passed the marriageable age and hence was considered a liability of the parents. Poverty had forced his wife to work as a cook outside the home. The whole make-up of the family seemed degenerate as three of the children were above 16 and yet they were not doing anything by way of earning. The unbearable sight of the half-starved children had driven their mother to think of contraception.

Case No. 6 R. P. was a farmer owning $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of land. He had rented from others one and a half acres of land in addition. He was 45 years old. His wife was 40. They had had 14 children of whom only 7 were living. There were 6 daughters, 2 of whom

were married and one had been deserted by her husband, and hence lived with her parents. The annual income of the family was about Rs. 300-350. The youngest child was only one and a half years old. The couple was sorry that they did not practise contraception much earlier. They felt that they did not need it now as they were too old to have any more children.

Case No. 7 M. V. was a retired postman aged 62 with a pension of Rs. 45 a month. Both he and his wife had been married twice. The wife had two daughters by her first husband. Though both of them were married they were in a sense a liability, as financial and other help at the time of their deliveries, etc., had to be given to them by this couple. The husband had 5 children by his first wife. They were all grown up and earned enough for themselves. They all lived separately and did not send a single pie to their father because their mother was dead. By the present marriage the couple had 5 children. The eldest earned but did not help his parents. The present marriage of M. V. took place when he was 35 and his wife 28. M. V. felt that either he ought not to have married a second time or he ought to have taken precautions for not getting children. But what had been done could not be undone. "In our days", he said, "nobody ever thought of family planning, contraception, number of children, or increase of population. Now people have grown much wiser. It is too late, however, to mend my own situation".

Case No. 8 R. P. an Agari, was a bearer in a municipal office. He looked fairly aged though only 47. He lived in two very small rooms with a total area of less than 160 square feet along with 12 persons in his family. R. P. had in all 12 children, 11 of whom were living. The youngest child was two years old. His wife was 42 years old.

Two of his three grown up sons were unemployed. Only one had been working for the preceding two months. To add to their suffering one of the daughters-in-law had started bearing children. R. P. felt that he and his wife were too old now to start practising contraception. But they wanted to get the information about it so that they could help their daughter-in-law.

Case No. 9 B. K. was a police head constable aged 50. He earned Rs. 190 a month. He was a Maratha and was educated up to the sixth vernacular standard. He had 10 children, the eldest being a son aged 22. All the others were daughters who were unmarried. B. K. felt that to have a good standard of living, the number of children ought to be small. His wife was 40 years old and did not expect to have any more children. They had a child every two years but

they had none during the last 4 years. So possibly they were too old to have children any more. When asked about family planning, the couple said, "Though we are for family planning, that is only an opinion now that we are too old for practising contraception. We ought to have taken medical advice before but we were ashamed to do so."

Case No. 10 M. J. was a coolie 48 years old. He had 12 children of whom 8 were living. He seemed quite conscious of the suffering of his wife and children. But there was nothing he felt that he could do as he already had a large number of children. He was too old to have any more children or to practise contraception. Had he known about this earlier, he would have practised it. But now what was the use?

Case No. 11 R. P. a Brahmin graduate was in a good administrative position. He earned Rs. 6,000 a year. He was 46 years old and his wife 43. His wife was not educated. The couple had 9 children, all unmarried, the eldest being a son 24 years old. He was the only member from the family staying away as he was employed as an overseer. Even with his high income R. P. found it difficult to manage. He had got himself operated upon a year back.

Case No. 12 M. N. was a purchase officer with Rs. 5,000 as his annual income. He was a Brahmin aged 43 and his wife was 36. Though he was a graduate, his wife could just read and write. They had 6 children of whom five were alive. After the third child, the couple started practising contraception by using a pessary. But this method failed them three times. So six years back when M. N. was 37, he got vasectomy done on himself.

Case No. 13 R. B. a Brahmin, aged 46 was an agriculturist with a wife aged 39. His annual income was Rs. 1,000. At the time of marriage R. B. was 21 and his wife 14. During the first five years of their marriage they had four children. This had affected the wife's health. She suffered from anaemia. It was suspected that she had T.B. Deliveries and illness together took a heavy toll in expenses much beyond the earning capacity of the family. Out of the four children born three died at the ages of 0, 1½ and 4 years respectively. So, the couple saw a medical practitioner in the city of Bombay. He advised the couple to practise contraception. 22 years back, that is in 1932, this couple started using pessary and jelly. This improved the health of the wife. Only one year back the couple felt like having a child. They got a son. There were two children in the family, one a daughter aged 21, now married and a son aged 1. As they had a son, they did not want any more children.

Case No. 14 L. G. had a big transport business yielding Rs. 6,000 annually. He was 38 years old and his wife 22. They had three children. Apparently L. G. seemed interested in getting elected to the legislature and he seemed to be adjusting his behaviour to suit his end. In conducting our enquiry, we got co-operation from the Government and this made him report that he was interested in sponsoring family planning. "Human beings multiply but fields and farms don't" he argued. In order to show that he was keeping abreast of modern developments, he revealed his intention to get operated upon soon. Our investigator, however, doubted the sincerity of all his declarations.

Case No. 15 N. P. was a Patil—a village officer—who was educated up to the 5th vernacular standard. He was a rich farmer and had an educated family. He was quite conscious of his own education as also that of his brothers, some of whom were matriculates. N. P. helped our investigators considerably. He himself thought that family planning was absolutely necessary for the "poor". He, of course, was not poor!

Case No. 16 A Brahmin aged 65 earned his living as a priest. His monthly income amounted to about Rs. 35. He was a widower with 1 living son aged 35. His daughters were all married. His son aged 35 was unemployed and had seven children. The old Brahmin, his unemployed son and his wife and 7 grand-children found it difficult to manage with a small income. Still he doubted whether any sensible person could think of family planning. According to him children were a boon and men with children were always respected. He remarked "When I hear about people controlling the number of children, I lose patience. If my son starts doing it, I will wink at it only because we are starving. I will always advise my son not to follow these modern methods of fighting poverty". After giving his opinion on family planning the old man asked the investigator to find a job for his unemployed son. He also asked the investigator to search a husband for his grand daughter aged 14.

Case No. 17 P. C. was a shoemaker. He had two wives. His first wife did not have any children. Hence he married a second time. His second wife had four children; but two of them died. The family was so scared by the death of two children that they could not even dream of family planning.

Case No. 18 T. R. was a displaced person—a matriculate aged 42. He worked in the postal department. He came from Pakistan. He earned Rs. 100 a month and had 4 children. According to him family planning would not solve the problem of food and F...9

population. His suggestion was that Pakistan should be forced to return the wealth of the displaced persons. He said that after partition Pakistan was shared, as it were, between India and Pakistan Pakistan taking all the wealth and India taking all its population. According to his wife, however, family planning was necessary particularly when they had come to this area from such a long distance and they had not yet learnt to mix with the society here. The people here tried to stay away from the displaced persons and in such conditions it was necessary that displaced persons restricted their family size.

Case No. 19 L., a woman aged 40 had 7 children. Her husband was 52. The income of the family was about Rs. 200 a month. When the investigator asked for the necessary information the wife refused to give any. In spite of her, however, her husband gave all the needed information and also asked his wife to do so. She felt rather offended by this episode. She insulted the investigator, cross questioned her and in the end, though unwilling, did respond.

Case No. 20 C belonged to a backward caste. His family had an annual income of about Rs. 2,000/-. He was 50 years old and his wife was 41. They had 2 married sons aged 25 and 22 and a daughter aged 12. The two daughters-in-law were 20 and 12 years old. The one aged 20 had a son aged 1 year 4 months. In all there were 8 persons in the family among whom the daughter, the younger daughter-in-law and the infant grandson alone were non-earners. All others excepting the head of the family worked as "bidi-makers" while the head of the family worked on the farm owned by the family. When the woman-investigator could not interview any adult in the family in the day time she made an attempt to find somebody in the early morning. Everybody in the house was busy preparing to go out for work. The wife of the head, aged 41, was not interested in giving information. According to her instead of wasting time in reporting, the family could make "bidis" and earn. She therefore, wanted to turn out the investigator but her daughter-in-law agreed to give information. As she started reporting, her mother-in-law intervened "Why? Is the lady going to give you children? Tell her that one gets children through husbands and if the number of children is to be limited, husbands should be consulted in the matter and not the wives". She was worried that the investigator by wasting their time reduced their earning that day. Her daughter-in-law also was not interested in discussing family planning, etc., with the investigator though she reported that she had discussed with her husband the number of children they should have. With this, she managed to send away our investigator.

Case No. 21 In this case the investigator had to interview certain "Vadar" families. These were normally very difficult to approach. Our investigator tried to search for the Vadar families that were included in our sample. All the Vadars were as it were determined not to allow the investigator to trace any of them. In the end the investigator approached the leader of the community who requested the women concerned to report. The women said, "What have you to do with our children? Are you going to feed them? These educated women having nothing to do, waste their time in all sorts of odd jobs like this!". In the end 3 of the women offered to answer the questions but on the condition that the investigator would also approach some women from the same community who formed a separate group under a different leader.

Case No. 22—A woman aged 27 belonged to a backward Hindu caste. She had 3 children, two of whom were living. The female investigator while attempting to trace the woman met her in the street. The woman asked the investigator not to come to her house. If she needed any information, she could ask the necessary questions in the street. The investigator tried to explain to her the difficulty of writing down in the street but the woman persisted in saying "You want information, that is all. Then why do you insist on coming to my house?" She started answering the questionnaire. When asked about the dead children, she said "What the hell could you do with dead children? After all, are you going to give us any children? Are you going to feed them? What do you mean by *how many children you would like to have?* It is God Almighty that gives children and not you!" Thus the woman answered all questions but every time laughed along with her neighbours and made fun of the investigator.

Case No. 23—H. C. was a rich Marwari businessman making about Rs. 6,000 a year. He was 44 years old and his wife 40. She had 9 children 5 of whom were living. She was anaemic and wanted to practise contraception. But her husband was quite unapproachable to her. She was so scared of him that she dared not broach the subject. She thought that if she started practising contraception her husband would desert her. On the other hand her husband when approached by the male investigator reported that he would not like to have any more children and would like to get information regarding contraception.

Case No. 24—L. K. was a Brahmin woman aged 24. Her husband was a big land-owner having an income of more than Rs. 5,000 a year. He was 60 years old. When this couple got married, the wife was 16 years old and her husband 52. This was

population. His suggestion was that Pakistan should be forced to return the wealth of the displaced persons. He said that after partition Pakistan was shared, as it were, between India and Pakistan, Pakistan taking all the wealth and India taking all its population. According to his wife, however, family planning was necessary particularly when they had come to this area from such a long distance and they had not yet learnt to mix with the society here. The people here tried to stay away from the displaced persons and in such conditions it was necessary that displaced persons restricted their family size.

Case No. 19 L., a woman aged 40 had 7 children. Her husband was 52. The income of the family was about Rs. 200 a month. When the investigator asked for the necessary information the wife refused to give any. In spite of her, however, her husband gave all the needed information and also asked his wife to do so. She felt rather offended by this episode. She insulted the investigator, cross questioned her and in the end, though unwilling, did respond.

Case No. 20 C belonged to a backward caste. His family had an annual income of about Rs. 2,000/-. He was 50 years old and his wife was 41. They had 2 married sons aged 25 and 22 and a daughter aged 12. The two daughters-in-law were 20 and 12 years old. The one aged 20 had a son aged 1 year 4 months. In all there were 8 persons in the family among whom the daughter, the younger daughter-in-law and the infant grandson alone were non-earners. All others excepting the head of the family worked as "bidi-makers" while the head of the family worked on the farm owned by the family. When the woman-investigator could not interview any adult in the family in the day time she made an attempt to find somebody in the early morning. Everybody in the house was busy preparing to go out for work. The wife of the head, aged 41, was not interested in giving information. According to her instead of wasting time in reporting, the family could make "bidis" and earn. She therefore, wanted to turn out the investigator but her daughter-in-law agreed to give information. As she started reporting, her mother-in-law intervened "Why? Is the lady going to give you children? Tell her that one gets children through husbands and if the number of children is to be limited, husbands should be consulted in the matter and not the wives". She was worried that the investigator by wasting their time reduced their earning that day. Her daughter-in-law also was not interested in discussing family planning, etc., with the investigator though she reported that she had discussed with her husband the number of children they should have. With this, she managed to send away our investigator.

Case No. 21 In this case the investigator had to interview certain "Vadar" families. These were normally very difficult to approach. Our investigator tried to search for the Vadar families that were included in our sample. All the Vadars were as it were determined not to allow the investigator to trace any of them. In the end the investigator approached the leader of the community who requested the women concerned to report. The women said, "What have you to do with our children? Are you going to feed them? These educated women having nothing to do, waste their time in all sorts of odd jobs like this!". In the end 3 of the women offered to answer the questions but on the condition that the investigator would also approach some women from the same community who formed a separate group under a different leader.

Case No. 22—A woman aged 27 belonged to a backward Hindu caste. She had 3 children, two of whom were living. The female investigator while attempting to trace the woman met her in the street. The woman asked the investigator not to come to her house. If she needed any information, she could ask the necessary questions in the street. The investigator tried to explain to her the difficulty of writing down in the street but the woman persisted in saying "You want information, that is all. Then why do you insist on coming to my house?" She started answering the questionnaire. When asked about the dead children, she said "What the hell could you do with dead children? After all, are you going to give us any children? Are you going to feed them? What do you mean by *how many children you would like to have?* It is God Almighty that gives children and not you!" Thus the woman answered all questions but every time laughed along with her neighbours and made fun of the investigator.

Case No. 23—H. C. was a rich Marwari businessman making about Rs. 6,000 a year. He was 44 years old and his wife 40. She had 9 children 5 of whom were living. She was anaemic and wanted to practise contraception. But her husband was quite unapproachable to her. She was so scared of him that she dared not broach the subject. She thought that if she started practising contraception her husband would desert her. On the other hand her husband when approached by the male investigator reported that he would not like to have any more children and would like to get information regarding contraception.

Case No. 24—L. K. was a Brahmin woman aged 24. Her husband was a big land-owner having an income of more than Rs. 5,000 a year. He was 60 years old. When this couple got married, the wife was 16 years old and her husband 52. This was

the husband's second marriage and his first wife died without an issue. The second wife had now lost all hopes of getting a child. While explaining this to the investigator, the woman was almost in tears and inquired of the investigator as to where she could get some medical help to get a child.

Case No. 25—A. G. was a store-keeper in the Public Works Department earning Rs. 100 a month. His wife was employed as a clerk in a Government office. The husband was a matriculate and his wife was a graduate. The wife earned Rs. 140/- a month. She had two sons one aged 2½ years and the other 4 months old. The couple reported that they were against the use of mechanical devices for family planning. The reasons they gave for being against were as follows: (i) Youngsters were likely to misuse the devices. (ii) In sentimental moments, thinking of devices spoiled the whole game.

So the couple suggested the following remedies to solve the problem of a large number of children: (1) Increase social activities and entertain yourself. (2) Raise the standard of living. (3) Increase the number of cultural, intellectual and physical activities and raise the cultural level.

According to this couple animal passion among human beings, was the outcome of solitude and idleness. The above type of life might distract people from indulging in the passion. By using artificial means people got weak physically and also mentally.

Case No. 26—In the following is given the argument of an agriculturist for being against family planning. He said to the investigator, "You want to convince people to have a smaller number of children. The Government is raising a new fad every day. The Government does not allow us to have more than one wife. But is it beneficial? I have three wives and still I am quite well off. I need not employ any outside labour to work in my farms. When there is no farm-work my wives collect fuel. There are a number of men who remain unmarried. Naturally a large number of women do not get a partner and they find it difficult to support themselves all their life. On the other hand if they get married it does not matter if they marry men with wives living, as long as they are supported. By not allowing two wives the government has created a number of difficulties. As for children, even with three wives, I have only two children. One wife did not have any child at all. If we have a large number of children, they look after other small children, they work in the farm and are a great help. Then why not have them?"

Case No. 27—D. G. was a Warli belonging to a forest tribe.

He was living in a bamboo-hut. As soon as he saw the male investigator, there was a sudden hush in the house. The investigator enquired of the villager who accompanied him, as to why the inmates of the house were frightened. He told the investigator that they were always afraid of officers in the area who came to the huts of the poor, just to loot, to take some eggs or chickens free. The family that the investigator was approaching mistook the investigator for some officer and seeing him rushed to hide their poultry. D. G. was poor and worked as a labourer earning about Rs. 300 a year. He had some land which yielded a pittance. D.G. had 4 daughters and no son. The investigator asked him whether he wanted a son and D.G. said "We want children but normally we cannot have more. Our children do not go to school and hence are not a liability. They soon start helping us and support themselves."

FERTILITY SURVEY OF
SATARA NORTH DISTRICT

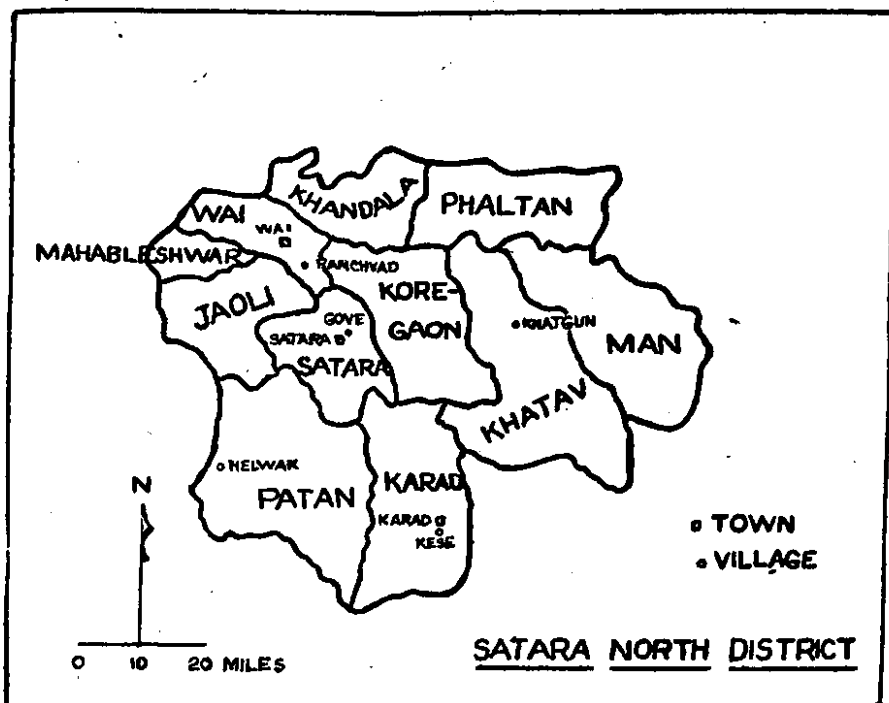
CHAPTER VII

SATARA NORTH DISTRICT

7.1 In the series of demographic enquiries conducted by the Institute was the enquiry in the district of Satara North. As mentioned before, this enquiry was conducted a little later than the one in Nasik and Kolaba districts. Hence the Census information as well as the survey results for this district are presented separately.

7.2 With the abolition of small Indian States in 1949, the old Satara district made up of fifteen talukas, was split into two. The northern 11 talukas of this district, together with certain portions of the former Indian States of Jamkhindi, Sangli, Bhor, Akkalkot and Aundh, formed the new district of Satara North. The map of the district on page 136 shows the surveyed villages and towns in this district. The area of the district according to the Surveyor General of India was 4,034 square miles and its population according to the 1951 Census was 11,75,309. The district has three natural divisions like most of the districts bounded on the west by the Sahyadri range. The moist hilly western region and the dry eastern country are separated by a transition tract. The hilly west is called *dongri* or hilly area. The east goes by the usual name of *desh*. The transition tract contains rich soil while the *desh* tract is poor compared to similar regions of other districts. The average annual rainfall in the *dongri* tract varies from 30 to 250 inches. The transition tract enjoys an annual rainfall of about 30 inches. The *desh* portion annually receives 20 to 25 inches of rain thus receiving a slightly heavier rainfall than that of the *desh* of other districts. Rice is the main crop of the *dongri* tract. In the *desh* portion bajra holds the first place. In the transition tract jowar and bajra are mainly grown while wheat, cotton, linseed are grown in negligible quantities. Groundnut is by far the most important oil seed grown in this district. In Table 7.1 are given the crops grown in this district. According to the Season And Crop Report for 1950-51 of Bombay State, jowar occupied about 26 per cent and bajra 21 per cent of the total cultivated area in this district.

7.3 There is no industrial town in this district. The district town Satara has some historical importance as it was the seat of Government in the days of Maratha rule. It continues to be the district headquarters to-day. This district resembles Nasik in physical lay-out and like Kolaba it is a district from which there is considerable out-



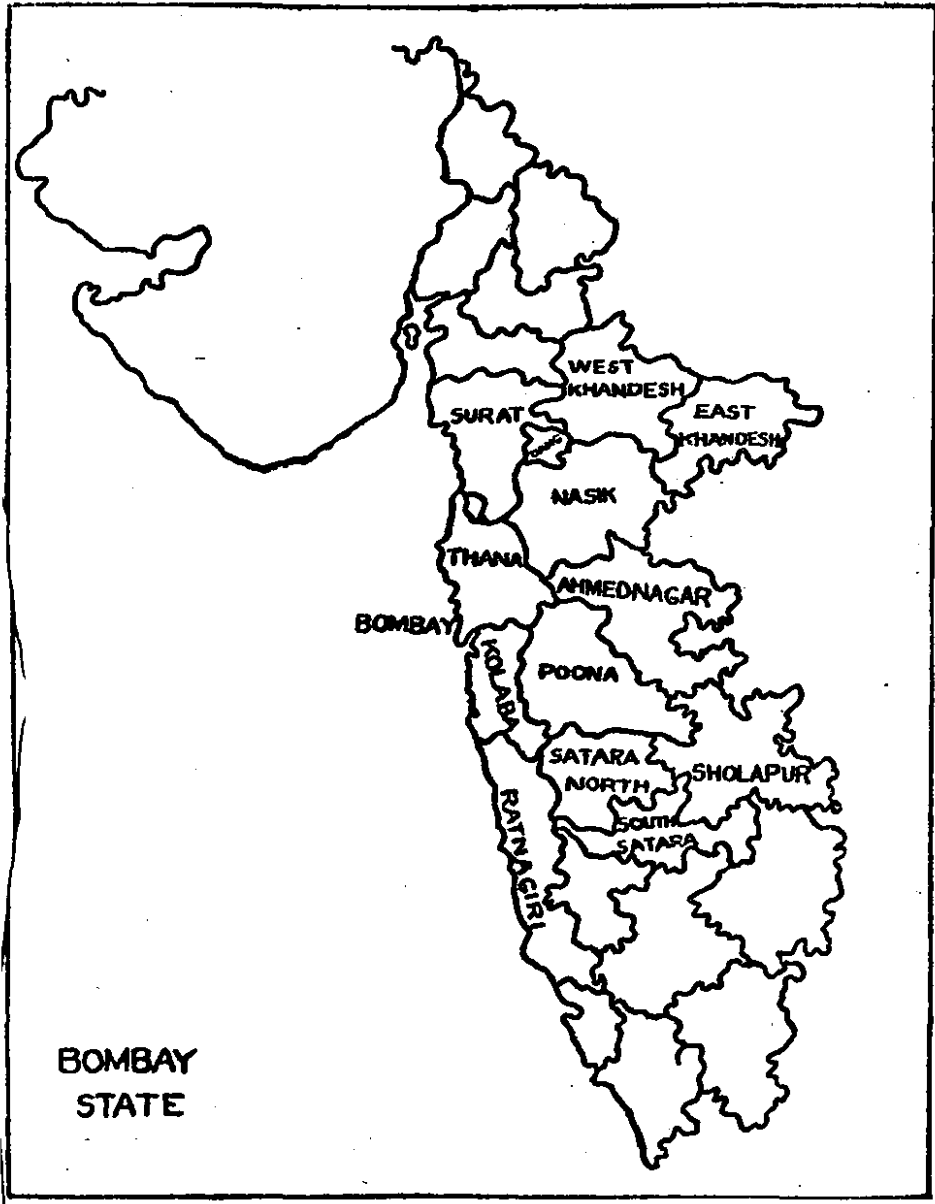


TABLE 7.1

Area (in acres) under certain important crops in 1950-51* in the district of Satara North. (Percentages).

Crop.	Per cent of area sown. Satara North
Rice	2.8
Wheat	1.4
Barley	0.1
Jowar	26.8
Bajra	20.7
Ragi or Maruo	1.7
Maize	0.3
Gram (Pulse)	2.1
Other Food-grains	8.0
Total Food-grains	63.4
Oilseeds	8.7
Fruits and Vegetables	0.8
Others	27.1
Total Cultivated Area	17,91,900

*Source: Season and Crop Report of Bombay State for 1950-51.

migration of people. Data presented in subsequent sections will throw more light on these points.

7.4 In subsequent sections is set out the information contained in the 1951 Census Report of Bombay State as also in the District Census Hand-book (1951) for Satara North. Satara North district as stated before was constituted of 11 northern talukas of the old Satara district and certain portions of the neighbouring Indian States. We could not work out the older census data for the new district area to indicate the population situation in the new district unit before 1951. Census data for the district of Satara North could be presented only for the year 1951. However, certain broad features of the population in the old Satara district could be taken to describe generally the conditions in the past in the new district of Satara North. Therefore, whenever necessary these have been referred to in the following.

7.5 The population of the district according to the 1951 Census was 11,75,309. The sex-ratio was 1,051 females per 1,000 males, a ratio higher than that of Kolaba district. The density of population in Satara North in 1951 was 291 per square mile. The percentage of the urban population was only 13.6. The census data for the old Satara district showed that through all the decades from 1881 to 1941, the proportion of the urban population in the district had been

low. There was little industrial or other development in the district. The large percentage of females as compared to males in the population was likely to be the result of considerable male out-migration from the district. The percentage of population in Bombay city born in the old Satara district was quite large being almost of the same magnitude as that of Kolaba. The difference in the two districts, however, was that while there had been continuous increase in the percentage of the out-migrating population from Kolaba found in Bombay city during the 70 years preceding 1951, in Satara (old) there had been little change in the percentage of the out-migrating population.

7.6 The villages in this district are like those in Nasik, having a *gaonthan* which includes all the residential houses of the village, farms forming the other portion. But the villages in Nasik have smaller populations on an average than those in Satara North. The population of an average village in Satara North in 1951 was 950 while in Nasik and Kolaba it was 688 and 497 respectively. In Satara North 42 per cent villages had a population of less than 500 each and these accounted for 11 per cent of the total population of the district. The relevant data are presented in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

Classification of towns and villages in Satara North district by their sizes

Size of the population	Percentage of towns & villages	Percentage of total population	Sex Ratio $\frac{\text{Females}}{\text{Males}} \times 1000$
Less than 500	42.25	10.61	1118.75
500— 1,000	25.54	18.41	1082.87
1,000— 2,000	21.76	29.67	1066.25
2,000— 5,000	8.91	25.27	1038.06
5,000—10,000	1.20	7.55	980.96
10,000—20,000	0.17	2.90	981.24
20,000—50,000	0.17	5.59	947.57
Total	100.00	100.00	—

7.7 The literacy data regarding this district are presented in Table 3. Among males in Satara North we found literacy more widespread than among the males in the districts of Nasik and Kolaba and this was particularly so in rural areas. About 30 years ago in the old Satara district, the level of literacy was low as compared to many districts of Bombay State. As compared to the conditions in the old Satara district of 1931 the new district had made a good

TABLE 7.3

Literacy among males and females in rural and urban areas of Satara North district. (1951 Census).

Literacy	Rural Area		Urban Area		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Literate	30.10	5.62	54.54	27.13	33.55	8.44
Illiterate	69.90	94.38	45.46	72.87	66.45	91.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

amount of progress in recent years. Literacy among backward classes was high in this district, much higher than in other districts in the State of Bombay. The credit for the progress probably goes to the pioneering efforts of dedicated workers in the field of education in this district like Mr. Bhaurao Patil. Mr. Patil has organized about 600 free primary and secondary schools in the rural areas of this district during a period of the last 20 years.

7.8 The data regarding the age composition of the population of the district in 1951 is presented in Table 7.4. The size of the male and female population of working age was small and the proportion of the aged large in Satara North as compared to that in Nasik or Kolaba. Thus the population of Satara North was relatively older than that of the other two surveyed districts.

TABLE 7.4

Age composition of population of Satara North District according to the 1951 Census.

Age group	Rural Area		Urban Area		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—2	125.37	78.60	96.11	87.02	121.24	79.70
3—7	161.29	132.07	138.18	141.39	158.00	133.29
8—12	159.46	118.34	142.68	144.44	157.08	121.78
13—17	86.96	81.79	98.19	92.86	88.55	83.25
18—52	374.91	496.39	439.47	453.64	384.04	490.77
53 and over	91.91	92.71	85.42	80.65	91.00	91.13
Age not stated	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.09	0.08
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Population	49,412	52,011	8,137	7,872	57,549	59,883

7.9 The classification of population according to civil condition and age in 1951 is presented in Table 7.5. The high percentage of ur

TABLE 7.6

Difference between the ages of husband and wife in the surveyed areas of Nasik, Kolaba and Satara North districts.

	Nasik	Kolaba	Satara North
For the differences below 15 years—the average difference	7.20	7.78	8.37
Percentage of females having difference			
above 15 years	$\frac{106 \times 100}{1726} = 6.14$	$\frac{73 \times 100}{2106} = 3.47$	$\frac{249 \times 100}{2737} = 9.10$

rences were clearly large for rural and urban areas of Satara North. Data regarding the rate of the remarriages of males and females in the surveyed area is presented in Table 7.7 below. This was roughly obtained by calculating the ratio : Total remarried/Total remarried + Total widowed. Marriages of widows were found to be obviously less common in all areas than the marriages of widowers. The low remarriage rate of females in Satara North is obvious from the table.

TABLE 7.7

Percentage of remarriages in the surveyed areas of Nasik, Kolaba and North Satara districts.

	Nasik District	Kolaba District	North Satara District
Males :			
Rural	$\frac{86 \times 100}{142} = 60.56\%$	$\frac{114 \times 100}{219} = 52.05\%$	$\frac{133 \times 100}{243} = 54.73\%$
Urban	$\frac{24 \times 100}{55} = 43.64\%$	$\frac{45 \times 100}{92} = 48.91\%$	$\frac{84 \times 100}{165} = 50.91\%$
Females :			
Rural	$\frac{59 \times 100}{230} = 25.65\%$	$\frac{76 \times 100}{393} = 19.34\%$	$\frac{49 \times 100}{467} = 10.49\%$
Urban	$\frac{7 \times 100}{102} = 6.86\%$	$\frac{17 \times 100}{155} = 10.97\%$	$\frac{20 \times 100}{235} = 8.51\%$

7.11 The size of households in Satara North resembled that in Kolaba. In the urban areas of the district the size of the household was smaller than the size in the urban areas in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

dustrial development and employment opportunities in the urban areas in the district was clearly brought out by the high proportion of urban population dependent upon agriculture. In Table 7.10 is presented the detailed classification of the population dependent on agriculture. The percentage dependent on cultivation of mainly owned

TABLE 7.10

Distribution of agricultural population according to agricultural sub-classes for the rural and urban areas of Satara North district. (1951 Census).

Classes of livelihood	Percentage of total agricultural population	
	Rural	Urban
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	88.44	75.56
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	2.42	4.07
III Cultivating labourers and their dependants	5.06	6.18
IV Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	4.08	14.19
Total	100.00	100.00

land was very large both in urban and rural areas of the district. The percentage depending on agricultural labour was smaller in this district as compared to that in Nasik. The percentage of agricultural population dependent on rent received from land was large in rural Satara North. The cultivating holding was on an average 9.23 acres in Satara North. The distribution of cultivating holdings according to size is given in Table 7.11.

TABLE 7.11

Distribution of agricultural holdings by size of holdings as given in 1951 Census for Satara North district.

Size of holding (in acres)	Percentage
— 5	61.33
— 15	24.69
— 25	9.25
—100	4.54
—500	0.78
above 500	0.01
Average holding in acres	9.23

7.14 The procedure followed for the investigation conducted in Satara North was exactly the same as that in Nasik and Kolaba. There was a time lag in between the enquiries. The enquiry in Nasik and Kolaba was conducted in 1952 and first half of 1953 while the enquiry in Satara North was completed at the beginning of 1954. For a sample of the rural area, five villages from five talukas of the district chosen at random were taken up for complete enumeration. The villages selected were : (1) Panchvad in Wai taluka; (2) Gove in Satara taluka; (3) Kесе in Karad taluka; (4) Helwak in Patan taluka; (5) Khatgun in Khatav taluka. The number of households surveyed in each of these villages, the number of households in them and their population according to the 1951 Census are given in Table 7.12. The table also contains information regarding the towns surveyed. The urban areas in Satara North were represented by the

TABLE 7.12

(i) *The number of households interviewed, (ii) Number of households according to 1951 Census and (iii) Population according to 1951 Census for the surveyed villages and towns in Satara North district.*

Village or Town	Number of households interviewed	Number of households 1951 Census	Population according to 1951 Census
Satara	352	,9005	41070
Karad	241	4810	25721
Wai	304	3044	16099
Helwak	121	139	599
Kесе	139	135	755
Khatgun	342	818	1682
Gove	278	292	1447
Panchvad	273	265	1302

three big towns in Satara North : Satara, Wai and Karad. In Wai 10 per cent of the households were covered by our enquiry. In Karad and Satara, 5 and 4 per cent households respectively were surveyed. The differing size of the sample in different towns was necessary for trimming the field operations to a convenient size. From the rural areas 1153 and from the urban areas 897 families were covered by the enquiry making a total of 2050 surveyed families from Satara North. In the following we give the description of the villages and towns included in our sample.

7.15 *Panchvad, Taluka Wai* : The village had a population of 1,302 according to the 1951 Census and was 8 miles from Wai, the taluka town, and 13 miles from Satara, the district town. It was

situated on the bank of the Krishna river. The village was on the Poona-Satara and also on the Wai-Satara bus routes. The bus-stand in the village seemed particularly busy. The number of bicycles in the village was unusually large.

Besides the river Krishna, there were 10 to 12 wells in Panchvad which provided sufficient drinking water throughout the year. According to the 1951 Census 69 per cent of the population depended on agriculture, 68 per cent being owner cultivators and 1 per cent agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivated land was under jowar, ground-nut and bajra.

The village had a school with 7 vernacular standards. It had on its muster role 195 students at the time of our enquiry with an average daily attendance of 160. Recently a high school had been started in the village. It had 300 students and was the pride of the village. 15 students had appeared for the Matriculation examination from this school in the year previous to our enquiry. The villagers were very enthusiastic about the institution and made conscious efforts to see that its working was not hampered by financial or other difficulties. There were 3 private medical practitioners in the village and it was not necessary for the villagers to run to nearby places for medical relief.

This village was an Inami village with a Brahmin Inamdar until recently when all Inams were abolished by legislation. Brahmins used to be very influential in this village in former days.

7.16 *Gove, taluka Satara* : A village situated on the river Krishna was 8 miles from Satara, the district town. It comprised 292 households with a population of 1,447 according to the 1951 Census. The Poona-Satara Road was two and a half miles from this village. On one side of the river Krishna was Gove and on the other side was a village called Limb so that this pair of villages was normally referred to as Limb-Gove. Except during the monsoons, bus transport was available at Limb, which was half a mile from Gove. During the monsoons, however, people had to walk up to the Poona-Satara Road for the bus. The Satara Road railway station was 6 miles from Gove.

There was one public well in the village which provided ample drinking water throughout the year. There were 10 other wells privately owned mainly by the Brahmins that were used for drinking water only. There were about 35 other wells of which about half had a perennial water supply. These were used for irrigation. The village produced vegetables and milk in large quantities. Khoa, a

milk product and vegetables were sent out to nearby towns like Satara for sale.

Agriculture provided the means of livelihood to 88 per cent of the population according to the 1951 Census, 71 per cent being owner cultivators, 12 per cent tenants and 6 per cent agricultural labourers. A number of people from this village had migrated to Bombay for employment.

The percentage of literates in this village was reported to be 18 among males and 5 among females according to the 1951 Census. The school here had 7 vernacular standards with an average daily attendance of about 140 students. The total enrolment was 172. In the near future, the village was likely to have a high school.

A medical practitioner from Limb paid a weekly visit to the village. For emergencies and serious ailments villagers had to go to Satara. The percentage of Brahmins in this village was a little larger than that in the other surveyed villages. The village panchayat had only recently been formed but had not started working. A remarkable feature of the village was the use of electricity by about 7 households in the village for lighting purposes at the rate of 6 As. per unit. Electricity was also used for running a flour-mill.

7.17 *Khatgun, taluka Khatav* : It was the biggest of all the villages surveyed in the district and had a population of 1682 in 1951. The Khatav-Pusegaon bus-route was half a mile from this village.

A public well and the Virala river constituted perennial sources of drinking water. For irrigation purposes only 5 out of the total of 13 other wells in this village were used. The proportion of population engaged in agriculture was specially large in this village, 93 per cent of the population depending on agriculture, 89 per cent being owner-cultivators and 3 per cent agricultural labourers. The cultivated land of the village had rich black soil. Most of the land under cultivation was irrigated. Jowar was the main crop in the village. Potatoes formed an important cash crop and it was exported to cities like Bombay and Poona, for sale.

The percentage of literates among males was about 40 and about 11 among females. The village had a school with 7 vernacular standards and the average daily attendance was about 200. For high school education the villagers went to Khatav, the taluka town 2 miles away. The level of education in the village was relatively better than a number of other villages. The number of villagers who were matriculates or who had college education was 14. Many others who had matriculated or had higher level of education

had gone out of the village in search of work. A school building costing about 40,000 was being constructed in the village. The village had contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of this building and the remaining had been contributed by the Government of Bombay. The amount of Rs. 10,000 contributed by the village came out of a prize won by the village for the highest contribution to the grain levy in the district during the days of food-grain control.

The village looked quite clean. A medical practitioner from Pusegaon, 2 miles away from Khatgun visited this village twice a week. For emergencies, villagers went to Khatav. The village panchayat had been established only recently. Its revenue collection was large. The fair at Khatgun Pir in the month of March was a major event in the village and it formed an important source of revenue to the Panchayat.

7.18 *Kese, taluka Karad* : Kese was a village situated 3 miles from Karad on the banks of the Koyna river. According to the 1951 Census it comprised 131 households with a population of 755 persons. The village was rather isolated in the monsoons as the mud roads leading to it were then impassable. The nearest railway station was Karad 6 miles away. The bus stand at Karad was 3 miles from Kese.

According to the 1951 Census 90 per cent of the population depended on agriculture, 83 per cent being owner cultivators. Jowar was the crop of first importance in the village and ground-nut came second.

19 per cent males and 3 per cent females in the village were literate according to the 1951 Census. The level of education was low here compared to other surveyed villages in Satara North. The school in the village had 4 vernacular standards with average daily attendance of only 44 and even this school was declining due to the opening of a school in a nearby village, Padali. There being no medical help available in the village, villagers had to go to Karad. The village had no panchayat, no co-operative society, no post office. The postman visited the village twice a week.

7.19 *Helwak, taluka Patan* : Helwak was the smallest of the villages surveyed in Satara North district. In 1951 it contained 93 households with a total population of 599. It was situated at the top of a mountain pass descending into the Konkan from the East. It lay on the Karad-Chiplun Road; the former being an important trading centre in Satara district and the latter an important town in the Ratnagiri District. It was 28 miles from Karad and 38 miles from Chiplun. It was a centre of trade between these places, and as a consequence there was considerable trading activity

in the village. It was the halting place for bullock carts plying between Karad and Chiplun. This explained the rather unusual character of its occupational pattern. Here agriculture was a minor activity. In 1951 only 26 per cent of the population depended on agriculture. This had been further reduced in the subsequent period by the starting of the work on the huge hydel project across the Koyna river, three miles from Helwak. The river flanked the village on the eastern side.

Being on the top of the Western *ghats* the village received plenty of rain and rice was the main crop. In 1951, 26 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females in the village were literate. The village had a school with 7 vernacular standards.

7.20 *Karad* : The taluka town was situated at the confluence of Krishna and Koyna rivers. It was the biggest trading centre of Satara North District. The town occupied a strategic position in the net work of communications in this area. The town had a population of 25,721 according to the 1951 Census. The town was on the Southern Railway. Only recently an Intermediate Arts College had been started in this town.

7.21 *Wai* : Wai, the taluka town of Wai taluka, was a holy town having a population of 16,099 in 1951. There were a number of big temples on the *ghats* of the river Krishna flowing by the town. The missionary hospital here was well-known. The peculiarity of the town was the large number of people taking interest in contraception. A number of them were prepared to get vasectomy done on them but they wanted somebody to do it free.

7.22 *Satara* : The district town, had a population of 38,521 according to the 1951 Census. It was the seat of Government at the time of Maratha rule. The town, however, had not developed much during the last 70 years.

7.23 Certain information regarding all the individual towns and villages surveyed has been presented in tabular form in the following sections.

7.24 The caste composition of families surveyed in towns and villages of Satara North district is presented in Table 7.13. The percentage of Brahmins was high in this district as in Kolaba but the percentage of other advanced Hindus was smaller. The proportion of Marathas or intermediate Hindus was much larger in Satara North as compared to Nasik or Kolaba and that of scheduled caste Hindus was quite low. The Mohammedans were 9.2 per cent of the total population. The relative predominance of Brahmins in the villages of Gove, Panchvad and Helwak was notable.

TABLE 7.13

Distribution of families in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to caste.

Village or Town	Brahmins	Other advanced Hindus	Marathas	Intermediate Hindus (artisans & others)	Backwarded Hindus	Scheduled Caste Hindus	Mohammedans	Jains Christians & others	Total No. of families
Satara	17.05	6.25	28.69	18.75	4.26	10.80	11.98	2.27	352
Karad	22.82	10.37	29.88	12.45	2.07	6.23	15.35	0.83	241
Wai	24.68	5.26	26.97	26.97	2.30	6.58	6.25	0.99	304
Helwak	9.92	12.40	23.14	20.66	1.65	23.97	8.26	—	121
Kese	—	0.72	72.66	4.32	—	2.16	15.11	5.03	139
Khatgun	1.46	7.90	51.75	10.53	4.09	14.62	8.77	0.88	342
Gove	4.67	1.44	62.59	4.32	15.47	0.36	10.43	0.72	278
Panchvad	5.86	1.83	60.81	9.52	4.03	16.85	—	1.10	273
Total	11.51	5.61	43.95	13.81	4.73	9.85	9.17	1.37	2050

7.25 The educational attainments of males in Satara North could be examined from the data presented in Table 7.14. The percentage

TABLE 7.14

Distribution of males in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to Educational Status.

Village or Town	Illiterate	Literate	Up to & 4th Verna- cular std.	Up to & 7th Verna- cular std. or 3rd Eng- lish std.	4th to 7th English std. (below Matricula- tion)	Matricula- tion and above	No. of Total males.
Satara	32.95	14.54	21.86	9.73	11.51	9.41	957
Karad	31.91	14.33	25.81	10.78	9.65	7.52	705
Wai	32.09	16.85	21.19	8.92	13.14	7.81	807
Helwak	43.97	20.92	22.34	7.09	3.90	1.78	282
Kese	54.89	14.65	18.39	5.17	5.75	1.15	348
Khatgun	50.79	11.18	21.51	10.08	4.74	1.70	823
Gove	56.83	11.77	23.24	6.12	1.73	0.31	637
Panchvad	37.63	20.73	25.08	8.53	6.19	1.84	598
Total	41.10	15.07	22.57	8.77	7.80	4.69	5157

TABLE 7.14—(Contd.)

Distribution of females in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to Educational Status.

Village or Town	Illiterate	Literate	Up to & 4th Verna- cular std.	Up to & 7th Verna- cular std. or 3rd Eng- lish std.	4th to 7th English std. (below Matricula- tion)	Matri- cula- tion and above	Total No. of females.
Satara	60.89	15.69	12.76	5.27	3.40	1.99	854
Karad	62.56	15.20	14.88	4.00	2.40	0.96	625
Wai	60.46	14.76	15.79	3.85	4.24	0.90	779
Helwak	84.15	8.30	6.42	1.13	—	—	265
Kese	92.74	6.10	0.87	0.29	—	—	344
Khatgun	84.95	8.36	5.85	0.72	0.12	—	837
Gove	88.61	7.50	3.33	0.56	—	—	720
Panchvad	79.59	12.50	6.17	0.95	0.47	0.32	632
Total	74.69	11.67	9.04	2.37	1.60	0.63	5056

of males with primary school education was 23. The corresponding percentages in Nasik and Kolaba were 18 and 22 respectively. The towns in Satara North had a lower level of education as compared to those in the other two districts. As among males, so also among females, literacy was high in this district, the percentage of literate

females being 12. In Nasik and Kolaba these percentages were 1 and 2 respectively. The number of females with education higher than the literacy level was the lowest in Satara North among the surveyed districts.

7.26 The distribution of families in our sample in Satara North according to their means of livelihood is set out in Table 7.15. The percentage of those depending on agriculture was comparatively high in urban areas but low in rural areas. The latter was mainly due to the presence of Helwak village in our sample in which only 5 per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture. The reasons for this abnormality have been indicated in the note on this village above.

7.27 The average income of the families surveyed in Satara North district is presented in Table 7.16. In the last column is given the

TABLE 7.16

Distribution of families in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to the annual income.

Town or village	Average annual income Rs.	Per capita annual income Rs.
Satara town	1022.16	199.25
Karad town	1113.81	201.78
Wai town	1016.89	195.18
Helwak	812.50	180.56
Kese	671.22	134.78
Khatgun	880.83	182.74
Gove	855.64	176.42
Panchvad	720.62	163.41

per capita income for the various towns and villages surveyed. The level of income in the rural areas of Satara North was higher than in those of Nasik and Kolaba. One of the reasons for this could be good soil and rainfall conditions. The income level in Helwak, however, could not be regarded as normal as it was mainly the result of the new conditions of employment created in the village due to the start of the work on the Koyna dam about a year previous to the survey. In the towns, the level of income was as good as that in the towns of Kolaba and was higher than that in Nasik.

7.28 The differential features that were observed in the 1951 Census data for the district could also be observed in the age distribution of the surveyed villages and towns in Satara North. The proportion of males of working age in the population was small and consequently the proportion of the aged was high. The sex-ratio comparing the

TABLE 7.15

Distribution of families in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to the means of livelihood.

Village or Town	Agriculture	Unskilled manual labour	Skilled manual labour	Lowest Professions	Small business	Highly skilled manual labour	Clerks & Shop-Assistants	Intermediate professions & salaried Posts.	Medium business	Higher professions & salaried posts	Owners of large factories & shops	Household workers beggars students unemployed, etc.	Total No. of families
Satara	3.69	15.91	17.90	16.19	14.20	1.42	9.38	4.83	1.99	1.14	0.28	18.07	352
Karad	12.87	13.69	21.16	8.71	12.87	1.66	4.98	2.90	9.54	1.66	—	9.96	241
Wai	20.40	13.16	16.78	11.18	12.83	2.63	3.95	2.30	2.96	2.63	—	11.18	304
Helwak	4.96	17.35	26.45	14.88	23.97	1.65	1.65	—	2.48	1.65	—	4.96	121
Kese	69.78	17.27	6.47	3.60	0.72	—	—	—	0.72	—	—	1.44	139
Khatgun	68.42	16.96	5.27	2.63	1.75	—	—	—	2.63	—	—	2.34	342
Gove	73.02	18.70	3.24	0.72	2.88	—	—	—	0.36	—	—	1.08	278
Panchvad	56.78	14.28	9.16	6.23	5.86	1.83	0.73	0.37	1.83	0.37	—	2.56	273
Total	39.07	15.76	12.59	7.95	8.78	1.17	2.97	1.56	2.83	0.93	0.05	6.34	2050

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TABLE 7.17

Distribution of males and females in the surveyed areas of Satara North district according to their marital status.

Marital Status Village or Town	Unmarried		Still married		Widowed		Divorced, separated, mates of prostitutes & others		Husband or wife away from village for work		Total		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Satara	61.40	48.59	34.10	40.16	2.72	8.20	0.73	1.29	1.05	1.76	100.00	100.00	957	854
Karad	59.01	45.76	36.31	44.00	3.97	9.28	0.14	0.80	0.57	0.16	100.00	100.00	705	625
Wai	59.11	48.01	35.56	38.12	3.35	11.17	0.62	0.90	1.36	1.80	100.00	100.00	807	779
Helwak	50.36	41.51	39.72	45.28	3.90	10.94	0.35	0.38	5.67	1.89	100.00	100.00	282	265
Kese	56.32	44.19	40.52	44.48	2.87	10.17	—	0.58	0.29	0.58	100.00	100.00	348	344
Khatgun	54.80	40.98	37.91	39.43	4.01	15.41	0.24	0.36	3.04	3.82	100.00	100.00	823	837
Gove	51.49	42.36	40.50	36.94	5.97	15.56	—	0.83	2.04	4.31	100.00	100.00	637	720
Panchvad	58.36	39.24	31.61	32.28	3.51	19.62	0.67	1.27	5.85	7.59	100.00	100.00	598	632
Total	57.13	44.16	36.47	39.32	3.76	12.74	0.39	0.85	2.25	2.93	100.00	100.00	5157	5056

M—Males.

F—Females.

number of males to females was low generally and it was particularly so in rural areas. In the village Helwak, however, we found a larger proportion of males of working age as compared to females and this was, of course, to be expected.

7.29 The males and females in the sample population are classified by civil condition in Table 7.17. The high percentage of the unmarried among males was general in the district. The percentage of still-married males was relatively small. Among females there was a large percentage of widows. As in Kolaba, married males and females left the home-village and the married partner and went out for work. An examination of data for individual villages showed a very large percentage of widows in Panchvad village, almost one-fifth of the females in this village being widows. So also the percentage of males and females separated from their married partners because they had to leave their home and go out of the village in search of work was large in this village. In Table 7.18 is presented

TABLE 7.18

Age distribution of males and females in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to their marital status.

Age Groups	Urban Area		Rural Area	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Unmarried</i>				
Below 15	75.81	92.19	81.72	98.19
16—40	23.92	7.81	18.08	1.81
Above 40	0.27	—	0.20	—
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Married</i>				
Below 15	—	3.28	—	6.43
16—40	58.00	77.60	62.06	77.54
Above 40	42.00	19.12	37.94	16.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Married but husband or wife away at work</i>				
Below 15	—	13.33	—	14.41
16—40	72.00	80.00	60.00	81.35
Above 40	28.00	6.67	40.00	4.24
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Widowed, divorced, separated and keeps.</i>				
Below 15	—	—	—	—
16—40	27.66	34.45	21.67	27.42
Above 40	72.34	65.55	78.33	62.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

the age composition of each category of civil condition. In the surveyed villages in Satara North the percentage of unmarried males of ages 16-40 was not large as compared to the other two districts though the Census data for the rural area of Satara North showed a large percentage of unmarried males at all ages. Among the still-married, the population of both the sexes was older in Satara North than in the other two districts. Those who were separated from their married partners belonged to younger age groups more often in Satara North than in Kolaba.

7.30 *Fertility Conditions* : The fertility rates for rural and urban areas of Satara North were calculated using the same procedures as for the other two districts described before. The number of births occurring to women during the twelve months preceding the date of enquiry in the surveyed villages in Satara North are given in Table 7.19. Along with this is also given the number of births re-

TABLE 7.19
Reported and registered births in different villages in Satara North district.

	No. of births reported	No. of births registered
Khatgun	72	69
Helwak	20	17
Gove	55	30
Kese	29	30
Panchvad	48	47

gistered in each village during the same period. As explained before, registration of births was according to the place of their occurrence while reporting of births was by those women present in the village or town at the time of our enquiry. The two were thus bound to differ but they should not differ much for there was no reason why the number of women coming in the village for delivery only could exceed the number going out of the village only for delivery unless any village had special maternity facilities. In Gove the number of births reported was more than 83 per cent higher than that registered during the period. This could be explained only by the under-registration of births in the village. On the whole, however, the registered births were smaller than the reported births.

7.31 The number of births during the preceding twelve months of the enquiry was necessary for the calculation of age-specific fertility rates prevailing during the year. These births related to married women, yielded marital fertility rates which have been presented in

Table 7.20. The fertility in the urban areas of Satara North district for earlier ages was much higher as compared to the other two dis-

TABLE 7.20

Age specific fertility rates for married women in the surveyed areas of Satara North district.

Age group	Urban Area			Rural Area		
	No. of married women	No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry	Marital Fertility Rate per 1000	No. of married women	No. of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry	Marital Fertility Rate per 1000
13-17	71	6	84.51	137	20	145.99
18-22	162	49	302.47	239	73	305.44
23-27	162	53	327.16	192	55	286.46
28-32	161	35	217.39	193	44	227.98
33-37	111	16	144.14	119	18	151.26
38-42	97	10	103.09	118	8	67.80
43-47	68	3	44.12	59	3	50.85
48-52	47	—	—	51	—	—
Total	879	172	—	1108	221	—

tricts. Even the level of maximum fertility was higher. For ages 28 to 37 the level was approximately the same as in Nasik. After 37, however, there was no sudden drop in fertility in the district of Satara North as in Nasik and Kolaba districts.

7.32 Procedure similar to the one adopted in Kolaba for assessing the effect of out-migration of husbands on fertility was adopted for Satara North. In the rural area of Satara North 112 women out of 1108 and in the urban area 28 out of 879 women were found separated from their husbands, i.e., their husbands were away from home for they were employed outside the village. As in Kolaba, it was found that fertility was not affected by this separation.

7.33 Fertility rates were calculated for the surveyed area in this district for all women irrespective of their marital status by relating births to all women. As observed from data presented in Table 7.21, the level of fertility was high in all age groups in Satara North both in rural and urban areas as compared to Nasik or Kolaba. An attempt was made to see whether the differences in fertility rates for all women were due to differences in marrying habits. The technique used for this purpose for Kolaba district in Chapter IV was also used for Satara North. Comparing rural areas in Nasik and Satara

TABLE 7.21

Age-specific fertility rates for women, (irrespective of marital status) in the surveyed areas of Satara North district.

Age group	Number of women		Number of live births during 12 months preceding the date of enquiry		Fertility Rate per 1000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
13-17	236	247	20	6	84.75	24.29
18-22	267	218	73	49	273.41	224.77
23-27	215	179	55	53	255.81	296.09
28-32	226	186	44	35	194.69	188.17
33-37	168	126	18	16	107.14	126.98
38-42	167	127	8	10	47.90	78.74
43-47	95	106	3	3	31.58	28.30
48-52	124	84	—	—	—	—
Total	1498	1273	221	172	—	—

North it was found that marrying habits did not differ in the two districts to affect appreciably the fertility rates in different age groups. As in the other surveyed districts the urban population had the maximum fertility in the age group 23-27 and in the rural areas it was in the age group 18-22. The fertility level in the urban area for younger ages was lower than in the rural area. But after the maximum level of fertility was reached, the rural-urban differences narrowed down to a considerable extent. Using the methods similar to those used for the other two surveyed districts gross reproduction rates and net reproduction rates were calculated both for males and females in Satara North. These are presented in Table 7.22, along with other relevant data.

TABLE 7.22

Gross and Net Reproduction rates for males and females in Satara North.

	Gross Reproduction Rate		Net Reproduction Rate	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Males	1.3651	1.1623	1.6853	1.6856
Females	2.5771	2.2356	3.5703	3.6154

7.34 The fertility rates calculated above were obtained by relating the number of children born during one year to mothers of different

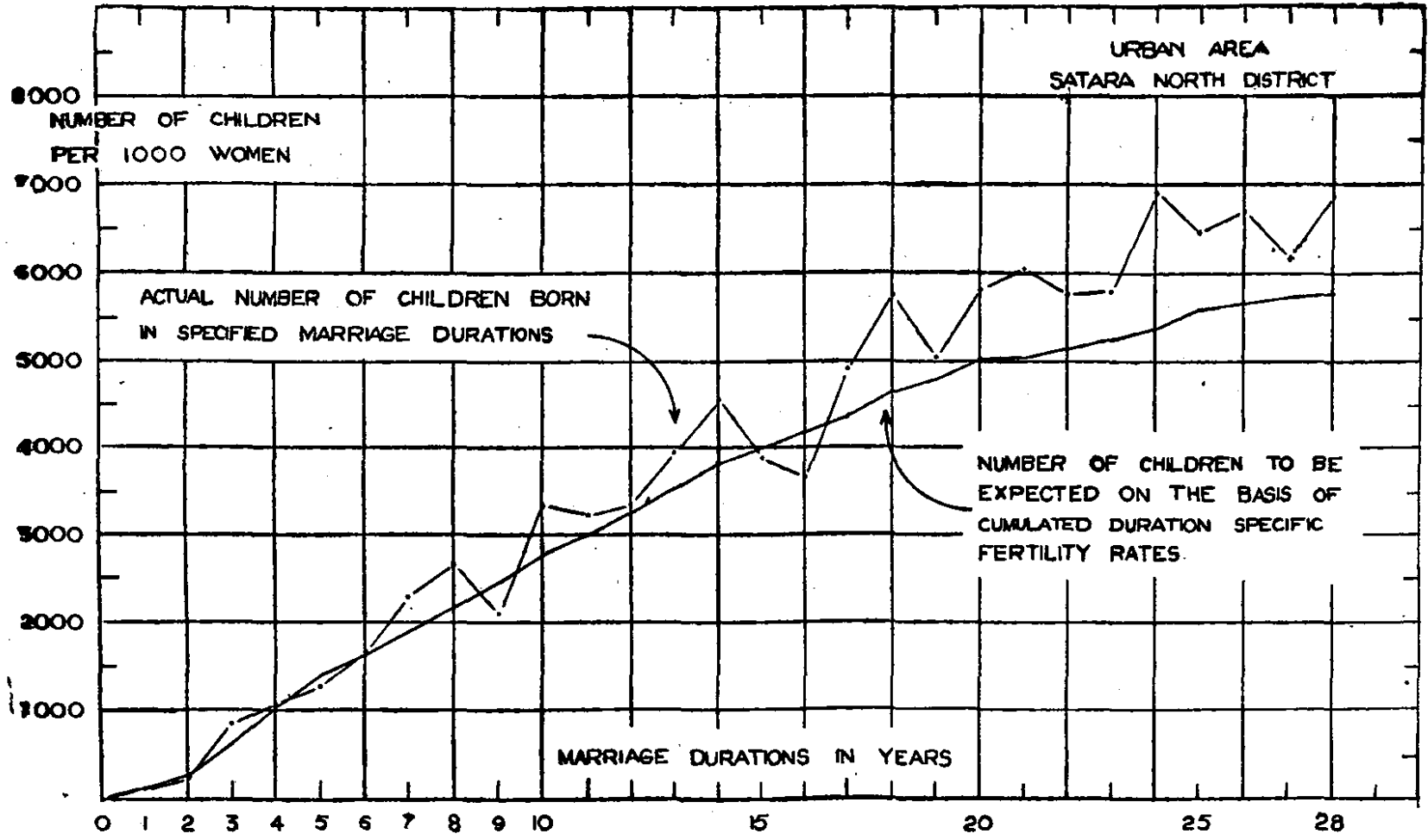
ages, taking age of the mother as the primary factor affecting fertility. Another method of assessing fertility was to classify births according to duration of marriage. The duration-specific fertility rates as based on previous year's data were cumulated and the number of children that was expected to be born to married women of different marriage durations was calculated. This compared to the number of children actually born to women with different durations gave some idea as to how marital fertility had changed recently. For Satara North district as in other districts this comparison showed that there had been a definite fall in fertility rates for durations of marriage higher than 10 years. The graphs showing this are presented on pages 160 and 161.

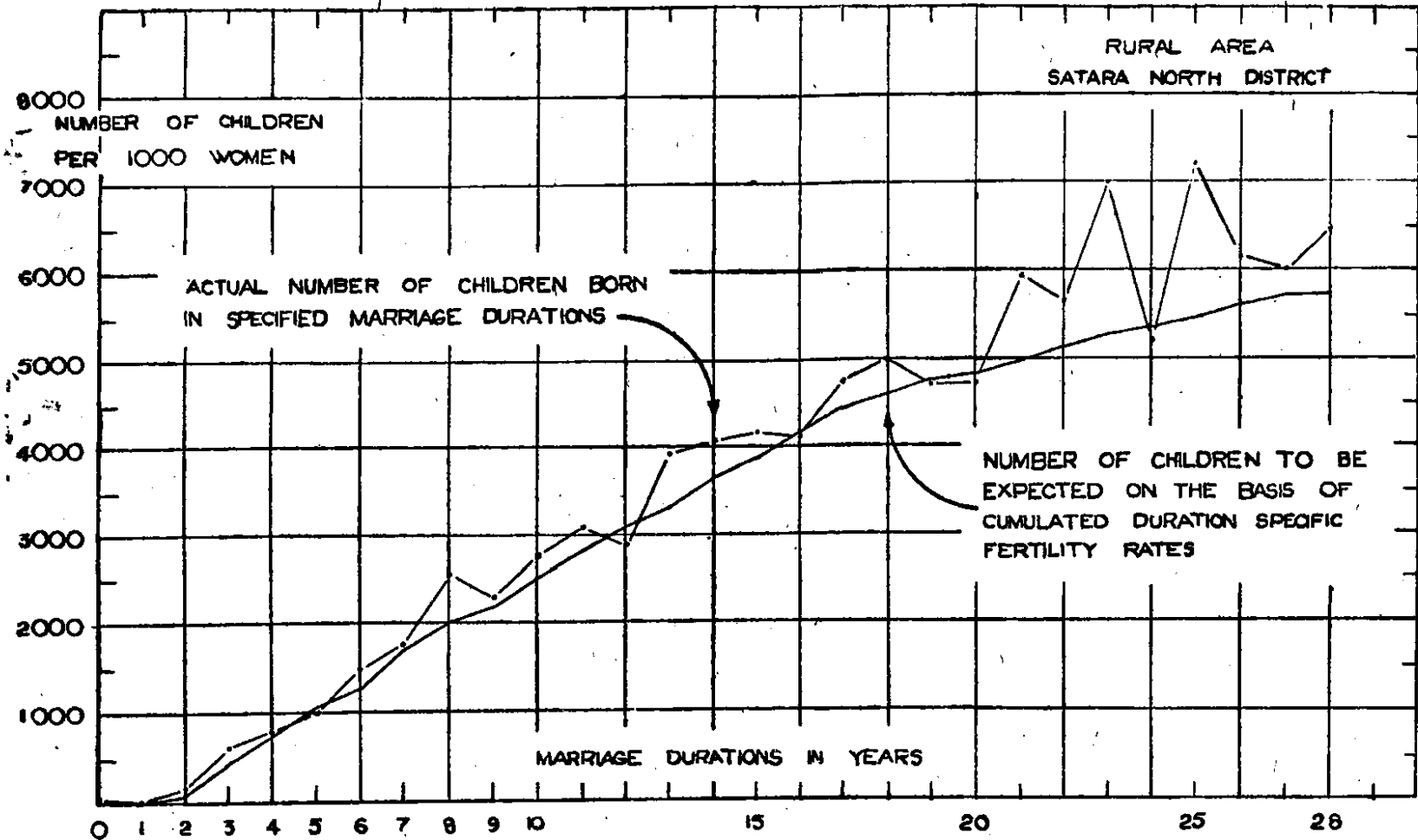
7.35 The questionnaires used for the assessment of attitudes towards family planning in Satara North were the same as in Nasik and Kolaba. In the following, we present the comparable data on the subject.

7.36 758 males and 1,148 females in urban area and 686 males and 1,592 females in rural area were interviewed thus making 1,444 interviews of males and 2,740 of females in Satara North. The information gathered in the interviews of males in the village Gove has not been included in the following analysis because it was suspected that the information collected by the male investigator in that village was unreliable. In fact it was found that the male investigator had copied out from the information collected by the female investigator and had adjusted the answers to questions on attitudes of males.

7.37 The number of children born to 100 fathers in different age groups and those born to 100 mothers in each age group are given in Tables 7.23 and 7.24. The fertility rates as we have observed before were high in this district as compared to the other surveyed districts; so also were the number of children born to 100 persons in each age group. A smaller percentage of living children in rural areas as compared to the urban was notable. One possible reason for this could be a higher death rate in rural than in urban areas.

7.38 In Table 7.25 are given the proportions of males informed and not informed about contraception in the surveyed towns and villages. The high percentage of the informed in Wai town was remarkable. In the villages surveyed in this district there were on the whole a few persons who knew about contraception but their number was appreciably large compared to the other two districts surveyed. The proportion reporting 'no need' was large and the males reporting too old an age to be interested in contraception formed an important portion of them. The proportion giving 'young age' as the reason





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TABLE 7.23

Number of children born to 100 fathers in different age groups and percentage of living children among the total born in the surveyed areas of Satara North district.

Age of the male head	Urban Area		Rural Area	
	Number of children born per 100 males	Proportion of living children to total born per cent	Number of children born per 100 males	Proportion of living children to total born per cent
27 and below	98	89	92	77
28—32	226	83	291	73
33—37	350	80	325	79
38—42	493	76	446	70
43—47	529	79	554	67
48—52	600	71	568	69
53—57	615	70	605	62
58—62	688	65	661	55
63 and over	678	69	737	54

TABLE 7.24

Number of children born to 100 females in different age groups and percentage of living children among the total born in the surveyed areas of Satara North district.

Age of female	Urban Area		Rural Area	
	Number of children born per 100 females	Proportion of living children to total born per cent	Number of children born per 100 females	Proportion of living children to total born per cent
—17	14	91	22	97
—27	214	82	197	79
—37	440	79	435	70
—47	548	72	542	64
Above 47	554	60	470	53

for indifference towards contraception was relatively small as was to be expected for the peculiar age composition of males in Satara North. Similar data for females are presented in Table 7.26. 859 females in rural area and 562 in urban area reported 'no need'. 408 women in rural area and 203 in urban area were widows. Widows seemed particularly large in number in this district and they formed an important section of those reporting 'no need'. Another important cause of indifference to contraception was reportedly young age

TABLE 7.25

Percentages of males informed or otherwise in surveyed villages and towns of Satara North district.

Name of village or town	% of not informed men	% of informed men	% of those who were not sure as to their being informed
Satara	81.40	8.72	9.88
Karad	92.76	6.52	0.72
Wai	63.70	17.78	18.52
Helwak	86.77	1.47	11.76
Kese	93.98	—	6.02
Khatgun	81.46	1.32	17.22
Panchvad	82.83	4.04	13.13

TABLE 7.26

Classification of women reporting "no need" for contraception.

	Satara North District	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
No need because :		
(a) Too old (women over 50 or those who had menopause)	149	134
(b) Husband not living	408	203
(c) Too young (below 20 years of age)	167	82
(d) No living children	66	79
(e) Others	69	64
Total	859	562

of the females interviewed. 167 married females below 20 in the rural area either reported themselves or through their mothers-in-law, that they were too young to be interested in the subject.

7.39 Among the 354 males in the urban area that were not informed about contraception, 235 wanted to get information about it and in the rural area, 168 out of 342 were similarly inclined. The uninformed males and females were classified according to their occupation, caste, education and income. The data showed the same features as were found in the other two surveyed districts, viz., indifference to contraception on the part of agriculturists; persons practising contraception concentrated in the class of advanced Hindus, greater interest of the educated and the younger males in the information and practice of contraception.

7.40 There were 48 males and 47 females in the urban area reportedly informed about contraception. Corresponding numbers for the rural area were 7 males and 13 females respectively. Of the 48 informed males in urban area 22 were Brahmins, 4 other advanced Hindus, 14 intermediate Hindus and 2 backward and scheduled caste Hindus. The remaining 6 were non-Hindus. Only 3 among these were agriculturists. The income-distribution of these showed that the majority of those informed about contraception belonged to classes with high incomes. Among the 48 informed 27 were actually practising contraception. Though the number of informed was discouragingly low, the number of those practising contraception among them was relatively very high and as the subsequent details showed, the proportion of sterilizations was unexpectedly high. Out of 27 practising contraception 4 practised mental control, 15 had got vasectomy performed on them, 7 were cases of salphingectomy and there was one case where the couple was using all possible devices. In the rural area though only 7 knew about contraception 5 were actually practising it. These 5 included 2 cases of vasectomy and 3 cases of salphingectomy. Broadly speaking, people practised contraception when they knew about it and they preferred sterilization to the practice of all other devices.

7.41 In Table 7.27 is summarised the attitudes of males giving reasons for their being for or against contraception. Those reporting no need were left out from these tables. Obviously the percentage of persons interested in contraception was large in the urban area. Those who were prepared to practise contraception unconditionally were those who would have reportedly practised contraception immediately. Of course, this only meant that they felt the need acutely. But generally the use of most of the devices that were available would have been inconvenient in the conditions in which people lived particularly in the rural areas. Those who would practise contraception under certain conditions were normally those who were bothered about the cost of contraceptives and their practicability, as also those who would practise contraception after getting a certain number of children or sons. In Table 7.28 are presented the attitudes of females. The category of those who wanted a controlled family without control included those who wanted a small number of children, who, in certain cases, did not want even the last child they had, but who were not prepared either to learn about contraception or to practise it. They were normally against contraception. They might be said to be a little nearer those who were for contraception because they could at least see the advantages of limiting the number of children.

TABLE 7.27

The distribution of males in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to whether they were for or against contraception and reasons for being "for" or "against". (Excluding actual users of contraceptives).

Reason for being "for" or "against".	Rural Area	Urban Area
I Against Contraception :	171	123
1. It is against god or religion or is immoral	71	86
2. Because mechanical devices not appreciated and belief in mental control	7	7
3. Because other married partner was against	—	—
4. Because did not bother about the number of children and their upbringing	2	1
5. Because wanted more children	23	7
6. Because wanted more sons	5	3
7. Reason not reported	63	19
II For Contraception :	190	279
1. Unconditionally	74	129
2. Conditionally	124	145
3. For, but postponing contraception till they got a son or a daughter	1	5
III Disliked Discussion :	33	14
1. Did not like to discuss the subject	12	4
2. Specifically not saying whether for or against	21	10

TABLE 7.28

The distribution of females in the surveyed areas of Satara North district according to whether they were "for" or "against" contraception.

Attitude of the female	Rural Area	Urban Area
Against contraception	305	189
Not saying whether "for" or "against"	9	4
Wanted controlled family without control	98	105
"For" family planning	359	307
Total women reporting	771	605

7.42 In Tables 7.29 and 7.30 are analysed the answers to the question: 'how many children you would like to have?' Though an appreciable percentage was found reporting 6 or more children as desired, in most of these cases they already had that number of children as could be seen from columns 2 and 4 in Table 7.29. They professed that they did not want more children but they found it painful to state a number of desired children smaller than the number of children they actually had. On the whole, it appeared that in the urban areas a smaller number of children was desired than in

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TABLE 7.29

The percentage distribution of females in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to the number of children desired from financial point of view.

Number of children desired	Urban Area		Rural Area	
	% of females	% of females already having the desired number	% of females	% of females already having the desired number
Upto 3	16.66	65.42	11.77	78.32
4—5	48.28	40.00	47.10	43.07
6 and above	15.58	89.00	11.06	85.90
Wanted specifically a son or a daughter	2.65	—	2.55	—
Could not say	2.65	—	2.55	—
Wanted as many children as would be born	5.92	—	13.76	—
Wanted two or three sons	8.26	—	11.21	—
Reporting "no need" of discussion	44.08	—	55.72	—
Total	100.00	—	100.00	—

TABLE 7.30

The percentage distribution of males in surveyed areas of Satara North district according to the number of children desired from financial point of view.

Number of children desired	Rural Area	Urban Area
Upto 3	12.69	15.38
4—5	45.26	45.33
6 and above	14.18	18.30
Wanted children till he got a son	1.74	1.66
As many children as will be born	4.98	4.99
Could not state the number	4.98	3.74
Wanted two or three sons	16.17	10.60

the rural areas. People very often answered "we have enough of them ; we don't want more".

7.43 When asked about the age after which they would not like to have children, males and females were expected to give that age after which, if they got children they would not be able to bring them up properly. But the interviewed very often related this age to the desired number of children and did not treat this as a separate question.

7.44 A question as to how far the interviewed person had really desired his or her last child was included in the questionnaire. In about 4 per cent cases in rural area and 10 per cent cases in urban area both the husband and the wife reported frankly that they did not want the last child. These could be taken to give the lower limits of the 'true' percentages not wanting the last child. Besides these we had 11 per cent cases in rural area and 15 per cent cases in urban area wherein either of the married partners reportedly did not want the last child. The relevant data are presented in Table 7.31.

TABLE 7.31

The distribution of males and their wives according to whether they wanted their last child.

	Satara North	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
Both husband and wife wanted	85.00	74.80
Husband wanted wife did not	6.67	3.86
Husband did not wife wanted	4.44	11.31
Both did not want	3.89	10.03

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