

## CHAPTER-VI

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### SELECTION OF THE TOPIC :

The tenets of most religions relate, either directly or indirectly, to population issues. Because religion is considered to be an important factor affecting fertility. Weiner Myron<sup>1</sup> has said that the study of differential of various religion has important social and political implications. In a democratic society, where each person has the right of vote, the size of a particular religious or caste group may be an important factor in determining the political power structure several studies have conducted to investigate the influence of of affiliation to a particular religion on the fertility behaviour of the people.

Traditionally, Hindu religion has laid stress on marriage and the begetting of children. Man enters the Grihasthashram by getting married. The aims of Hindu marriage are said to be dharma, Praja (progeny) and rati (pleasure). When a man gets married and becomes a householder, he accepts Dharma as the highest aim of marriage, indicating that it may be desired not so much for sex or for progeny as for obtaining

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1. Weiner Myron, 'Political Demography', p. 595.

a partner for the fulfilment of one's religious duties. Procreation is the second aim of Hindu marriage, and bringing forth a son has always been considered necessary because only he can ceremoniously kindle the funeral pyre and thus effect the salvation of his father's soul. Even a daughter is desired because Kanyadana adds to the 'Punya' of the parents. The newly married Hindu couples have always received blessing from their elders : 'May you have eight sons and five daughters'.

Christianity was mainly a moral and religious force and, therefore, early and medieval christian writers viewed the question of population purely from the moral and ethical points of view. There was heavy emphasis on celibate practices, the foundations of which are found in the teachings of St. Paul and St. Augustin. Marriage and reproduction were regarded as necessary evils. In later years, marriage was said to be desirable and reproduction was thought of as being a divinely approved mode of living. 'Be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth' is the aim of christian marriage.

The Muslim thinking on population was mainly propopulationstic. The Muslim tradition says, "Marry the affectionate prolific woman, for I shall be proud of you

among the nations."<sup>2</sup> Of the many objectives of marriage, one of the utmost importance is man's procreation of sons and daughters, who thereby renews and extends his own life.<sup>3</sup> The primary objective of the establishment of a family is the perpetuation of the human species through the satisfaction of the sexual urge. Hence the main aim of Muslim marriage is 'Marry a woman who holds her husband extremely dear and who is richly fruitful.'

According to Sangave V.A.<sup>4</sup> the main purpose of marriage in Jaina community is to maintain the continuity of human race by getting legitimate children.

Taking into considerations the above mentioned outlook towards marriage of different religious communities we can say that religion plays an important role while studying fertility, marriage age, dissolution of marriage, the practice of widow remarriage, sex ratio etc. An understanding of these practices regarding marriage is important in the study of fertility, for societal fertility is affected by them.

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2. 'Fatwa' Shaikh Abdullah Al. Qualquili : Muslim attitudes towards family planning, p. 3.

3. Nazar, I.R. 'Islam and Family Planning', Vol. II, p. 90.

4. Sangve, V.A. 'Jaina Community - A Social Survey', p. 139.

The acceptance of family planning, the status of woman and religion are related to each other. The differential growth rate among various religious groups in India has been shown in table No. 3. The table shows that minority religious groups have higher fertility rates than the majority Hindu group. According to Heer David,<sup>5</sup> "minority religious groups may tend to have higher fertility rates to gain more political power." But this, however does not hold true in all cases e.g. - Zoroastrian community in India and the Jewish community in the United States, have always shown lower fertility rates than the majority group. But it is essential to investigate the role played by religion in influencing the fertility rate which is very difficult task. However, we can assume that in a community in which men and women are educated, the influence of religious dogma is likely to be less rigid, while if the community has a high proportion of illiterate men and women, religious influences tend to be strong and affect fertility.

Though fertility is a biological process, its rate is dependent upon various social and cultural factors existing in concerned religious communities e.g. the age at which female marries, the period for which the marriage remains fertile and the number of children born during the marital life. Hence fertility is the basic factor responsible for

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5. Heer, David, "Society and Population", p. 98.

rise in birth rate. It is not possible and certainly desirable to reduce the rate of growth by increasing the rate of mortality. The proper way of reducing the birth rate is to control fertility rate by adopting various natural and artificial means and methods of contraceptives. But as we have already seen that the number of children born during the marital life depends upon the attitude or outlook towards the bearing of children, marriage and family institutions. Almost of all socio-cultural factors are conditioned by religious ideology prevailing in each concerned religious community. According to Ambedkar, B.R.<sup>6</sup> "religious conceptions in India are so vast that they cover every aspect of life, from birth to death. There is nothing which is not religion."

When we analyse the percentage of population on the basis of religion during 1961-71 we find, higher growth rate among non-Hindu communities.

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6. Ambedkar, B.R. - Remark in Constituent Assembly Debate - Vol. II, p. 781, quoted by Wadwa, K.K., Minority Safeguards in India, p. 3.

Table No. 6

Percentage of Population by various religions<sup>7</sup>  
and their growth rate in India during 1961-71

Religion	Percentage		Growth Rate
	1961	1971	1961-1971
Hindu	80.50	82.72	23.69
Muslim	10.70	11.20	30.84
Christian	2.44	2.59	32.58
Sikh	1.79	1.89	32.28
Buddhist	0.74	0.71	17.33
Jain	0.46	0.48	28.49
Others	0.34	0.40	26.13

We find from above mentioned figures that though Hindus constitute more than 80 per cent of the total population of India, their growth rate seem to be low as compared to other religious communities. At the same time the percentage of other religious minority communities is increasing as compared to Hindus. It means that socio-cultural system prevailing in each religious communities determines the outlook towards the reproduction and desired size of family. Change in these outlooks invariably precede change in fertility levels. Hence the study of outlook towards family planning has a significant

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7. Quoted by Agarwal, S.N., "India's Population Problems", p. 72.

place in controlling the birth rate. The present study is related to outlook towards family planning of four religious communities, i.e. Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jain of Ajara in the district of Kolhapur. This study assumes significance not only in the context of development of family planning programme in Kolhapur District, but also in the development of family planning activity in Maharashtra as well as in India as a whole.

#### SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE :

The current study is a sample survey devoted to understand the outlook towards family planning and practice of family planning programme among ~~Hindus~~, Muslims, Christians and Jains of Ajara in the District of Kolhapur.

For collecting the data, accidental sampling method is adopted by the investigator. Because there is no other way of estimating the probability that each element in the population has of being included in the sample. Wilkinson,<sup>8</sup> T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. call this accidental sampling design as, "Non-probability sampling Design". Because in such sampling, there is no assurance that every element has some specifiabale chance of being included and at the same time there is no way of calculating the margin of error and the level of the confidence.

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8. Wilkinson, T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.L., 'Methodology and Techniques of Social Research', pp. 314-315.

In accidental sampling, the researcher simply reaches out and takes the cases that fall to hand and continue the process till the sample reaches a designated size. This type of sampling is not only economical and convenient, but can also afford a basis for stimulating insights and hypotheses, where too much accuracy is not needed or where preoccupation is with tentative clues to hypotheses formation, accidental sampling is quite useful.

The present survey type study is of exploratory nature, hence accidental sampling will be most effective while analysing the outlook or attitude towards family planning of different religious communities of Ajara. When a researcher or an investigator tries to understand the opinion about any phenomenon and wants to make some generalisation accidental sampling method is adopted, provided that the researcher will not be too much grossly misled. Hence in the present study researcher has adopted accidental sampling technique while collecting the data in relation to his subject.

#### METHOD OF ANALYSIS :

Before we begin to analyse the present survey type study we will have to understand which type of method is adopted by the investigator to collect the objective data. The quality of the data collected in the field is of paramount importance in any type of research work. If the quality of the data is not



upto the mark, no amount of statistical sophistication done, later would help. Taking this into consideration, several measures were taken to keep the quality of the data upto the mark.

For collection of essential and primary data an interview schedule was prepared and it was translated into Marathi. A specimen of the schedule is given in Appendix 'A'. No other field worker or supervisor was appointed for collection of data.

The schedule consists of four parts :

1) Part 'A' of the Schedule : It is concerned about individual and general information of the respondents e.g. sex, religion, education, occupation and income etc. The collected data will be analysed on the basis of the information given in this part of schedule.

2) Part 'B' of the Schedule : This part is related to information regarding family life of the respondents e.g. number of members of family, their sex and literacy wise distribution, fulfilment or non-fulfilment of needs of the family, means and methods of achieving essential commodities, satisfaction or dissatisfaction of family life etc. The information from this schedule gives us respondents' family background and size of the family.

3) Part 'C' of the Schedule : This part is applicable to marital life of the respondents which is the core of this study. From this part of the schedule, we would get the information regarding age at marriage, number of children born during the marital life, out look toward children, intervals between the two or more children and outlook towards marriage etc.

4) Part 'D' of the Schedule : It is concerned with the information related to family planning methods adopted by the respondents and outlook towards family planning of the respondents belonging to different religious communities, which is also gist of the primary side of the present study e.g. awareness about various means and methods of family planning, meaning of posters and slogans related to family planning, effect of male and female sterilization and desirable size of family etc.

The schedule was constructed in such a way as to put the researcher at ease while filling in and at the same time it had several built-in-checks which were essential to keep the consistency and reliability of data. The questions in the schedule were quite intimate. As such the schedule demanded great skill and tact on the part of the researcher to break the barriers and collect necessary information. While the pretesting of the schedules was going on, it was found that

it was feasible to get information from respondents specially from females on questions which were of a private and sentimental nature.

#### OBJECTIVES :

The primary objective of the present study is to find out the outlook of different religious communities, of Ajara, which is a taluka cum village place in Kolhapur District, towards family planning. The other objectives of the study are as follows :

- a) To find out social, economical, educational and other institutional factors which influence on fertility.
- b) To understand the outlook of people belonging to different religious communities towards reproduction.
- c) To know the number of children born during the marital life and the intervals between the two or more children.
- d) To find out the desirable size of family among different religious communities.
- e) To ascertain the knowledge, acceptance and adoption of various methods of birth control.
- f) To ascertain whether family planning programme is anti-religious activity.

g) To know the opinions of the people regarding statutory provision of adoption of family planning measures.

h) To find out whether family planning is really a family welfare activity.

#### SURVEY OF LITERATURE :

If we analyse, the rise that has taken in the rate of growth of India's population during the last three decades, it threatens our national economy and social harmony. What we need is a decline in the birth rate. How to bring about the desired reduction in birth rate within a short period, is a major problem before the scholars and the Government of India.

On national level 'The Institute of Economic Growth' at New Delhi gives emphasis on various aspects of national development. Dr. Agarwala, S.N. encouraged the institute to take review of the different studies on family planning attitudes made in India.

According to Agarwala, S.N.<sup>9</sup> roughly twenty-six family planning attitude surveys have so far been completed in India, out of which four surveys have been conducted in Maharashtra which are as follows :

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9. Agarwal, S.N., "Attitude Towards Family Planning in India", Institute of Economic Growth, Occasional Papers No. 5, 1962, p. I.

1) Morrison William.A.<sup>10</sup> undertook a survey with a view to finding out the attitude of married females aged between 15 to 44 years, of village Badalapur in former Bombay State in 1956 and in 1957. But first is related to male attitude and later is related female attitude towards family planning of the same village Badalapur. In his both studies Morrison has generalised following findings :

- i) 38% of females did not wish to have more children.
- (ii) 40.5% female expressed their willingness to use contraceptive to avoid further pregnancies. (iii) Education age at marriage, duration of marital life and the total number of children born were found to be significantly associated with willingness to use contraceptives. (iv) The total number of children, the number of male off spring, age of the women, duration of marital life and caste were significantly associated with the desire for additional off-springs. (v) 29% of the males expressed their desire not to have more children.
- (vi) About 26% of the males were willing to learn a method of contraception.

2) An investigation concerning the attitude towards family limitation and planning was conducted as a part of the

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10. Morrison, William A., Attitude of Males in 1956 (262-286) and Attitudes of Females towards Family Planning in 1957 pp. 67-81.

main demographic survey by Dandekar,<sup>11</sup> Kumudini in four rural communities of Bombay State and two of Hyderabad State in 1959 of married women age group between 25 to 40 years. She draw the findings as follows :

a) About 40% of the women responded favourably to the idea of family planning, while equal number of women were opposed to family planning. About 15% women refused to discuss the subject whereas about 3% were not interested in the subject and about 2% appeared incapable of giving any response to interview. (b) Larger portions of women in the older age-groups with larger number of children born to them and with larger number of living sons were favourable to contraception. (c) There were significant caste differences in the attitude of women regarding family planning. (d) The education status of the husbands did not seem to affect the attitudes of their wives towards contraception. (e) 3 45% of the women with favourable response were willing to adopt contraception immediately and all of them meant it for final limitation of the family to its present size. (f) The choice of specific contraceptive methods was highly localized in six rural communities and (h) 253 out of 647 women who did not approve of contraception, 168 women wanted more children, 60 women

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11. Dandekar, Kumudini, "Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities", Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1959, pp. 58-101.

thought family planning as contrary to nature or God and the remaining 5 women said that they could support a larger family.

3) In the course of a fertility and mortality survey in Poona district, questions related to the family planning attitude were asked by Dandekar V.M.<sup>12</sup> and Dandekar Kumudini in 1953. The main findings of the survey are as follows :

a) 339 males out of 850 cases in the city sample and 323 males out of 855 cases in the non-city sample had stated the specified number of children they desired, about 60% in the former group and 55% in the latter group wanted 3 to 4 children.

b) 76 males in the city sample and 13 males in the non-city sample had stated that they are practising contraception as against 200 males and 166 males from the respective samples were not concerned about contraception. 87 males in the city and 119 males in the non-city samples were not opposed to contraception.

c) Of the males, 361 in the city and 411 in the non-city sample reported that they and their wives, positively desired their last child while 92 and 75 in the two samples respectively reported that both of them positively did not want the child.

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12. Dandekar V.M. and Dandekar Kumudini, "Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District, Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in 1953, pp.115-187.

d) 236 males in the city and 306 males in the non-city sample would welcome information on contraception and 251 males from both the samples each had no response to the question on contraception.

4) Studies relating to fertility were conducted in five villages - randomly selected from three districts of the former Bombay State and also in a city in Nasik District and in three similar towns in each of the Kolaba and Satara Districts by Sovani.<sup>13</sup> N.V. and Dandekar, Kumudini in 1955.

The findings of the survey are as follows :

a) The proportion of males who said that they were sure that contraception was possible and was nil in many villages and at the maximum was 10%, however, in one of the towns it was as high as 25%.

b) The proportion of those who knew about family planning and of those who wanted more information was higher in the urban area, among the more advanced castes i.e. Brahmins and in the younger age-groups.

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13. Sovani, N.V. and Dandekar Kumudini, "Fertility Survey of Nasik, Kolaba and Satara (North) Districts, Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in 1955.



c) People practising contraceptives was very small about half of those who had knowledge about contraceptives. Practice was larger in urban areas and among advanced castes.

d) Men having more children and with higher education were 'for' contraception than 'against'. Younger males in the urban areas were more than in the rural areas.

e) The ideal number of children desired was lower in the urban than in the rural areas. Nearly 40 to 44% of the respondents desire no more children.

f) Among the married women who were interviewed in the rural areas, less than 1% were informed about contraception whereas in the urban areas the percentage was between 1.5 to 1.8, that too from younger and better educated classes.

g) Interest in contraception was more among higher age-group and in non-agricultural families.

h) About half number of women were favourable for practising contraception and about same number of women were against it. About 60% of women said that they wanted controlled families without taking contraceptive measures to achieve this.

i) A number of women objected to contraception because they felt that it was immoral or against God.

According to Agarwal, S.N.<sup>14</sup> such five family planning attitudinal surveys have been conducted at various places in India, e.g. five surveys around Delhi, three around Bangalore, two near Lucknow, two near Madras, five near Calcutta and one each in Kanpur, Ludhiana, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Patana. But it is not possible to generalise an all India picture about the outlook towards family planning. However, he tried to draw some conclusions<sup>15</sup> for policy makers, which are as follows :

a) There is considerable degree of uniformity in the responses on important matters e.g. ideal number of children, the desirable interval between the pregnancies, the awareness of family planning, the knowledge of family planning methods and the use of contraceptives etc.

b) The people in the rural areas consider that four children constitute the ideal size of family whereas in the urban areas three children are taken to constitute the desirable size of family.

c) In both, the rural and urban areas an interval of 3-4 years is considered desirable between one child birth and the other.

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14. Agarwal, S.N., op.cit., p.I.

15. Ibid, pp. 33-37.

d) There is no organised religious or social opposition to family planning.

e) Willingness to learn family planning methods was high among those women who had four or more living children and whose age was 35 or more years.

f) Often old women, in the villages teach family planning practices to younger women, called 'Dai'.

g) A family planning programme is more likely to succeed in India, if it is incorporated into the general health programme.

The literature dealing with different aspects of India's population is very vast. The period covered therein stretches back to 1855 when the first census report relating to Punjab was published. Population censuses, Registration of vital events, such as births, deaths, marriages and 'R' Three and sample surveys conducted by the various governmental and non-governmental agencies, individuals for their academic improvements, articles, books, reports and monographic studies are all the sources of information required for special studies on any aspect of population. The distribution of demographic writings according to period of publication is shown in following table.<sup>16</sup>

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16. Source : A Survey Research in Demography - Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, 1975, p.54.

TABLE No.7  
DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC WRITINGS

Sr. No.	Period	Articles and Papers etc.	Books and Monographs etc.	Reports Non-census	Mineo-graphs	Total	Census Publications
1.	On or before 1930	17	13	13	34	34	719
2.	1931-40	74	15	-	2	91	161
3.	1941-50	81	33	4	-	118	145
4.	1951-60	645	114	55	27	841	495
5.	1961-70	2767	291	98	370	3526	1133
6.	N.A.	10	22	1	18	51	-
Total :		3594	488	159	420	4661	2653

The above table shows that the demographic literature has developed more after independence. Nearly 42% of the literature is based on nuptiality, fertility and family planning. Among 1957 total demographic literature were on nuptiality, fertility and family planning, 1,537 articles and papers, 160 books and reports and 260 mineographical writings were published. The number of articles were published, purely on knowledge and attitude towards family planning,<sup>17</sup> amounts to 126. Out of

<sup>17</sup>. Ibid, p.115.

which 82 attitudes were published on knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning, 14 books, 4 non-census report and 26 mineographs were published on the same topic.

The scholars, research students, fellowship holders and demographic scientists, who have conducted their research study, are either under the auspices of University departments of Sociology, Demography and Social Work or under the auspices of various institutions engaged in research on population and family planning at national or State level. At the national level various institutions have been formed to study various aspects of population. These institutions are as follows :<sup>18</sup>

1) International Institute for Population Studies - formerly known as DTRC (Demographic Training and Research Center) at Deonar in Bombay suburb.

2) Central Family Planning Institute (CFPI) at New Delhi.

3) Planning Research and Action Institute (PRAI) at Lucknow.

4) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta.

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18. Ibid - Appendix pp. 127-28.

- 5) Population Council of India, New Delhi.
- 6) Family Planning Association of India at Bombay.
- 7) Family Planning Foundation of India, New Delhi and
- 8) Indian Association for the Study of Population,  
New Delhi.

At the State level too various institutions have been formed which study various aspects of population related to their state jurisdiction. These institutions are :

1) The Branches of Demographic Research Center (DRC) have been established at various parts of the country and that too each belong to one particular state e.g. at Calcutta, New Delhi, Dharwar, Lucknow, Trivendrum, Patana, Baroda and at Poona. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics acts as a branch of Demographic Research center in Maharashtra.

2) Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram in Madras.

3) Shri V.T. Krishnamachari Institute of Rural Development at Baroda.

Irrespective of these institutional studies at national and state level various scholars have contributed in the field of demography in general and family planning in particular. Family Planning i.e. birth control process is a part and parcel

of demography. Agarwal, S.N. has made his outstanding contribution in the field of demography and in the field of family planning. Irrespective of articles, books and essays related to demography and its various aspects specially related to India's population Agarwal has published various articles, books and essays specially on attitude towards family planning and on various aspects of planning programme in India. They are as follows :<sup>19</sup>

1) He wrote an essay on 'Family Planning - Attitude Surveys' in Seminar 'Some aspects of social planning' at Agra, 1960.

2) 'Attitude of females towards family planning in Barwala' a survey type study, in 1961.

3) He published a book on 'Attitude Towards Family Planning in India' in 1962.

4) He published an article on 'Sterilization as a population control device, Its Economics' in the Economic Weekly on 4th July 1964 (No. Vol.XVI, No. 27, pp. 1091-1094).

5) He submitted, a paper on 'Social and cultural factors Affecting Fertility in India', to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, New York in 1964.

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19. Ibid, pp. 212-214.

6) He submitted a paper on 'Effect of a Rise in Female Marriage Age on Birth Rate in India' to the United Nations World Population Conference, Bangalore in 1965.

7) He mineographed on 'Need for Cost Benefit Analysis in Family Planning' at Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay in June 1968.

8) He mineographed<sup>20</sup> on 'Inter-relationship Between Family Planning Programme as an Integral part of Development Planning and Demographic Analysis' at International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay in June, 1969.

9) He delivered lectures<sup>21</sup> on 'Women and Family Planning' at Maharashtra State Women's Council, Bombay in 1969.

10) Agarwal, S.N. has published an article on 'Five Years of Family Planning : Is There cause for Despair in Times of India', 20th September, 1970.

Another welknown demographer and former Minister of Health and Family Planning, Chandrasekhar, S.<sup>22</sup> has done lot

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20. Agarwal, S.N. : 'India's Population Problems', IIIrd Edition, 1985, p. 226.

21. Bhende, A.A. and Kanitkar Tara, Principles of Population Studies, p. 520.

22. A Survey of Research in Demography (ICSSR), New Delhi, 1975, pp.230-231.



of research work in various aspects of population. He wrote a book on 'Population and Planned Parenthood in India in 1955. He wrote an article on 'Attitude of Baroda Mothers towards Family Planning' which is submitted to Third International Conference on planned parenthood at Bombay in 1952.

He submitted his report on 'Survey of Attitude of Married Couples towards Family Planning in the Putupakkam area of the city of Madras', in 1959.

He published a book entitled 'Asia's Population Problems in 1967.

He wrote<sup>23</sup> an article on 'Should we Legalize Abortion in India ?' in Population Review on 2nd July, 1966.

Another outstanding demographer Chandrasekharan, C.<sup>24</sup> has published an article on 'Family Planning Problems of Rural India : A Survey of Peasantry's Attitudes and Motivation' in Family Planning News, in January 1961.

He wrote an essay<sup>25</sup> on 'Growing Population Problem' in The Times-Survey of India on January 26, 1962.

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23. Rele, J.R. and Kanitkar, Tara, 'Fertility and Family Planning in Greater Bombay, p. 141.

24. A Survey of Research in Demography, p. 232.

25. Rele, J.R. and Kanitkar, Tara, op. cit., p. 51.

He and George M.V. together wrote an essay on 'Mechanisms underlying<sup>26</sup> the differences in fertility patterns of Bengalee women from three socio-economic groups' in 'The Milbank - Memorial Fund Quarterly' on January, 1962.

Chandrasekharan C. and Bebarta, P.C.<sup>27</sup> wrote an article on 'The Relative Role of Information Sources in the Dissemination of Knowledge of Family Planning Methods in Bombay City' in the 'Journal of Family Welfare' on June, 1963.

Chandrasekaran, C. and Kuder, K.<sup>28</sup> published a book on 'Family Planning Through Clinics' in 1965.

Anand, K.<sup>29</sup> wrote an article on 'Opinion and Attitude towards Family Planning in Chandigarh' in the Journal of Family Welfare in June, 1964. In the same Journal Balkrishna, S. and Narayan Murthy, M.V.<sup>30</sup> wrote an article on 'Some Correlates of Attitudes towards Family Planning' in December, 1968.

In regards to barriers in the acceptance of family planning Bardhan, A.<sup>31</sup> wrote an article on 'Some Socio-

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26. Ibid, p. 62.

27. Ibid, p.98.

28. Ibid, p. 25.

29. ICSSR, op.cit., p. 217.

30. Ibid, p. 219.

31. Ibid, p. 221.

Psychological Barriers in the Acceptance of Family Planning' in 'Licentate Journal' in October, 1967. A sample study of six villages of Delhi was conducted by Bebarta, P.C.<sup>32</sup> entitled as 'Attitude of Women towards Family Planning : A Study in Differences by Family type in six villages of Delhi'. He wrote an article on it in quarterly Journal of 'Indian Studies of Social Sciences' in January, 1967.

Same type of attitudinal study was conducted by Bhatia, J.C.<sup>33</sup> in a Punjab village, entitled as 'Attitudinal Study of Rural Males in a Punjab village towards family planning'. He wrote an article on it in 'Family Planning News' in July, 1967.

But Bhatia, P.<sup>34</sup> took the Opinion of women towards family planning eneitled as 'Opinion and Attitude towards Family Planning - A Survey among women of Pilani City'. He published a review, on it in 'Family Planning News Journal in October, 1965.

<sup>35</sup>  
Bisht, N. wrote an article on "Women's Attitude towards Family Planning" in 'Swasth Hind' in December, 1959.

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32. Ibid, p. 222.

33. Ibid, p. 225.

34. Ibid, p. 226.

35. Ibid, p. 228.

A public preference survey was conducted by Chowdhury, Prasantho<sup>36</sup> on 'The Study of Attitude towards Family Planning in West Bengal' under the auspices of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1962-63.

Desai, F.R.<sup>37</sup> has done his research work on 'Attitude of Parsi Mothers towards Family Planning' under the auspices of 'Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay' in 1964.

Gideon, Helen<sup>38</sup> has written an article on 'Rural Attitudes towards Family Planning' in the Journal of Christian Medical Association of May 1968.

Goyal, R.P.<sup>39</sup> has written an essay and read in the 'World Population Conference' held at Belgrade in 1965 on 'Attitude Studies relating to Family Planning in India'.

Govindan, Nampoothri, E.N.<sup>40</sup> read his essay on 'Attitude towards Ideal Age at Marriage in Kerala' in the seminar organized by Demographic Training and Research, Centre, Bombay in 1968.

Guharaj, A.<sup>41</sup> and Gupta, S.C. both have published an article on 'Attitude Survey of Married Women regarding Family

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36. Ibid, p. 235.

37. Ibid, p. 241.

38. Ibid, p. 247.

39. Ibid, p. 250.

40. Ibid, p. 250.

41. Ibid, p. 251.

Planning at Urban, Health Centre, Alambagh, Lucknow' in 'Indian Journal of Public Health' on July, 1968.

Gupta, Reba<sup>42</sup> has written an essay in the journal of the Indian Medical Association in July, 1965 on 'Attitude towards Sterilization, both male and female.

Hogue, Zohurul<sup>43</sup> has written an article on 'Religion of Islam on Family Planning' in 'Family Planning News' in April-May, 1970.

Jha, Saroj S.<sup>44</sup> has written an essay in the journal of 'Family welfare', September, 1969 on 'Family Planning attitude and Practices in Women : A Study of two groups'.

In the journal of the Institute of Economic Research' of January, 1966, Kale, B.D.<sup>45</sup> has written an essay on 'Family Planning Knowledge and Attitude in a High Population Growth Rate Area.'

Under the auspices of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, Malik, M.<sup>46</sup> has done his research work on 'Attitude of Women towards use of Contraceptives' in 1963. And in 1968

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42. Ibid, p. 252.

43. Ibid, p. 254.

44. Ibid, p. 261.

45. Ibid, p. 263.

46. Ibid, p. 218.

Mehta, H.S.<sup>47</sup> has completed his research work on 'Attitude of Gujrati Couples towards Family Planning.'

Rele, J.R.<sup>48</sup> and Kanitkar, Tara have presented a paper on 'Fertility Differentials by Religion in Greater Bombay : Role of Explanatory Variables' at the Conference on Socio-economic supports of High Fertility, held at Australian National University, Canberra on November, 1976.

Sengupta, A.<sup>49</sup> has mimeographed on 'Behaviour Patterns and Attitudes of a Sample of Couples Towards the Adoption of Family Planning Innovation in the Hooghly District', West Bengal in 1966.

Mohanty, S.P.<sup>50</sup> has submitted a research report on 'Study of Attitude Towards Small Family Norm' to the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay in 1968.

Dandekar, K.<sup>51</sup> presented, a paper on 'Assessment of Family Planning Activity and Its Promotion in the City of Poona' at Fifth Workshop on Family Planning Communication Action Research Centre in 1964.

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47. Ibid, p. 281.

48. Bhende, A.A. and Kanitkar, Tara, op.cit., p. 349.

49. Rele J.R. and Kanitkar, op.cit., p. 126.

50. Ibid, p. 126.

51. Ibid, p. 150.

Taking into consideration the literature on attitude towards family planning, we find that very few literature is available on outlook towards family planning on the basis of religious communities. Hence it is essential to find out whether religious ideologies, religious sentiments, religious rituals play any role in adoption of various contraceptives of birth controls in family planning programme in India.

#### CHAPTER SCHEME :

The main reason of selecting the present survey type study is to identify the relationship between family planning programme and religious beliefs and values among married couples of different religious communities.

The researcher has selected Ajara, which is demographically a composite and unique village cum taluka place in Kolhapur District, where Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jains live together since a very long time in a proper proportion.

The researcher has adopted the accidental sampling for collection of data and adopted interview schedule technique for it. The interview schedule was translated into Marathi, which is local language of the region. For testing the feasibility of interview schedule the researcher pretested the interview schedule to few people and while pretesting he found that it was feasible to get information even from the females

on questions which were of private nature. The researcher thought of quality and quantity of the data. Due to direct contact with the respondents researcher could create a suitable atmosphere and confidence among the concerned respondents by which they could give a good response to the interview schedule.

On the basis of interview schedule, the researcher took the responses of the respondents that fall to his hand till the sample reaches a designated size because of accidental sampling technique adopted by the researcher. While collecting the essential primary data, researcher has experienced that the respondents have shown their keen interest in the subject, hence he received fullest cooperation from the respondents.

After collecting the data the interview schedules were arranged orderly on the basis of sex and religion. The informations given by the respondents were converted into statistical means with the help of calculator.

Informative-cum-statistical data were inserted into the various tables prepared by the researcher on various four aspects of different headings, i.e. individual and general information, information related to family life, information pertaining to marital life and information related to family planning.



Apart from the primary data of the respondents the secondary data, which was available from the reports of the concerned offices, reference books, monographs, articles, periodicals, seminars and news-papers etc. was utilised by the researcher for analytical interpretation of the data.

Necessary maps, graphs and symbols were drawn wherever they required by the researcher for more meaningful interpretation of the data. But one important think is to be noted, in this chapter, that the researcher has not formulated any hypotheses as the sample is selected on accidental basis.

Before writing a systematic and logical project report on the concerned subject, certain chapters were made definite and on that basis project report was written by the researcher.

The chapters of the project report include following topics :

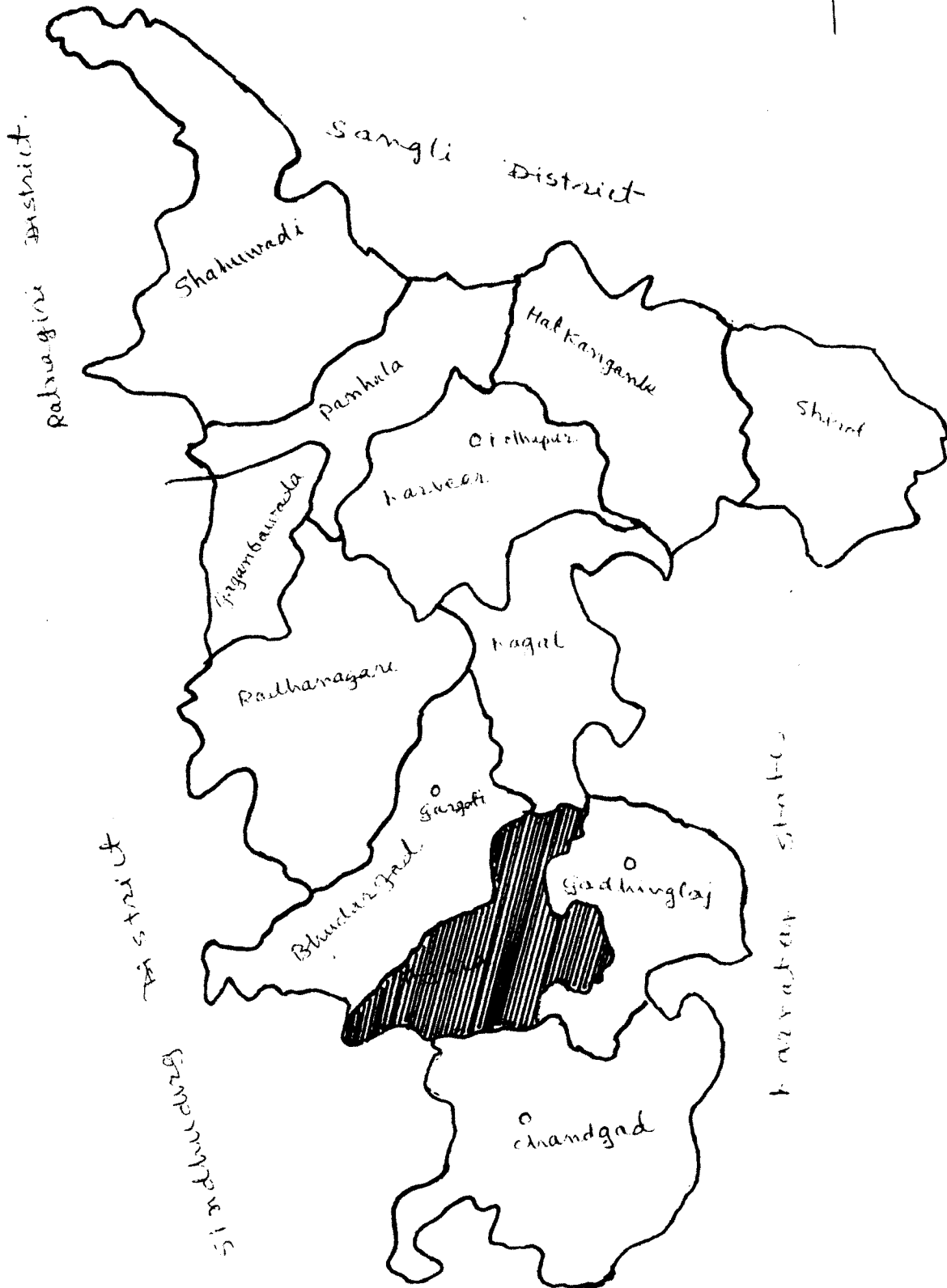
<u>Topic No.</u>	<u>Title of the Topic</u>
I	Introduction.
II	Nature of Family Planning.
III	History of Family Planning.
IV	Family Planning Programme and Plan Projects.
V	Contraceptives used for birth Control.

<u>Topic No.</u>	<u>Title of the Topic</u>
VI	Research Methodology.
	A) Selection of the topic.
	B) Selection of the sample.
	C) Methods of Analysis.
	D) Objectives.
	E) Survey of Literature.
	F) Chapter Scheme.
VII	Analysis and Interpretation of Data.
	A) Geographical and Demographical Position of Ajara
	B) Tabulation of General Information of the Respondents
	C) Analysis of Family Life of the Respondents
	D) Analysis of Marital Life of the Respondents
	E) Analysis of the Information Related to Outlook Towards Family Planning of the Respondents.
VIII	Conclusion.

In addition to this researcher has given the list of tables and graphs in separate appendices. He has given the list of books, reports and periodicals in the Bibliography which he has referred for the clarity of interpretation of

data. He has given footnotes by using symbols of research methodology wherever needed.

With full devotion and concentration researcher has tried to prepare the project report on the subject.



Map No II

