

C H A P T E R - I I

SECTION A : THE SETTING OF THE STUDY

SECTION B : RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

C H A P T E R - I I.

THE SETTING OF THE STUDY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

A) THE SETTING OF THE STUDY :

Kolhapur City is located between $16^{\circ}, 42'$ N. and $74^{\circ}, 14'$ E. Height^{is} 1870 feet above sea level, ^{area is} 25.7 square miles and has a population of 3,40,625, as per Census of 1981. It stands on a rising ground on the South Bank of the river Panchanganga. It is bounded on the North by the Panchanganga river, on the East by the boundaries of Uchangaon Village, on the south by the boundaries of Kalamba and Panchangaon Villages and on the West by the boundaries of New Balinge, Padali and Singapur Villages and by the Panchanganga river.

Kolhapur derives its importance from its past political associations and its position as a great commercial, religious and educational Centre. It was the capital of the former Kolhapur State, a premier state in the Deccan, and was also the seat of the Residency for the Deccan States. Its importance as a Commercial Centre is well-known. Kolhapur is a big market for jaggery (gur) of which the district is a very large producer. There are 12 Co-operative Sugar Factories in Kolhapur District. The Sugar factories have improved the economic life of the nearby villages considerably. It has also influenced and favourably changed the people's attitudes towards education, urban employment, agriculture, business and social and cultural life too. This jaggery is supplied to various parts of India and is exported to different foreign countries. As a religious centre, Kolhapur is known as the Dakshin

Kashi (the Kashi of the South). The ancient temple of Mahalaxmi is the main attraction. Kolhapur produced many-well-known artists and sculptors and it has also been the birth place of the ~~Makar~~ Marathi Film Industry. It has been a sports centre and has produced many well-known wrestlers, cricketers and sportsmen who have represented India abroad. Although mainly a residential and commercial town till lately, Kolhapur is now fast becoming an industrial town with emphasis on the Engineering Industry. Shirol and Gokul Shirgaon are two Industrial Estates in Kolhapur. It is also developing as an Educational Centre for the nearby Talukas and Districts of Maharashtra as well as for border talukas of Karnataka. It is ~~an~~ University place and a dozen of Colleges and Educational Institutes are run~~d~~ by Shivaji University.

Kolhapur formally called as Karveer, is probably one of the oldest religious and trade centres in Western India. In Brahmapuri Hill, near the centre of the present city, Buddhist coins are found which are believed to belong to the first century before Christ, a small crystal casket which is believed to have enclosed Buddhist of about the same age and a shattered model of brass-shrine or daghoba whose shape also belongs to the first cent~~ury~~ before Christ. The discovery of Shatkar~~h~~ inscription probably of the first century after Christ at Banavasi in North Kanara and the known extent of the power of that dynasty in the North Deccan, make it probable that, as suggested by Professor Bhandarkar, Ptolemy's (A.D.150) Hippokurch rejia Baleokuri refers to Kolhapur, the Capital of King Vilvayakura, who ~~f~~rom inscriptions is believed to have reigned ~~in~~ about A.D.150.

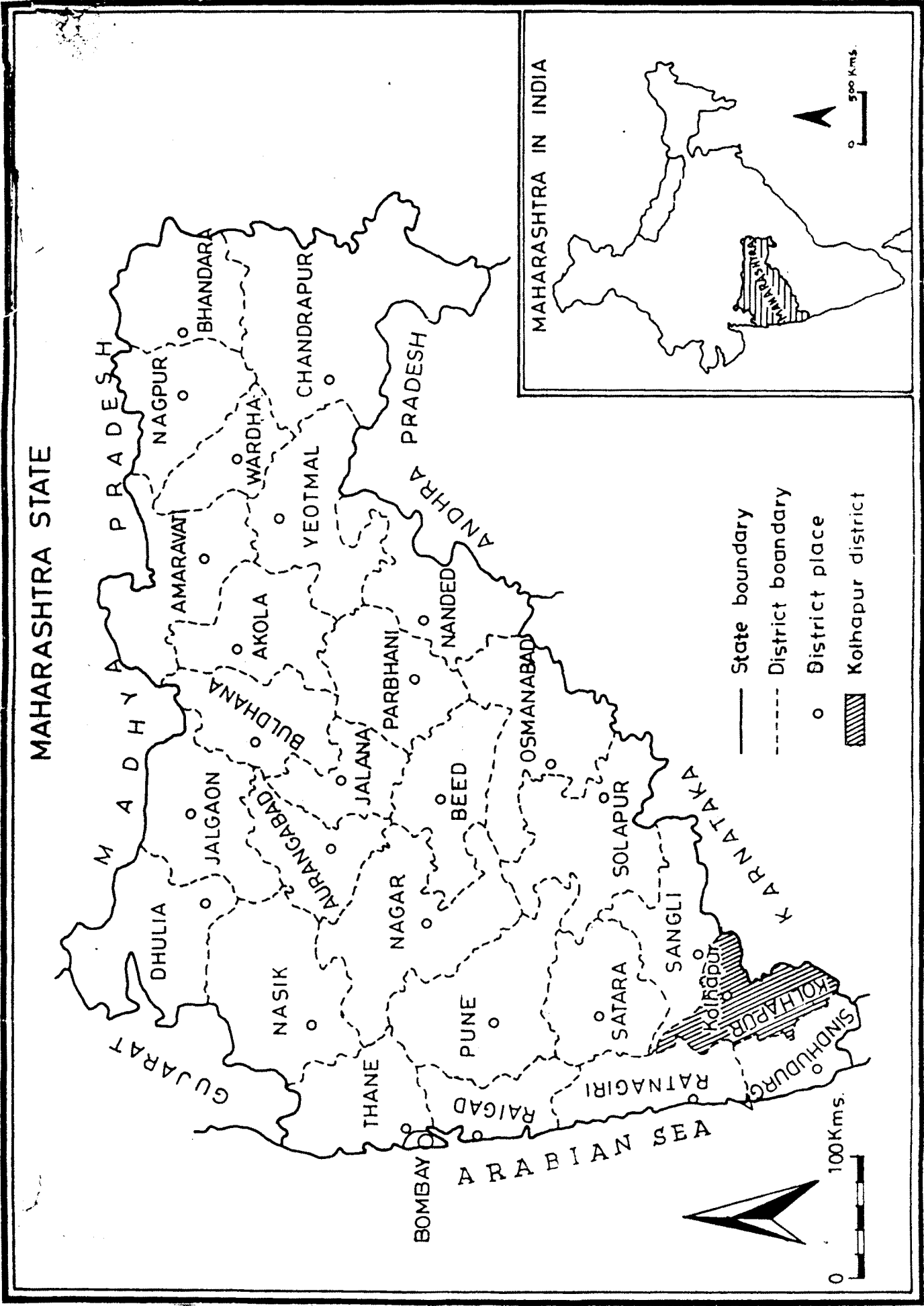
Kolhapur City is ~~d~~ivided into five wards. The area comprised in each wards^{are} as follows :

W a r d sLocalities Included.

- ' A ' Rankala lake, Padmaraje Garden Areas, Kappil Tirth Market, Babujamal Durga area, Sakoli area, Cattle Market, Gavati Mandai, Varuntirth area, Ubha Maruti area, Phirangai area.
- ' B ' Mahalaxmi Temple, Khasbag, Palace Theatre, Sathamari, Old Palace, Rajaram High School area, Gujar area, Subhash Chawk, Old Race Course, Subhash Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Sambhaji Nagar, Kalamba Jail, Udyamnagar.
- ' C ' Municipal Corporation Area, Shivaji Market, Bindu Chauk, Town Hall, Laxmipuri, Gujar, Akabar Mohulla, Uma Talkies area, Sidharth Nagar.
- ' D ' Ganga Vesh, Shahu Udhyan area, Padma Raje Vidhyalaya area, Brahamapuri area, Uttareashwar area, Shukrawarpeth area, Juna Budhawar area.
- 'E-1' Shahupuri, Rajarampuri, Sykes Extension, Tarabai Park
- 'E-2' area, Takala, Tembalaiwadi area, Jadhavwadi, Bhosalewadi,
- 'E-3' Kasaba Bavada, Sugar Mill, Kadamwadi. (As per Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Kolhapur District (Revised Edition) 1960, P-848).

1) SLUMS OF KOLHAPUR CITY :

The ~~map~~^{Chart} No. 3 shows that 31 slums are already stable or permanent ones in the city and 27 slums^{are} also stable but not yet declared by the Municipal Corporation. Day by day the slums are increasing, because of the developing Industrial Area, which results in migration from outside and hence increase of population, increased rates of land and houses, and due to many other factor~~ies~~^s. The rising



density of population in India and particularly in Maharashtra from 63 persons per kilometre in 1901 to 204 in 1981 indicates that the increasing population creates the housing problems. Further, migration from the villages towards the industrialized & urbanized cities also increases the number of slums and its population. The various slums and their location in Kolhapur City is shown in the Map No. 2. page 26.

The Chart shows us that 31,190 peoples lived in slum area. But I feel that this estimate is not correct,. More than 60,000 people live in slums and hence they have to face many problems.

1) Localities of slums in Kolhapur City :

We see that localities of slums in Kolhapur City are scattered mostly inside ^{the} area of the city i.e. Rankala Khan Area slum, Jagruti Nagar slum, Collector Office area slum, Domburwada, Sadarbazar slum, etc. So then one question arises, why is that the slums are located in the middle of the city area? What is the policy of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation and it's officers ? Why is there struggle between the slum dwellers and other residents of the city ?

The density of population in Kolhapur is increasing day by day and Kolhapur city area is extending every year, because of the expansion of small and big industries. Kolhapur residents try to find shelter in the out-skirts because of increased land rates in the heart of the city. As ^a result many new housing societies and flat-systems are being established every year. Hence, the slums which were previously situated in the out skirts are now found in the heart of the city. This can be easily seen from the map. Another reason is that the political leaders and political parties are interested in getting the slum people's votes and therefore they try to favour and

support them by not allowing the Municipal Authorities and officials to shift them outside the city.

Therefore, due to all three reasons we find an increasing number of slums in the city area.

ii) Slum Life in Kolhapur City; A Background for the Family Planning Planning Study :

During the last decade, Kolhapur City has attracted a large number of migrants, particularly from the districts like, Solapur, Osmanabad, Beed, Dhule, Jalgaon and Nanded. And these migrants being economically backward, sought shelters on the barren pieces of land which stretch at the outskirts of Kolhapur City. Since, ^{then} the city ~~was~~ has kept itself swelling, with the steady growth of slum life.

/As a result, the slum life sprawled across the various parts of the city, and assumed the respective names of the era. Kadamwadi, Jagrutinagar, Dombarwada, Tophecha Mal, Rankala Khan Bhag, etc. Since, presently, 31 declared and 27 undeclared slums have sought a perceptible existence, and it has been firmly assumed that these slums give shelter to 60,000 people. However, the authentic statistics have made it clear that the 31 declared slums give shelter to 22,436 population and the undeclared 27 admits 8,754 population.

Majority of the people put themselves in huts made of mud and bricks. Their irregular structure and build is again enhanced by the dirty surroundings and puddles formed by dirty water. However, some of the huts seem proper, regarding their build, structure and space. The average huts of this type are of 12' x 10' and some are of 10'x8' built up space. Some people hold temporary shelters made of thick cloth pieces, bamboo-sticks and so on.

The most shocking aspect of this life is that the population has adopted various sources of living, ranging from beggary to petty sellers. However, the hawkers, labourers and raw material collectors form majority, and their income make their 'food'. Needless to say, majority of the people consume food of the low calorie. Bread made of jowar, rice and certain cheap vegetable and grains seem to be their main food.

In addition to food the majority of people have to face the problem of 'drinking water'. Many of the families of the slums in this city have to depend upon the sources, such as Municipal taps and wells.

Sanitary problem has made the slum life more, miserable. Almost the whole population of the slums as mentioned above is deprived of the sanitary facilities. Since, they are in the habit of using open shabby places for sanitary purposes.

Taking into consideration, the condition which the slum life is subjected to live diseases and sickness is rampant. Since, most of the people avail themselves of the medical facilities from the Centres run by the Corporation, such as, Savitribai Phule Hospital, Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital, Kolhapur etc. In the case of family planning, the population of all the slums in the city has been given guidance and help both by the Corporation and the Family Health Centres. The provision of medical officers and nurses has been made by the Corporation to look after the health conditions of this population. The guidance about family planning has been tried to be given to men and women of the slums through the effective mediums, such as, films, advertisements and personal contacts. It has been observed that 75 midwives have been recently allotted to carry on the work of health services in the above

mentioned slums. In addition to this, many of the social workers and trusts seem active to render help to the people of slum in this regard. But, actually, it was my observation that the midwives visit very rarely. The influences through extension workers is limited. The attitudes and knowledge of the slum people is mainly influenced by films, posters, advertisements, Television, Radio, discussions etc.

2) ATTITUDE OF SLUM DWELLERS TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING AND FAMILY WELFARE IN KOLHAPUR CITY :

In the course of this study the central descriptive concern of the researcher is to know where the slum dwellers of Kolhapur City stand with regard to the family planning programmes. Here an attempt has been made to understand the slum dweller respondents minimum and maximum number of children, views about population, number of children among the different caste and occupation groups, number of children among the Hindus, Muslims, and Christians, approval and disapproval of family planning, nature of their beliefs, their outlook towards contraception and sterilization, surgeries and so on.

i) General Value of such studies :

India is the second highest populous country in the world. The current rate of the population growth in India is 2 per cent annually. Hence, family planning to reduce the couple-children ratio appears to be needed because it affects adversely the present rate of economic growth and it creates difficulties to provide adequate education, health facilities, etc, in order to bring the people of developing countries like India on par with those in the 'developed' countries.



Photo 1 -- The Researcher Interviewing Korwi Extended Family.

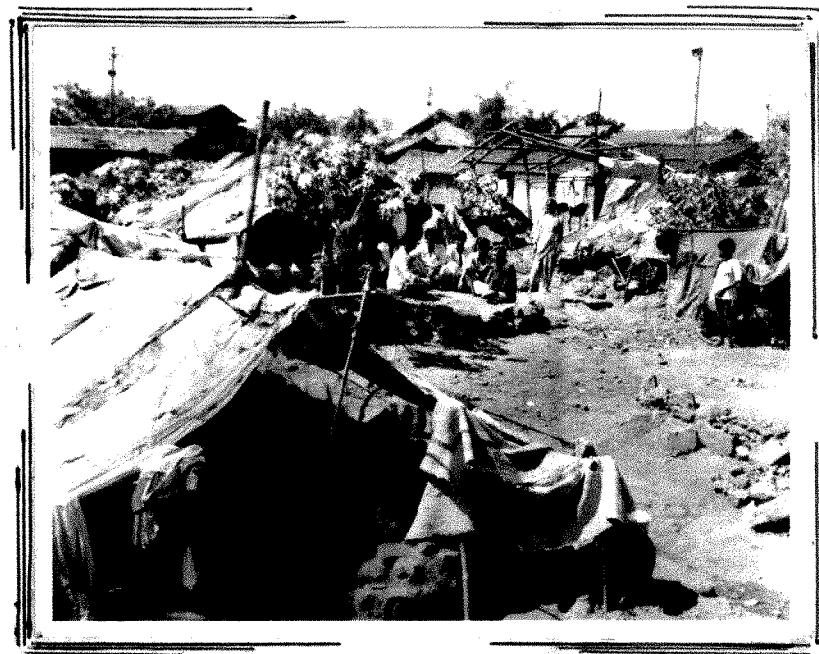


Photo 2 -- Researcher Conducting a Group Discussion on Attitudes towards Family Planning and Family welfare.

Some persons yet may^{be} seen making fun of family planning and ridiculing the red triangle^a owing perhaps to various sectarian biasis and prejudices. A section of Hindus might perhaps be afraid of the higher fertility rate of the Muslims and other minorities which may eventually till the political balance. On the other hand, some Muslims and other minorities might fear their 'racial extinction'. So they might have the apprehension that family planning movements in India may usher in sexual anarchy. Besides, there are a number of fear attitudes and apprehensions about family planning operations.

So, this study has been undertaken with the following objectives in view :

- 1) To asses the Kolhapur City slum dwellers awareness towards family planning and family welfare and to ascertain their nature, source and extent of knowledge of family planning.
- 2) To understand the attitudes of slum dwellers towards family planning and reasons in the context of their socio-economic conditions.
- 3) To identify the extent of adoption or non-adoption of non-traditional family planning practices including IUCD and sterilizations and the reasons thereof.
- 4) To locate the norms of reproduction among the slum dwellers with regard to family size, minimum and optimum number of desired children, attitudes towards abortion and multiple factors like religious injuctions cultural values, etc, associated with them.
- 5) To understand the relationships between socio-personal variables like age, education, occupation, income, size of family to their attitudes towards family planning.

6) To understand the association between the extent of knowledge, attitude and adoption behaviour and socio-economic, demographic, religio-cultural variables.

3. FAMILY PLANNING STUDIES :

A number of sociological studies in India dealing with variables such as, age, education, socio-economic status, caste, occupation, number of children and child preferences, beliefs and customs about contraception, nativity differences, etc., have been conducted in the field of family planning from time to time. Pareek and Rao (1974 : 36-99) have listed 69 studies elaborating the relationship between education and family planning, 59 studies showing relationship between economic status and family planning, 16 studies explaining relationship of family planning to caste, 27 stating relationship of family planning to religion, 62 studies showing relationship between age and family planning, 31 depicting relationship between occupation and family planning, 20 illustrating number of children and child preferences, 17 elaborating beliefs and customs about contraceptives and population control and 41 studies elucidating nativity differences reflected in attitudes towards family planning and so on up to the end of 1973 Shaikh (1984 : 13) studies continue to be made on family planning during the last decade. Generally, most of the studies are survey based.

I will now classify the different family planning studies into different types and discuss their nature by giving different examples.

1) Knowledge Attitudes and Practices About Family Planning :

The various studies conducted in the country in the past years indicate that people to a certain extent gain knowledge about the

family planning through mass media, the major gap is between their knowledge and practice due to the social change in their attitudes towards acceptance of these measures. Their attitudes are influenced by various cultural factors which are in favour of large families and therefore they do not want to adopt family planning. Recently a change is being noted but still they need to gain more scientific knowledge about human reproduction and family planning so that acceptance of family planning becomes easier for them.

The various studies in early seventies have stressed about the need for education for adopting the small family norms.

Saxena, (1965) is an example of the above type of studies. He has selected 429 men whose wives were in the reproductive age group of 15 - 44 to investigate the knowledge among the rural people. The method employed was individual case work technique with the help of planned questions. The study points out 64 per cent of the Hindus queried preferred small families compared with 29 per cent of the Muslims. Das, (1972) while studying the factors related to knowledge and family size preferences in Baroda taluka observed that 58 percent of urban men and 60 per cent urban women favoured 2-3 children with at least a son as compared to 25 per cent of rural men and 48 per cent rural women.

Som and Sengupta made an attempt to investigate the opinions on the optimum number of children and attitudes towards family planning by making use of the sample of the fourth round of the National Sample Survey, limiting the interviews in respect of males. The sample consists of 1327 households, 745 in 1971 villages, 405 in 26 town blocks, and 168 in Calcutta city blocks. It was found that among the Muslim respondents, 34% considered 3 children only & 45% considered 6

children too many. Of the rural Hindu respondents 74 considered 3 children enough, 78 considered children too many, 60% favoured limiting family size. In general Hindu respondents appear more disposed towards the concept of small family than are Muslims. Khare, (1965) studied rural and urban families by using the observation methods. The main objective being the convert individual awareness about the family planning programme into social awareness strong enough to release social mass action. He points out that the mother-in-law's concern over barrenness, premature births, abortion and numerous female children has reflected in the plethora of cultural practices and research to religious practices was evident in this study. The practice of family planning could be considered only after a safe number of children was reached. This concern by mother-in-law in "several numbers" was an important impediment for family planning educational programmes. Some of the implications and observations of the study are significant and help to understand the subtle role of parents-in-law and peer groups in intra-family communications and motivations for family planning. Further the position of mother-in-law is critical if she is one over the innumerable psychological and interactional difficulty from the immediate social surroundings will disappear; such group is properly approached by well organised programmes will increase the ~~and~~ effectivity programmes' acceleration. Thus it is not enough to approach the couple alone within an Indian family if motivation for the programme is to be sustained (See, Journal of Social Change Volume II, P-37, 39(ii)).

11) Education, Employment and Economic Status of the Couple :

Education seems to have positive relationship with the family size of the couple. Along with education the employment status and economic status of the couple also has a great bearing on the family size. The studies reveal that when both couples are highly educated and employed also they prefer small family than the couples in which only the man is educated and is a bread winner too. When woman is educated her status in the society also rises. When she is gainfully employed she adds to the family income as well. She is aware of the consequences of large families and with her employment she prefer to have a small family. She then plays an effective role in the decision making about the family size. In most of the KAP studies it is observed that the women have always given their preference for small family size.

Gupta (1975) study was conducted in the village of Allahabad. It was found that fertility has a negative correlation with education. They further found that the service class (employed on a monthly salary basis) had a lower fertility performance as compared to other occupational groups except students. Labourers, employed in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, had very high fertility.

Das, (1972) studied the knowledge, family size preferences and practices of family planning in Baroda. He found that literate groups preferred small family size. More illiterate females than males favoured a small family. In case of urban males and rural females, occupation seemed to affect attitudes towards small families to a large extent. Therefore, greater emphasis is being laid to revise the educational system and make it more job oriented so that both education and gainful employment will help to motivate couples to adopt the small

family norm. The Department of Statistics, University of Kerala, (1965), study interviewed a sample of 534 married women in the age group of 20-39 years of age selected on an equal probability basis from among the total of such women in 3 panchayats on the outskirts of Trivendram City. This study was carried out with a view to understanding the factors relating to family growth patterns in high fertility areas. The reported findings are that 55% of the sample families were nuclear. Three questions on ideal family size produced data showing consistently that 2 to 3 children would be ideal, 50% gave 2 to 3 as ideal for families in the urban area, 60% felt 2 to 3 to be ideal for families like their own; 61% said that 2 to 3 would be ideal for themselves if they could choose just the number they wanted. The percentage of these communicating more than 4 children as ideal was very small in all three instances. Further, the expected family size increases with wife's age. Wives between 20 to 24 had 1.72 surviving children and expected to have 5.21, whereas wives who were between 35 and 39 have 5.02 surviving children and expected to have 5.77. Wives education is negatively related to expected number of children. (Cf. Journal of Social Change, ¹⁹⁸¹ Volume II, P-39, 40).

iii) Status of Women :

The word "Status" occupies a pivotal position in sociological theories but the concept is not clearly understood. Thus the status of women has to be identified in broad terms viz. occupational status, economic freedom, decision making power, status in home, status in community and psychological conceptualisation emphasising the expectation of the society by an individual and also subjective factors reflects primarily what goes on in the human mind. At the same time objective dimensions be given its due place. Thus the status of women may

briefly be defined as a set of expectations in respect of the attributes pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of women in different roles.

Dandekar, (1967) found a close relationship between education and fertility. The National Sample Survey (1960) has shown that the average number of children born per woman is 2% if the woman has a University Education, 4.6% if she is a High School Graduate and 6% if she has not schooling. Rao, (1967) also provided evidence to the effect that the number of children born to women with lesser educational level was higher as compared to those with comparatively higher educational level. Rao observed that the husband's educational level rather than the wife's, was associated with lowered fertility in urban areas.

Bhatia, (1979) has studied age at marriage and education of women as indicator status of women and their fertility behaviour. He found considerable variations in the age at marriage that exist between the various regions in the country and among the various socio-economic groups. The effect of the age at marriage on fertility has been found to be an indirect one. Since education also influences age at marriage, it is education rather than age at marriage which significantly influences the practice of family planning and fertility. Sadashivaiah, (1979) noted a direct positive relationship between education and age at marriage. There was also an inverse relationship between the average number of living children per women. It was 5.13 in case of women with no education attainment, coming down to 4 for women with High School Education. (See Journal of Social Change, Volume II, P-40,41).

iv) Husband-Wife Communication And The Role of Women In Decision Making Process Related To Family Size.

The numerous studies in family planning reveal that the family size is rarely discussed and jointly decided upon by husband and wife. The more effective communication between husband-wife in this connection leads to decide family size. In majority of the Indian Families, the wives are not expected to discuss these matters with their husband and take part in deciding the family size.

Ramkumar and Gopal, (1972) a study done in Trivandrum shows that there is a lack of communication between the spouses in large families. It is a well known fact that in rural India besides husband, mother-in-law plays a key role in making family decisions.

Mukherjee, (1973) has found in his Tamilnadu and Hariyana fertility surveys that about 6% and 4% of female respondents from these two States respectively could not practice family planning because of the objections raised by their husbands. Vasanthini, (1957) has found that many mothers-in-law were the deciding factors in matters relating to the acceptance of family planning. (cf. Journal of Social Change, ¹⁹⁵⁶ Volume-II, P-41,42).

v) Infant Mortality :-

Fertility and mortality are closely related and infant mortality is one of the strongest and most consistent predictors of fertility level. Wappies, (1961) finds that the effect of child mortality on the fertility of a couple is of two kinds : psychological and child replacement. The psychological effect relates to the average length of the birth interval as ovulation is resumed sooner and pregnancy follows earlier. The couples continue to produce children and replace

those who die young till a certain number of surviving children which they consider sufficient, is attained. Based on their past experiences of child mortality the desired family size for such couples is generally larger. This is one of the main reasons that these days due to the technological advancements where infant and child mortality has reduced so much, people still continue to produce more children as they have not yet overcome that fear. They need to develop trust in the survival of their living children even when they are few in number. Until this awareness and change in opinion is achieved the family size will not reduce to the expected small family norm.

Friedman, (1965), Coale, (1965), Glass, (1965), and Sinding, (1974) feel that decline in mortality may not be necessary and sufficient condition for fertility decline based on the experience of Bulgaria, Spain, Hungary where fertility declined when mortality was still high. Hawthorne, (1970) contends that fertility behaviour with individual case of particular fertility patterns lie in the reasons that parents themselves have for preferring one size of family to another. (cf. Journal of Social Change, Volume II, P-42).

vi) Abortion Demand In India :-

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, of 1971 came into force from 1972. A survey of incidence of induced abortions in India from 1972 to 1975 has shown an increasing tendency indicating the acceptance of M T P.

Mouli, Murthy and Prabhakar, (1972 to 1975) study has brought forth that the rate of sterilisation acceptance amongst those who have had abortion, had ^{been} increasing over the years, as well as the proportion of abortions after 13 weeks of gestation had begun to decline. However,

material status has failed to show varying trends in abortion for abortion is considered more as a need than a cure for social and medical reasons. It is also possible that women having illegitimate pregnancies may still prefer quacks to M T P. (See Journal of Social Change, Volume - II, P : 65).

B) RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY :

1. SELECTION OF THE STUDY :

As a M. Phil. student of the Department of Sociology, I selected the topic, "Attitudes of slum dwellers towards Family Planning and Family Welfare in Kolhapur City," for my dissertation. This project study of one year duration is aimed at giving a research training to us. My topic chosen was from the Indian Sociology Specialisation and was aimed to understand the practical aspect of family relations and behaviour which we studied in our theory classes.

(i) The Setting of the Study :

My objective for the study being knowledge, awareness and attitudes of a people towards family planning, I wanted to select a community which was not favourable to the programmes. I also had in my mind to make a study on the nature of relationship of education, occupation with the attitudes and response to family planning. Hence, I selected ten slums in Kolhapur City. This was also from the point of view of convenience, so as to enable me to do my College teaching and other work and also to conduct field work in the slum areas.

2. PREPARATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE :

Taking into consideration the span of the subject, I prepared the questionnaire with the help of my guide ~~Mr.~~ J.B.Ambekar (Yadav). I also

got some literature on the Family Planning and referred some Ph. D. theses and the Journals of Family Welfare, Social Change and so on, I also referred many books on the subject. I also took help of Family Planning Post Partum Centre, C.P.R. Hospital, Kolhapur, etc. This attempt proved very fruitful as it gave certain good clues to schedule framing.

The researcher obtained necessary information and assistance from the Deputy Director of Health Services, Assistant Director of Family Planning, District Health Officer and Medical Officers of Post Partum Centre of Kolhapur Division from time to time. Besides, he also had regular discussions with the research guide, as well as the senior members of the faculty of Sociology in the Shivaji University. All these formal and informal discussions enriched the researcher's insights which led him to construct the interview schedule in a satisfactory way.

The draft of the schedule was prepared in both English and Marathi. Certain complex words were removed and simple familiar words included. While framing fixed alternative questions all possible care was taken to ensure that the alternatives were realistic and included the possible range of response. The scale items in the schedule were structured to make them as relevant to the continuum as possible. The researcher also tried to avoid misunderstanding and refusals by arranging the questions in the schedule in a proper sequence.

(i) Slums Selected for Study :

After studying relevant background literature, and studies I had selects the topic for study of "Attitudes of Slum Dwellers Towards

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Family Planning and Family Welfare in Kolhapur City". During the collection of information, I came to know that out of 58 slums, there were 31 declared and 27 undeclared slums in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation Area. The slums ^{City} ~~Table~~ No. 3 shows the figure of total population in 1983 was 31,190. But I feel this estimate is not correct. More than 60,000 people live in the slum areas. Out of 5,747 families there are 4,476 declared and 1,271 undeclared families as per the Corporation.

I selected 10 slums for my study, viz. Kadamwadi, Bawada Area, Tophecha Mal, Bhagat Singh Wasahat, Phule Wadi, Gairan, Raman-mala, Rankala Khan Bhag, Lakshatirth Wasahat, Nagala Park and Pratibha Nagar. After selecting the slums for study, I took 10 respondents each from the above ten slums. Then, I prepared a questionnaire in Marathi and got 100 copies for collecting the data. In this study I wanted to know the family planning situation, knowledge, attitudes and awareness of respondents in the slum areas in Kolhapur City.

(II) Establishing Rapport :

Before actually starting the collection of data, I tried to establish friendship and good-will with the slum dwellers. As far as possible every care was taken by me to maintain the secrecy about the respondents. Some direct and indirect questions and explanations were asked by the researcher in the process of data collection.

During the interview process the researcher keenly observed the standard ^{of} living, houses, dresses, mode of behaviour and so on of the respondents in their houses from time to time.

During the interview process I had to face the following difficulties.

i) Some respondents were rather suspicious about the object of study and consequently refused to give any response in the beginning, though I was introduced to them through some respectable and wellknown persons of the area. Later gradually, they became friendly.

ii) My study object was on a very touchy and emotional subject so the female respondents were quite suspicious about my objectives.

iii) Some of the respondents were going under the wrong impression that I was the agent of Government and came to force sterilization. But when they come to know about my real objectives of the study then they gave active co-operation during the interview process.

iv) Some minor ^{ity} communities and conservative communities respondents also had the fear of 'racial extinction'. They also did not at first grant permission for interview. But finally they also gave co-operation for interview process.

v) Many of the time the male respondents were busy in their different occupations and such respondents were quite scattered and their localities were also quite farther from each other. Hence, some of them were contacted on holidays at their residence. Some respondents, particularly, 'rikshaw drivers', petty-sellers, hawkars, raw-material collectors and sellers, for whom no day ever becomes a holiday, were contacted either on their working sight or their huts on previous engagements.

vi) Some times many of the respondents who belonged to low-income categories, illiterate and backward classes could not given correct information about family planning. While searching the cause of their fear, the researcher came to know that, respondents were under wrong impression. They felt that I was the agent of the Municipal Corporation and wanted to shift slums.



Photo 3 -- The Vichare Mal(Makadwale) Slum area in Kolhapur.



Photo 4 -- Post-Partum Centre of C.P.R. Government Hospital, Kolhapur.

3. DATA COLLECTION :

In this stage, the researcher had collected the data by interviewing 100 respondents, and got the full information on the subject. "Attitudes of Slum Dwellers Towards Family Planning and Family Welfare in Kolhapur City".

i) Methods Used for Data Collection :

I had used two methods for data collection (a) Interview and (b) Observation method. By using of this methods I collected sufficient information about the slums. *The interview was to mainly ask questions from the Questionnaire/ Schedule.*

(a) Interview Method :

The principle technique of selecting major items of information was interviewed in a face to face situation. The use of interview method, as a primary tool of data collecting may be justified on the following grounds :-

1) In view of the nature of the present study, this method ensured a high ratio of returns comparatively.

2) Truly speaking, respondents from the universe, may be literate or illiterate, sufficiently motivated or not, rich and poor, had an equal opportunity to be interviewed, hence this method offered an almost perfect sample of the universe.

3) This method was chosen on account of its professed facility of being capable to clarify the questions to the respondents and for applying possible checks on their deliberate attempts of falsifying the replies.

4) By virtue of his presence on the spot, the interviewer is advantageously positioned to observe the facial expression's (Lundberg, (1942 : 162)/Shaikh, (1984 : 35)) moods, gestures of the respondents

and also, the existing pressures obtaining in the interview situation. This facilitated the interviewer to evaluate the meaning of the verbal responses given by the information.

5) The interview is acknowledgedly a more appropriate technique for revealing information about complex, emotion-laden subjects (Hyman, 1954 : 415 in Shaikh, 1984 : 36) or for probing the sentiments underlying an expressed opinion. Hence, this consideration prompted the adoption of interview method in view of its more economical, impersonal and speedy approach.

Thus in this present study non-verbal, oral-verbal and written-verbal instrument of data collection (Galthing, 1980 : 110, Wilkinson and Bhandarkar, 1977 : 172 in Shaikh, 1984 : 36) have been utilized, specifically in the form of the 'Interview Schedule'. On the plane of reality, it proved to be a guide, a means of delimitting the scope of researchers' inquiry, a memory-tickler a recording device.

Though respondents were encouraged to narrate their experiences freely and frankly, the researcher was often constrained to steer the conversation in a direction related to the goals of the study.

Quite a few fixed alternative and closed questions were included in the interview schedule for the sake of facilitating recording, the alternatives operating as some kind of a code-scheme. The order of open ended question was also predetermined.

b) Observation Method :

From the earliest history of scientific activity, observation has been the prevailing method of inquiry. Observing natural phenomena, aided by systematic classification and measurement, led to the development of theories and laws of nature's forces. As a data-gathering device, direct observation may make an important contribution to

descriptive research. Certain types of information can best be obtained through direct examination by the researcher.

In the present study the researcher also used the observation method during the data information collection. He has observed the situation of slum areas in Kolhapur City. He may study the characteristics of slums by observing and recording such aspect as materials of construction, size of huts and its typology, amount of furniture and kitchen pots, clothes, way of life, health facilities and other so many relevant aspects. I collected sufficient data.

ii) Records and Documents :

During the course of data collection the researcher had used the following records and documents :

- a) M. Phil. and Ph. D. dissertations and thesis on the relevant subject.
- b) Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, Health Offices files and records.
- c) Social Welfare, Social Change and Family Planning Journals, Gazetteer of India, Gazetteer of Maharashtra State, Gazetteer of Kolhapur District Revised Editions, etc.
- d) Discussion with Deputy Director of Health Services, Assistant Director of Family Planning, District Health Officer, Medical Officers of Post Partum Centre of Kolhapur Division and Department's Heads, etc.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA :

After collecting sufficient information from the respondents the researcher analysed it by using following steps :-

i) Coding :

After collecting sufficient data from slum respondents, further necessary steps for improving the quality of data was used for coding purposes. All the collected materials was critically examined, the schedules filled in by me were re-read and re-examined and explanatory notes were added on the very day of data collection, sometimes the same night. Then the researcher assambled the data with the help of coding system and Numerical codes were utilized for recording the responses. Thus the suitable code-sheet was ready for preparation of tables. Graph sheets were also used in the study.

ii) Preparing the Tables :

After the data was coded in the graph sheet paper, I prepared the tables in different aspects like age, education, occupation, income and other characteristics of the respondents and also tables regarding the knowledge and attitudes of the slum respondents regarding family planning.

iii) Analysis and Interpretation :

With the help of the tables, I interpreted the statistically significant numbers and categories to explain the situation of family planning in the slum areas.

iv) Summary and Conclusions :

Finally, I drew out some very significant observations and conclusions arising implicitly or explicitly from the tabular observations.