

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) SURVEYS
IN FAMILY PLANNING : AN OVERVIEW OF
TWO DECADES OF RESEARCH

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FOREWORD

International Institute for Population Studies has so far published 8 annotated bibliographies on various aspects of population studies. This has been done with a view to making the main research findings easily available to research workers and policy makers. However, since the publication of these bibliographies, IIPS has received requests from several quarters for summarizing the findings of different research studies in such a manner that a comparative study could be easily made. With this aim in view, the Institute has already published an Overview of IUCD Studies, and has now undertaken the publication of an Overview of KAP Studies. An Overview of Sterilisation Studies is under preparation and will be published very shortly.

This Overview differs from the earlier attempts made to cover KAP Studies inasmuch as it provides the findings in a tabular form, whereas the earlier three attempts made by Agarwala (1962), Krishnamurthy (1968), and Mrs. Rao (1968) had summarized the studies individually. Also, the number of studies covered in this Overview is much larger. Agarwala covered 26 studies, Krishnamurthy covered 26 attitude and 19 knowledge and practice studies, and Mrs. Rao covered a total of 71 studies.

This Overview covers 173 KAP studies and reviews the status of knowledge, attitude and practice relating to family planning as revealed in the various studies. The Overview also studies the time-specific and area-specific concentration of KAP studies and

identifies the areas where such studies have not been conducted. It is interesting to note that 40 per cent of such studies were conducted during the period 1961-65. It is also worth noting that the majority of such studies were conducted in urban areas. Research workers would also be interested to know that not a single KAP study has been conducted in the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland and that very few such studies have been conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

The Overview emphasises the need for conducting meaningful comparative studies. It also points out the need for presenting the findings in a manner which would permit an effective feeding of the research results in policy-making and programme implementation.

This Overview was prepared by D. N. Saksena in April 1971 when he was working as a staff member of IIPS. He was ably assisted by G. L. Das Verma, Dipti Das and C.Y. Tseng, three students of the Diploma Course in Population Studies at this Institute during 1970-71.

It is hoped that this overview will be useful to research workers as well as to policy-makers. Suggestions for its improvement will be greatly appreciated.

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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) SURVEYS
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OF RESEARCH

The purpose of conducting KAP Surveys is to facilitate integration of the peoples' knowledge, attitude and practice dimensions in developing appropriate motivational, educational and service programmes of family planning. It would be interesting to find out if the KAP Surveys conducted in India have fulfilled this objective.

A few reviews^{1,2,3,4} of the KAP Surveys in family planning, carried out in different parts of India, have been attempted at various times. These reviews have yielded fruitful indications of the levels of awareness, knowledge, acceptance and practice of family planning in different population groups at different times.

The present overview of the findings based on 173 such surveys has grown out of a bibliographic work,⁵ completed in October 1968 and

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- 1 S.N. Agarwala, Attitude Towards Family Planning in India, Asia Publishing House, 1962.
 - 2 Kamla Gopal Rao, Studies in Family Planning in India -- A Review for Programme Implications, Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi, 1968 (Mimeographed).
 - 3 K.G. Krishnamurthy, Research in Family Planning in India, Sterling Publishers (Pvt.) Ltd., 1968.
 - 4 C. Chandrasekaran, "Family Planning Problems of Rural India: A Survey of Peasantry's Attitude and Motivations", Family Planning News, Vol.II, No.1, January 1961.
 - 5 K.K. Kapil and D.N. Saksena, A Bibliography of Sterilization and KAP Studies in India, Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, October 1968.

supplemented in February 1971, at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay. The purpose of this overview is to detect:

- a. The time specific and area specific concentration of KAP surveys over the past 20 years, i.e., from 1950 to 1970;
- b. The areas where such surveys have not been conducted at all;
- c. The general attitude towards family planning practice (extent of interest, willingness to accept family planning methods) and towards specific methods, the level of knowledge of different methods like mechanical, chemical, biological and surgical and the extent of practice of family planning;
- d. The attitude towards family planning in general;
- e. The reasons for accepting and rejecting family planning and reasons for wanting and not wanting children; and
- f. The attitude towards ideal family size and preferred inter-birth spacing.

I - TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL VIEW OF KAP SURVEYS

Temporal View:

An extensive search has yielded 173 KAP surveys conducted during the last two decades in different parts of India including two such surveys conducted during the latter part of 1940's (Table 1). The peak period of KAP surveys lies during the years 1961-65 which include nearly 40 per cent of all the surveys.⁶ The experimental years⁷ of

⁶ Excluding 4 not dated KAP surveys

⁷ Including two surveys conducted in the later 1940's.

	1950 and before R
States:	
Andhra Pradesh	-
Bihar	-
Gujarat	-
Kerala	-
Maharashtra	-
Madhya Pradesh	-
Mysore	-
Orissa	-
Punjab (including Haryana)	-
Rajasthan	-
Tamil Nadu	-
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Union Territory:	
Delhi	-
All India	-
Total	2

R = Rural

U = Urban

T = Total

the first effort to collect information on KAP levels was initiated by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta under its large-scale enquiry "Reproductive Patterns of Bengalee Women" and the second effort was made by the King George Medical College, Lucknow to collect information on the attitude and practice regarding family planning from the medical practitioners of Uttar Pradesh working in the rural and urban areas.

Table 1 - Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Studies in Family Planning
Undertaken in India by States, Year and Residence, 1950-70

	1950 and before		1951-55				1956-60				1961-65				1966-70				Not dated			Total			
	R	U	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T		
States:																									
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	16
Maharashtra	-	-	2	2	1	5	1	1	12	12	-	1	11	12	1	2	6	9	-	1	1	4	6	31	41
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Mysore	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	4	3	1	8
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Punjab (including Haryana)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	3	4	1	6	1	9	1	4	1	6	1	-	1	3	15	6	24
West Bengal	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	1	3	4	-	6	10	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	3	9	19
Union Territory:																									
Delhi	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	4	5	-	3	4	7	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	7	13	20
All India	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	4	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	5	2	2	9
Total	2	-	5	7	7	19	1	12	26	39	12	19	37	68	8	17	16	41	3	1	4	23	58	87	173

R = Rural

U = Urban

T = Total

India's Family Planning Programme (1951-55) account for a meagre 11 per cent of all the surveys. The number of KAP surveys almost doubled during 1956-60 and more than trebled during 1961-65 in comparison to the number of surveys conducted during the experimental years of the programme (see figure 1).

Spatial View:

The analysis further reflects the concentration of the KAP survey work in the urban areas of India. Urban surveys outnumber the rural surveys in both the decades. For example, of the surveys conducted during the pre-1960 and the post-1960 years, nearly 63 per cent and 60 per cent were conducted in urban areas respectively.

Table 2 - Classification of Rural and Urban KAP Surveys during the pre-1960 and post-1960 years*

Year	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Pre-1960 years**	19	33	52
Post 1960 years.	36	53	89
Total	55	86	141

* Excluding 28 rural-urban KAP surveys and 4 not dated KAP surveys

** Including 2 KAP surveys conducted in latter part of 1940's.

According to the material on KAP surveys analyzed here, the first effort to collect information on KAP levels was initiated by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta under its large-scale enquiry "Reproductive Patterns of Bengalee Women" and the second effort was made by the King George Medical College, Lucknow to collect information on the attitude and practice regarding family planning from the medical practitioners of Uttar Pradesh working in the rural and urban areas.

PERIOD-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF RURAL-URBAN, RURAL AND URBAN KAP SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN INDIA, 1950-1970

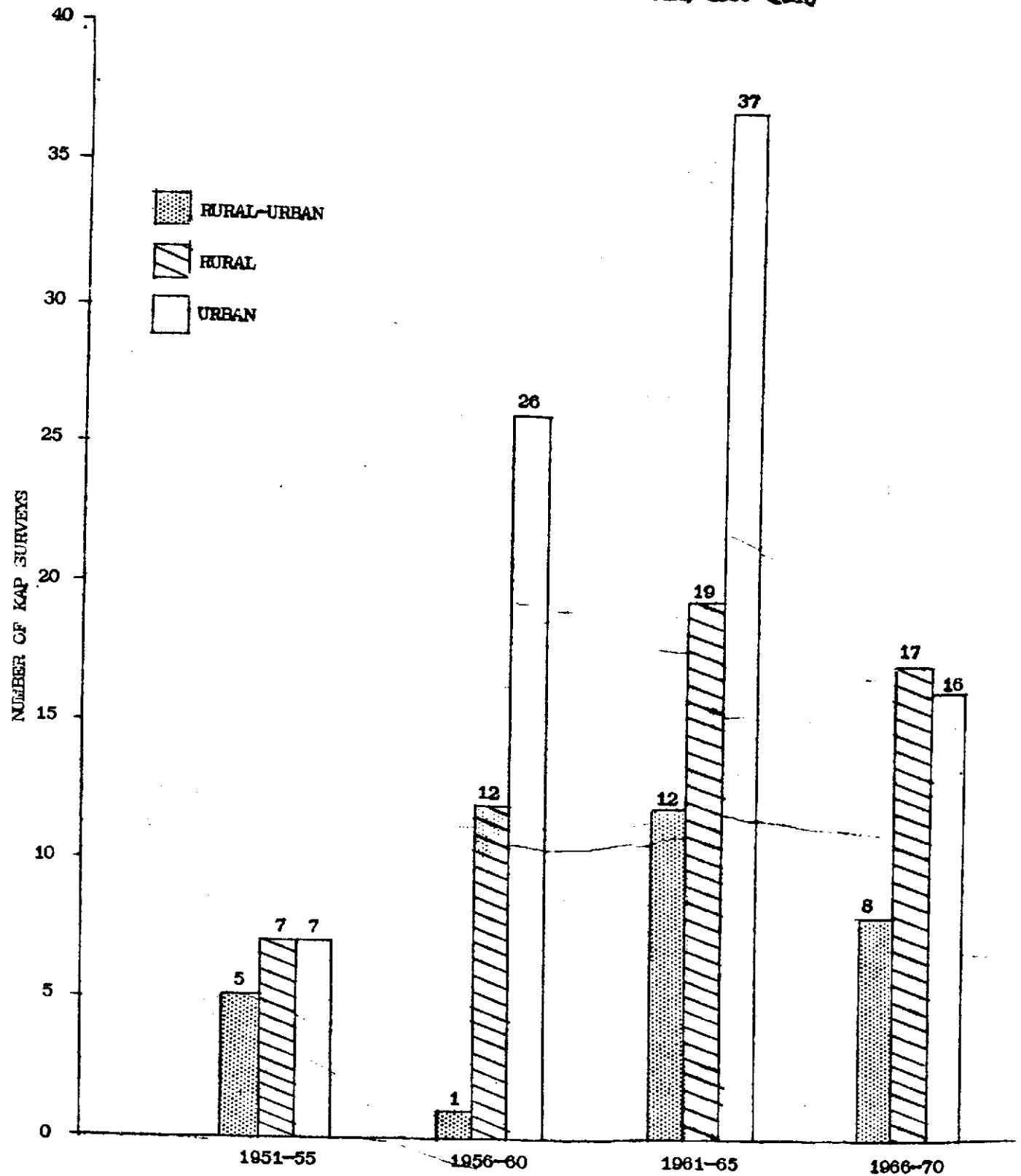


FIGURE 1

(ii) Overall Knowledge of Family Planning Methods
and of Specific Methods:

Of the surveys which provided information on the level of knowledge of different family planning methods, it was found that rural surveys exhibited that of the people covered in each sample 40 per cent to 60 per cent had some knowledge of family planning methods. The rural people also displayed comparatively higher knowledge of surgical methods, followed by biological, mechanical and chemical methods. In line with these findings about the overall knowledge, it was found that of the people covered in urban surveys 50 per cent to 70 per cent expressed some knowledge of family planning methods. They also demonstrated maximum knowledge for the mechanical methods, followed by surgical, biological and chemical methods. The knowledge of 'other methods'¹⁰ of family planning or preventing conception was mentioned more in the rural surveys than the urban surveys.

The rural KAP surveys brought out that nearly 5 per cent to 25 per cent of the persons of different samples reported current practice of family planning whereas the urban KAP surveys reported 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the people practising family planning. It was also found that whereas more urban KAP surveys exhibited larger practice of mechanical methods followed by surgical, chemical and biological methods, the current users of rural surveys reported greater preference for surgical methods followed by equal preference for mechanical and chemical methods and least for the biological methods.

¹⁰ The other methods include rituals, lactation, etc.

(iii) General Attitude towards Family Planning:

Presence of the element of approval of family planning, is the central element which distinguishes a 'transitional' society from the 'traditional' society. All other elements like interest in learning about family planning, desire for 3 or less children, some knowledge of methods and consequent practice of family planning crystalize into this central element.

The analyses of the KAP surveys reflect that the percentage of people favouring or approving family planning is more in the urban than the rural surveys. One could see, considering all the surveys which provide information in this element, that 56 per cent of the urban surveys had more than 60 per cent of the people favouring or approving family planning against 45 per cent in the rural surveys.

Table 3 - Number of Rural and Urban KAP Surveys according to the Level of Favourableness towards Family Planning (in percentage)

Level of favourableness towards family planning (in percentage)	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
30	5 (18.5)	5 (12.2)	10
31-59	10 (37.0)	13 (31.7)	23
60+	12 (44.5)	23 (56.1)	35
Total	27 (100.0)	41(100.0)	68

Figures in bracket refer to percentages.

(iv) Reasons for Accepting/Rejecting Family Planning and for Wanting/Not Wanting more Children:

Of all the rural and urban surveys which provided information on the reasons for accepting family planning, it was found that economic

consideration was the main motivating force to affect acceptance of family planning. Peoples' intention to accept family planning in order to modify family size was the second most important reason mentioned along with health and economic considerations. On the other hand, it was interesting to find that of the 51 KAP surveys which provided information on the reasons for rejecting family planning, 22 surveys mentioned religion as the cause along with other reasons. Desire to have more children as a cause for rejecting family planning given by 26 surveys mentioned it frequently with reasons like religious and birth control methods too bothersome. Health reasons were also mentioned in 12 surveys. In general, unsatisfied desire to have children and religious considerations form the major objections against the effective acceptance of family planning methods (table 4a and 4b).

Fewer KAP surveys provided information about the reasons for wanting/not wanting children. Of the material available, it was found that the major reason for not wanting children include economic considerations mentioned along with health and feeling of having enough children. The major reason responsible for desiring more children was the evaluation of children as the source of family strength, as economic anchors of the family and sons as the security against old age.

Drawing the threads together, above discussion has demonstrated the rural-urban differences in the KAP findings which need be used in strengthening the motivational and educational comparisons in the respective areas. It is also mentioned that because of the differing choice of the rural-urban people towards family planning methods, services programme could also be revised accordingly.

Table 4 a - Major Reasons for Accepting Family Planning as given by KAP Surveys

Reasons	Number of surveys	Reasons			
		Economic	Health	Modification of family size	Better child care
Economic	1	1	-	-	-
Health	10	10	-	-	-
Modification of family size	14	6	8	-	-
Better child care	3	3	2	3	-
Total number of surveys	28	20	10	3	-

Table 4b - Major Reasons for Rejecting Family Planning

Reasons	Number of surveys	Moral reasons	Religious reasons	Economic reasons	Health reasons	Family opposition	Birth control bothersome	Want more children
1. Moral reasons	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Religious reasons	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3. Economic reasons	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4. Health reasons	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Family opposition	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
6. Birth control methods bothersome	8	1	5	1	5	-	-	-
7. Wants more children	26	2	8	3	3	4	9	4
8. No facility of method	9	3	5	-	3	5	2	3
Total	51	8	22	5	12	9	11	7

III - FEED-BACK FOR THE FUTURE KAP WORK

A perusal of the KAP surveys conducted in the last 20 years yield little comparative data for ascertaining the levels of knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning either at the all-India level or at the regional level at different times. These surveys do not reflect adequately the factors resulting in the crystalization of an attitude on family planning and, therefore, the results cannot be fed effectively into the planning of the service programme of family planning. Further KAP research may take into consideration the following points:

1. It will be worthwhile for the new surveys to use the baseline data of the leading studies like those of the Mysore Population Study, the Singur Study, the Central India Study and of other KAP surveys and follow up the same populations to highlight the dynamics of attitude change and process of family planning adoption sequentially over time.
2. Some KAP surveys should also be conducted among the homogenous groups in regard to variables like religion, education, caste, occupation in order to understand the selective response with respect to family planning.
3. Appropriate research studies need be done to understand the reasons for gaps between expressed willingness and apathy for action. Such studies would help in revising the communication, education and service strategies of family planning programme.
4. All the KAP surveys cover populations possessing differential interest in family planning. It will be meaningful to separate out 'hard-core resisters' to family planning and conduct separate enquiries in order to analyse the psychological structure of their barriers and to search reasons, for their negative attitude. Specific studies of 'drop out' and 'favourable but never user' groups need also be undertaken.

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Appendix Table 1

Attitude towards Family Planning practice/method/Over-all level of knowledge of Family Planning/Specific methods, and over-all practice level of Family Plan in /Specific methods

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (Percentage practicing)	
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Overall
1. ANDHRA PRADESH												
Radhakrishna (1)	1939(P)	Rural	100 households	40% willing to adopt family planning practice	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. BIHAR												
Prasad et.al (2)	1962	Urban	17 primary school teachers and 13 wives of the primary school teachers	80% desired to learn about family planning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abstinence) 50 Rhythm) 50	20
Demographic Research Centre, Patna University (3)	1960	Urban	394 males from four professions (Patna City)	-	58.12	43.15	.....57%	.....	-	-	Mechanical) 54 Condom) 20 Chemical) Surgical) 16 Biological) 13	30
Sinha (4)	1964	Rural- Urban	92 tribal labourers 97 non-tribal labourers and 116 tribal agriculturists (husbands and wives interviewed)	favourable towards stopping of pregnancy by sterilization or herbs	Tribal) 32.6 Non-tribal) 59.8 Tribal agriculturists) 6.4	Male) 32.6 Female) 9.3 30.5 nil	-	-	-	-	18-23% males, 25-40% females (Tribal female group had no acceptor)	-
3. GUJARAT												
Poffenberger and Patel (5)	1962	Rural	Persons aged above 21 from two villages (sample study-size not given)	87% aware of Government's encouragement to male sterilization (17.5% favourable to vasectomy)	57	-	-	-	42 (vasectomy)	-	-	-
Patel (6)	1966(P)	Rural	43 male family heads	50% favourable to vasectomy and 68% favourable to tubectomy.	-	-	-	-	34.8	-	-	-
Fatel (7)	1967	Rural	161 females aged 15-45 and their husbands.	Desired to have more information on IUD, sterilization and sex education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandrasekhar (8)	1952(P)	Urban	500 female mothers	27% favour contraceptives, 42% in favour of sterilization.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in bracket against authors refer to references given in the main text write-up.

Appendix Table 1

Attitude towards Family Planning practice/method/Over-all level of knowledge of Family Planning/Specific methods, and over-all practice level of Family Planning in /Specific methods

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (Percentage practicing)		
					Over-all	Mecha-nical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Overall	
1. ANDHRA PRADESH													
Redhakrishna (1)	1939(F)	Rural	100 households	40% willing to adopt family planning practice	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. BIHAR													
Prasad et.al (2)	1962	Urban	17 primary school teachers and 13 wives of the primary school teachers	50% desired to learn about family planning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Absti-nence) Rhythm)	50 50	20
Demographic Research Centre, Patna University (3)	1960	Urban	394 males from four professions (Patna City)	-	58.12	43.1557%	-	-	Mecha-nical Condom Chemical) Surgical Biological)	54 20 16 13	30
Sinha (4)	1964	Rural- Urban	92 tribal labourers 97 non-tribal labourers and 116 tribal agriculturists (Husbands and wives interviewed)	favourable towards stopping of pregnancy by sterilization or herbs	Tribal labourers) Non-tribal labourers) Tribal agriculturists	Male 32.6 59.8 6.4	Female 9.3 30.5 nil	-	-	-	18-23% males, 25-40% females (Tribal female group had no acceptor	-	-
3. GUJARAT													
Poffenberger and Patel (5)	1962	Rural	Persons aged above 21 from two villages (sample study-size not given)	37% were of Government's encouragement to male sterilization (17.5% favourable to vasectomy)	57	-	-	-	42 (vasectomy)	-	-	-	
Patel (6)	1968(P)	Rural	43 male family heads	50% favourable to vasectomy and 68% favourable to tubectomy.	-	-	-	-	34.8	-	-	-	
Patel (7)	1967	Rural	161 females aged 15-45 and their husbands.	Desired to have more information on IUD, sterilization and sex education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chandrasekhar (8)	1952(F)	Urban	500 Baroda mothers	27% favour contraceptives, 22% in favour of sterilization.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Figures in bracket against authors refer to references given in the main text write-up.

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of correspondence (percentage knowing)						(Percentage practising) Real practice level of family planning	
					Overall	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all
3. GOA (cont.)												
Dave	(9) 1955(P)	Urban	230 acceptors of family planning methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Condom - 63 Foam)-13 tablets) Diaphragm)- 9 at jelly) Jelly with) 5 applicator) others 8.5
Foffenbergor and Sheth	(10) 1962	Urban	61 men sterilized during 1962-64	31% unsatisfied with contraceptives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Patel	(11) 1963(P)	Urban	1250 couples between 21-45 years	-	69.85	-	-	-	-	-	Surgi-) 38.7 cal) Other) 61.3 methods)	5.0
4. KERALA												
Samuel	(12) 1960(P)	Rural	187 households visited	58% willing to know among those who did not know of family planning methods.	16	-	13.2	8.5	9.0	46.3	-	-
Demographic Research Centre Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.	(13) 1961-62	Rural	302 males 448 females (this enquiry was done on currently married couples with females below 45 years)	51.7% males willing to know, 53.3% willing to learn	27.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	24.8	0.7	Mecha-)-1.1 nical Chemical-)-0.1 cal) Surgi-)-4.1 cal others - 0.2	5.5
Department of Statistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	(14) 1962	Rural	Action area 7762 Males 10477 Females Control Area 8627 Males 11410 Females (All married)	-	Action area Males 40.7 Females 29.7 Control area Males 10.1 Females 7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.	(15) 1963	Rural	All currently married males below 50 and females below 45 were interviewed from 2208 households comprising 4 villages.	-	Males 16-8% Females 14-5%	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical- 5-88% Chemical- 2-19% Biological- 5-38% Surgical- 8-65%	-
Department of Statistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum	(16) n.d.	Rural	534 households	-	86	26.7	21.3	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Government of Kerala	(17) 1958-59	Urban	Not specified	-	-	Husbands 8.2 Wives 8.7	Husbands 5.3 Wives 4.4	Husbands 5.3 Wives 4.0	Husbands 81.2 Wives 82.9	-	-	-

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards Family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception						Real practice level of family planning	
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all (percentage practicing)
5. MAHARASHTRA (Contd.)												
Chitre et. al. (30)	1963	Rural	418 currently married females aged 15-44 excluding cases of menopause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sterilization) 9.1 Contraceptions) 2.1	-
Joshi and Chitre (31)	1967	Rural	1083 eligible couples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surgical) 5.0 Mechanical) 15.2	20.2
Kapil (32)	1967	Rural	64 female and 80 male primary school teachers.	95% favoured sterilization for all couples	57	62.5	-	-	2.5	12.5	-	16.5
Mahajan (33)	1967	Rural	1776 married women	52.7% of the practicing couples were satisfied with birth control	90.3	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) 4.4 Surgical) 6.7 Biological) 0.8 Others) 6.6	18.6
Ranadive (34)	1956-60	Urban	6000 families covered and of these 1000 couples were contacted	Diaphragm and jelly preferred by 40% being a safe method; foam tablet preferred by 8.6% being easy, 38.0% as it need no privacy. & 24.8% husbands	Pre-clinic knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	Sterilized) -7.9 Diaphragm) -36.5 Foam tablet) -56.7	Post-clinic 53.4
Mehta (35)	1958	Urban	45 Gujarathi couples	Preference for female sterilization	82.2	73	54	Majority knows rhythm	-	-	-	59.6
Dinuv (36)	1958-61	Urban	87 couples who have ever used birth control methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foam tablets) 56.5 Condom) 2.3 Diaphragm & jelly) 1.2 Chemical mechanical and biological) 40.2	-
Pethe (37)	1959(P)	Urban	279 clinic visitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Condom) 38.5 Tablets) 25.1	4.7
Bhatta (38)	1959	Urban	15 educated and 15 less educated married males.	50% favourable to abortion.	-	66 (condom)	-	55 (rhythm)	Majority know tubectomy	-	-	-
Sills (39)	1959-60	Urban	626 mothers who gave birth during September 1959 to August 1960	Opposed to sterilization as family not complete, natural spacing, fear health, religion	57	Diaphragm) 33 Jelly, pessaries, condom-23	Foam tablet -14	71	Vasectomy) 52 Tubectomy) 72	8	-	15

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards Family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)	
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all
5. MAHARASHTRA (Contd.)												
Singh and Gunde (40)	1959-61	Urban	Follow up of 800 couple acceptors	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	Condom - 36 Jelly - 17 Diaphragm & Jelly) - 25.6 Foam tablets) - 21 Sterilization) - 5.5	100 (pre-clinical 9%)
Chavan (41)	1960	Urban	50 women who visited a family planning clinic	58% favourable to clinic methods of birth control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohanty (42)	1960	Urban	60 couples (Husbands and wives both were interviewed)	Husbands) 18 Wives) 52 Favour) Favour)	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.2 over married
Phadnis (43)	1960(I)	Urban	76 women who attended an urban family planning clinic	Foam tablets preferred because of cost, easy to use, and easy to handle	100	-	-	-	-	-	Foam tablets) 68.4 Diaphragm & Jelly) 51 Sterilization) 3.9	100
(44)	1960-61	Urban	575 females (family planning clinic visitors)	75% favourable to family planning practice	-	47.8	9.4	12.2	55.6	2.8	Diaphragm) 38.5	33
(45)	1961-65	Urban	509 currently married males aged 18 and above attended family planning clinics in urban area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69% used condom, 18% changed to other method 55% of them changed to IUD, 18% orals, 14% Diaphragm & Jelly.
Petho (46)	1962(P)	Urban	1071 married male family heads and 1141 currently married females	-	8.7% males & 3.3% females	-	-	-	-	-	Surgical Males-50 Females-52	2.2% males 2.1% females
Family Planning Unit, IIPS, Bombay (47)	1963	Urban	245 currently married women aged 15-45	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	Surgical) 8	28
Family Planning Unit, IIPS, Bombay (48)	1963	Urban	245 currently married women aged 15-45	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	Sterilization) 8	21
Malik (49)	1963	Urban	74 women	75% preferred diaphragm & Jelly 23% foam tablets and 4% Jelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9
Desai (50)	1964	Urban	61 married middle class Parsi women aged below 46	-	68%	-	-	-	-	-	Mostly rhythm & condom was used.	98% ever used

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage of knowing)					Real practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)		
					Over-all	Mecha-nical	Chemi-cal	Biolo-gical	Surgi-cal	Others	Method	Over-all
5. MAHARASHTRA (contd.)												
Family planning (51) Unit, IIPS, Bombay	1964	Urban	104 households	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Family Planning (52) Unit, IIPS, Bombay	1964	Urban	164 women in fertile age group covered from 164 household in a housing colony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.9% before action programme	
Jain	(33) 1965-66	Urban	Information on KAP from 6011 currently married women aged 40 and below	Of those knowing sterilization 49% approve of it. Of those knowing Family Planning method 16.1% approve induced abortion.	67.6	100 (44% excluding bearers)	-	-	93.7	-	Mecha-nical) 26.9 Chemi-cal) 10.1 Biolo-gical) 14.0 Surgical 47.9	23.9
Mohanty & Bhende	(54) 1965-66	Urban	251 IUD acceptors	Happy with IUD 79% Not Happy with IUD - 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paradkar, et. al.	(55) 1965-66	Urban	227 couples who visited family planning clinic	-	44.9 (before clinic attendance)	-	-	-	-	-	Condom,) 77.6 Jelly,) Diaphragm) IUD 1% Vasectomy 3%	100 (after clinic attendance)
Bhende & Rao	(56) 1966	Urban	945 women who gave birth during January 1965 to March 1966	52.3% of non-acceptors willing to adopt family planning methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sterili-zation (male)) 19% Sterili-zation (female)) 3% IUD 14%	35
Bhende	(57) 1967	Urban	240 currently married women who were radio listeners. (It was a before-after study to find out the attitude towards a family planning radio Broadcast).	53% of the women in after survey willing to accept IUD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Before Survey IUD 3 Sterili-zation) 14	
Jha et. al	(58) 1969 (P)	Urban	200 married women (100 each from Sweeper and white collar groups)	93% of Sweepers and 97% of white collar persons know method	-	IUD 60% Sweeper white collar 62% white collar 42%	Pill 36% sweeper white collar 62% white collar 42%	Rhythm 60% sweeper white collar 42% white collar 85%	Sweepers 89% white collar 85%	-	Surgical Sweeper) 24 White Collar) 27 Sweepers-White collar) 27% White collar) 64%	
Ghurye	(59) n.d.	Urban	304 middle class persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mecha-nical) 23.9 Chemi-cal) 3.9 Biolo-gical) 22.2	29.6

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards Family planning practice	level of knowledge of contraception (Percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (Percentage Practising)		
					Over-all	Medical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all	
5. MAHARASHTRA (Contd...)													
Dandekar and Dandekar	(60)	1951-52	Rural-urban	800 city males and 835 non-city males 511 city females & 202 non-city females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
												<u>Males (city)</u>	<u>Male</u>
												Condom -) 2.7	5.2
												Sterilization) 1.3	
												Diaphragm) 0.5	
												Other (non-city)) 4.4	
												Condom) 0.2	<u>Female</u>
												Sterilization) 0.4	6.1
												Others) 0.8	
												<u>Females (city)</u>	
												Condom) 2.7	
												Diaphragm) 0.6	
												Sterilization) 0.3	
												Others) 3.3	
												(non-city))	
												Other methods) 3.3	
Sovani and Dandekar	(61)	1953	Rural-Urban	2569 males and 4012 females from Nasik and Colaba districts and 1444 males and 2740 females from Satara district	Prefer abortion	5.9% from Nasik, 10% from Colaba, 8% males from Satara knew family planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nasik-4.7 Colaba-2.1 (urban area)
Driver	(62)	1958	Rural-Urban	2314 married couples	Percentage having knowledge of family planning) ...						33.7	Biological) 2.9	5.5
												Contraceptive) 1.5	
												Surgical) 1.1	
6. MADHYA PRADESH													
Abraham	(63)	1967(P)	Urban	50 married and unmarried nurses aged 31-53		.....Majority..... (Knew family planning methods)							
7. MYSORE													
Vasantini	(64)	1952	Rural	Currently married couples of age 18-40	74.6 willing to learn family planning								
Kale	(65)	1963	Rural	310 males married once whose wives are aged 20-39 with atleast one living child	30% without knowledge were willing to learn	males	36.5	3.2	5.5	0.7	34.5	0.3	1.3

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (Percentage knowing)						Local practice level of family planning (Percentage practising)	
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all
7. MYSORE (contd.)												
Ahmed & Gangadhar	(66)	1969 (F)	Rural 79 Family Planning Health Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical- 7.5 Surgical - 8.9 Biological-13.3	57
Rao	(67)	1970 (F)	Urban 77 Heads of the Institutes and 25 uneducated factory workers	-	87% among educated and 20% among uneducated	-	-	-	-	-	Educated Surgical -52.3 Uneducated were not using any surgical method	Among educated 53.6 were users. Among uneducated 16% were users.
United Nations	(68)	1961-62	Rural 1403 women currently married for 3 years aged 18-34 years	-	Rural area City	M 14.9 F 11.3	Condom M 2.2 F 1.5	Rhythm M 5.3 F 2.6	Vase-ctomy M 5.3 F 4.0	Abstinence	City 8.4 Rural area 3.4	12.4% in City, 3.4% rural area
							Diaphragm Rural 0.9 City 9.1	Withdrawal Rural 1.5 City 9.5	Tubectomy Rural 5.3 City 25.7			
Kale	(69)	1962	Rural-Urban 253 urban couples 391 rural couples; wives aged 18-45 with atleast one living child	-	26.5	Urban Males -15.1 Females 1.1	Urban M-0.8 F-3.5	Urban M - 5.1 F- 18.6	Urban M-2.8 F-0.4	Urban Surgical - 2.3 Mechanical- .8 Chemical - .8 Biological- .8 Others - .4	Urban 4.3	
Ramu	(70)	1963	Rural-Urban 347 household heads (300 minors from Kolar gold Fields and 47 farmers from Howur village)	-								
Kale	(71)	1969	Rural-Urban 527 eligible husbands from 834 households (with wives aged 18-45 and atleast a living child)	9.9% desire to know about family planning	89	Condom-5.1 Loop -35.7	Foam-15.7 tablets Orals-19.5	-	Vasec-tomy-52% Tubec-tomy-42%	-	Surgical - 40.6 Other methods) 59.4	25.2
8. ORISSA												
Parida	(72)	1967 (F)	Urban 500 literate males and 350 literate females aged 20-25 years	75% males and females willing to accept family planning								36.4
9. PUNJAB including HARYANA												
Gordon and Wyon	(73)	1959 (F)	Rural 1095 fertile married women aged 15-45 with atleast one pregnancy - 212 women from pilot village	75% preferred foam tablets in Pilot villages							Pilot village Foam) 39% tablets) Study village Foam) 30% tablets)	

Author	Year of Study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Actual practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)		
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all	
9. PUNJAB including HARYANA (contd.)													
Potter et.al	(74)	1959	Rural	2232 currently married females including 459 wives aged 45 plus living with their husbands	Interest in vasectomy minimal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.8
Myon and Jordan	(75)	1960	Rural	16000 women from 16 villages of Punjab	People favourable to foam tablets; 80% wish to learn family planning methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foam tablets) 39%	-
Balakrishna & Iyer	(76)	1965	Rural	72 village leaders, 150 males and 138 females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29%
Bhatia	(77)	1967(I)	Rural	50 currently married males whose wives were aged 15-45	32% favourable to family planning practice	-	26	2	12	12	6	-	-
Bhatia	(78)	1970(P)	Rural	50 married males with wives aged 15-45	-	58	44.8	3.4	30.9	20.7	-	(vasectomy)	32%
Dubey and Govita	(79)	1967	Urban	100 women who attended family planning clinic	38% not favourable to loop	-	100% 38	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) 63.6 Chemical 27.3	11%
10. RAJASTHAN													
Bhatia, et.al.	(80)	1965	Rural	71 households	19.7% favourable	73	-	-	-	50	-	Vasectomy	2.0
Sharma and Jain	(81)	1961 (P)	Urban	314 males aged 16-50 years	66.8% desirous of learning methods; 21.7% want to get sterilized	73%	23%	.....	12.1%	.....	.....	-	-
Sarupria	(82)	1962	Urban	217 persons	-	50.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhatia	(83)	1965 (P)	Urban	100 married women aged 15-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
Hall and Panjvani	(84)	1961	Rural-Urban	372 women registered in family planning clinics	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	Chemical-78% Chemical) 1.1% & mechanical) Surgical -0.5	-
11. TAMILNADU													
Ponniah, et.al	(85)	1956-58	Rural	252 eligible couples in a village	Contraception is not accepted by the village people	-	-	-	-	-	-	Contraception -	11.5
Sunder Rao	(86)	1956-58	Rural	254 eligible couples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69% ever used foam tablets	-
Mandagore	(87)	1963(P)	Rural	100 married women aged 18-65 years	Orals were more favoured than any other method; Majority business people preferred mechanical method; 76% not favourable to Sterilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical)-9.5% cal)	50%

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (percentage practising)		
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all	
Chandrasekhar (33)	1955	Urban	1000 couples of low income group	14% husbands & 7% wives favourable to surgical method.	7%	-	-	-	Husband 70 Wife 58	-	Contraceptives Other methods clinic methods Other methods	30% 6% 14%	-
Superintendent (33)	1963-64	Urban	2428 married women aged below 45	-	66.4% (husband & wife both)	-	-	-	-	-	Rhythm Withdrawal Condom Foam tablet Sterilization Abstinence	14% 4% 17% 7% 26% 34%	10%
Rao & Imbaraj (90)	1963	Rural- Urban	332 males and 713 females from urban areas, 701 males & 680 females from rural areas	24% & 23.7% urban males & females and 13.2% and 3.3% rural male and female preferred sterilization: 14.0% & 10.7% urban male & female preferred loop and pills.	37.1%	.....	17.3	....	13.9	-	-	-	-
12. UTTAR PRADESH													
Singh (91)	1952-57	Rural	1841 currently married females from 26 villages (1453 advised on rhythm method, 188 women were given sponge)	Rhythm method was rejected due to confusion of safe and unsafe period, want more children, no faith in method; sponge was rejected due to lack of faith, painful husband objected.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rhythm Sponge Foam tablets	4.2 8.0 50%	15
Singh (92)	1955(P)	Rural	1204 currently married aged 15-45. (75% women instructed on rhythm)	60% of mothers and 65% of fathers wanted to know more about family planning.	90	-	-	-	-	-	Rhythm	6.0	-
Saxena (93)	1961-62	Rural	429 currently married males with wives aged 15-44 (asked on KAP)	57% willing to learn and practice family planning	55.2%	Con- dom) Dia- phragm)	30.4 19.8	Foam tab- lets) Jelly	4.2 3.4	Rhy- tm with- dra- wal	35.8 42.2 37.5	-	1.9
Saxena (94)	1962(P)	Rural	1336 couples	23% felt that con- ceptions can be controlled by will (of them majority expressed abstinence as a method) 65% willing to learn family planning.	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning Re- search and Action Institute Lucknow (95)	1963	rural	10% of rural households	-	47.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7
Planning Research & Action Institute, Lucknow. (96)	1963-65	Rural	43 couples. Afranli village from Mohanlalganj block	-	75%	-	-	-	20	-	Conven- tional) IUD Sterili- zation	81 12 5	-
"	"	"	50 respondents. Amargaon village from Chinhat block	72% desire for more knowledge	-	12	12	56	4	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	47 family planning leaders	-	93.6	.....	93.6	.....	.....	.....	Surgical	31	74
Gupta (97)	1965(P)	Rural	Rural people of a district	-	-	25% (Males)	25% (Males)	Majority know	25% Males 2% fe- males	-	-	-	-

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)					Real practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)		
					Overall	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Overall
12. UTTAR PRADESH (Contd.)												
Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow	(98) 1965 (2)	Rural	50 couples and 48 leaders and other influentials of 50 villages	Couples willing to learn about family planning	84.65	-	-	-	48.4	-	-	-
					72% couples	19.6	77.8	5.6	-	-	-	-
Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow	(99) 1965-67	Rural	1747 couples with wives aged 15-45 (these were all acceptors of birth control methods)	IUCD was rejected due to bleeding, pain, fever and fear of side effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conventional)	0%
Prasad, et.al.	(100) 1966	Rural	170 married females with children	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	Only one woman was using loop	0.6
Singh and Fardani	(101) 1967 (1)	Rural	80 families (where wives were in the eligible age-groups)	-	Pre-Action) -27.5	-	-	-	-	-	Pre-Action) -	none
					Post-Action) -100%	-	-	-	-	-	Post-Action) -	40%
Gandhi, et.al	(102) 1967	Rural	271 couples	5.17% interested in practice	67%	-	-	-	-	-	Biological) -25.3	22.5
											Surgical) -18.1	
											Mechanical) -39.3	
											Chemical) -15.7	
Hould	(103) 1969 (P)	Rural	Impressionistic survey	-	Lack of knowledge about contraception	-	-	-	-	-	Practice only biological method like rhythm	-
Singh	(104) n.d.	Rural	n.s.	80% agreed to use foam tablets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prasad	(105) 1956 (1)	Urban	100 women	46% willing to know about birth control; 72% prefer to use birth control	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) -13%	
											Biological) -78.2%	
											Chemical) -6%	
											Surgical) -3%	
Majumdar	(106) 1955-56	Urban	1520 married women above 15 years of age	Attitude towards Sterilization: Willing to get Sterilized-14.0% Not willing-81.6%	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) -38.9	2.3
											Chemical) -5.6	
											Biological) -18.3	
Sinha	(107) 1957 (2)	Urban	1313 currently married females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5% ever users	

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristics of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)					Actual practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)		
						Overall	Chemical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Methods	Overall
12. UTTAR PRADESH (Cont.)													
Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow	(106)	1951(2)	Urban	459 families	41.3% favourable to methods, 91.6 desired to know more about methods	38.	-	-	-	-	-	Surgical - 1.9 Condom - 49.1 Jelly - 15.3 Diaphragm - 14.9 Suppositories - 25.1	47.8
Prasad	(100)	1950	Rural-Urban	189 married medical practitioners of the State	94% desired to limit family size	-	-	-	-	-	-	Condom - 41.5 Rhythm - 32.5 Diaphragm - 13.5 Foam tablets - 12.5	82%
Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow	(110)	1963-65	Rural-Urban	1223 fertile couples from Chinhat and 1271 from Mohanlalganj	Chinhat 15% willing to know about family planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chinhat Conventional - 93.5 IUD - 4.1 Sterilization - 2.9	62.6% from Chinhat; 63.8 from Mohanlalganj
National Family Planning Institute, Delhi	(111)	1966	Rural-Urban	285 mostly males from rural and urban areas all belonging to lower and middle class. (It was a before-after study)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IUD before Comparison Urban - 43.6 Rural - 13% After Comparison Urban - 61.5 Rural - 23%	-
13. WEST BENGAL													
Nag	(112)	1959-61	Rural-Urban	3725 over married women	Hindu - 5.9% favour vasectomy 2.4% ligation. Muslim - None favour vasectomy 0.9% ligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta	(113)	n.d.	Rural	About 1/3 of female population aged 15-44 in Singur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foam tablets - 30.3	-
Mathen	(114)	n.d.	Rural	1384 couples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77% of total users did not change to any other method, 75% of foam tablet users did not change; 7% of the initial users only changed over to other methods	23.7
Sanyal	(115)	1953-55	Urban	1006 patients of a Maternity Hospital	Doubtful about methods	Majority unaware of contraception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Author	Year of study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Real practice level of family planning (percentage practising)				
					Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Surgical	Others	Method	Over-all				
<u>West Bengal (Contd.)</u>															
Athen	(116)	1961	Urban	100 married males and females of Calcutta city	Majority of males reported abstinence as best method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Poti et.al.	(117)	1957-57	Urban	6204 couples with wives aged below 40 (sample from three economic groups)	High professional and service class 37%. Middle class 57%, manual labour class, 60% desire to learn birth control methods.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Condom as a method is popular.	14.8%		
Saddiqui	(118)	1961	Urban	100 currently married males of a slum	30% prefer to practice some method, 34% favour sterilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical - 5 Oral - 5 Female Sterilization 1 Celibacy - 3 Rhythm - 14	23		
Sengupta	(119)	1961	Urban	137 women & 35 men from action and 133 couples from control centre	-	-----Action Group-----				Action Control		Action			
						Male	Female		Male	Female	M	F	Male		
						93.9	100	Foam tablets)	79.5	73.1	Rhythm	34.1	52.6	46.6	
						8.0	16.3	Conovid	1.0	10.1	Abstinence)	10.2	67.2	26.3	
						58.3	34%	& Jelly	64.3	43.3	With-drawal	27.3	50.4	52.2	
						-----Control Group-----				Control		Control-			
						82.6		Foam tablets)	29.7		Condom	93.9	100	82.3	
						30.4		Conovid	6.5		Foam tablets)	79.5	73.1	29.7	
						71.6		Jelly	42.3		Jelly	64.9	43.3	42.3	
											Loop	52.0	94	71.0	
											Sterilization)	19.2	40.7	69.6	
											Diaphragm)	3.0	16.3	30.4	
Family Planning Research Unit, ISI, Calcutta.	(120)	1964-65	Urban	Initial Survey (control group) 349 ever married employees of ISI with wives aged 15-45; Resurvey (control group) 341 ever married employees of ISI with wives aged 15-45.	-	Knowledge among never practitioners (Initial Survey) 29% Resurvey 15%				-	-	-	-	Ever practiced family planning Initial survey- Resurvey - 34	
All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.	(121)	1965	Urban	864 eligible couples wives aged 15-50 of Calcutta City.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Biological - 26.7 Mechanical - 15.7 Chemical - 15.1 Combination of mechanical and chemical) 0.3	42%

Author	Year	Sample Characteristics	Attitude towards family planning	Level of knowledge of contraceptive (percentage knowledge)					Real practice level of family planning (Percentage practising)	
				Over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Methods	Over-all
West Bengal (Contd.)										
Balakrishnan and Mathai (122)	1965	Urban 650 couples with wives aged 15-44 (it was a before-after study of a publicity programme in family planning)	-	Condoms before 21.2% after 45.2%	Orals before 5.8% after 14.7%	Rhythm before 16.0% after 34.9%	Sterilizations before 26.1% after 40%	-	-	38.8% wives and 47% husbands in Post-publicity survey.
Sen and Sen (113)	1965	Urban 964 eligible couples of age 15-50	-	-	-	-	-	Biological) 62 Mechanical) 30 Chemical) 4.5 Mechanical & Biological) 2.0	-	52.2%
Chakrabartty and George (124)	1947-49	Urban 5023 ever married Bengalee women aged 12-50 from Calcutta city and from rural area of Singur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Planning Research Unit, ISI Calcutta (125)	1962-63	Rural-urban 3882 couples (husband aged 18-60; wives aged 15-50)	Rural-69-84% willing urban-70-75% willing	-	-	-	-	Urban-6.2-20.1 rural 3.6-1.8%	-	-
Choudhary (126)	1965	Rural-Urban Calcutta-963 couples, other urban areas-1120 and rural areas-3704 (couples with husband aged 18-50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Calcutta-10.3 Other urban area-2.7 rural area-0.4%
Gupta (127)	1965	Rural-urban 200 males and females who have registered to undergo sterilization	Opinion towards sterilization: Reliable - 90% Harmful - 10%	100	80	5	5	100	-	-
ISI, Calcutta (128)	1965	Rural-Urban 178 Rural Couples 193 urban couples	50% of those not knowing any method desired to know about them	-	-	-	-	-	-	rural 0.6% urban 3.1%
Sengupta (129)	1966	Rural-Urban 2656 couples	6% of rural couples and of urban couples consider method as harmful	83% of Urban Couples know of family planning	-	-	-	-	-	rural .7% urban 2%

Author	Year of study	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percent knowing)						Actual practice level of family planning (percent practising)			
				over-all	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	over-all	Others		
14. India													
Agarwala	(120)	1961(1)	Urban	200 currently married women aged 15-45	-	-	1.0	6.9	2.5	12.3	12.3	-	-
Agarwala	(131)	1961(1)	Urban	255 currently married women aged 15-45	85.9% favourable to family planning /practice	-	1.3	5.9	-	5.3	9.4	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Delhi	(132)	1962(1)	Urban	779 currently married females aged 15-44 & 350 males with wives aged 15-45	favourable	F. 25.8	1.4	5.3	3.3	7.0	8.8	-	4.2
						M. 2.5	5.7	6.0	10.5	6.3	13.2	-	8.0
Napil	(133)	1960	Rural	30 village leaders participating in family planning training camp	80% favour foam tablets, 67% condom, 60% sterilization, 53% jelly & Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurtu & Rao	(134)	1960	Rural	62 current users of IUD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Before getting IUD, 50% of them were using condom and foam tablets.
Bhanmari	(135)	1968	Rural	78 males aged 30-50	65% favourable to vasectomy	93%	-	-	-	89% (vasectomy)	-	-	30
WHO regional office for South East Asia	(136)	1952-54	Urban	1274 wives below 40 of educated and lower level civil servants in a colony	75.6% favourable; 50% favourable to Rhythm method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	By clinic report 51% and 80% after being advised
													Mechanical) 23.3 Biological) 37.4 Chemical) 1.9 combination of method) 37.4
													By survey report Mechanical 45% Biological 42% Chemical 6% Sterilization 5%
Agarwala	(137)	1955-58	Urban	5912 women attending family planning clinics	Of 1592 advised on methods in clinic 94.5% favourable towards practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) 6.3 Chemical 34.6 Biological 18.8 Others 9.8

Author	Year	Area	Demographic sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)						Level of practice of family planning (percentage practicing)		
					Overall	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Surgical	Others	Method	Overall	
15. India													
Agarwala	(130)	1961	Rural	233 currently married women aged 15-45	-	1.0	8.9	2.5	13.5	12.3	-	-	
Agarwala	(131)	1961	Rural	433 currently married women aged 15-45	85.9% favourable to family planning practice	-	1.3	5.9	-	5.3	9.4	-	
Demographic Research Centre, Delhi	(132)	1962	Rural	777 currently married females aged 15-44 & 381 males with wives aged 15-45	Favourable	25.8	Female 1.4 Male 0	5.3	3.3	7.0	8.8	-	1.2
Kapil	(133)	1960	Rural	30 village leaders participating in family planning training camp	80% favour foam tablets, 67% condom, 60% sterilization, 53% Jilly & Creston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurtu & Rao	(134)	1960	Rural	82 current users of IUD	-	-	-	-	-	-	Before getting IUD, 50% of them were using condom and foam tablets	-	-
Bhandari	(135)	1958	Rural	78 males aged 30-50	65% favourable to vasectomy	83%	-	-	-	vas (vasectomy)	-	-	30
WHO regional office for South East Asia	(136)	1962-63	Urban	1274 wives below 40 of educated and lower level civil servants in a colony	75.6% favourable; 50% favourable to rhythm method	-	-	-	-	-	By clinic report Mechanical) 23.3 Biological) 31.4 Chemical 1.9 Combination of method) 37.4 By survey report Mechanical) 45% Biological) 42% Chemical 6% Sterilization) 5%	51% and 80% after being advised	
Agarwala	(137)	1955-58	Urban	5912 women attending family planning clinics	Of 1530 advised on method in clinic 94.7% favourable towards practical	-	-	-	-	-	Mechanical) 6.3 Chemical 34.6 Biological 18.8 Others 5.3	37.4	

Author	Year of Study	Area	Characteristic of sample	Attitude towards family planning practice	Level of knowledge of contraception (percentage knowing)					Actual practice level of family planning (percentage practicing)	
					Contraceptives	Mechanical	Chemical	Surgical	Other	Method	Over-all
14. Delhi (Contn.)											
Amiwalia	(137)	-	Urban	100 wives of Government employees of middle income class	88% not favourable to sterilization.	-	-	-	-	-	30
Malhotra and Khan	(139)	1960	Urban	101 interviews with married women who attended ICW centres	-	37.6	31.7	100	7.3	-	Level of knowledge is 100%
Malhotra and Khan	(140)	1960	Urban	100 women attending 3 I.C. clinics	-	91.9	65	47	100	13	26.0 Mechanical-10% Biological-10% Surgical-10% Chemical-10%
Shastri and Sharma	(141)	1962(F)	Urban	500 women (Family Planning clinic visitors)	-	-	-	-	-	-	After clinic attendance- before attending clinic- Condom - 20% Jelly - 22% Form - 6% (tablets) - 6% 58%
Khan	(142)	1962(F)	Urban	20 health visitors of nine ICW centres	Expressed reluctance about advocating sterilization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malhotra	(143)	1962(F)	Urban	101 women attending ICW centres	-	48% increased of family planning	-	-	-	-	-
Anand	(144)	1964	Urban	12 medical doctors of a local hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anand	(1964)	1964	Urban	41 house surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anand		1964	Urban	50 hospital nurses mostly unmarried	-	72%	50%	64%	42%	34%	-
Anand		1962		200 married indoor patients aged 15-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anand		1962	Urban	500 outdoor patients aged 15-45 mostly married.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anand		1964	Urban	110 women admitted for abortion in a hospital during July-August 1962	47.3% willing to undergo Sterilization	-	-	-	-	-	-

Attitude towards Family Planning, Reasons for not wanting/accepting Family Planning and Reasons for wanting/not wanting more children as brought out by various studies

Author	Area	Attitude towards family planning (percentage)	Reasons for (in percentage)		Reasons for (in percentage)	
			Accepting family planning	Rejecting family planning	wanting more children	not wanting more children
		3	4	5	6	7
1. ANDHRA PRADESH						
Reddy (1)	total	Nearly 50%	-	-	-	-
2. MIZORAM						
Barakar (154)	Rural	10.3% favourable	-	-	-	-
Prasad et. al. (2)	Rural	73% favourable	-	-	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Tamil University (3)	Urban	80% favourable	-	-	-	-
Singh (4)	semi-urban	94% male and 92% female favourable; 95% males and 98% female non-tribal labourers; 95% males and 96% female tribal agriculturists favourable.	For limitation of family according to males and for spacing according to females.	Indifference with God's will	Economic advantage of sons - 51-93%	-
3. GUJARAT						
Poffenberger and Patel (5)	-	-	-	Opposed to vasectomy due to it being unnatural loss of masculinity, fear of children's death.	-	-
Chatterjee (6)	Urban	81% favour family regulation	-	-	-	-
Poffenberger and Gath (10)	Urban	-	-	-	-	Major reasons reported were, poor economic, wife's health, etc
Patel (11)	Urban	43.7% believe in family planning.	-	-	-	-
4. KERALA						
Demographic Research Centre, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum (12)	Rural	-	73.5% accept family planning	26.5% reject family planning. Want more children 2.7% Health 1.5% Don't approve 13.3% Against 1.1% Religion 1.1%	-	51.4% do not want more children: Enough children 23.0% Economic reason 23.0%
Department of Statistics, Trivandrum (13)	Rural	Region area: Males 70.3% Females 63.4% Control area: Males 74.0% Females 70.0% were favourable.	-	-	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum (14)	Rural	-	-	% of knowledgeable people rejecting family planning: Males 34-58% Females 36-51% Against 1-15% Lack of privacy 2-10% No faith 5-10% Injury to health 1-10% No need 59-74%	-	-

Demographic Research Centre, Dept. of Statistics, Government of Kerala (17)	Rural	40% of couples favourable							
Demographic Research Centre, Dept. of Statistics, Govt. of Kerala (18)	Urban	75% husbands and 70% wives favourable							
-do- (19)	Urban	70.2% couples favourable							
-do- (20)	Urban	61% husbands and 59% wives favourable							
-do- (21)	Urban	64% husbands and 68% wives favourable							
-do- (22)	Urban	62% couples favourable							
-do- (23)	Urban	13% husbands and 10% wives favourable							
-do- (24)	Urban	54% husbands and 50% wives favourable							
-do- (25)	Urban	54% husbands and 55% wives favourable							
-do- (26)	Urban	62% of couples favourable							
Menon (155)	rural-urban	Bachelors have more favourable attitude than married people w/ children							
5. MAHARASHTRA									
Morrison (27)	Rural								33.1% do not desire to have any more children.
Morrison (28)	Rural	124 married males aged 15-54 years							29% do not desire to have any more children

INDIA (Contd.)

Chatterjee (40)	Urban	38% female							Wants more children, against 3rd rd, but supports large family			
Chatter, et al. (41)	Urban								Necessary for spacing births, limiting size of family, to raise the standard of living and health reasons.			
Chattop (32)	Urban	Willingness to undergo sterilization 90%							Reasons for unwillingness to accept sterilization: Prefer self control 20% Causes ill health 30% Irreversible 35% Prefer loop 15%			
Hahajan (33)	Rural	28.5% opposed to family planning							Religions 28.0% Health 65.3% Methods are unnatural 48.9%		28% of the total interviewed cannot practise out of diffidence.	
Morrison (150)	Urban	95% favourable to birth control										
Ranadive (34)	Urban	78.8% favourable							Spacing, economic reasons, health, housing considerations		Religion, wants more children, natural spacing, against method	
Family Planning Training & Resource Centre, Bombay (197)	Urban								74.7% of those interviewed			
Kohra (35)	Urban	Majority was favourable										
Bhatta (38)	Urban										Security in old age, fear of infant mortality, need of children labour	Economic and health reasons, welfare of family
Singh and Gunde (40)	Urban										Reasons for dropping out: Not interested 17.8% Want children 5.0% Sterilization 5.5%	
Cheven (41)	Urban	23% husbands favourable										
Mohanty (42)	Urban										Reasons for opposing abortion Mother's health Husband 35% Wife 15% Don't like abortion Husband 10% It is a sin Wife 8%	
Shadnis (43)	Urban										Economic & health reasons	
Petha (46)	Urban	47.3% males and 49% females think family planning desirable										Male Female Unnatural 7.7% 13.3% Moral 14.9% 5.2% Irreligious 35.0% 32.2%
Salik	Urban											reasons Economic/health reasons for small size want Major reasons given for adoption

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP (Contd.)						
Desai (60)	Rural	As favourable	For economic considerations and inter-birth spacing	-	-	-
Jain (61)	Rural	Among users 30% were intending to use	Reasons for approving induced abortion: Mother's health 18.0% Economic 15.0% Avoid unwanted pregnancy 30.3% Medical 20.2%	Some users (185) who rejected family planning: Wanted child 14% Because pregnant 36% Did not like any method 14.6%	-	-
Mohanty (158)	Rural	Majority favourable to family planning	-	-	-	-
Shende (67)	Rural	99% favourable (after survey)	-	-	-	-
Jha et. al. (58)	Urban	-	-	Fear of child survival, children as old age security, opposition of family members	-	Sweeper 19% White-Collar 19% Economic 26% Sufficient children 26% 41%
Sharma (59)	Rural	-	Economic 31% Wife's health 11% Population of the size of family 3% Pleasure enjoyment 3% Spacing 3%	-	-	-
	Rural-urban	22.8% city male and 30% non-city males and female favourable	-	-	-	-
Driver (62)	Rural-urban	70.3% interested in knowing family planning	-	6.8 couples opposed to family planning on: Religious grounds 51.7% Economic grounds 16.7% Belief in natural check 1.7%	-	-
Joshi and Virkar (159)	Rural-urban	Small family preferred by educated women and relatively larger family by illiterate women	-	-	-	-
6. MADHYA PRADESH						
Abraham	Rural-urban	74.5% felt family planning as good or useful	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Abraham	Urban	Majority disapprove	-	-	-	-
7. MYSORE						
Vasantini (64)	Rural	-	To control family size, due to poor economic conditions	Anxiety to have a son, family member opposed to family planning	-	-
Kale (65)	Rural	73.5% of those not knowing were willing to learn	-	Wanted more children 31.5% Not thought about it 20.4% No information 14.8%	42% desired to have more children	55% don't desire any more children Sufficient children 37.5% Poverty 52.4%

MYSORE (Contd...)

Ahmad and Sanghachar
Kalo (37)

90% favourable

54.1% occupied persons and
35.9% unoccupied persons favourable

United Nations (34)

Male
Female

Male 3.4%
Female 13.3%

Male 23.8%
Female 28%

Favourable

Economic advantage of children, emotional satisfaction of parent-hood; fear of losing children

Kale (69)

Male
Female

Male .. 27%

Female .. 36%

Male .. 23%

Female .. 35%

Bamu (76)

Male
Female

77% miners and
91% miners and
favourable

Economic/religious, Sinful, after-effects,
and social job
problem.
Fear of child morta-
lity, fear of loss of
masculinity, children
old and security

Kalo (71)

Male
Female

Major reasons:
Mother's ill-
health,
enough child-
ren, economic,
prefer small
number were
major reasons

3. PUNJAB AND HARYANA

Wyon & Gordon (73)

Male

40.1% occupied
Some TB cases.
Major reasons were
spacing and limi-
ting family size.

58.9% rejected because
they desired to have
more children and faith
in natural spacing.

Wyon and Gordon (73)

Male

To have lesser
number of children
and to limit family
size.

Bhatia (77)

Male

want more children
fear of after-effects
of contraceptives

Children are
gifts of God.

Sufficient child-
ren, cannot
support more
children, health
of mother.

Bhatia (79)

Male

want more children 23%
Faith in God 23%
Fear of after-
effects 15.4%
Natural spacing 15.4%

Sufficient
children 48.2%
economic 37%

Anand (161)

Male

33% favourable

For better upbringing
of children and
economic prosperity
of family.

Birth is upto God and use
of family planning methods
affects health.

3. HARYANA

Bhatia, et al (80)

Male

71% positive
attitude

Sarupria (82)

Male

33%

Bhatia (83)

Male

71% favourable

Family planning will
increase sexual morality
and would encourage
family disintegration.

10. <u>GOA IL DCS</u>							
Parsons et al. (77)	Rural	-	-	Reasons for rejecting concept: No faith in concept, not from outside.	-	-	-
Sunder Rao (78)	Rural	-	-	Religious ideologies and superstitions beliefs, family planning a taboo, high mortality of children.	-	-	-
Chandrasekhar	Rural	87% husbands favourable 91% wives favourable	-	-	-	-	-
Chandrasekar (77)	Rural	80%	-	Believed that family planning will lead to sexual promiscuity.	-	-	-
Chandra Shekar (78)	Urban	71% husbands and 73% wives favourable.	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras (82)	Urban	68% favourable	-	Against nature and religion, costly, opposition from family members and health reasons	-	-	-
Neo and Inbaraj (82)	Rural	64.6%	-				
				Religious	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
				Male	62.5%	42.0%	
				Female	77.3%	42.0%	
				Unnatural			
				Male	35.0%	5.8%	
				Female	13.1%	13.0%	
				Unnatural			
				Male	8.3%	20.0%	
				Female	8.1%	20.5%	
11. <u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>							
Gupta (163)	Rural	39% desire to practise family planning	-	-	-	-	-
Singh (92)	Rural	-	-	Want more children 16% Indifferent to family planning 12% Thought not possible 43%	-	-	-
Malik (164)	Rural	41.3% approved (of 529 copies)	-	-	-	-	-
Saxena (93)	Rural	-	-	Against nature 17.4% satisfied with ritual method 9.3% Want children 9.3%	-	-	-
Planning Research & Action Institute, Lucknow (96)	Rural	-	-	Want children, against family planning, no knowledge	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	For family strength, more working hands, children are wealth of the family.
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	Economic, numerical strength and future security were major reasons.
Gupta (97)	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	Economic gains from having sons, insurance burden, against old age formed the major reasons

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTMS (Contd.)						
Planning Research & Action Institute (92)	Urban	77% Indifferent to family planning programmes.	Better child care and upbringing, health, economic reasons.	Method repulsive, non-availability of methods, opposition of spouse, lack of privacy.	-	-
-do- (93)	Rural	-	-	Injury to health, fear of child mortality, immorality, high cost of methods.	-	-
Prasad et. al. (100)	Rural	General favourable view.	-	-	-	-
Gandhi et. al. (102)	Rural	-	Economic reasons 70.5% Health 26.35% National interest 3.15%	Want more children but satisfied with family planning services 44.3% No method acceptable and no faith 15.7% 24.8%	-	-
Shouk (103)	Rural	-	-	Lack of knowledge of contraception and belief that reproduction is God's will.	-	-
Singh (104)	Rural	-	-	-	-	68% of the respondents did not want additional children.
Prasad (105)	Urban	100% not favourable	-	Some are like against children, want more children, health, natural spacing preferred.	-	-
Majumdar (106)	Urban	49.1% wanted to restrict family size	-	Reasons for rejection relating sterilization: Ibo drastic method - 50.2% Sex injury 34.3% Against God 24.7%	-	-
Sinha (107)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-
Sinha (108)	Urban	43% of wives and 93% of husbands favoured family limitation	-	-	-	-
Planning Research & Action Institute, Lucknow (108)	Urban	-	-	Do not like contraception, fear illness due to use	-	-
Prasad (109)	Urban	-	Economic and wife's health 51% Economic reasons 25%	Like to have sons, natural spacing, religious reasons	-	-
National Family Planning Institute, Delhi (111)	Semi-urban	39% urban and 24% rural can identify symbol of family planning well	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. WEST BENGAL						
Nag (112)	Rural	-	-	Reasons for opposing vasectomy or ligation Health: Hindu 42% Muslim 41% Loss of (Hindu 15% Potency) Muslim 23% Increase of Immorality: Hindu 10% Muslim 5% Irreversibility Hindu 26% Muslim 19%	-	-
Sanyal (115)	Urban	-	-	Family opposition, loss of health, fear of sterility and disturbance of menstrual cycles	-	-
Saddiquin (118)	Urban	80% favourable	-	Lack of information, prohibitive cost of contraceptives, lack of privacy, fear of sexual immorality, religious reasons.	-	-
Balakrishnan and Mathai (122)	Urban	-	-	Economic reasons. More wives than husbands prefer small family. Health considerations.	-	-
Som and Sengupta (166)	Rural-urban	Rural 38.2% Town 53.2% Calcutta city 66.5% approve	-	-	-	-
Family Planning Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta (125)	Rural-urban	-	-	Religious: Rural 7-9% Urban 0-22% Desire more children: Rural 46-50% Urban 22-46% Lack of knowledge: Rural 27.34% Urban 20-25%	-	-
Chowdhary (126)	Rural-urban	-	-	Calcutta Urban Rural Religious moral 21.5% 10.6% 9.3% Desire more children 21.5 39% 45.4% Contraceptive cost more 12.7 - - Lack of knowledge - 25.3% 35.2%	-	-
Gupta (127)	Rural-urban	-	-	Reasons for adopting sterilization: To limit family size 72%	-	-
Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta (128)	Rural-urban	-	-	Mentioned by majority want more children	-	-
Sengupta (129)	Rural-urban	Rural 69% and urban 94% approve of family planning	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. DELHI						
Kishore & Arora (167)	Rural	60% willing to learn about family planning	Economic 67% Health 33%	-	-	-
Agarwala (130)	Rural	44.3% favourable		Want more children 36%	-	Enough children 55%
Agarwala (131)	Rural			Want more children 45%	-	Enough children 38.4%
Mam (168)	Rural	-	Don't want more children 26% (other reasons like economic, enough children, spacing were mentioned)	-	-	-
Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi (132)	Rural	-		<p><u>Females</u>: 202 had knowledge of family planning methods of them 169 were not practising because:</p> <p>No facility 22.6% No need 22.0% Want more children 18.4%</p> <p><u>Males</u>: 149 had knowledge of family planning methods, of them 119 did not practise because:</p> <p>Want more children 27.7% No facility 10.8% No faith or don't want to use family planning 17.7%</p>	-	<p><u>Females</u> Don't want more children 16.9%</p> <p><u>Reasons</u> Sufficient children, cannot support 13.6% Bad health 11.7% Too old 11.7%</p> <p><u>Males</u> Don't want more children 27.1%</p> <p><u>Reasons</u> Sufficient children 60.0% Cannot support 24.2% Too old 14.7%</p> <p>(82.3% of the wives did not want any more children) Economic 56.4%</p>
Gurtu and Rao	Rural	All favourable to family planning				
WHO Regional Office for SE Asia (136)	Urban	-	-	Want more children 51.8% Not required 12.2% No time to go to clinic 3.0 No faith in family planning 16.5%		
Malhotra and Khan (138)	Urban	-	-		Want more children 32% Need more sons & daughters 25% Likes children 37.5% God's gift 12.5%	Don't want more children 53% Economic 51% Health 10% Child's care a burden 15%
Malhotra and Khan (140)	Urban	36% believed in family planning	Economic and health 31%			
Anand (144)	Urban	50% considered family planning very important. 36% considered it important				
Anand (144)	Urban		Better standard of living 70.7% Better upbringing of children 60% Health care of children & mother 46.3%			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI (Cont. . .)						
Anand (144)	Rural	5% favourable	Happy family 38% Better health 16% Better socio-economic status 32%	-	-	
Anand (144)	Urban	-	Socio-economic reasons 14.7% Self-illness 42.1% Husband's illness 1.0%	Want more children 59.4% Desire a son 8.1% Illness 5.4% Dislike methods 5.4% Temporary separation 10.7%	-	
Anand (144)	Urban	-	Self illness 17.5% Spacing 30.7% Economic 11.4% Limiting family size 40.3%	-	-	
Karand Bhatic (146)	Urban	-	Upper class Spacing 30.4% Health 21.7% Prevention of births 21.7% Small family 21.7%	Want more children 48.4% Abstinence 20.5% No interest 20.5%	-	
ALL INDIA						
Loomis (169)	Rural (All-India)	Doctors approve 66.4% Nurses approve 53.0% Females approve 45%				
Balkrishna and Narayan Murti (170)	Rural	55% males and 45% females approve				
National Temple Survey (149)	Urban				47.7% of husbands desired more children. To ensure family survival - 55.2% Preference for male issues - 23.2% Old age security 12.3%	37.4% of husbands did not desire to have more children: economic 70.3% Prefer care of children 16.0% Health of mother 7.0%
Poffenberger (150)	Urban	93% and 97% of males and females approve	Health and economic reasons			Satisfied with number of children they had.
Director-General of Health Services Govt. of India (151)		Urban Delhi 70% women willing to learn. Rural Mysore 70% couples willing to learn				
Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Delhi (171)	Rural-urban					36.7% respondents with children desired to have no additional children.
Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Calcutta (153)	Rural-urban	Most couples wanted to prevent births then space them.				