

79

~~3995~~

D. R. C. No. 70

138



28

# BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS KERALA STATE



**Population Studies No. 122**

## KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING IN RURAL KERALA - 1969

15314	16768
13606	17743
17809	18475
18000	19753
16199	17308
16645	18112
16206	17336
"	"
September	
October	

**DECEMBER, 1971**

POPULATION DIVISION  
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE



Population Studies No. 122KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING  
IN RURAL KERALA - 1969P R E F A C E

The report on "Knowledge and Practice of Family Planning in Rural Kerala" is prepared utilising the data collected on family planning during the year 1969 along with the Sample Registration Survey in the State. Though several K.A.P. studies on family planning have been conducted, a State wide survey covering the entire rural area of the State has not been undertaken so far. The family planning enquiry made in 1969 at the instance of the Registrar General of India, as a subsidiary enquiry to the Sample Registration Scheme, was intended to cover a sample of 150 villages representing the entire rural Kerala. Information on knowledge and practice of family planning was collected from currently married males below 35 years of age by the interview method. The local Enumerators working in the Sample Registration Scheme collected the data.

The results presented in the report give an account of the extent of knowledge on family planning possessed by the various strata of the rural society and the gap that exists between knowledge and practice of the different methods of family planning. In spite of the limitations of the study which are spelt out in detail in the report, it is hoped that the results obtained from the study would be useful for the administrators connected with family planning programmes.

The report has been prepared by Shri N.V. George, Research Officer, Shri P.S. Gopinathan Nair, Asst. Director and Shri S. Bhagavatheswara Iyer, Deputy Director of the Population Statistics Division of the Bureau.

Trivandrum,  
6--12--1971

N. GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR  
Additional Director  
Bureau of Economics and Statistics



KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING IN  
RURAL KERALA - 1969



1. Introduction:

The family planning programme had its official beginning in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period. Several studies on the knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning methods have been conducted in the State. But a State wide survey covering the rural areas of the State has not been attempted so far. During 1969 at the instance of the Government of India a small schedule on family planning was canvassed in the rural households in all the villages selected for the Sample Registration Scheme in the State. Information on knowledge and method of family planning was collected from currently married males below 35 years, by the Local Registrars appointed for the Sample Registration Scheme. The data collected from this enquiry are analysed and presented in this report.

2. Objects:

The study is intended to throw light on the awareness of couples about family planning, knowledge of the specific methods and practice of the methods. The relation of these with related factors like age, religion, education and occupation is also proposed to be studied.

3. Coverage and method of data collection

The survey was proposed to be conducted in all the 150 villages selected for the Sample Registration Survey in the State. But data from only 94 villages could be obtained and the available data have been used for the study. The selection of villages for sample registration was done by systematic random sampling after stratification of villages on the basis of natural divisions and population size. The number of villages selected in each stratum and the number of villages from which the data for this study have been obtained are given below:

Natural Division	Population size	Total No. of villages selected for Sample Registration	Total No. of villages from which data on family planning are available
1	2	3	4
	Below 500	1	1
	500 - 999	1	..
Lowland	1000 -1999	5	2
	2000 & above	29	15
	Total	36	18

contd.....

1	2	3	4
Midland	Below 500	1	..
	500 - 999	6	4
	1000 -1999	18	10
	2000 & above	66	40
	Total	91	63
Highland	Below 500	..	..
	500 - 999	1	1
	1000 -1999	3	1
	2000 & above	19	11
	Total	23	13
ALL	Below 500	2	1
	500 - 999	3	5
	1000 -1999	26	13
	2000 & above	114	75
	TOTAL	150	94

The data collected in the family planning schedule include age, religion, education, occupation awareness of family planning, knowledge of family planning methods and the extent of practice of known methods. Questions on these items were asked by the local Registrars to currently married males below 35 years in all the households in the villages selected for the sample registration scheme. The data were collected by the interview method.

#### 4. Awareness of family planning:

4.1 The term awareness of family planning means knowledge of family planning in a very general way without knowing specific methods. The awareness of family planning implies only the knowledge of the existence of methods which when used can limit family size. Awareness does not imply knowledge of any specific family planning methods.

4.2 Religion and awareness: Table 1 gives the distribution of males contacted in each religion according to awareness of family planning. Among the married males below 35 years of age contacted about 57% are Hindus, 13% Christians and 30% Muslims. 68% of the persons contacted are aware of family planning methods. On a religion-wise break-down it is reported that 67% of Hindus, 75% Christians and 65% Muslims are aware of family planning methods.

4.3 Age and awareness: The effect of age on the awareness of family planning is examined in Table 2. Awareness is seen increasing with age. The lowest percentage of persons are aware of family planning is reported from the age group 15-19 and the highest percentage from the age group 30-34 the percentage being 48 for the 15-19 age group and 69 for the 30-34 age group.



The percentage increases to 64 in 20-24 age group which further increases to 66 in 25-29 age group. It may be seen from the table that among the married persons contacted only less than 0.5% belongs to the age group 15-19 while 10.3% belongs to the age group 20-24, 34.2% to the age group 25-29, and 54.5% to the age group 30-34.

4.4 Education and awareness: The figures given in table 3 testifies the effect of education on the awareness of Family Planning. The percentage of persons aware of Family Planning is found to be increasing with the increase in the level of educational standard. While only 50% of the illiterates are aware of the Family Planning method, the percentage goes as much as 84% in the case of matriculates and above.

4.5 Awareness and occupation:

The difference in the awareness of Family Planning among the various occupational groups is discernible in the figures reported in table 4. Among the occupational categories listed, the largest number of persons contacted belong to miscellaneous workers and labourers, constituting about 41% of the total persons in the sample. About 64% of the persons belonging to this occupational group - "workers and labourers not else where classified" - are aware of family planning. Next to this category, the largest number of the sampled persons belong to the category of "Farmers, fishermen etc." constituting about 33% total persons in the sample. About 67% of persons in this occupational group are aware of Family Planning. The category "Miners, quarrymen and Related workers" is seen to be the least informed about Family Planning as only 22% of persons contacted in this occupational group are reported to be aware of the Family Planning. The percentage of married males aware of Family Planning is seen to be relatively higher in the occupational groups like professional, technical and related workers, clerical workers etc. This indirectly shows again the positive correlation between awareness of Family Planning and education as the persons belonging to these occupational groups are those having higher educational status.

4.6 Awareness in the different districts:

In tables 5 and 6 the variation in awareness of family planning among persons belonging to the various geographical areas is examined. Table 5 gives data for the different districts in the State. Figures for all districts except Alleppey are given. No schedules have been received from the samples in Alleppey District. It is seen that there is considerable variation between Districts in the matter of dissemination of knowledge on Family Planning. The awareness seems to be least in Kottayam district where only about 27% of rural married males contacted are reported to be aware of Family Planning. The percentage of persons aware of Family Planning is seen to be the highest in Trichur district, the percentage being 98. In the three districts of Quilon, Ernakulam and Trichur the percentage of persons aware of Family Planning is near about 90 or above. The two districts Trivandrum & Kottayam

report only less than 50% on this characteristic. For the revenue districts (except Alleppey) the percentages vary between 60 and 76. We have seen that the two factors, namely age and education are positively related to the awareness. But the District-wise data presented in table 5 do not corroborate this and so the results are quite disturbing. It is seen that the Districts which have low percentages of awareness have relatively higher educational level and vice versa. The reasons for this disturbing results have to be found out by further study.

#### 4.7 Awareness in the different Natural divisions

The percentages of persons aware of family planning in the three natural divisions of the State, namely, lowland, Midland and Highland as well as in the different population strata in each natural division are presented in table 6. It is seen that the awareness is relatively least in the midland region, and most in the lowland region. The results do not conform to what can normally be expected. The reasons for this can be found out by further study only.

#### 5. Knowledge of Family Planning methods:

5.1 The question regarding knowledge of specific methods was asked to all those who reported awareness of Family Planning. Eight methods were mentioned by the respondents. The methods in the order of popularity are (1) Sterilisation, (2) I.U.C.D., (3) Oral pills, (4) Condom, (5) Rhythm, (6) Jelly, (7) Foam tablets and (8) diaphragm. Even the most known method of sterilisation is known only to 71% of those who are aware of family planning. This means that only less than 48% of the 6687 married males contacted during the survey have knowledge about the sterilisation method. Diaphragm is the least known method. Only 3 persons among the 6687 males contacted know of the method.

5.2 Tables 7 to 12 give the percentage of males who know various methods of birth control according to the various characteristics of the persons contacted. The percentages are based on those who are aware of family planning. Since knowledge of each method is taken separately, persons who know more than one method will be counted as many times as they know the methods. Thus a man knowing sterilisation, IUCD and Condom will be taken against each of these three methods. The analysis according to methods each person known is not attempted since this will lead to numerous combinations.

5.3 Knowledge by religion: In table 7 the knowledge of each method according to religion of the respondent is analysed. In each of these religious groups sterilisation is the most known method, followed by IUCD and condom. Near about 70% know sterilisation and about 65% know of IUCD in all the religious groups. Knowledge of oral pills is also more or less the same in the 3 religious groups, the percentage being near about 25. The major difference in knowledge of methods between religious groups occurs in the case of rhythm method. A comparatively higher percentage (15%) of Christians know of this method against 7% Hindus and 4% Muslims. The reason may be that orthodox Christians who have sentimental objections to other methods try to know of this method.



#### 5.4 Knowledge by educational status

The figures for education groups given in Table 8 reveal some peculiarities. Sterilisation method is equally known among all educational status groups. IUCD is also known among all groups though the percentage in the illiterate group is slightly less compared to other groups. But the difference is marked in the case of other methods. Knowledge of other methods is comparatively very high among persons in the higher educational status groups. While only 36% persons in the illiterate group know of condom method about 59% of persons of matric and above level of education know of the method. This trend is seen in respect of the methods foam tablets, jelly and rhythm also. Knowledge about oral pills is relatively the least among the illiterates. Among other educational groups percentage of persons knowing the method of oral pills is more or less the same.

5.5 Knowledge and age: The relationship between age and knowledge of methods is examined with the help of the figures presented in Table 9. The differential knowledge about the family planning method among persons belonging to different age groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 is not so marked as it is among persons belonging to different educational groups. Sterilisation, IUCD, condom and oral pills are the methods known widely. The percentage of persons knowing the method is more or less the same in all the age groups. But from table 2 it may be seen that the awareness of family planning increases with age.

5.6 Knowledge and occupation: The figures presented in table 10 show that there is very little difference between various occupational groups regarding knowledge of family planning.

#### 5.7 Knowledge of family planning method in the different geographical units

Table 11 shows that the difference in the awareness of family planning methods noticed among the various districts (see paragraph 4-6) is seen in respect of knowledge of the methods also. The percentage of persons reporting knowledge of sterilisation is the highest (85%) in Trichur District and it is the lowest (41%) in Trivandrum District. In the other Districts the percentages vary between 64 and 80. In the case of IUCD Kottayam District reports the lowest percentage of 1.5. Regarding other methods also Kottayam reports only very low percentages except for the rhythm method. In the rhythm method the percentage (18%) reported from Kottayam District is the highest in relation to the other Districts. It may be noted that Kottayam District has reported also the lowest percentage of persons aware of Family Planning. Thus the figures indicate that even among the small percentage of persons who are aware of family planning in the District only very few persons know the methods of family planning. Another point which deserves mention is that the

condom method is relatively less popular in Kottayam and Trichur Districts as seen from the fact that the percentage of persons reporting knowledge of this method from these Districts is 8 and 21 respectively while the corresponding percentage for the remaining districts is more than 42.

5.8 According to table 12, sterilisation is the most known method in all strata. The difference between strata is only nominal. Regarding the other methods also there is not much difference. Some of the exceptions are the comparatively higher percentage of persons having knowledge of rhythm method in the low-land (1000-1999) and the midland (500-999) regions and low percentage of persons having knowledge about oral pills in these strata.

5.9 The foregoing analysis regarding knowledge of family planning methods reveals that only sterilisation, IUCD and condom are the methods known to a considerable percentage of the population. The above methods are known to more than one-third of all the persons contacted and to about 50% of the persons who are aware of the family planning. The other methods are known to less than 5% of persons contacted, the only exception being oral pills which is known to about 16%.

## 6. Practice of Family Planning:

6.1 The question of practising any Family Planning method arises only when the persons know of such methods. Hence the percentages are worked out on the basis of the number of persons who know each method.

6.2 From table 13.4 it can be seen that only very few practise methods of family planning. It is seen that only 13% of the persons contacted in the survey practise any of the Family Planning methods.

6.3 When the percentage of persons practising the methods is worked out on the basis of the number of persons knowing each method the following results are obtained:

Method	Percentage of persons practising among those who know the method
Sterilised	9
I.U.C.D.	4
Condom	14
Foam tablets	2
Jelly	9
Rhythm	36
Oral pills	3

The highest percentage of persons practising among those who know the methods of Family Planning is reported under the rhythm method. Next in order comes condom and sterilisation respectively. It may be noted that these percentages do not indicate the popularity of the methods because of the fact that the percentages are built up from the number of persons knowing each method and that the number of persons knowing the various methods differ widely.

6.4 Another fact revealed from the figures in Table 13.4 is that a significant beginning of the practice of this various methods has been made only from the year 1967 onwards.

6.5 Practice and Religion: A study of the differential acceptance by the various religious groups shows that only a very low percentage (4%) of Muslims who know sterilisation method, practise it. The corresponding percentage for Hindus and Christians is 10. Rhythm is equally popular among the three religious groups and more than one third of the persons knowing the method, practise it in all the three religious groups. Condom and IUCD are seen to be comparatively more popular among Christians.

The differential gap between knowledge and practice among the three religious groups in respect of the two most effective methods, namely, sterilisation and IUCD is revealed from the following table:

Method	*Percentage of persons having knowledge/practice among					
	Hindus		Christians		Muslims	
	Know-ledge	Pra-ctice	Know-ledge	Pra-ctice	Know-ledge	Pra-ctice
Sterilisation	72	11	67	10	70	4
I.U.C.D.	63	4	65	6	67	1

\* Percentage of persons having knowledge is based on the number of persons aware of Family Planning and percentage of persons practising is based on the number of persons having knowledge of the methods.

It is seen from the above the gap between knowledge and practice is the widest among persons belonging to the Muslim religion.

6.6 Practice and educational status

An analysis of the prevalence of family planning practice among the different educational status groups given in table 14.1 to 14.4 does not reveal much difference in the percentage of persons practising sterilisation and IUCD cases. The condom method is found to be more prevalent among the educated persons. The percentage of those practising condom increases as educational status increases. In the two methods the rhythm and oral pills also, the above trend is noticed.

6.7 Practice in different Districts:

From table 15.1 it is seen that there is wide disparity in the practice of sterilisation between the Districts. In terms of the percentage of persons practising the method, Trivandrum District leads the other Districts followed by Quilon and Ernakulam, Palghat District takes the lowest rank

in this regard with only about 2% persons knowing sterilisation and practising it. Only Trivandrum and Quilon have percentages above 20. The percentage figures for Palghat, Malapuram and Cannanore District is below 5. In this connection it is worth recollecting that wide disparity between the Districts was noticed in respect of the persons knowing the different methods also.

In the case of IUCD also the variation between Districts is noticed. In Kottayam district all the persons who know the IUCD method are reported as practising the method. Palghat district reports the lowest percentage of practice under IUCD method.

In respect of condom method the gap between knowledge and practice is least in Kottayam district as may be seen from the highest percentage reported for the district in Table 15.3. The next place goes to Ernakulam district.

Foam tablets and jelly are known to only very few persons. The methods are practised only very rarely.

Rhythm method appears to be known and practised in all Districts. 90% among those who know the method in Trichur, 77% in Quilon and 48% in Kozhikode practise the method. In Trichur only 10 have reported knowledge of the method. In other Districts only very few know the rhythm method and among them only a small percentage practise the method.

The method of oral pills is known to persons in all Districts. But the practice of the pill is very rare in all the Districts.

## 7. Summary:

7.1 The report gives an over-all picture of the awareness, knowledge and practice of family planning among the married couples in the rural areas of the State. About two-thirds of the persons contacted are aware of Family Planning. Increase in age and educational status are seen to be two factors contributing to the awareness of Family Planning.

7.2 Among the persons who are aware of Family Planning a substantial percentage does not know the methods of Family Planning. Sterilisation is the most known method. 71% of those who are aware of family planning know about sterilisation. The IUCD and condom methods are known to 64% and 49% respectively of those who are aware of Family Planning. Much difference is not noticed between age, education and occupation groups in the case of knowledge of family planning methods.

7.3 The practice of family planning methods has not become popular among the couples in Kerala until the year 1967 as revealed by the study. Only about 13% persons contacted have practised any method. A large percentage of those who know the methods, do not practise them. Thus there is a wide gap between knowledge and practice of Family Planning method among the married couples in the rural areas. As the reasons

for the non-practice of the methods is not included in the enquiry it is not known why a large percentage refrain from practice in spite of their knowledge.

8. Limitation of the study: This study on Family Planning was made only as a subsidiary enquiry along with the sample registration survey. The Enumerators who canvassed the schedule cannot be considered as an experienced team of Investigators for making enquiry in family planning even though the schedule used for the enquiry is a very simple one.

Along with the survey each Enumerator who canvassed the schedule was also asked to make an assessment of the accuracy of the replies to each question. From the Enumerator's assessment of the answers, it is seen that most of the enumerators have expressed doubt about the quality of the answers.

The data also suffers from incomplete coverage as the data could be collected only from 94 sample villages against 150 villages planned. It may further be noted that the enquiry does not cover all the married couples, but only currently married males below 35 years.

9. Appendix: The following tables derived from the analysis of the data and a fac-simile of the schedule used for the enquiry are appended to the report as detailed below:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1	Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and religion.
2	2	Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and age group.
3	3	Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and educational status
4	4	Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and occupation.
5	5	Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning - district-wise
6	6	Distribution of persons contacted stratum-wise according to awareness of family planning.
7	7	Distribution of persons in each religious group who know methods of family planning.
8	8	Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each education status group.
9	9	Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each age group.



<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Description</u>		
10	10	Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each occupation group.		
11	11	Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning district-wise		
12	12	Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning stratum-wise		
13	13.1	Distribution of those practising various methods by religious groups - Hindus		
14	13.2	-do-	-do-	Christians
15	13.3	-do-	-do-	Muslims
16	13.4	-do-	-do-	All religions
17	14.1	Distribution of those practising various methods by educational status - Illiterate		
18	14.2	-do-	-do-	Literate below primary
19	14.3	-do-	-do-	passed primary below matric
20	14.4	-do-	-do-	Matric and above
21	15.1	Distribution of those practising various methods district-wise- sterilisation		
22	15.2	-do-	-do-	I.U.C.D.
23	15.3	-do-	-do-	Condom
24	15.4	-do-	-do-	Foam tablets
25	15.5	-do-	-do-	Jelly
26	15.6	-do-	-do-	Rhythm method
27	15.7	-do-	-do-	Oral pills
28	Fascimile of the schedule and the Enumerator's assessment questionnaire			

APPENDIX

Table : 1. Distribution of <sup>persons</sup> contacted according to awareness of ~~persons~~ family planning and religion.

....

Religion	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	2576	67.03	1225	31.88	42	1.09	3843	100.00
Christian	659	75.83	204	23.48	6	0.69	869	100.00
Muslim	1281	65.16	680	34.59	5	0.25	1966	100.00
Not recorded	6	66.67	3	33.33	..	..	9	100.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4522</b>	<b>67.62</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>31.59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6687</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table : 2. Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and age groups.

.....

Age group	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
15 - 19	15	48.39	16	51.61	..	..	31	100.00
20 - 24	462	63.90	260	35.96	1	0.14	723	100.00
25 - 29	1520	66.43	749	32.74	19	0.83	2288	100.00
30 - 34	2525	69.27	1087	29.82	33	0.91	3645	100.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4522</b>	<b>67.62</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>31.59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6687</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table: 3. Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and educational status

.....

Educational Status	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Illiterate	706	49.51	697	48.88	23	1.61	1426	100.00
2. Literate but below primary	1820	72.19	687	27.25	14	0.56	2521	100.00
3. Passed primary but below matric	1585	74.07	546	25.51	9	0.42	2140	100.00
4. Matric and above	332	84.27	56	14.21	6	1.52	394	100.00
5. Not recorded	79	38.35	126	61.17	1	0.48	206	100.00

Table : 4. Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning and occupation.

.....

Occupation	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Professional technical and related workers.	198	86.46	29	12.66	2	0.88	229	100.00
2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	8	61.54	5	38.46	..	..	13	100.00
3. Clerical and related workers.	123	79.87	31	20.13	..	..	154	100.00
4. Sales workers	524	71.20	208	28.26	4	0.54	736	100.00
5. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, etc.	1673	66.63	818	32.58	20	0.79	2511	100.00
6. Miners, quarrymen and related workers.	2	22.22	7	77.78	..	..	9	100.00
7. Workers in transport and communication occupation	63	86.30	10	13.70	..	..	73	100.00
8. Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.	1736	63.89	958	35.26	23	0.85	2717	100.00
9. Service, sports and recreation workers.	90	80.37	22	19.63	..	..	112	100.00
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation.	105	78.95	24	18.05	4	3.00	133	100.00

Table : 5. Distribution of persons contacted according to awareness of family planning - district-wise.

.....

District	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Trivandrum	189	46.67	207	51.11	9	2.22	405	100.00
Quilon	479	93.92	26	5.10	5	0.98	510	100.00
Alleppey	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kottayam	199	26.71	545	73.15	1	0.14	745	100.00
Ernakulam	464	89.06	51	9.79	6	1.15	521	100.00
Trichur	283	97.92	6	2.08	..	..	289	100.00
Palghat	657	66.63	321	32.56	8	0.81	986	100.00
Malappuram	795	60.69	511	39.01	4	0.30	1310	100.00
Kozhikode	886	75.28	290	24.64	1	0.08	1177	100.00
Cannanore	570	60.45	354	37.54	19	2.01	943	100.00

Table: 6. Distribution of persons contacted stratum-wise according to awareness of family planning.

.....

Stratum	Aware of family planning		Not aware of family planning		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lowland	704	77.96	199	22.04	..	..	903	100.00
Below 500	10	50.00	10	50.00	..	..	20	100.00
1000 - 1999	107	86.29	17	13.71	..	..	124	100.00
2000 & above	537	77.34	172	22.66	..	..	759	100.00
Midland	2351	64.62	1542	34.95	19	0.43	4412	100.00
500 - 999	116	97.48	3	2.52	..	..	119	100.00
1000 - 1999	577	58.82	393	40.06	11	1.12	981	100.00
2000 & above	2158	65.16	1143	34.60	8	0.24	3312	100.00
Highland	977	71.21	366	26.68	29	2.11	1372	100.00
500 - 999	29	69.05	13	30.95	..	..	42	100.00
1000 - 1999	38	29.01	85	64.89	8	6.10	131	100.00
2000 & above	910	75.90	268	22.35	21	1.75	1199	100.00

Table: 7. Distribution of persons in each religious group who know methods of family planning.

....

Method	Hindus		Christians		Muslins		Not recorded		Total	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
Sterilisation.	1855	72.01	441	66.91	895	69.87	2	33.33	3193	70.61
I.U.C.D.	1610	62.50	430	65.25	852	66.51	3	50.00	2895	64.02
Condom	1318	51.16	322	48.86	565	44.11	5	83.33	2210	48.87
Diaphragm	1	0.04	..	..	2	0.16	..	..	3	0.07
Foam tablets.	45	1.75	17	2.58	26	2.03	..	..	88	1.95
Jelly	132	5.12	25	3.79	81	6.32	1	16.67	239	5.29
Rhythm	172	6.68	96	14.57	48	3.75	2	33.33	318	7.03
Oral pills	574	22.23	160	24.28	319	24.90	2	33.33	1055	23.33

NOTE: Percentage of those knowing each method to those aware of family planning are worked out.

....

Table : 8. Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each education status group.

...

Method	Illiterate		Literate but below primary		Passed primary but below matric		Matric and above		Not Recorded	
	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage
Sterilisation.	509	72.10	1248	68.57	1145	72.24	229	68.07	62	78.48
I.U.C.D.	361	51.13	1239	68.03	1029	64.92	209	62.95	57	72.15
Condom	252	35.69	829	46.10	879	55.46	197	59.34	43	54.43
Diaphragm	..	..	2	0.11	1	0.06	..	..	..	..
Foam tablets	11	1.56	19	1.04	45	2.84	13	3.92	..	..
Jelly	28	3.97	100	5.49	77	4.86	34	10.24	..	..
Rhythm	24	3.40	136	7.47	105	6.62	50	15.06	3	3.80
Oral pills	139	19.69	466	25.60	352	22.21	83	25.00	15	18.99

Table : 9. Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each age group.

....

Method	15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 34	
	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage	Num-ber	Perce-ntage
Sterilisation	10	66.67	308	66.67	1073	70.59	1802	71.37
I.U.C.D.	12	80.00	318	68.83	1001	65.86	1564	61.94
Condom	7	46.67	220	47.62	791	52.04	1192	47.21
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.08
Foam tablets	..	..	6	1.30	26	1.71	56	2.22
Jelly	1	6.67	29	6.28	77	5.07	132	5.23
Rhythm	1	6.67	21	4.55	115	7.57	181	7.17
Oral pills	5	33.33	133	28.79	379	24.93	538	21.31



TABLE 10

Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning in each occupation group

Method	Occupation Group									
	Professional administrative and technical related workers	Managerial workers	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Farmers	Miners	Workers in transportation and communication	Craftsmen etc.	Service workers	Workers not classifiable by occupation
Sterilisation	No. 141 % 71.21	No. 6 % 75.00	No. 87 % 70.73	No. 368 % 70.23	No. 1121 % 67.01	No. 2 % 100.00	No. 54 % 85.71	No. 1271 % 73.21	No. 58 % 64.44	No. 85 % 80.95
I.U.C.D.	No. 123 % 62.12	No. 7 % 87.50	No. 74 % 60.16	No. 345 % 65.84	No. 1040 % 62.16	No. 2 % 100.00	No. 35 % 55.56	No. 1143 % 65.84	No. 55 % 61.11	No. 71 % 67.62
Condom	No. 102 % 51.52	No. 6 % 75.00	No. 77 % 62.60	No. 291 % 55.53	No. 816 % 48.77	No. 1 % 50.00	No. 26 % 41.27	No. 796 % 45.85	No. 45 % 50.00	No. 50 % 47.62
Diaphragm	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. 2 % 0.33	No. 1 % 0.06	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..
Foam tablets	No. 7 % 3.54	No. ..	No. 4 % 3.25	No. 18 % 3.44	No. 20 % 1.20	No. ..	No. ..	No. 20 % 1.73	No. 6 % 6.67	No. 3 % 2.86
Jelly	No. 15 % 7.53	No. ..	No. 7 % 5.69	No. 32 % 6.11	No. 106 % 6.34	No. ..	No. 4 % 6.35	No. 67 % 3.36	No. 8 % 8.89	No. ..
Rhythm	No. 31 % 15.66	No. 1 % 12.50	No. 15 % 12.20	No. 21 % 4.01	No. 178 % 10.64	No. ..	No. 2 % 3.17	No. 59 % 3.40	No. 4 % 4.44	No. 7 % 6.67
Oral pills	No. 50 % 25.25	No. ..	No. 41 % 33.33	No. 122 % 2.33	No. 431 % 25.76	No. ..	No. 16 % 25.40	No. 347 % 19.99	No. 21 % 23.33	No. 27 % 25.71

TABLE II

Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning District wise

Method	Trivandrum	Quilon	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Paigahat	Malapparam	Kozhikode	Cannanore
Sterilisation	No.	327	159	318	240	444	516	659	453
	%	40.74	63.27	79.90	63.53	84.80	67.58	64.91	74.38
I.U.C.D.	No.	128	241	3	337	240	460	516	469
	%	67.72	50.31	1.51	72.63	84.80	76.23	57.86	58.24
Condom	No.	128	202	15	273	60	349	348	573
	%	67.72	42.17	7.54	58.84	21.20	53.12	43.77	64.67
Diaphragm	No.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	%	..	..	0.22	..	0.15	..	..	..
Foam tablets	No.	1	1	2	25	8	26	11	1
	%	0.53	0.21	1.01	5.39	1.22	3.27	1.24	0.18
Jelly	No.	..	8	2	41	48	38	23	66
	%	..	1.67	1.01	8.84	4.59	7.31	4.78	2.60
Rhythm	No.	6	70	36	55	18	36	60	27
	%	3.17	14.61	18.09	11.85	3.53	2.74	4.53	6.77
Oral pills	No.	66	16	10	80	184	220	207	180
	%	34.92	3.34	5.03	17.24	32.51	28.01	27.67	23.36

TABLE 12

Distribution of persons who know methods of family planning stratum wise

Method	Low land			Mid land			High land		
	Below 500	1000-1999	2000 and above	500-999	1000-1999	2000 and above	500-999	1000-1999	2000 and above
Sterolisation	No. %	81 75.70	478 81.43	100 86.21	430 74.52	1360 63.02	21 72.41	20 52.53	703 77.25
I.U.C.D.	No. %	63 63.55	334 56.90	65 56.03	361 63.03	1443 66.37	26 89.65	23 70.63	567 62.31
Condom	No. %	64 59.81	352 59.97	45 38.79	364 63.08	946 43.84	17 58.62	22 57.89	400 43.96
Diaphragm	No. %	..	1 0.17	..	..	1 0.05	..	..	..
Foam tablets	No. %	6 5.61	20 3.41	..	17 2.95	25 1.16	1 3.45	..	19 2.09
Jelly	No. %	..	41 6.98	1 0.86	10 3.47	81 3.75	5 17.24	..	101 11.10
Rhythm	No. %	25 23.36	27 4.60	25 21.55	27 4.62	167 7.74	2 6.90	..	45 4.95
Oral pills	No. %	11 1.03	89 15.16	4 3.45	48 8.32	691 32.02	15 51.72	..	197 21.65

TABLE 13.1

Distribution of those practising various methods by religious groups

HINDUS

Method	Before 1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sterilisation	4	0.22	30	1.62	161	3.68	195	10.52
I.U.C.D.	..	..	4	0.25	62	3.85	66	4.10
Condom	1	0.08	4	0.30	184	13.96	189	14.34
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foam tablets	..	..	..	..	1	2.22	1	2.22
Jelly	..	..	..	..	17	12.88	17	12.88
Rhythm	5	2.91	8	4.65	48	27.91	61	35.47
Oral pills	..	..	2	0.35	14	2.44	16	2.79

TABLE 13.2

Distribution of those practising various methods by religious groups

CHRISTIANS

Method	Before 1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sterilisation	1	0.23	4	0.90	40	9.07	45	10.20
I.U.C.D.	..	..	4	0.93	22	5.12	26	6.04
Condom	..	..	4	1.24	61	18.94	65	20.18
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foam tablets	..	..	..	..	1	5.88	1	5.88
Jelly	..	..	..	..	1	4.00	1	4.00
Rhythm	1	1.04	8	8.33	23	23.17	37	38.54
Oral pills	1	0.63	1	0.63	6	3.75	8	5.00

- 19 -  
TABLE 13.3

MUSLIMS

Method	Before 1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sterilisation	..	..	1	0.11	33	3.69	34	3.80
I.U.C.D.	..	..	1	0.12	10	1.17	11	1.29
Condom	..	..	..	..	55	9.73	55	9.73
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foam tablets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jelly	..	..	..	..	3	3.70	3	3.70
Rhythm	..	..	1	2.08	16	33.33	17	35.42
Oral pills	..	..	..	..	3	3.13	3	3.13

TABLE 13.4

Distribution of those practising various methods by all religions

Method	Before 1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sterilisation	5	0.16	35	1.10	240	7.52	280	8.78
I.U.C.D.	..	..	9	0.31	94	3.25	103	3.53
Condom	1	0.05	8	0.36	200	13.57	309	13.98
Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foam tablets	..	..	..	..	2	2.27	2	2.27
Jelly	..	..	..	..	21	8.79	21	8.79
Rhythm	6	1.89	17	5.35	92	28.93	115	36.13
Oral pills	1	0.10	3	0.28	23	2.13	27	2.56



TABLE 15.1  
 Distribution of those practising various methods - Districtwise

Sterilisation

Total

Before 1963 1963-66 1967-69

Districts

	Before 1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
Districts	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Trivandrum	1	1.30	3	3.90	17	22.03	21	27.27
Quilon	2	0.61	8	2.45	53	17.74	63	20.80
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	1	0.63	..	..	10	6.23	11	6.92
Ernakulam	..	..	5	1.57	40	12.53	45	14.15
Trichur	1	0.42	6	2.50	21	8.75	28	11.67
Palghat	..	..	3	0.68	7	1.58	10	2.25
Malappuram	..	..	1	0.19	19	3.68	20	3.88
Kozhikode	1	0.15	6	0.91	51	7.74	58	8.80
Cannanore	..	..	2	0.44	11	2.43	13	2.87

TABLE 15.2.

I.U.C.D.

District	1963		1963-66		1966-69		Total	
	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Per- centage.	No.	Percent- age.
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	4	3.13	4	3.13
Quilon	..	..	2	0.83	33	13.69	35	14.52
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	3	100.00	3	100.00
Ernakulam	..	..	5	1.48	19	5.64	24	7.12
Trichur	..	..	1	0.42	5	2.08	6	2.50
Palghat	..	..	1	0.20	5	1.00	6	1.20
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	8	1.74	8	1.74
Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	12	2.33	12	2.33
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	5	1.07	5	1.07

TABLE 15.3.

CONDOM

District	1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Trivandrum	..	..	1	0.50	28	13.81	29	19.31
Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	8	53.33	8	53.33
Ernakulam	..	..	5	1.83	83	32.23	93	34.07
Trichur	..	..	..	..	11	18.33	11	18.33
Palghat	..	..	1	0.29	13	3.72	14	4.01
Malappuram	1	0.29	..	..	32	9.20	33	9.48
Kozhikode	..	..	1	0.17	96	16.75	97	16.93
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	14	3.10	14	3.10

TABLE 15.4.

FOAM TABLETS.

District	1963		1962-64		1967-69		Total	
	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur	..	..	..	..	1	7.69	1	7.69
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 15.5.

JELLY.

District	1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	10	2.44	10	2.44
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	1	7.69	1	7.69
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	..	..	..	..	1	2.63	1	2.63
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	9	13.64	9	13.64
Cannanore	..	..	..	..				

TABLE 15.6.  
RHYTHM. METHOD.

District	1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	No.	Percent. age.	No.	Percent. age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	1	16.67	1	16.67
Quilon	5	7.14	12	12.14	36	51.43	54	73.14
Alleppey	Not reported.				5	13.89	6	16.67
Kottayam	1	2.73	..	..	5	9.09	5	9.09
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	8	80.00	9	90.00
Trichur	..	..	1	10.00	..	..	1	5.56
Palghat	..	..	1	5.56	..	..	1	5.56
Malappuram	..	..	1	2.22	7	15.56	8	17.78
Kozhikode	..	..	1	1.67	23	46.67	29	48.33
Cannanore	..	..	1	3.70	3	11.11	4	14.81

TABLE 15.7.  
ORAL PILLS.

District	1963		1963-66		1967-69		Total	
	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	2	3.03	2	3.03
Quilon	1	6.25	2	12.50	9	56.25	12	75.00
Alleppey	Not reported							
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	2	2.50	2	2.50
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	..	..	..	..	1	0.54	1	0.54
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1	0.45	1	0.45
Kozhikode	..	..	1	0.48	3	1.45	4	1.93
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	1	0.56	1	0.56

FAMILY PLANNING SCHEDULE

(To be collected from any male in the household of age 35 years or less who is currently married)

1. Name
2. Age
3. Religion
4. Educational level
5. Principal work
6. Is he aware of family planning methods?
7. What methods is he aware of (i)  
(ii)  
(iii)
8. (a) Does he or his wife practise family planning  
(b) What method is practised  
(c) Since when

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME

Enumerator's Assessment of Family Planning

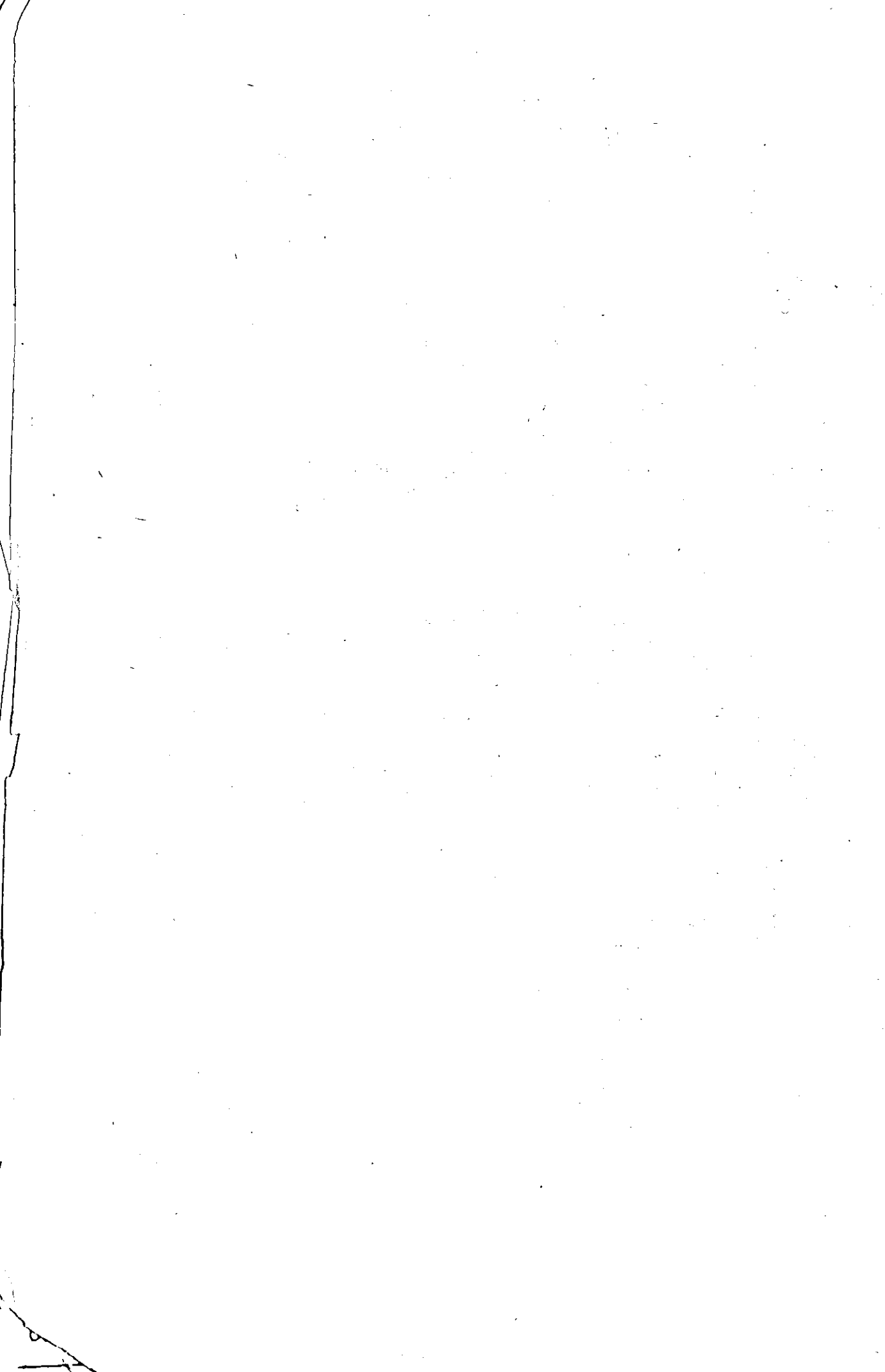
QUESTIONNAIRE

The enumerator who canvassed the F.P. Schedule should answer the following Questions:-

1. What have been the reactions of the persons questioned, to such questioning? Has there been reluctance to answer all or any of the questions?
2. What is your assessment of the accuracy of the replies to each question?
3. What difficulties, if any, did you experience in canvassing this schedule?

NAME OF ENUMERATOR

10





1013

June		16872	17087	16902	19603	17061	15241	13449
July	"	17750	18215	15680	20375	17070	15919	13513
	"							