

C H A P T E R - I I I

THE SAMPLE: BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

(Native Place, Age, Education, Caste, Occupation
Income and - Type of Family)

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THE SAMPLE : BASIC CHARACTERISTICS.

In the interest of feasibility of the project a total of 100 respondents was considered a fairly representative sample for the purpose of the present study. Out of 100 respondents there are 88% Hindus, 10% are Muslims and 2% are Christians. In this slum which I studied the majority people are Hindus and therefore I selected more number of these respondents. However, I also selected a fair percentage of Muslims and Christians. The mode of sample has already been described in details in the previous chapter. In the present chapter my purpose will be to describe and outline the basic and socio-economic, educational and other characteristics of the respondents. This will be done in order to help proper understanding of their attitudes, knowledge and awareness regarding family welfare and family planning.

The below table indicates that out of 100 slums dwellers, 66% dwellers come from Maharashtra State (Kolhapur District, Sholapur District, Osmanabad, Baramati, Miraj, Jath, Dhule District, etc.) 21% from Karnataka State and 13% have already become native residents of Kolhapur for last 100 years.

While looking at this table we come to know that 87% respondents migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka State. Kolhanur City located on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka State. Secondly, Kolhapur is an industrially as well as agriculturally developed region which attracts the nearby drought stricken people from Jath, Kavathe Mahankal (Sangli District), Sholapur, Osmanabad, Baramati, Dhule, Jalgaon and also from certain areas of Hubali, Athani, Chhikodi, Vijapur, Mukkeri, Shankeshwar (Karnataka). Thus due to the above mentioned reasons Kolhapur being comparatively a developed, agro-industrial city attracts

a number of people from the above mentioned districts who are found to be engaged in various forms of labour and as well as hawkers, carpenters, scrap workers, etc. Thus there is outside contact and a number of slum areas have come up in the city.

Nativity of the Respondents :-

TABLE 6 : Showing the Native Place of the Respondents.

Sr. No.	N a t i v e P l a c e s .	No. of Respondents and %.
1.	<u>Kolhapur City -</u> Laxtirth Wasahat, Mahavir Garden, Dombarwada, Phulewadi, Jagruti Nagar, Kadamwadi, Ruikar Colony, Bawada etc.	13%
2.	<u>Maharashtra State -</u> Kolhapur District. .. Sholapur District. .. Osmanabad District. .. Baramati. (Pune District) .. Miraj, Jath (Sangli District). .. Dhule District. ..	12% 18% 19% 04% 07% 06% 66%
3.	<u>Karnataka State -</u> Hubli District. .. Athani. .. Chhikodi. .. Vijapur. .. Shankeshwar. .. Hukkeri. .. Hottargi. ..	01% 02% 06% 02% 02% 06% 02% 21%
4.	T o t a l	100%

TABLE - 7 : Showing Distribution of Respondents According to their Native-Place.

Religion.	Proper Kolhapur.	Maharashtra State.	Karnataka State.	T o t a l.
H i n d u.	10.2	67.1	22.7	(88) 100%
M u s l i m.	40.0	50.0	10.0	(10) 100%
Christi <u>a</u> n.	00.0	100.0	00.0	(2) 100%
T o t a l ..	13%	66%	21%	100%

The above table shows distribution of respondents according to their Native Place. Out of 100 respondents 66% respondents of slum dwellers came to Kolhapur from Maharashtra State, (Dhule, Jalgaon, Osmanabad, Sholapur, Miraj, Jath, Baramati etc.), 21% from Karnataka State, (Vijapur, Gokak, Shankeshwar, Hattargi, Hukkeri, Hubli, etc.), and remaining 13% are from proper Kolhapur City.

So the researcher observes that 87% slum dwellers came to Kolhapur City from Maharashtra State and Karnataka State and few (13%) are natives of Kolhapur City.

While looking at row side, there are three religious groups of respondents . First is Hindu (88%), Second is Muslim (10%) and the remaining third (2%) are Christians. So we can say that a large percentage Hindus lived in the slum area, because of their low economic background.

TABLE - 8 : Showing Distribution of Respondents According to their Arrival in Kolhapur City.

C a s t e .	Before 1947	1948-1968	1969 and onwards.	T o t a l .
Higher.	19.4	38.7	41.9	(31) 100%
Middle.	42.9	7.1	50.0	(14) 100%
Lower.	9.2	45.4	45.4	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	17%	38%	45%	100%

The above table indicates that out of 100 slum dwellers, 45% slum dwellers came after 1969, 38% came during the period of 1948-1968 and 17% have come before 1947. While looking at this table we come to know that the process of migration started before 1947. 83% respondents migrated during the period of 1948-1969 onwards. Thus we come to know that the migration process still continuous. Therefore, day by day slum area is expanding in Kolhapur City.

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From the below table we note that 70% of the total respondents possess Mud and Alluminium pots and utensils, which reflects their attachement with poverty and traditionalism. However the modern in influence of the City is reflected in 30% of the respondents families, who possess the Bronz and present day popular Steel Utensils. Another factor while a considerable number of respondents possesses Steel

Utensils is that their prices are going down.

TABLE - 9 : Showing Possession of Utensils by Various-Groups.

C a s t e .	Mud/Alluminium.	Bronz/Steel.	T o t a l .
H i g h e r .	70.9	29.1	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	28.6	71.4	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	69.1	30.9	(55) 100%
T o t a l .	70%	30%	100%

TABLE - 10 : Showing Possession of Furniture by Caste-Groups.

C a s t e .	L o w e r .	Medium.	N i l .	T o t a l .
H i g h e r .	35.5	38.7	25.8	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	64.3	14.3	21.4	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	29.1	25.5	45.4	(55) 100%
T o t a l . .	36%	28%	36%	100%.

From the above table we note that 36% of the families do not own any sort of furniture. This shows that their extreme poor economic condition and traditionalism and an equal percentage of families possesses a Cot or Broken Chair as their furniture in the house. It is only the 28% families who own some furniture, and these people are in Private or Government Service, working as a Peons or clerks.

TABLE - 11 : Showing the respondents House Type.-

Caste.	M u d.	Rock/Tiles..	Total.
Higher.	48.4	51.6	(31) 100%
Middle.	50.0	50.0	(14) 100%
Lower.	78.2	21.8	(55) 100%
Total.	65%	35%	100%

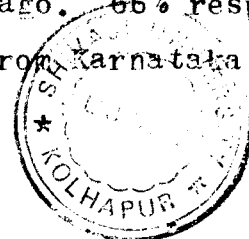
The above mentioned table shows the house type of respondents. There are two types of houses (1) Mud and (2) Rock and Tiles, 65% houses are made from mud, bamboo, thick plastic sheets & other raw materials, while 35% houses are built from rock and tiles while using mud and cement. Looking at this table we note that 55% respondents belong to lower caste group and out of them 78.2% live in the mud houses or huts, because their yearly income & living standard is very low.

It is also observed that such people living in huts don't have any privacy & find it difficult to take care of delivered woman as well as to make use of the family planning condoms and other devices. Mud houses are also found among the Higher Caste and Middle Caste people.

TABLE - 12 : Showing Reasons of Slum Dwellers for Migrating to Kolhapur City.

Caste.	Wage or Labour.	Famine.	Total.
Higher.	90.3	9.7	(31) 100%
Middle.	92.9	7.1	(14) 100%
Lower.	76.4	23.6	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	83%	17%	100%

Out of 100 respondents 13% are proper Kolhapur Citizens whose forefather's came to Kolhapur at least hundred years ago. 66% respondents came from Maharashtra State and remaining 21% from Karnataka State.



While looking for reasons for their migration in this city, we find that there are two main reasons, one is for finding work or labour and second is the effect of famine. The people who migrate for finding labour or work constitutes 83% and the people who migrate because of the famine problem. We can ^{say} ~~make~~ from the above table is that the middle and lower caste migrate more than the ^{higher caste} ~~one~~ important observation lower castes, for the purpose of finding labour. Secondly, when famine is there the lower castes are forced to migrate, because they have no secondary resources, on the other hand the middle and higher castes migrate comparatively in small number on account of famine. Because they have secondary sources to ^{sustain} ~~support~~ themselves in their native places.

TABLE - 13: Showing Distribution of Religion Groups.

R e l i g i o n .	No. of household and percentages.
H i n d u .	88%
M u s l i m .	10%
Christains.	2%
T o t a l ..	100%

The table indicates that most of respondents (88%) Hindus, while 10% are Muslims and the remaining 2% are Christains. So generally we can observe a Hindu Way of life in the slums.

TABLE - 14: Showing Distribution of Respondents Level of Literacy According to their Caste Groups - .

Caste	Illiterate.	Lower	Moderate	Higher	Total.
H i g h e r .	22.6	38.7	29.0	9.7	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	35.7	42.9	14.3	7.1	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	72.8	21.8	3.6	1.8	(55) 100%
T o t a l .	52%	30%	13%	5%	100%

While looking at the caste its interrelationship with education level we note that the percentage of illiteracy is comparatively more among the lower caste (72.8%) than among the middle caste (35.7%) or the higher caste (22.6%). In general we can say that irrespective of caste primary education is the most common form of formal education that the slum people get. The reasons for this are the poor economic background and parents attitudes and importance to earning their bread.

To highlight the importance of higher education I give below a study by UNESCO. In the study conducted by United Nations and Government of Mysore (1961), it has been opined that educational status had an important influence on womens opinions. Women with high school or University Education preferred 3-2 children on an average, while illiterate women gave an average preference for 3-8 children. For men economic status besides educational status, appeared to be associated with opinion on the ideal number of children. This above case is illustrate the importance of formal education on the number child preferences and attitudes.

Thus economic upliftment as well as educating the slum dwellers as well as our rural people is very important for the implimentation of Family Welfare Programmes in India.

TABLE - 14 : Showing Distribution of Respondents by Age Groups -

Age Groups in Years.	No. of Respondents and percentage.
20 - 30	15%
31 - 40	41%
41 - 50	30%
51 and above.	14%
T o t a l ..	100%

From the above table we observe that majority of the respondents (71%) belong to the age group of 31-50 years. 20-30 years group constitutes 15% while 51 and above group constitutes 14%.

TABLE - 16: Showing Distribution of Respondents According to their Occupation -

C a s t e	Government Service.	Private Service.	Small Business.	Wage Earner and Labour.	T o t a l
H i g h e r.	19.4	29.0	12.9	38.7	(31) 100%
M i d d l e.	14.3	21.4	35.7	28.6	(14) 100%
L o w e r.	35.5	5.5	49.0	40.0	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	11%	15%	36%	38%	100%

From the above table we note that a majority of slum dwellers (74%) are small businessmen like hawkers, petty sellers, raw-material collectors and sellers, carpenters etc. and wage earners or labour^{er}s. This poor economic occupations and conditions has a direct and indirect influence over the slum dwellers and attitudes towards family planning. They think that more children is an asset to the family and its income. Further the poverty gives rise to a distinctive culture of the poor people. Oserlewis an Anthropologist who made a study of the slums in Mexico and other countries. Come to the conclusion^{that} irrespective of the country or ^{society} ~~what~~ poverty has its own culture which influences the attitudes, knowledge and thinking of the people.

An earlier study (Agarwal, 1961 : 110-120) observes that no significant differences are there between a particular occupation and practice of birth control or willingness to learn about it. But I too agree with Agarwal's above observation which says that occupation by itself has no influence on the family planning attitudes and practice.

On the other hand the change in economic status or standard of living has influence over the people's attitudes.

TABLE - 17 : Showing Distribution of Respondents According to their Literacy and Occupation -

Education	Government Service.	Private Service.	Small Business.	Labours	Total.
Illiterate.	1.9	13.5	36.5	48.1	(52) 100%
Lower.	10.0	10.0	46.7	33.3	(30) 100%
Moderate.	23.1	38.4	23.1	15.4	(13) 100%
Higher.	80.0	00.0	00.0	20.0	(5) 100%
Total..	11%	15%	36%	38%	100%

The above table states that the respondents belong to the various categories of Government-Services, Private-Services, Small-Businesses, and Wage-Earners (Labour). In the first category are included 11% respondents, who are Government Servent only. One illiterate respondent who was a Peon among the illiterate and 3 are also Peon among the Lower. Remaining two categories 6 are Clerks and one is High School Teacher. In the second category 15% are busy in Private-Service. They had been working as a servants in a Cloth-Stores, Shops, Hotels, Mills etc. The third category comprises, Ratail and Petty-Businessmen, Raw-material collectors and sellers, etc., their total percentage being 36%. The fourth category stand for Labouring or Wage-earner, representing 38%, Tailors, Electric Workers, Weavers, Collies, Carpenters, Auto-drivers, etc.

Thus there are a large number of people (74%), who had work~~ed~~ as a Wage-earner and small cottage-industry and small businessmen.

F A M I L Y I N C O M E :-TABLE - 18 : Distribution of Respondents According to Caste
and their Income -

C a s t e .	Rupees 0 to 2000	Rupees 2000 to 4000/-.	Rupees 4000 to 6000/-	Rupees 6001 & above.	T o t a l .
H i g h e r .	00.0	25.8	35.5	38.7	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	14.3	14.3	57.1	14.3	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	18.2	41.8	23.6	16.4	(55) 100%
T o t a l .	12%	33%	32%	23%	100%.

The above table indicates that out of 100 respondents of Caste Groups, 127, respondents have a little family income upto Rs. 2000/- per annum. The maximum respondents belongs to second and third group of income Rs. 2001 - 6000 constitutes 65% and the remaining fourth group constitutes 23% respondents.

While looking at the income of Higher Caste Group we observe that 38.7% belongs to Rs. 6001/- and above.

It has been revealed by (Malhotra and Khan, 1961 : 1-18/Shaikh, 1983 : 60) that economic difficulties was the main reason mentioned by 51% of the women for wanting no more children. It is stated (Surupriya,1964) that 80 percent respondents from Rs. 351 - 550/-, 62 percent from 151 - 300/-, 52 per cent from 51 - 150/-, and 17 per cent from Rs. 50/- and below were in favour of family planning. Generally, high education and economic standards, both these variables are positively related to family planning.

T Y P O L O G Y O F F A M I L Y :-

"Family is a group of person united" by the ties of marriage, blood or adoption; consisting a single household, interacting & inter-communicating with each other in their respective social roles of

husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister creating a common culture" (Burgess and Locke). Families are classified in different ways on the basis of their composition. Thus a simple typology of family has been introduced for classification.

TABLE - 14 : Literacy and their Type of Family.

Education	Small	Medium	Big	T o t a l.
Illiterate	30.8	36.5	32.7	(52) 100%
Lower.	26.7	43.3	30.0	(30) 100%
Moderate.	23.1	53.8	23.1	(13) 100%
Higher.	20.0	60.0	20.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	28%	42%	30%	100%

The above table shows that the smallest type of families consisting father, mother, and their children/child, known as 'Nuclear' family or simple family consisted 28% families while medium or Extended families consisting is father, mother and their children and a few of their relatives constitute (42%). The third family group that is the joint or big family, consisting father, mother, grand father and grand mother, uncle-aunt and their child/children constitute (30%). Now, a days in city life we find that the extended family is a most preferred family.

We come to know that a Nuclear family is not very much preferred in the slum area (28%), while extended and Joint families (72%) are more preferred .

TABLE - 10 : Caste and their Type of Family.

C a s t e.	Small	Medium.	Big	Total.
Higher.	41.9	38.7	19.4	(31) 100%
Middle.	28.6	42.8	28.6	(14) 100%
Lower.	20.0	43.6	36.4	(55) 100%
Total. .	28%	42%	30%	100%

From the above table we note that a majority of slum dwellers families are Extended and Joint families and constitute 72%. Generally we see that only Higher Caste Group Nuclear type of family is most preferred but in Middle and Lower Caste group of people they are found to live Extended and Joint families.

So far we have presented ~~ed~~ different statistical tables on age caste, religion education, occupation, income, type of family, etc. In the following Chapter I will be analysing the knowledge, attitudes and awareness of the slum dwellers regarding family welfare, family planning and other related aspects.