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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS KERALA STATE

Population Studies No. 128

HIGH-LIGHTS OF PERSONS STERILIZED IN KERALA 1969-70

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POPULATION DIVISION
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE



P R E F A C E

The analysis of the characteristics of acceptors of sterilised persons every year has been an item of regular study, by the Demographic Research Centre. This report is an attempt to analyse the characteristics of those who were sterilised in 1969-70. The analysis covers all the usual characteristics, though the data continue to be deficient in several respects.

The trend of the proportion of sterilised persons among the three major religious groups over the years since 1956-61, shows that the proportion of Hindus has been always maintaining a high level, while that of christians has been slightly fluctuating. The proportion of Muslims has improved a little over the years, though the Muslims still continue to be under-represented. Again, the trend of the age distribution of sterilised males and females during the course of years, shows a favourable shift to younger age groups, though the continuance of 17 to 18% of male acceptors of 45 and over age group is quite unsatisfactory, from the point of view of demographic impact. Further an attempt has been made for the first time, to analyse the educational attainment of sterilised persons, on the basis of religion. This has revealed that the lower acceptance by Muslims is accounted for, by the higher percentage of illiteracy among them.

The report has been prepared by Sri G. Suren-
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Research Centre.

(Sd/-)

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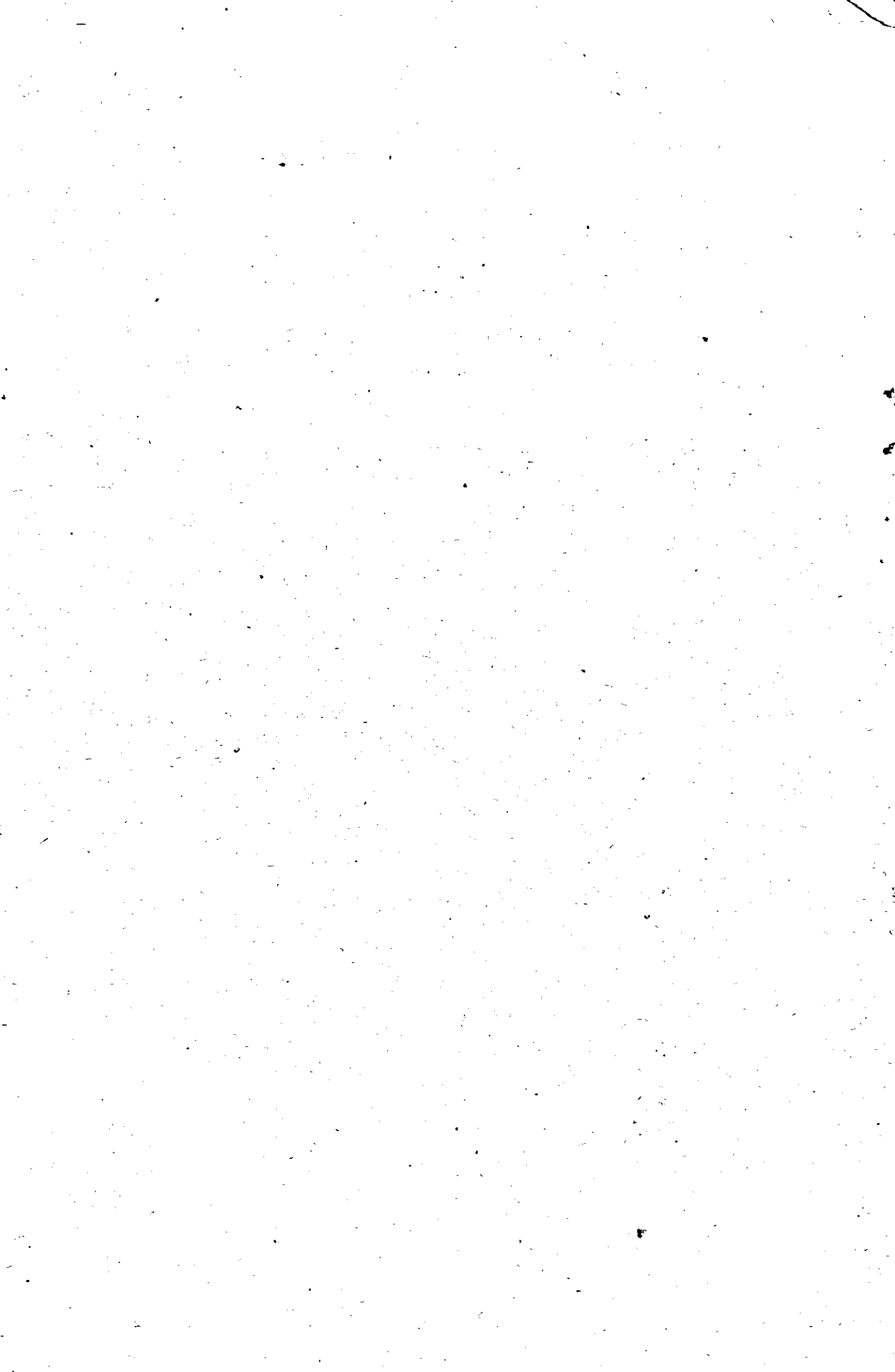
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Trivandrum, 27-2-73.



HIGH-LIGHTS OF THE PERSONS STERILISED IN KERALA
1969-70

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PERSONS STERILISED IN KERALA
1969-70

1. Introduction

The economic situation of Kerala, would be worsened if the population of the State is allowed to grow at the present geometric rate of 2.3% per annum. Government is fully aware of the socio-economic consequences of the fast growing population. So family planning at all levels is encouraged by all possible means. Among the numerous birth control methods, sterilisation is the most popular method in the State. It has great advantages over other methods of hirth control. Firstly it stops pregnancies permanently. Secondly it does not demand prolonged attention, privacy and other household amenities which are lacking in our villages.

1.1 Demographic Research Centre of this Bureau has conducted a number of studies on the socio-economic characteristics of sterilised persons in the State since 1957. The previous reports on the subject namely 'A demographic profile of the sterilised persons' 1957-67', 'A study of the sterilized persons in Kerala during 1967-68' and 'the sterilization in Kerala 1968-69' have projected a broad picture of the persons sterilised in the hospitals and other institutions in the State.

The quantity and quality of persons who undergo sterilization every year are subject to the changes in the socio-economic, educational and political set up of the State and more often on the attitude of the Government towards family planning programme and its implimentation. So it becomes imperative on the part of the centre to have a continuous record of the demographic characteristic of sterilised persons from the very inception of the sterilisation programme in the State. Besides, those studies will serve as the basic data for future planning for population control.

2. About the study

The present study is the continuation of the previous studies on the subject and an attempt has been made in this

- paper (1) to assess the real progress in the sterilisation programme in the State;
- (2) to illuminate the distribution of the population and undergo sterilisation operation according to education, age, sex, occupation and income and
- (3) to assess the impact of sterilisation on the number of future births.

2.1 Source of data:

The study depends entirely on the records of the hospitals and other institutions in the State where sterilisation operations are conducted. The present study relates to 1969-70 period. As in the previous studies, the services of the staff of the District Statistical Office are made use of for the collection of data from the hospital records.

2.2 Limitations of the study:

During 1969-70 period 59,561 sterilizations have been conducted in the State. Out of which, details of 57,370 sterilizations could be collected from the hospitals. Thus the present study has a coverage of 96% of the sterilised persons. But in respect of the individual items like age, education, No. of children born, living etc., the percentage of coverage has gone down in most of the cases. 35% of the cases have not recorded such items as number of children born, education and occupation. Further the items like age, religion, income, number of children living etc. are left unfilled in a number of cases. In this connection it may be well to point out that the percentages given in the tables of this paper, have been worked out after excluding those "not recorded" cases. The conclusions drawn are subject to the limitation of incomplete coverage to the extent noted in the Table I below:

TABLE I

Characteristics	Percentage of not recorded cases in hospital records	
	1968-69	1969-70
1. Age	2.70	2.60
2. No. of children born	32.6	35.36
3. Educational standard	35.7	36.93
4. Religion	10.4	6.20
5. Occupation	33.5	37.99
6. Income	19.0	26.21
7. No. of children living	13.9	17.45
8. No. of children living in each sex	21.0	25.83

The records of the sterilised persons are not properly maintained in the hospitals. The result is that many of the items in the records are left blank. The above table also brings to light that the percentage of not recorded cases is on the increase. The percentage not recorded cases is more in 1969-70 period than in 1968-69 period. This points the urgent need for a concerted effort for the proper maintenance of records in hospitals.

3. Progress of sterilisation:

The programme of sterilisation for birth control began with a humble start in 1957 and had gained considerable momentum in the next ten years. There is a substantial progress in sterilisation in recent years.

TABLE II

Progress of Sterilization (1957 to 1971)

(No. of sterilizations conducted each year from 1957 to 1971)

Year Jan. to Dec.	No. of male sterilisation	No. of female sterilisation (Salpingectomy)	Total sterilisations
1957	521	158	679
1958	1633	1507	3140
1959	4132	2236	6368
1960	3079	1953	5032
1961	3578	2939	6517
1962	4182	2916	7098
1963	10395	2830	13225
1964	17938	3966	21904
1965	36102	6532	42634
1966	33251	6147	39398
1967	49489	10504	59993
1968	64081	14066	78147
1969	41867	17645	59512
1970	49624	19860	69484
1971	77976	23489	101465
TOTAL	397848	116748	514596

The above table highlights the progress achieved in the number of sterilisation operation done during 1957 to 1970. Till 1963, the progress of sterilisation was more or less steady and slow but in 1963 there was a sudden rise in the number of sterilisation. There were only 21904 sterilisations in 1964 but the number had just doubled in 1965.

A slight fall perceived in 1966, was followed by a steep rise in 1967 and 1968. Again in 1969 there was a fall in the number of sterilisation operations.

A uniform progress was noticed in female sterilisations but the number of vasectomy operations increased considerably only from 1963 onwards. In 1967 the number of female sterilisations rose up from 6000 to 10,000 and above and thereafter, an increase of at least 3000 female sterilisations very year over and above the achievements of the previous year was noticed.

Index of progress

3.2 If the sterilisations during 1966-67 is considered as 100, the index of progress during 1967-68 is 183 and 1969-70 is 148. There is a fall in the number of sterilisation in 1969-70 and the index of progress also shows a steep fall (Refer Table III)

TABLE III
Index of Progress

Period	No. of sterilisation operations	Index of progress
1966-1967	40274	100
1967-1968	65155	162
1968-1969	73840	183
1969-1970	59561	148

4. Targets and achievements:

Target setting is one of the significant aspects of planning and evaluation. Targets are also set for sterilisation operation by the Government of India. The department of Health Services has to implement the scheme and achieve the targets set for the State. Generally targets are fixed on the basis of population. The targets and achievements of sterilisation operation in Kerala 1967-68 to 1969-70 are given in Table IV. There is a fall in the achievements during 1969-70 period.

TABLE IV

Targets and Achievements in Sterilisation

Periods	Targets (No. of sterilisations aimed)	Achievements (No. of sterilisations actually achieved)
1967-1968	79664	24825
1968-1969	122544	73844
1969-1970	129460	59561

31% of the target was achieved in 1967-68, but in 1968-69 period it has gone down to 60%. Further it falls very low in 1969-70. Only 46% of the target was achieved in 1969-70. The target set for the periods seems to be unrealistic in the sense that the present family planning machinery is not capable of attaining the targets (based on the population) with the present financial resources of the State and with the present technical knowledge and skill. It is evident that new techniques, more doctors and greater finance are warranted to attain a target based on the fast growing population of the State.

5. Composition of sterilised persons will highlight the various characteristics of sterilised persons.

5.1 Religious composition:

The population of Kerala is composed of three major religious groups namely Hindus, Xians and Muslims. They form 99.96% of the population. According to 1961 census, Hindus form 61%, Xians 21% and Muslims 18%. But 1971 provisional census figures reveal that there is a fall in the population of Hindus and there is an increase in the population of Xians and Muslims. Among the sterilised persons (during 1969-70) 74.3% are Hindus and 17.8% are Xians and only 7.8% are Muslims.

The following table reveals the readiness of the religious groups in accepting sterilisation operation for family planning.

TABLE V

Religions	% in the population		% of sterilised persons (1969-70)
	1961 Census	1971 Census	
Hindus	61	59.41	74.32
Christians	21	21.05	17.87
Muslims	18	19.50	7.80
Others	..	0.04	..

The rate of acceptance of sterilisation operation by the Hindus is more than their respective proportion in the general population. In the case of Xians and Muslims, they are less than their respective proportion in the general population. The following table highlights the trend in the rate of acceptance of sterilisation by the major religious groups in Kerala from 1956 to 1970 (Table VI). The proportion of the religious groups in the general population in 1961 and 1971 is also given below:

TABLE VI

Periods	Religion	Percentage of sterilized persons			
		Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Others
1956-61		74.4	20.2	5.0	0.4
1961-62		74.6	20.2	5.2	..
1962-63		74.6	19.4	5.8	0.2
1963-64		72.1	22.3	5.4	0.2
1964-65		73.0	19.2	7.5	..
1965-66		74.7	17.6	7.7	..
1966-67		74.9	17.4	7.7	..
1967-68		73.9	18.5	7.6	..
1968-69		73.1	18.2	8.6	0.1
1969-70		74.3	17.8	7.8	..
	% of Hindus in the General population	---	% of Xians in the gen- eral popln.	---	% of Muslims in the general population.
1961 Census	61	21	18		
1971 Census	59.41	21.05	19.50		

Hindus in general have readily accepted. Sterilisation from the very inception of the programme (ie. 74% of the sterilised persons during 1956-61 are Hindus). This means that Hindus are culturologically favourable for family planning or sterilisation. This trend continues through out the period from 1956-70 without any material change. The attitude of the Christian community towards sterilisation operation is not encouraging. It appears that there is a built in resistance which works against the progress of the programme. The Table VI brings to light that the percentage of sterilised persons from the Xian community falls from 20% to 18%. At the same time Muslims show a slightly increasing trend of acceptance. In 1966-1961 period only 5% of the sterilised were

Muslims but their percentage has increased by 2.8% within the period of 10 years. This is a welcome change while Muslims show an increase of 2.8% in 10 years, Xians show a decrease of 2% in ten years in the proportion of the sterilised persons throughout the State from 1961 to 1970.

5.2 Education:

Attitude of the people towards family planning may have some bearing on the educational standard of the people at large. As pointed out in the previous pages, the religious groups make a subtle distinction in their attitude towards sterilisation.

Among the sterilised persons 20.7% of them Hindus, 36.6% Muslims and 11% of the Xians are illiterate. Apart from that among the literates, 46% of the Xians, 41% of the Hindus and 35% of the Muslims are of below primary standard (see Table VII). Muslims have the lowest educational attainment. Religion-wise educational attainments of the general population are not available. So it is not possible to make any comparison with the educational attainment of the sterilised persons with that of the general population. However it can be said that 57% of the general population are literate whereas 80% of the sterilised persons are literate. From this it may be seen that literates favour sterilisation more than the illiterates. Lower acceptance of sterilisation among Muslim population can be attributed to the higher percentage of illiteracy among them. Only 63% of Muslims, 80% of the Hindus and 89% of the Xians are literates among sterilised persons.

Table VII

(see next page)

TABLE VII

Distribution of sterilised persons according to religion and educational status - 1969-70

Educational Status	Religion		Christians		Muslims		Not recorded		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Illiterates	5273	20.22	731	11.09	979	36.63	104	12.92	7087	19.60
2. Literates below primary	10628	40.75	3039	46.10	925	34.61	298	37.02	14890	41.19
3. Above Primary below middle	7081	27.15	1827	27.72	581	21.73	229	28.45	9718	26.88
4. Above middle below metric	1380	5.29	431	6.54	73	2.73	61	7.58	1945	5.38
5. Metric and above	1614	6.19	535	8.11	108	4.04	100	12.42	2357	6.82
6. Literacy standard not specified	105	0.40	29	0.44	7	0.26	13	1.61	154	0.43
7. Not recorded										
TOTAL	26081	100	6592	100	2673	100	805	100	36151	100
Percentage	73.8		18.7		7.5				100	

About 50% of the sterilised males belong to the age group 30-39 throughout the period from 1957 to 1970. In the case of females, about 66% of the females sterilised a/c to the age group 25-34 for the period 1957 to 1969. The above table reveals that the percentage of sterilised males in 25-29 age group is steadily increasing from 7.7% in 1957-1967 period to 12.2% in 1969-70. Similarly the percentage of sterilised females in 20-24 age group is on the increase from 9.7% in 1957-67 period to 15.2% in 1969-70 period. The younger generation is attracted towards family planning in recent years.

In 1957-67 period the largest number of males who underwent sterilisation, belongs to 40-44 age group. But in subsequent years (in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 periods) the largest number of males come from the 35-39 age group. This means that only people from higher age group were attracted to the sterilisation programme during 1957-67 period and the people of younger age group are being attracted to this sterilisation programme of family planning in recent years. In the case of females, the largest number comes from the 25-29 age group from 1957-67 period to 1969-70.

It may be well to point out that the percentage of sterilised males in the age group below 30 years and above 45 years. (30%) are less than the percentage of married males in the corresponding age group in the general population (45%) Refer Table VII. Another point to be noted is that a few males undergo sterilisation operation in the early years of married life and even after 45 years. The percentage of females sterilised in the age group below 20 years and above 40 years is smaller than the corresponding percentage of the married females in the general population.

5.4 Occupational composition of sterilised persons

Persons from the various walks of life resort to sterilization for family planning. Table X gives the occupational distribution of the sterilised persons during 1969-70. A comparison of the occupational distribution of the sterilised persons with that of the census classification (i.e. occupational distribution of workers - Table XI) is not possible. Many of the items are not readily comparable with Table XI. However three categories - cultivators, agricultural labourers in Table XI can be compared to Agrl. labourers and cultivators and farmers (item 1 to 5) in Table X.

Cultivators form 21% in the general population but only 8% of the sterilised persons are cultivators. Agricultural labourers (17%) in Table XI are comparable with Agri.labourers (9%) in Table X. The proportion of agricultural labourers among sterilised person is just half of their proportion in the general population. Another point to be noted here is that cultivators or farmers and agricultural labourers form the bulk of the rural population. A comparative study of the proportion of agricultural labourers and cultivators in table X & XI makes clear that the message of family planning has not given sufficient impact on the people in the rural sector. So it becomes inevitable that proper communication apparatus should be set in motion in the rural sector to remove the social resistance and to make way for the acceptance of sterilisation by the people in the rural sector.

TABLE X
Distribution of sterilised persons according to occupation.

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1. Agricultural labour	2985	10.45	310	4.45	3295	9.27
2. Other unskilled workers	16662	58.29	2853	40.99	19515	54.91
3. Skilled workers	2015	7.05	712	10.23	2727	7.67
4. Professional workers	443	1.55	227	3.26	670	1.89
5. Cultivators and farmers	2460	8.60	471	6.77	2931	8.25
6. Traders and businessmen	1746	6.12	385	5.53	2131	5.99
7. Clerical workers	623	2.18	233	3.35	856	2.41
8. Others	1507	5.27	651	9.36	2158	6.07
9. No occupation	142	0.49	1118	16.06	1260	3.54
10. Not recorded	11489		10288	..	21777	..
11. TOTAL	40072	100	17248	100	57320	100

TABLE XI

Percentage distribution of workers in Kerala according to 1961 census

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1. Cultivator	22.91	16.25	20.92
2. Agricultural labourer	13.10	27.42	17.38
3. Trade & Commerce	7.56	1.41	5.72
4. Mining, quarrying, livestock etc.	10.10	5.27	8.66
5. Household industry	4.78	17.82	8.68
6. Manufacturers other than household industries	9.96	8.11	9.40
7. Construction	1.71	0.18	1.26
8. Transport, Storage and communication	3.67	0.45	2.71
9. Other services	26.21	23.09	25.27
10. TOTAL	100	100	100

5.5 Income status of the sterilised person

Income of the sterilised persons is another important characteristic worth-studying. Nearly 26% of the cases have not recorded monthly income of the sterilised persons. Even in recorded cases, there is every chance of it being inaccurate. Informants do not very often show justice to their statement of income. The tendency to project a low income status is very common. With this limitation, the available income data is analysed. Nearly 83% of the sterilised persons have recorded a monthly income of less than Rs.100/- Only 3% of the sterilised persons have a monthly income of more than Rs.200/-. The fact, that a large number of people from the lower income group is drawn to the sterilisation, is evident from the Table XII. The money incentive that is offered to those people who undergo sterilisation operation may be chief attraction of the people of the lower income group. (Table XII)

TABLE XII

Distribution of sterilised persons according to income

Monthly income	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
Below Rs.50	3671	11.70	1031	9.45	4702	11.12
Rs. 50--99	22242	70.87	8158	74.75	30400	71.87
" 100-149	3533	11.26	756	6.92	4289	10.14
" 150-199	1011	3.22	480	4.40	1491	3.53
" 200 & above	926	2.95	489	4.48	1415	3.34
Not recorded	8689	..	6334	..	15023	..
TOTAL	40072	100	17248	100	57320	100

5.6 Composition of sterilised persons according to number of children born and living

Average age of sterilised persons at the time of sterilization is about 36 years for males and 29 years for females in 1969-70 period.

Average number of children born to sterilised males is 4 while the females have an average of 4.3 children (Refer Table No.XIII).

The size of the family at the time of sterilisation is an important factor to be noted here. At the time of sterilization, there is an average of 3.8 children living for male and 4.2 children living for females. (Refer Table No.XIV). This pin points the need for a proper motivation of couples in the early years of marriage before they have too many children. The above table also brings to light that nearly 50% of the males who accepted sterilization have only 3 living children while 61% of the females have more than 3 living children at the time of sterilization. Among those who underwent sterilization operation in 1969-70, about 150 persons had ten or more than ten children living (see Table XIV).

5.7 Trend of family size:

Size of family at the time of sterilization is an indicator of the trend in family size. In 1956-61 period, 75% of the persons who underwent sterilization operation had more than 3 children living at the time of sterilization operation. As years pass by this percentage slowly comes down. In 1969-70 only 53.5% had more than three children. This means that 46.5% have only 3 or less than 3 children at the time of sterilization. There is a 2% fall in the number of sterilized persons who have more than 3 living children. The tendency to undergo sterilisation operation even before the couples attain 3 children, is on the increase. This is an encouraging trend to be noted in this paper (Refer Table XV).

contd.....

TABLE XIII

Distribution of sterilised persons during 1969-70 according to number of children born

Number of children born	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	195	0.72	73	0.73	268	0.72
2	5002	18.52	804	8.02	5806	15.67
3	7119	26.36	2638	26.30	9757	26.34
4	5685	21.05	2511	25.04	8196	22.13
5	4150	15.36	1773	17.68	5923	15.99
6	2494	9.23	1065	10.62	3559	9.61
7	1273	4.71	613	6.11	1886	5.09
8	641	2.37	317	3.16	958	2.59
9	281	1.04	146	1.45	427	1.15
10	106	0.39	55	0.55	161	0.43
10	63	0.23	34	0.34	102	0.28
N.R.	13058	..	7219	..	20277	..
TOTAL	40072	100	17248	100	57320	100

TABLE XIV

Distribution of sterilised persons according to number of children living - 1969-70

Number of children living	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%age	Number	%age	Number	%age
1	290	0.84	119	0.95	409	0.86
2	7225	20.75	1221	9.76	8446	17.85
3	9624	27.65	3532	28.24	13156	27.80
4	7354	21.13	3217	25.72	10571	22.34
5	5189	14.91	2146	17.16	7335	15.50
6	2849	8.13	1177	9.41	4026	8.51
7	1357	3.90	642	5.13	1999	4.23
8	599	1.72	293	2.34	892	1.89
9	231	0.66	104	0.83	335	0.71
10	61	0.18	35	0.28	96	0.20
10	29	0.08	23	0.18	52	0.11
N.R.	5264	..	4740	..	10004	..
TOTAL	40072	100	17248	100	57320	100

TABLE XV

Trend in family size of sterilised persons
1956-1970

Sl.No.	Period	%age of sterilised persons having more than 3 children living at the time of sterilisation	Remarks
1	1956-61	74.5	
2	1961-62	73.0	
3	1962-63	60.5	
4	1963-64	67.2	
5	1964-65	65.2	
6	1965-66	63.0	
7	1966-67	61.0	
8	1967-68	57.3	
9	1968-69	54.6	
10	1969-70	53.5	

5.8 Desired number of children of both sexes

Among the sterilised males 6% have no male children living but 10% have no female children living at the time of sterilisation. In the case of female sterilised, 4.4% have no male children living and 8.4% have no female children living at the time of sterilisation. Preference for male children is predominant the desire for having a male child living is stronger than the desire for a female child.

TABLE XVI

Demographic particulars of sterilised males according to number of children living in each sex

No. of male children living	Number of female children living									N.R.	Total	% age
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and above				
0	..	82	880	594	278	130	39	15	..	2018	6.01	
1	191	4540	3386	1480	631	212	60	14	..	10514	31.32	
2	1462	4319	3144	1476	545	173	47	24	..	11190	33.33	
3	960	1844	1837	936	333	106	44	12	..	6072	18.08	
4	379	812	738	420	176	40	14	3	..	2582	7.69	
5	159	251	228	142	71	12	4	1	..	868	2.59	
6	42	82	82	29	11	7	2	1	..	256	0.76	
7 & above	17	25	17	10	3	1	..	..	..	73	0.22
N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6499	6499
TOTAL	3210	11955	10312	5087	2048	681	210	70	..	6499	40072	100
%age	9.56	35.61	30.72	15.15	6.10	2.03	0.62	0.21	100

TABLE XVII

Demographic particulars of sterilised females according to number of children living in each sex

No. of male children living	Number of female children living										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	NR	Total	Percentage
0	..	23	118	137	61	38	11	6	..	394	4.41
1	59	486	866	439	196	58	25	11	..	2140	23.94
2	221	1116	1083	497	207	78	21	6	..	3279	36.68
3	278	606	547	293	130	35	8	5	..	1902	21.28
4	115	225	217	146	84	19	6	1	..	813	9.09
5	56	77	84	43	20	6	..	1	..	287	3.21
6	18	21	24	16	11	2	1	..	..	93	1.04
6	7	7	7	5	3	2	..	..	..	31	0.35
N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8309	8309	..
Total	754	2611	2946	1576	712	238	72	30	8309	8309	
%age	8.43	29.21	32.96	17.63	7.97	2.66	0.81	0.33	..	17248	100

6. Impact of sterilisation on future births

The effect of sterilisation done today reflects on the future births. A number of estimates, on the future births averted by the sterilization done today, have been formulated by the demographers and research workers in India and abroad recently. All these estimates have their own limitations and give only an approximate idea of the possible number of births that could be averted in future by the sterilization done today. Government of India have estimated that on an average 1.7 births per sterilization will be prevented in the course of ten years. Based on this estimate, it is hoped that 1,01,254 births will be prevented during the course of ten years by the sterilizations done in 1969-70.

Summary and Conclusion:

There is a fall in the number of sterilization in 1969-70 period. 70% of the sterilised are males. Average age at vasectomy is 36 years. The average age at salpen-jectomy is 29 years.

Among the sterilised, only 46.5% has three or less than three children living at the time of sterilization.

6% of the persons who underwent vasectomy operation have no male children living and 10% have no female children living at the time of sterilization.

Those who accepted sterilization operation in 1969-70 period have either a male or a female child living at the time of operation.

74% of the sterilised persons are Hindus. They were culturally favourable to sterilization from the very inception of the sterilization programme. They are more than their respective proportion in the general population. This trend is still continuing.

17% of the sterilised persons are Christians but they are less than their respective proportion in the general population. The proportion of Xians among the sterilised persons falls by 2% in the course of last 10 years. It seems that there is a socio-cultural built in resistance towards sterilization.

7.8% of the sterilised are Muslims. They are below their respective proportion in the population. The proportion of sterilised persons among Muslims increased by 2.8% within the last ten years.

Literates favoured sterilization more than illiterates. Among the literates 46% are below primary standard.

50% of the sterilised males belong to the age group 30-39.

Nearly 56% of the females sterilised are in 25-35 age group.

Agricultural labourers and cultivators who form the bulk of the rural population are not properly motivated. Proper arrangement of the communication apparatus to remove the social resistance and to make way for the acceptance of sterilisation by the rural population is urgently needed.

At the time of vasectomy an average of 3.8 children are living and 4.2 children are living at the time of salpinjectomy.

The sterilization conducted in 1969-70 period, it is estimated, would save 1,01,254 births in the course of next 10 years.



1023

