

C H A P T E R - I V

FAMILY PLANNING KNOWLEDGE

ATTITUDES AND AWARENESS

C H A P T E R - I V.

In the present Chapter we will discuss the knowledge, awareness and attitudes of the slum dwellers regarding Family Welfare and Family Planning with the help of various statistical tables. The method of presenting the observations of the statistical tables will be ^{to} present first ~~and~~ the various facts in terms of their numbers of percentages and then to present significant observations and analysis.

FAMILY PLANNING KNOWLEDGE :-

Family Planning is a national and mass-media programme in India. India is a second largest country in the world of density. So it is an extensive programme in India where social, economic, ethnic and cultural differences are wide spread. (Pareek and Singh, 1968/Shaikh, 1984 : 272), have proposed an eight stage paradigm need, awareness, interests, deliberation, trial, evaluation, adoption and intergration. While adopting any practice, it is not always necessary to go through all the stages and strategic techniques and the context of communication also differ from time to time.

Day by day, the media for large-scale publicity and propoganda are increasingly evidenced in consonance with the extensive nature of family planning programme in India. Mass-media (Pareek and Rao, 1974 : 122/Ibid : 273), such as, the radia, television, newspaper, documentaries, magazines, direct mailing techniques, exhibitions and commercialized family planning compaigns have been playing a significant role in creating awareness of faimily planning among people. Promotional techniques, such as, incentives to the acceptors, family planning education and health education indicating the health hazards in large families help to some extent in motivating people.

Knowledge of family planning has been defined (Mujumdar, 1968/ Ibid : 275) as having any information, however superficial on any birth control method or objective of family welfare from the view of individual, society and consequently nation.

TABLE - 11 : Showing Respondents Knowledge about Family Planning.

Education	Y e s .	N o .	T o t a l .
Illiterate	100	00	(52) 100%
Lower.	100	00	(30) 100%
Moderate.	100	00	(13) 100%
Higher.	100	00	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	100%	00%	100%

The above table indicates that 100% respondents irrespective of Caste, education, religion etc., are aware of the Governments programme of family planning which includes among the most known things the vasectomy (male operation), tubectomy (female operation) and various condoms.

TABLE - 12 : Showing Respondents Practices of Birth Control.

Education.	Y e s .	N o .	T o t a l .
Illiterate.	51.9	48.1	(52) 100%
Lower.	60.7	30.3	(30) 100%
Moderate.	84.6	15.4	(13) 100%
Higher.	60.0	40.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	61%	39%	100%

This table shows present information on whether respondents had practiced birth control or not in their family. It is seen that

61 respondents said that they had controlled birth through mainly tubectomy operations. On the other hand, 39 respondents said that they had never tried to control birth in any way in their families.

TABLE - 23 : Showing Respondents Adoption and Non Adoption of Family Planning Operation -

C a s t e .	Y e s .	N o .	T o t a l .
H i n d u .	62.5	37.5	(88) 100%
M u s l i m .	50.0	50.0	(10) 100%
Christain.	50.0	50.0	(2) 100%
T o t a l . .	61%	39%	100%

Looking at the inter relationship of religion and family planning we see that out of 88 Hindus 62.5% of them have adopted family planning practice and remaining 37.5% have not adopted it.

Among the Muslim out of 10 respondents 50% have adopted family planning practice and 50% have not adopted it.

Among the Christains out of 2 respondents 50% have adopted family planning practice and 50% have not adopted it.

From the above facts, we can say that comparatively the Hindus who are the majority are more inclined and favourable for the family planning practice. We need to give more attention to population education of the different religious minorities communities in India.

TABLE - 24 : Showing Adoption of Family Planning (Operation) by Caste.

C a s t e	Y e s .	N o .	T o t a l .
H i g h e r .	64.5	35.5	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	57.1	42.9	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	60.0	40.0	(55) 100%
T o t a l . .	61%	39%	100%

The Higher Caste Groups includes the castes, Brahmin, Maratha, Gurav, Jain etc. The middle Caste group includes the Muslim, Christain, Joshi, Lingayat, Sonar, Parit, Kumbhar etc. and remaining Lower Caste group includes Mahar, Mang, Chambhar, Madari, Koravi and Barbar.

Out of 31 respondents among the Higher Caste 64.5% said that they have adopted family planning and 35.5% said that they have not adopted it. Out of 14 respondents among the Middle Caste 57.1% said that they are adopted family planning and 42.9% said that they have not adopted it. Out of 55 respondents among the Lower Caste 60% said that they are adopted family planning and 40% said that they have not adopted it.

From the above statistical facts we don't find any significant difference between the Higher Caste, Middle Caste and Lower Caste, response to family planning which is on an average 60%.

IDEAL SIZE OF FAMILY :-

While comparing the number of children after which operations were done, some references of previous studies undertaken can be very well considered here. In fact, with the current rapid and accelerating growth of India's Population (J. R. Kale, K. Dandekar, P. Goyal, 1974). The assessment of the past and present trends in fertility and the family planning performance has become important and crucial in order to provide clues for the future trends in fertility. It is revealed by (Balkrishana, 1971 : 70) that 54 respondents considered two sons, 26 per cent favoured three sons as ideal number and for the ideal number of daughters. 56.6 per cent of the respondents aimed it at two, while 34.6 per cent through it should be only one. It is noted that (R. Mukherjee, 1976 : 52) that the common desire of the people two sons and more than four children ^{on} an average are not welcome to common

folk because of the financial burden. It is noted that (Siddiqui, 1945) that three children were considered the ideal number in the family. It is revealed (N. B. Rao 1976 : 10), that in all the States, as per National Sample Survey, ideal family size was smaller than the actual family size.

TABLE - 25 : Showing the Opinion of the Respondents about the Maximum Number of Children in One Family :-

Education.	0 - 2	3 - 4	5 and above.	T o t a l.
Illiterate.	9.6	63.5	26.9	(52) 100%
L o w e r.	16.7	63.3	20.0	(30) 100%
Moderate.	15.4	84.6	00.00	(13) 100%
H i g h e r.	40.0	40.0	20.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l :	14%	65%	21%	100%

From the above table we observe that 65% of the respondents prefer to have 3-4 children, while 21% preferred to have 5 and above children. The remaining 14% preferred to have a small family consting of 2 or less than 2 children.

In other words the majority of slum dwellers prefer to have more than the target set (2 Children) by the family planning programme. The reason for this can be trased to their poor economic level. The parents attached more importance to man power who will be useful for earning bread to their family.

TABLE - 26 : Showing the Opinion of Respondents about
Desirable Number of Children.

C a s t e	0 - 2	3 - 4	5 and above.	T o t a l.
H i g h e r.	25.8	61.3	12.9	(31) 100%
M i d d l e.	14.3	64.3	21.4	(14) 100%
L o w e r.	7.3.	67.3	25.4	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	14%	65%	21%	100%

The above table reflects the opinions of the respondents about what would be the desirable number of children for a slum area's couple to have. The expected number of minimum children sexwise is brought out as crossed by different caste groups. It is seen that there are three categories about desirable number of children of couples 0-2, 3-4 and 5 and above. First category 14%, second 65% and third 21% out of 100 respondents.

14% respondents favoured 2 children. It is further seen that out of 14% higher caste groups are desired 2 children than other two caste groups, they expressed their desires one son and one daughter supporting Government of India recommendation of, " We Two and Our's Two". But it is significant to note that more respondents are from Lower Caste group (56.9%) than from Higher and Middle.

The remaining in the third categories (0-5) shows that 21% desire to have more than five children, who are mostly Lower Caste groups.

We may say that the respondents of the present study hold a certain opinion about the ideal number of children in accordance with the normal trend of average population in this regard. A close

scrutiny of the table reveals that there is an associationship between more number of desirable children and lower level of caste groups, sustained more by Lower Caste and poor groups, where as Higher and Middle Caste groups showed more concentration in favour of less number of desirable children.

TABLE - 27 : Showing the Opinion of Respondents about
Desirable Number of Children :-

Religion.	0 - 2	3- 4	5 and above.	Total.
H i n d u.	14.8	64.8	20.4	(88) 100%
M u s l i m.	10.0	60.0	30.0	(10) 100%
C h r i s t a i n.	00.0	100.0	00.0	(2) 100%
T o t a l ..	14%	65%	21%	100%

Out of 88 respondents among the Hindus 64.8% said that they desire to have 3-4 children and 20.4% desire to have 5 and above and remaining 14.8% desire to have 2 children in their family.

Out of 10 respondents among the Muslims 60% said that they desire to have 3-4 children and 30% desire to have 5 and above and 10% desire to have 2 children in their family. 2 respondents (100%) among the Christians preferred to have 3-4 children.

We find and confirm that the Muslims preferred to have more number of children than the Hindus.

While looking at the below table out of 100 respondents 61% practiced birth control & 39% did not practiced it yet. Out of 61 respondents 36(58%) respondents practiced birth control after getting 3-4 issues, 16 (26%) respondents practiced birth control after getting

5 and above issues and remaining 9 (16%) respondents practice birth control through the current family planning.

TABLE - 28 : Showing the Number of Issues after which Respondents got Operated.

Education.	0 - 2	3- 4	5 and above.	N o t operated.,	T o t a
Illiterate.	7.1	23.1	21.2	48.0	(52) 100%
L o w e r.	10.0	43.3	13.3	33.4	(30) 100%
Moderate.	15.4	61.6	7.6	15.4	(13) 100%
H i g h e r.	00.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	9%	36%	16%	39%	100%

It is significant to note that there is almost one to one relationship between the percentage of respondents preferring 3-4 (65%) ideal children and the number of respondents (58%) who got operated after having 3-4 children. In other words a very simple logical but important statement can be made as follows. The people's attitude formation, value formation and exposure to educative and informative experiences regarding ideal family size, structure and functions are very important which influence their future course of action like for example, their decision to get operated. This means there is a close relationship between values and attitudes and peoples decisions and actions. This indicates that Government must give equal importance to population education and changing the social, cultural atmosphere of the slum and rural areas favourably.

TABLE - 29 : Showing the Number of Issues after which Respondents got Operated.

C a s t e .	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 and above.	Not operated	T o t a l
H i g h e r .	22.6	38.7	3.2	35.5	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	7.7	42.9	7.1	42.9	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	1.9	32.7	25.4	40.0	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	9%	36%	16%	39%	100%

While looking at this table out of 100 respondents 61% practiced birth control and 39% did not practiced it yet. Out of 55 Lower Caste respondents 40% did not practiced family planning operation, 32.7% respondents practiced birth control after getting 3-4 issues, 25.4% after 5 and above issues and only 1.9% practiced birth control after getting 1-2 issues. Out of 14 Middle Caste respondents 42.9% did not practiced family planning operation, 42.9% respondents practically planned birth control after getting 3-4 issues, 7.1% after 5 and above issues and 7.1% after getting 1-2 issues. Out of 31 respondents of Higher Caste respondents, 35.5% did not practiced birth control 38.7% practiced birth control after getting 3-4 issues, 22.6% after getting 1-2 issues and remaining 3.2% respondents practiced birth control after getting 5 and above issued.

It is significant to note that there is almost one to one relationship between the percentage of respondents preferring 3-4 (65%) ideal children and the number of respondents (58%) who got operated after having 3-4 children.

**TABLE - 30 : Showing the Distribution of Respondents ~~for~~
who underwent the Family Planning Operation**

Education	Husband	Wife	Not Operated.	T o t a l.
Illiterate.	5.8	46.1	48.1	(52) 100%.
Lower.	6.7	60.0	33.3	(30) 100%
Moderate.	15.4	69.2	15.4	(13) 100%
Higher.	00.0	60.0	40.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	7%	54%	39%	100%.

The above table indicates that majority of the family planning operations are Tubectomy Operations. Since, the slum dwellers are mostly engaged in Labour and Mannual Work, we find that the families prefer to have their wives operated. From the table we note that irrespective of literacy slum families prefer to have their wives operated. Among the illiterates Tubectomy Operations 46.1%, among the lower literacy Tubectomy Operations 60%, among the Moderate literates Tubectomy Operations 69.2% and remaining in Higher Tubectomy Operations 60%.

APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF FAMILY PLANNING :-

It is the individual who makes the final decision regarding approving or disapproving family planning method and if he decides in favour, some questions to be considered are about the method he would use, the duration of the continuous use, the extent of his sharing the experiences with other and motivating and preventing them from using contraceptives and so on. The decision making behaviour is influenced (Pareek and Rao, 1974 : 32), by a number of personality variables, such as the personality characteristics of a person,

whether he is introvert or extrovert, anxious or relaxed, conservative or radical, religious or secular, modernised or traditional, superstitious or objective educated or illiterate, forward or backward in outlook, flexible or rigid, intelligent or dull, achievement oriented or relating the individual variables to the acceptance of the subjective or psychological variables and the objective or socio-economic variables.

TABLE - 31 : Showing views of Male Respondents for the Disapproval of Family Planning Operations.

Education.	Illness	Fearness of operation.	Due to Hard Work.	Wife not operated.	Both not operated.	T o t a
Illiterate.	9.6	1.9	34.6	5.8	48.1	(52) 100%
Lower.	10.0	3.3	46.7	6.7	33.3	(30) 100%
Moderate.	00.0	0.0	69.2	15.4	15.4	(13) 100%
Higher.	40.0	0.0	20.0	00.0	40.0	(5) 100%
Total.	10%	2%	42%	7%	39%	100%

The above table shows that out of 100 respondents 61% have adopted family planning and 39% have not adopted. Who have got operated there are 54 (85.7%) families in which the wives have got operated. The remaining 7 families (14.3%) have taken the benefit of Vasectomy (male operation).

While looking at reason of non-adopting the family planning operation of male respondents, we see that 42% male respondents rejecting family planning due to the fear that they may not be able to do their routine hard work after the operation. 10% gave the reason as 'Due to Illness' and remaining 2% gave the reason as, 'Fear of Operation'.

Out of the 7 families in which the wives have not got operated the most important reasons they gave for not undergoing operation themselves was, 'Illness' (4 respondents) and, 'Fear of Operation' (3 respondents).

TABLE - 32 : Showing the Views of Respondents for the Disapproval of Family Planning Operation (by their caste)

C a s t e.	Illness	Fear of 'operation.'	Due to 'Hardwork'.	Wife not practiced	Both not operated.	T o t a l.
H i g h e r.	6.5	3.2	48.4	6.4	35.5	(31) 100%
Middle.	14.2	0.0	42.9	0.0	42.9	(14) 100%
Lower.	10.9	1.8	38.2	9.1	40.0	(55) 100%
Total.	10%	2%	42%	7%	39.1%	100%

Almost the respondents of all the caste-groups disapprove the family planning operations, due to the fear of disability to hardwork after operation (42%). The 10% of them disapprove due to their sick health. And remaining 2% disapprove due to the after effects of operation.

The table ^{N₃₃} below suggests that the reasons of male non-adopting family planning operation, that are chiefly religious, routine hard work, illness and fear of operation. The percentage according to religion : 42% (Christians 50%, Hindus 42% and Muslims 40%). These people maintain that they would be unable to carry on the routine of hard work, after family planning operation, 10% (Hindus 10.2%, Muslims 10%) of people reject due to illness. Remaining 2% (Hindu 2.3%) reject due to surgical treatments.

TABLE - 33 : Showing Views of Male Respondents for the Disapproval of family planning operations (By Religion).

Religion	Illness	Fear of operation	Due to Hardwork	Wife not practiced	Both not operated	Total
Hindu	10.2	2.3	42.1	7.9	37.5	(88) 100%
Muslim	10.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	50.0	(10) 100%
Christian	00.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	(2) 100%
Total.	10%	2%	42%	7%	39%	100%

TABLE - 34 : Showing View of Respondents for the Disapproval of Family Planning Operations (by their literacy).

Education.	Fearness	Lack of Girl	Lack of Boy.	Family planning	Total.
Illiterate.	13.5	7.7	26.9	51.9	(52) 100%
Lower.	13.3	10.0	10.0	66.7	(30) 100%
Moderate.	00.0	00.0	15.4	84.6	(13) 100%
Higher.	40.0	00.0	00.0	60.0	(5) 100%
Total.	13%	7%	19%	61%	100%

The above table (No.34) shows various reasons given out by the respondents for generally disfavouing married couples adopting family planning operations.

Out of 100 respondents 61% were already ^{practicing?} ~~noting~~ birth control. But 39% disapproved birth control. Their views against adopting of family planning is that of, 'Weakness' or 'Fear of Operation', 'Lack of Son' and 'Lack of girl' or 'additional children.' Out of 39%

non-adopted family planning 19% respondents wish for an additional child, 13% fear the bad effect of operation and 7% wanted a girl.

TABLE - 35 : Showing Disapproval of Non-adoption of Family Planning Operations, Due to Religion.

C a s t e.	Weakness/ Fearness.	Lack of Girl.	Lack of Boy.	Family Planning operated.	Total
Hindu.	12.5	8	17	62.5	(88) 100%
Muslim.	20.0	0	30	50.0	(10) 100%
Christain.	00.0	0	50	50.0	(2) 100%
T o t a l.	13%	7%	9%	61%	100%

The above table shows various reasons given out by the respondents for generally disavouring married couples adopting family planning operation through their religion. Out of 39% non-adopted family planning most of Christains (50%) and Muslims (30%) wish to have additional child than the Hindus. Among the 10 respondents of Muslims 20% respondents and among the 88 respondents of Hindus 12.5% ~~are~~ fear the bad effect of operation.

TABLE - 36 : Showing Disapproved of Non-adoption of Family Planning Operations, Due to Caste-Groups.

C a s t e.	Weakness/ Fearness.	Lack of Girl.	Lack of Boy.	Family Planning. operated.	T o t a l.
Higher.	16.1	12.9	6.5	64.5	(31) 100%
Middle.	14.3	00.0	28.6	57.1	(14) 100%
Lower.	10.9	5.5	23.6	60.0	(55) 100%
Total ..	13%	7%	19%	61%	100%

The reasons of disapproval of married couples adopting family planning operations due to their caste groups. Out of 100 respondents 61% were already practicing birth control. But 39% who disapproved birth control, maintain that ^{non} adoption of family planning is *due to* 'Weakness' or 'Fear of Operation', 'Lack of Son' and 'Lack of Girl', or the desire for 'Additional Child'. Out of 39% non-adopted family planning, 19% respondents wish for additional child and among them are Lower and Middle Caste group people, who mostly found among the 7% wanted a girl. Higher caste people are comparatively more than Lower and Middle Caste ~~groupe~~ people, 13% respondents fear the bad effect of operation.

TABLE - 37 : Showing the Effect of Impression about the Operation.

C a s t e.	Good.	Bad.	No Response.	Total.
Higher.	61.3	3.2	35.5	(31) 100%
Middle.	50.0	7.1	42.9	(14) 100%
Lower.	45.5	14.5	40.0	(55) 100%
T o t a l..	51%	10%	39%	100%

The above table indicates that out of 61% family planning operation respondents, a large majority of them being women (51%) had no problems and had ^{good} impressions about the family planning. Only marginal 10% had problems of illness and had impressions about family planning.

The below table displays people's reaction to Family Planning Operation. Majority of the people (79%) say that the family planning operation scheme should be implemented. Only 21% people revolted the

scheme due to misunderstandings, ignorance, religious and domestic reasons.

TABLE - 38 : Showing the Views of Respondents pertaining to their approval or disapproval about the adoption of F.P.

Educational Level.	Practice Yes.	Should not practiced.	T o t a l.
Illiterate.	76.9	23.1	(52) 100%
L o w e r.	80.0	20.0	(30) 100%
Moderate.	92.3	7.7	(13) 100%
Higher.	60.0	40.0	(5) 100%
T o t a l ..	79%	21%	100%

~~XXXXXXXX~~

TABLE - 39 : Showing the Attitude of Respondents According to Awareness of Care of Preganancy.

Educational Level.	Y e s.	N o.	T o t a l.
Illiterate.	17.3	82.7	(52) 100%
L o w e r.	20,0	80.0	(30) 100%
Moderate.	53.9	46.1	(13) 100%
Higher.	100.0	00.0	(5) 100%
Total.	27%	73%	100%

The ~~above~~ above table (39) shows the attitude of respondents according to awareness of care of pregnancy. 73% respondents are not aware of taking care of pregnancy of their wives and 27% are aware of it. That means there are some difficulties in taking care of pregnancy. Out of 73% respondents, most of them ^{are} still unknown of the merri~~ts~~ts and demerits of taking care of pregnancy.

TABLE - 40 : Showing the Opinion of Respondents about
the View, "The Child is God's Gift ?".

E d u c a t i o n .	N o .	Y e s .	T o t a l .
Illiterate.	75	25	(52) 100%
Lower.	80	20	(30) 100%
Moderate.	92.3	7.7	(13) 100%
Higher.	80	20	(5) 100%
Total ..	79%	21%	100%.

The above table indicates the opinion of respondents as, 'The Child as the Gift by God'. This view is revolted by 79% people. There 79% people have been influenced by education, ties, since they are disagreed with the traditional opinions and customs. But there ~~are~~ still few (21%) orthodox.

The below Table indicates the opinion of the people who maintain that the family planning is the way to control the population explosion. Only 21% respondents disagreed with this view due to certain misunderstanding. They view that family planning scheme is the only solution to control population growth. Only those 21% respondents ~~were against~~^{are against} the view as above influenced by various traditional opinions and ethics.

TABLE - 41 : Showing the opinion about family planning is the way of control the population. Explosion.

Caste	Yes.	No.	Total.
Higher.	87.1	12.9	(31) 100%
Middle.	78.6	21.4	(14) 100%
Lower.	74.5	25.5	(55) 100%
Total.	79%	21%	100%

TABLE - 42 : Showing the views of Respondents about Increasing Prices.

Caste.	Fertility.	God's Curse.	Total.
Higher.	37.1	12.9	(31) 100%
Middle.	78.6	21.4	(14) 100%
Lower.	74.6	25.4	(55) 100%
Total. ..	79%	21%	100%

The above table shows the reasons of disapproval of family planning regarding the shortage, the population explosion, the curse of God and so on. As per the previous table the 79% respondents who support the view of family planning Operation, suggested the reason of shortage and increasing prices is the problem of population explosion, which would be controlled only by family planning schemes. However, the revolvers cling to traditional opinions and customs.

TABLE - 43 : Showing Distribution of Respondents

Knowledge about Test - Tube - Baby.

Education.	Yes.	No.	Total.
Illiterate.	11.5	88.5	(52) 100%
Lower.	10.0	90.0	(30) 100%
Moderate.	53.8	46.2	(13) 100%
Higher.	80.0	20.0	(5) 100%
Total..	24%	76%	100%

The table as above displays the consciousness of the respondents to, 'Taste-Tube-Baby'. But it seems that only 24% respondents know this advanced way of child-birth, particularly those who are in contact with the advanced social developments, got the information through newspapers, radio, etc. But the number of this type of respondents is very limited. Majority of the respondents (76%) still ignorant about such recent developments as Taste-Tube-Baby.

I N D U C E D A B O R T I O N -

Induced abortion is the predominant method of family planning. In fact, practice of any family planning method decides selection by the need^y persons. Truly speaking, any consideration of contraception effectiveness (Kleinman, 1974 : 11) requires a distinction between theoretical effectiveness under ideal condition, with the method being used consistently according to instructions and its use effectiveness in a particular population.

It is true that abortion was forbidden in all religions. We may say that the followers of Hindu, Christain and Muslim of these religions according to their sacred-scriptures or traditions consideration abortion to be forbidden and illegal.

Indian Parliament passed a bill on August 2, 1971, legalizing abortion and has now accepted as one of the method of birth control.

An attempt was made to appreciate the opinion of respondents about abortion. The below table shows that only Higher Caste-Groups (31%), Middle (14%) and Lower Caste-Groups (55%) respondents had given views about abortion. They^(24%) consider it desirable on the social,

medical and humanitarian grounds.

TABLE - 44 : Showing the views of Respondents about Abortion.

C a s t e .	G o o d .	B a d .	T o t a l .
H i g h e r .	35.5	64.5	(31) 100%
M i d d l e .	21.4	78.6	(14) 100%
L o w e r .	18.2	81.8	(55) 100%
T o t a l ..	24%	76%	100%

While looking to the above table most of (76%) respondents ^{said} ~~views~~ that abortion is bad, because they feels that it is irreligious, immoral and affected the health of woman and sometimes even she might die.

While looking the row side, out of 31 respondents of Higher Caste-Groups, 64.5% ~~are~~ give bad opinion, Middle (78.6%) and Lower Caste-Group (81.8%) people also have given bad opinion about abortion.

The present study, however, shows higher degree and volume of negative attitudes towards abortion among the slum caste-groups with the passage of time.