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District level baseline survey of family planning program in Uttar Pradesh: Kanpur

B.D. Mishra

U. Dosajh

Prateep Roy

T.D. Jose

R.B. Gupta
Population Council

See next page for additional authors

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Authors

B.D. Mishra, U. Dosajh, Prateep Roy, T.D. Jose, R.B. Gupta, Bella C. Patel, M.E. Khan, and John Townsend

Kanpur

**District Level Baseline Survey of Family Planning
Program in Uttar Pradesh**

SIFPSA, Lucknow

The Population Council, India

MODE Research Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

1995

District Level Baseline Survey of Family Planning Program in Uttar Pradesh

Kanpur

MODE

B.D. Mishra
U. Dosajh
Prateep Roy
T.D. Jose

THE POPULATION COUNCIL

R.B. Gupta
Bella C. Patel
M.E. Khan
John Townsend

SIFPSA, Lucknow

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PREFACE

The Baseline Surveys in some selected districts of Uttar Pradesh have been undertaken to generate important demographic and programme related data for strengthening the health and family planning efforts of the State Government. In each district, a Consultancy Organisation was engaged for handling the project in collaboration with the Population Council, India. MODE Research, New Delhi was the Consultancy Organisation for undertaking studies in the districts of Kanpur Nagar and Jalaun.

The demographic aspects of the survey included for the study covered individual and household level Schedules to provide information about the general socio-economic, demographic and environmental conditions, fertility history, preferences, choice of contraceptives and mortality conditions. It is hoped that the Baselines data of the district would provide a reliable data set to the researchers and the programme managers and officials.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Smt. Pramila Shanker, Executive Director, SIFPSA, Lucknow for entrusting this important study to MODE and to the staff of the Population Council, India Dr John Townsend, Dr M E Khan and Shri R B Gupta for providing valuable technical inputs from time to time.

*Tilak Mukherji
Director*

*Date : June 29, 1994
New Delhi*

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) with financial support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have sponsored the "Innovations in Family Planning Services Project" (IFPS) under the executive control and management of the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA), Lucknow.

The project activities envisage to achieve reduction in fertility through a multi programme approach, like increasing accessibility, improving quality and generating demand for family planning services.

The IFPS Project attempts to achieve its objectives by supporting service innovations in the public sector, the Non-Governmental sector and through social marketing of contraceptives. These intervention strategies are expected to increase significantly the couple protection rate of the state in general and of Kanpur Nagar in particular.

One of the pre-requisite and an important component of IFPS was to carry out a baseline survey in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. Accordingly a baseline survey was undertaken in 15 selected districts simultaneously. The BSUP is primarily a household survey with an overall target sample size of 37,000 ever married women in the age group 13-49 years.

The SIFPSA has designated the Population Council as the nodal organisation, responsible for providing coordination and technical guidance for the BSUP. The Population Council has collaborated with a number of Indian Consulting Organisations (COs) for survey implementation. Each CO has been responsible for carrying out the survey in one or more districts allocated to them. The baseline survey was initiated in 15 districts out of 63 districts of the state. This report pertains to district **Kanpur Nagar**.

MODE Research Pvt. Ltd., with headquarters in Calcutta and branch offices in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Hyderabad and a number of field offices all over the country was selected to be the CO for the BSUP in the districts of Jalaun and Kanpur Nagar.

The present report presents the results of the survey for **Kanpur Nagar**.

1.2 Background of Kanpur Nagar

As per 1991 Census (Table 1.1), the district has a population of 24.18 lakhs, with 84.24 percent urban and the remaining rural population. The growth rate for the year 1981-91 was 27.41 percent and a population density of 2271 as against the state figure of 473. The sex ratio in 1991 was 824 as against the state ratio of 879.

Table 1.1 Socio-economic and demographic profile of the district and state

| | <i>District</i> | <i>State</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Population(1991) | | |
| Total | 2,418,487 | 139,112,287 |
| Male | 1,325,728 | 74,036,957 |
| Female | 1,092,759 | 65,075,330 |
| Growth rate (1981-91) | 27.41 | 25.16 |
| Population Density (1991) | 2,271 | 473 |
| % of total state population | 1.74 | NA |
| % Urban population | 84.24 | 19.84 |
| Sex ratio (1991) | 824 | 879 |
| Percentage of total population (1981) | | |
| 0-14 Population | 39.5 | 41.7 |
| 65+ Population | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| Dependency ratio (1981) | 744 | 840 |
| Literacy level (1991) | | |
| Total | 68.75 | 40.89 |
| Male | 76.73 | 55.73 |
| Female | 58.82 | 25.30 |
| Crude Birth Rate (SRS 1991) | NA | 35.7 |
| Contraceptive Prevalence rate (1991-92) | 40.05 | 34.54 |
| Percent of total population (1991) | | |
| Scheduled caste | 13.54 | 21.04 |
| Scheduled tribe | 0.04 | 0.22 |
| Number of PHC/CHC (1991) | 12 | 3929 |
| Number of Sub-centre (1991) | 81 | 20154 |
| Average rural population per sub centre (1991) | 4706 | 5533 |

The district had 39.5 percent population below 14 years and 3.1 percent above 65 years (1981). The dependency ratio in 1981 was 744 as against the state figure of 840.

The district had 13.54 percent scheduled castes as against the state total of 21.04 percent. The proportion of scheduled tribe for both the state as well as the district is negligible.

The total literacy level of the district in 1991 was 68.75 percent as against the state figure of 40.89. Correspondingly, both male as well as female literacy was higher than the state averages. While the male literacy in the district was 76.73 percent, at the state level it was 55.73 percent. In case of females, it was 58.82 percent for the district and 25.3 for the state.

The contraceptive prevalence rate during 1991-92 was estimated at 40.05 as against the state figure of 34.54.

Regarding the health facilities, the district had 12 PHCs/CHCs and 81 Sub centres. The average rural population per subcentre has been estimated as 4706, while the state figure was 5533.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The BSUP aims to gather district level information on fertility, infant and child mortality, family planning and maternal and child care practices. This information is intended to assist policy makers and programme administrators in planning strategies for improving their family welfare programme.

In specific terms the project has been designated to fulfill the following objectives :

- Measurement of current levels of access to family planning services;
- Estimates of the quality of information; choice and follow-up provided to family planning users on specific methods and their appropriate use;
- Estimates of knowledge and use of contraceptive methods as well as the level of unmet needs of contraception; and
- Measurement of the acceptability, utilisation and satisfaction with the methods and services provided.

CHAPTER II

THE SURVEY DESIGN

2.1 Survey Design

Four types of questionnaires were used in the Kanpur Nagar BSUP; the Household Questionnaires, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Village Level Questionnaire and the CHC/PHC/SC Questionnaire (see Appendix). The overall content and format of the questionnaires was determined in a Questionnaire Design Workshop held at Lucknow in October, 1993. The Workshop was attended by representatives of all the Consulting Organisations, SIFPSA, the Population Council and USAID.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all usual residents of each sample household plus visitors who slept in that household the night before the interview. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each listed person relating to age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household, education and occupation. In addition information was also collected on caste, religion, source of drinking water, source of fuel, possession of consumer durables, births and deaths records etc. This information was used to identify the eligible respondents for the Women's Questionnaire.

The Women's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible ever married women in the age group 13-49, who were either usual residents or visitors who slept in the household the night before the household interview. The questionnaire covered the following aspects:

- Socio-economic characteristics of the couple
- Fertility and family size norms
- Utilisation of health services
- Immunization of children
- Knowledge and use of contraception

The Village Level Questionnaire gathered information about the selected villages in terms of village type, population, availability of various amenities such as schools, health centres, medical shops etc. with a focus on the health personnel providing family planning services and advice. The questionnaire also included a number of questions on the stocking pattern of condoms, oral pills and the participation of community, NGO's, Anganwadi worker in this programme.

The CHC/PHC/SC questionnaires collected information on infrastructural facilities like availability of manpower, cold chain and family planning equipments and the supply of vaccines and contraceptives.

2.2 Training and Field Work

The questionnaires used for the BSUP in Kanpur district were bilingual, comprising questions in Hindi and English. For the questionnaire pretest, four females and two males were trained at Kanpur during the last week of September, 1993. The actual pretesting was carried out by these persons in Kanpur in a few villages nearby.

Training of field staff for the main survey was conducted between 29 October, 1993 to 23

November, 1993 at Kanpur. The training was closely monitored by senior staff of MODE and The Population Council. A total of 40 persons (32 females and 8 males) were given in-depth training for conducting field work. The training consisted of classes on field procedures, interview techniques on different sections of the questionnaire etc. It also included lectures on areas related to human reproduction, methods of contraception and MCH care. Practice interviews in the field were also undertaken. On completion of the training, candidates were categorized as supervisors, editors and investigators based on their performance.

The main field work for the BSUP in Kanpur Nagar district was carried out by four interviewing teams, each team consisting of one field supervisor, one field editor and four female interviewers. The main field work was carried out between 24 November, 1993 and 20 January, 1994. The monitoring and supervision of the data collection operations were carried out by the coordinator and senior staff of MODE for ensuring correct survey procedures and maintaining the quality of data. In addition, data from the field were simultaneously entered in micro computers, and field check tables were produced. These were fed back to the interviewing teams and the supervisors so that they could improve their performance, if needed.

2.3 Sample Design and Implementation

The sample design adopted for the BSUP is a two stage/three stage stratified systematic sample of households for rural/urban areas. The sample for Kanpur Nagar district was designed to provide statistical estimates for the selected parameters for the district as a whole and for the urban and rural areas separately. Further, weighting factors were developed for urban and rural areas separately.

The overall sample size for the district of Kanpur Nagar, in terms of number of households to be selected was set at 2500. After allowing for non-response at the household and individual levels (a maximum of 15 percent), it was estimated that this would yield approximately 2500 completed interviews of respondents to the women's questionnaire (ever married women aged 13-49 years).

For obtaining an adequate sample size for urban and rural areas separately a sample size of atleast 500 households were decided for coverage as per the laid out guidelines of the Population Council. For Kanpur Nagar district, where the urban population was 84 percent in 1991 census, a weighted sample design has been followed with reallocated sample of 2000 and 500 households each from urban and rural areas, respectively.

In rural areas, the 1991 Census list of villages served as the sampling frame, and a two-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted with selection of villages in the first stage and households in the selected villages in the next stage. The following steps were followed before actual selection of the villages was done :

- 1 All the villages were divided into three strata (based on 1991 population) each with an equal population size (i.e. after arranging the villages by descending order of their population size)
- 2 Villages with less than 50 persons were deleted from the sampling frame
- 3 Villages with population ranging between 51-150 were combined with the next adjoining village as per census listing

- 4 420 PSUs/villages were selected and divided among the three strata
- 5 The required number of PSUs/villages were selected from each stratum separately through PPS sampling procedure

For urban sampling, all the urban towns were classified into the following three strata:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Stratum I | : | Towns with population 1 lakh and above |
| Stratum II | : | Towns with population less than 1 lakh and 20,000 and above |
| Stratum III | : | Towns with less than 20,000 population |

The sample was distributed into three strata with respect to the population proportion in each stratum. To give adequate representation for towns with over 1 lakh population, a sample of at least of 4 Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) (25 households per CEB) and from the other two stratum of towns, 2 CEBs (25 households per CEB) were drawn. Accordingly, the number of towns selected for each stratum was derived out. Again all the towns in each category were listed as per the census list, and then using PPS, the towns were selected. For the selected towns a list of Census Blocks was obtained from census authorities by the Consultancy Organisations, and using PPS sampling procedure the required number of census enumeration blocks in each town were derived.

The sample allocation in each of the three strata was based on proportional allocation (according to population size), it was likely that the exact sample for each town/each stratum of towns might not work out exactly. In such cases, it was followed that if the sample size was more than 100 but less than 150 in the case of first stratum of towns, only one town was selected. The number of CEBs included from that town, however might increased from 4 to 5 or 6, depending upon the multiple of 25 households falling in that category. Again, the rule of rounding (less than half and more than half of the sample size) were adopted for deciding the number of sample CEBs covered from that town.

In case sample households exceed 150 but remain less than 250 for this stratum of towns, two towns from this category were selected. A similar criteria was adopted for further increase in sample households for a particular stratum of towns. It was assumed that by rule of rounding, the total sample size would work out to be more or less equal to the required sample size in urban areas.

Similar procedures were followed in the case of stratum - II and stratum - III towns. In those cases for working out the number of towns to be selected, the sample size in each category were divided by 50 per town and once the number of towns to be covered was known, a similar procedure as in the case of stratum - I towns, was adopted to select the number of CEBs to be covered from each of the selected towns. In some cases, it might be possible that from a particular type of town, because of the fewer number of towns available in that category, a much higher number of CEBs might had to be selected. In such cases, again for each CEB, the number of households to be selected were to remain 25 only. In all 80 CEBs were selected from urban area.

Household Sampling

In both urban and rural areas, a sampling frame (by listing all the inhabited households and preparing maps - one showing location and boundaries of village and another showing the location of households/houses/ structures) were prepared by a team of a lister and a mapper in advance. This list was utilised to select the households.

The selection of households was done by using a systematic random sampling procedure - without replacement, in advance. Once the household was listed and selected for the interview, there was no replacement for the locked houses, refusal and households not found.

In the case of large villages (with more than 500 households), using the natural distribution of the villages, divided the village into 3 to 5 clusters and selected two clusters strata at random of about 150 to 250 households each for houselisting and survey purposes. In such cases, from each cluster 13 and 12 households were selected for interviews by using systematic random sampling procedure, as described earlier.

Survey of Ever Married Women

From the selected households all the available ever married women in the age group 13-49 on a *de facto* basis were interviewed. At least three attempts were made to interview each selected woman. While the household questionnaire was preferably canvassed to the head of the household or a responsible adult, the ever married women schedule was addressed to each of the available eligible women only. In case of the non-availability of a woman, the schedule remained unfilled and no attempt was made to fill in the schedule by requesting information from any other member of the household, including her husband.

WEIGHTING FACTOR

As mentioned earlier, since in some stages weighted sampling procedures were followed, the bias arose due to weighting at the selection stage was adjusted in analysis stage by giving the reverse weighted factor in order to give an unbiased estimate. The procedure adopted for the BSUP study is given below:

A Weighting Factor for Rural Areas

$$\text{Household Factor} = \frac{P}{a \times P_i} \times \frac{H_i}{h_i}$$

Where :

- P = Total rural population (1991 census) of the district.
- P_i = Population (1991 census) of the selected ith village/ith PSU
- a = No. of selected PSUs (villages) from the rural areas of the district.
- H_i = No. of listed households in the ith PSU/village.

For segmented villages total number of households obtained from 1991 census have been projected for 2.5 years to get 1993 projected/listed households for that village/PSU.

- h_i = Actual number of households surveyed from the ith selected village/PSU

$$\text{EW Factor} = \text{Household Factor} \times \frac{E_i}{e_i}$$

Where :

E_i = Total number of eligible women existing in the surveyed households of the i th village/PSU

e_i = Actual number of eligible women surveyed in the i th village/PSU

B Weighting Factor for Urban Areas

$$\text{Household Factor} = \frac{P_i}{a_i \times b_j \times q_{ijk}} \times \frac{H_k}{h_k}$$

Where :

P_i = Total urban population (1991 census) in the i th stratum

a_i = No. of selected towns in the i th stratum

b_j = No. of selected CEBs in the j th town

q_{ijk} = Population (1991 census) of k th CEB in the j th town of i th stratum.

H_k = No. of listed households in the k th CEB of j th town

h_k = Actual no. of households surveyed from the k th CEB of j th town.

$$\text{EW Factor} = \text{Household Factor} \times \frac{E_k}{e_k}$$

Where :

E_k = Total number of eligible women existing in the surveyed households of the k th CEB/PSU of j th town of i th stratum

e_k = Actual number of eligible women surveyed in the k th CEB/PSU of the j th town of i th stratum.

Table 2.1 shows the response rate and the reasons for non-response. Of the 2500 households selected, 2492 households are occupied. Of these, 97.5 percent households have been interviewed and the 2.5 could not be interviewed for various reasons. Among those households that could not be interviewed, 1.7 percent were not present at the time of survey. Remaining households either had no competent respondents or they refused to answer or the household was vacant or it was a wrong address or other such reasons.

Table 2.1: Sample results

| | <i>Rural</i> | | <i>Urban</i> | | <i>Total</i> | |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Households selected | 500 | 100.0 | 2000 | 100.0 | 2500 | 100.0 |
| Households completed (C) | 483 | 96.6 | 1946 | 97.3 | 2429 | 97.2 |
| Households with no competent respondent | 3 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.5 |
| Households postponed (P) | 10 | 2.0 | 33 | 1.7 | 43 | 1.7 |
| Households absent (HA) | - | - | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Households refused (R) | - | - | 6 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Households vacant/no dwelling | 4 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.2 |
| Others (O) | - | - | 3 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Households occupied | 496 | 100.0 | 1996 | 100.0 | 2492 | 100.0 |
| Households interviewed | 483 | 97.4 | 1946 | 97.5 | 2429 | 97.5 |
| Households not interviewed | 13 | 2.6 | 50 | 2.5 | 63 | 2.5 |
| Household response rate | NA | 97.4 | NA | 97.5 | NA | 97.5 |
| Eligible women | 586 | 100.0 | 2244 | 100.0 | 2830 | 100.0 |
| Women interviewed (EWC) | | | | | | |
| Women not at home (EWNH) | 514 | 87.7 | 2001 | 89.2 | 2515 | 88.9 |
| Women postponed (EWP) | 61 | 10.4 | 185 | 8.2 | 246 | 8.7 |
| Women refused (EWR) | 3 | 0.5 | 13 | 0.6 | 16 | 0.6 |
| Other (EWO) | 6 | 1.0 | 37 | 1.6 | 43 | 1.5 |
| | 2 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Individual response rate | NA | 88.0 | NA | 89.5 | NA | 89.2 |
| Overall response rate | NA | 85.7 | NA | 87.3 | NA | 87.0 |

$$* \text{HRR} = \frac{C}{C+HP+HA+P+R}$$

$$** \text{EWRR} = \frac{EWC}{EWC+EWNH+EWP+EWR}$$

$$*** \text{ORR} = \text{HRR} * \text{EWRR}$$

The total number of eligible women found in the above households was 2830 women, of which about 89 percent women were interviewed. In all, about 9 percent women could not be interviewed as they were not present at the time of the survey. Others (about 2%) could not be interviewed as they either refused to respond or provided incomplete answers.

CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents a profile of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and individual respondents in the BUSP.

3.1 Age-Sex Distribution of the Household Population

Table 3.1 gives the age-sex distribution of the *de jure* and visitors population in the household. The distribution of the usual residents shows that about 38 percent belong to 0-14 years age group, while only 3 percent are above 65 years. The corresponding figures are almost similar for the visitors, i.e. about 34 percent in 0-14 years and 5 percent in 65+ age group.

Table 3.1: Household population of de jure and visitors by age and sex

| Age | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <i>De jure</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| < 1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 1-4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| 5-14 | 26.2 | 27.5 | 26.8 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.3 |
| 15-19 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 |
| 20-24 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| 25-29 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| 30-34 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| 35-39 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| 40-44 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| 45-49 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 50-64 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| 65 + | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 211264 | 181480 | 392745 | 1171630 | 1050766 | 2222396 | 1382895 | 1232246 | 2615141 |
| Sex ratio | NA | NA | 859 | NA | NA | 897 | NA | NA | 891 |
| <i>Visitors</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| < 1 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| 1-4 | 21.4 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 12.4 |
| 5-14 | 22.3 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 15.3 | 17.0 |
| 15-19 | 4.3 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 12.0 |
| 20-24 | 10.5 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 20.9 | 17.6 | 12.4 | 20.7 | 17.3 |
| 25-29 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 35-39 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| 40-44 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| 45-49 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| 50-64 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| 65 + | 1.5 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 9472 | 15351 | 24823 | 42410 | 60047 | 102457 | 51882 | 75398 | 127280 |
| Sex ratio | NA | NA | 1621 | NA | NA | 1416 | NA | NA | 1453 |

Sex ratio = Females per 1000 males

The distribution pattern of *de jure* males and females across each group is identical. This is also true in case of the place of residence (i.e. rural or urban). But, in case of visitors, the concentration of females is in the age group 20-24 (21%). This pattern is also true for both the urban and rural areas. In all, 44 percent female visitors are in the age group 15-29 only. This figure is almost half (49%) for rural area, probably because of concentration of married daughters among the visitors. The sex ratio, number of females per 1000 males, for the district is estimated to have 891 for *de jure* population.

3.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the percent distribution of households by various characteristics of the household head (sex, age, marital status, religion and caste/tribe), as well as the number of usual household members and the relationship structure.

Between 93 and 96 percent of household heads are male, regardless of the type of residence. The median age of household heads are identical by residence (40 years) both in rural and urban areas. As regards their marital status, about 88 percent are currently married while about 3 percent are never married. Others are either widowed, divorced or separated. Overall, 81 percent of household heads are Hindus, 17 percent are Muslims and the rest belong to other religions. 23 percent of household heads are classified as belonging to backward castes while 13 percent were scheduled castes. One percent are members of scheduled tribes. The concentration of both of these groups is higher in rural areas than in urban areas

The mean household size is slightly lower in urban areas (5.74 persons per household) than in rural areas (5.88 persons per household)

3.3 Educational Attainment

The educational level of household members is one of the most important indicators of development. Reproductive behaviour, the use of contraceptives, the health of children and proper hygienic practices are more often affected by the education of the household members.

Table 3.3 shows the usual residents and visitors in different age groups. Usual residents form the major bulk of the household population. The distribution shows that the proportion of female visitors is more (6%) than their male counterparts (4%). The proportion of visitors is more in the age group of 20-29 (7%) and children below one year than other age groups (9%). A further analysis by sex shows that visitors among females are more (11%) in the age group 22-24 years.

Table 3.2: Housing composition

| Housing composition | Residence | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Sex of the household head | | | |
| Male | 95.9 | 93.0 | 93.5 |
| Female | 4.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Age of household head | | | |
| Less than 30 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 11.8 |
| 30 - 44 | 38.5 | 43.6 | 42.8 |
| 45 - 59 | 28.1 | 31.3 | 30.9 |
| 60 + | 19.7 | 13.6 | 14.5 |
| Median age | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Marital status of household head | | | |
| Never married | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Currently married | 85.6 | 88.0 | 87.7 |
| Widowed | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Divorced | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Separated | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Religion | | | |
| Hindu | 96.7 | 78.1 | 80.8 |
| Muslim | 3.1 | 19.3 | 16.9 |
| Other | 0.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Caste | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 24.0 | 10.5 | 12.5 |
| Scheduled tribe | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Backward caste | 36.1 | 20.9 | 23.2 |
| Higher caste | 35.0 | 45.7 | 44.1 |
| Other religious group | 3.3 | 21.9 | 19.2 |
| Number of usual members | | | |
| 1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 2 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| 3 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 10.1 |
| 4 | 11.3 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| 5 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 18.6 |
| 6 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 |
| 7 | 13.7 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| 8 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| 9 + | 15.0 | 12.9 | 13.2 |
| Mean | 5.88 | 5.74 | 5.76 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households | 66932 | 387480 | 454412 |

Table 3.3: Usual residents and visitors

| Characteristics | Usual resident | Visitor | Total % | Total N * | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| Male Age | < 1 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 33995 |
| | 1 - 4 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 140387 |
| | 5 - 14 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 358412 |
| | 15 - 19 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 164740 |
| | 20 - 24 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 134998 |
| | 25 - 29 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 108685 |
| | 30 - 34 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 98437 |
| | 35 - 39 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 98495 |
| | 40 - 44 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 67961 |
| | 45 - 49 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 59389 |
| | 50 - 59 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 88662 |
| | 60 + | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 80616 |
| Residence | Rural | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 220736 |
| | Urban | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1214040 |
| | Total | 96.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1434776 |
| Female Age | < 1 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 31675 |
| | 1 - 4 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 133536 |
| | 5 - 14 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 323950 |
| | 15 - 19 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 138612 |
| | 20 - 24 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 137744 |
| | 25 - 29 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 108096 |
| | 30 - 34 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 98065 |
| | 35 - 39 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 81636 |
| | 40 - 44 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 55664 |
| | 45 - 49 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 61005 |
| | 50 - 59 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 65846 |
| | 60 + | 92.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 71815 |
| Residence | Rural | 92.2 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 196831 |
| | Urban | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1110813 |
| | Total | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100.1 | 1307644 |
| Total Age | < 1 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 65670 |
| | 1 - 4 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 273923 |
| | 5 - 14 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 682362 |
| | 15 - 19 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 303352 |
| | 20 - 24 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 272741 |
| | 25 - 29 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 216781 |
| | 30 - 34 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 196502 |
| | 35 - 39 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 180131 |
| | 40 - 44 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 123625 |
| | 45 - 49 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 120395 |
| | 50 - 59 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 154508 |
| | 60 + | 94.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 152430 |
| Residence | Rural | 94.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 417568 |
| | Urban | 95.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 2324853 |
| | Total | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 2742421 |

* In 00's

Table 3.4 shows the extent of literacy and level of education of the *de jure* male and female household population aged six and above by place of residence. More than 26 percent of females and about 12 percent of males in that age range are illiterate.

Table 3.4: Educational level of household population

| Education level | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Illiterate | 23.9 | 48.9 | 35.5 | 9.7 | 22.4 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 26.3 | 18.6 |
| Upto class 4 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 21.1 |
| Primary | 8.5 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Upto middle | 16.7 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| Upto high | 17.0 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 10.9 | 14.8 |
| Above high school | 9.2 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 15.9 | 19.2 |
| Missing | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Total % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total N | 182772 | 157113 | 339885 | 1027360 | 916644 | 194400 | 1210132 | 1073757 | 2283889 |
| Median number of years | 5.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 |

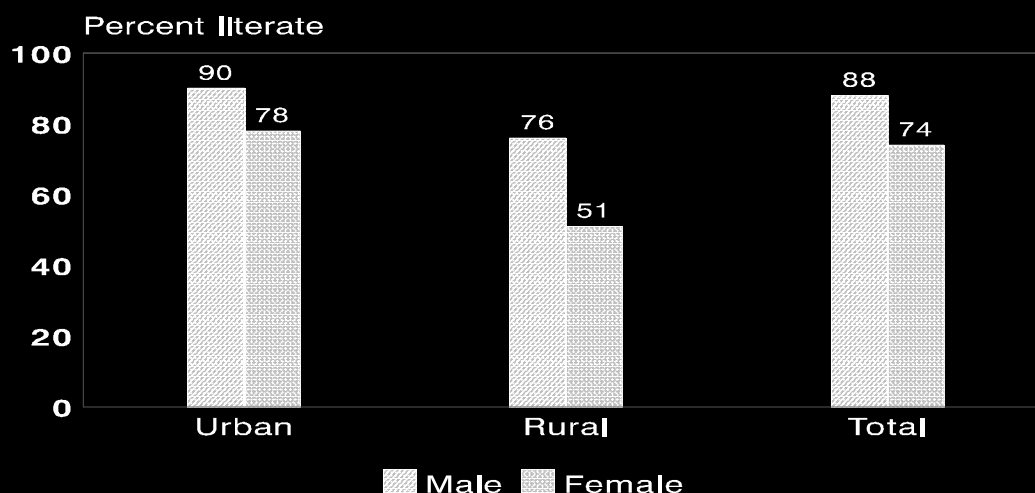
The literacy level is about 84 percent in urban and 65 percent in the rural areas. Urban areas have a wide lead over rural areas in both literacy and the level of education achieved. Urban women are more likely to be literate than rural women (78 percent compared to 51 percent). The gap by residence is less pronounced for males (90 percent compared to 76 percent).

Table 3.5: Percentage of children attending school by age, sex and residence

| Age | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 6 - 10 | 82.5 | 66.7 | 74.5 | 87.5 | 84.8 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 81.5 | 84.2 |
| 11 - 14 | 80.4 | 62.2 | 72.4 | 78.2 | 80.8 | 79.4 | 78.5 | 78.3 | 78.4 |
| 6 - 14 | 81.6 | 65.0 | 73.7 | 83.4 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 80.1 | 81.7 |

Table 3.5 gives the percentage of children attending school in the age group of 6-14 years. In all, about 82 percent of the children are school going. A slightly higher proportion of males (83%) as compared to females (80%) are school going. In urban areas, 83 percent children are attending school as compared to about 74 percent in rural areas.

Figure 3.1: Education Level of Household Population



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

In all, 84 percent of children between 6-10 years are school going. In the subsequent age group of 11-14 years, 78 percent have been going to school. Thus about 6 percent drop out in the older age group. Interestingly, the drop out ratio is more in urban than in rural areas. A possible reason could be because of the increase in the number of small scale industrial units that may be attracting young children.

Figure 3.2: School Attendance by Age and Sex



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

3.4 Housing Characteristics

Table 3.6 provides information on housing characteristics by residence. A fairly large number of households in urban areas have electricity (85 percent) while, only 30 percent have electricity in rural areas.

The type of drinking water facilities are important determinants of the health status of household members, particularly of children. The seriousness of major childhood diseases such as diarrhoea can be reduced by proper hygienic practices.

Table 3.6: Housing characteristics

| Housing characteristic | Residence | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total |
| % households with electricity | 29.8 | 85.0 | 76.9 |
| Source of drinking water | | | |
| Piped | 5.1 | 43.8 | 38.1 |
| Handpump | 61.7 | 52.2 | 53.6 |
| Well water | 32.6 | 3.6 | 7.9 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Type of house | | | |
| Hut | 14.1 | 1.5 | 3.4 |
| Kutcha | 41.1 | 7.6 | 12.5 |
| Mixed | 38.8 | 21.7 | 24.2 |
| Pucca | 6.0 | 69.2 | 59.9 |
| Agricultural land ownership | | | |
| Landless | 32.0 | 69.7 | 64.2 |
| 1-3 acres | 51.1 | 18.6 | 23.4 |
| 4-5 acres | 9.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| 6 or more acres | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Consumer durable goods | | | |
| Radio | 28.1 | 54.2 | 50.3 |
| Television | 11.7 | 60.1 | 53.0 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households | 66932 | 387480 | 454412 |

The BSUP contained questions on the source of drinking water the household uses. Regarding the source of drinking water, 38 percent of households have piped water, 54 percent get water from a handpump, and 8 percent from open wells. As in the case of electricity, there are large urban-rural differences in the source of drinking water. The proportion of households with piped drinking water is 44 percent in urban areas but only 5 percent in rural areas.

Regarding type of housing construction, in all, about 60 percent are pucca (69% in urban and 6% in rural areas), 13 percent of houses are kutcha (made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials), and 24 percent are semi-pucca (partly low quality and partly high-quality materials). There are large urban-rural differences. More than half of the houses in rural areas are classified as kutcha whereas more than 69 percent of houses in urban areas are pucca.

On the question of ownership of land, in rural areas, 32 percent are landless, about 51 percent are having 1-3 acres of land, 9 percent have 4-5 acres and 8 percent have more than 6 acres. In all, about 50 percent have radio and about 53 percent are having television sets.

3.5 Respondent Background Characteristics

Whereas the previous tables considered characteristics of households, based on results from the BSUP Household Questionnaire, this section examines selected background characteristics of primary respondents (ever-married women aged 13-49), based on the BSUP Women's Questionnaire.

Table 3.7 shows several important background characteristics of respondents. In the age distribution of ever-married women, the percentage in each age group increases up to 25- 29 reflecting the increase in the proportion married in successive age groups. The percentages decline after age 25-29, by which time most women have already married, reflecting the normal pyramidal shape of the age distribution. This age pattern is rather similar in the various residence categories, although the percentages in the younger age groups are smaller in urban areas, reflecting the somewhat later age at marriage in urban areas.

A further analysis on marital status shows that 95 percent of ever married women are currently married.

In all, below one-third of the respondents are illiterate and about one-fifth have studied above high school. Contrary to this, the husbands of the respondents are more literates. More than 30 percent of them have either studied above high school.

Table 3.7: Background characteristics of the respondents

| Background characteristic | Residence | | | Total number of women | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Weighted N * | Unweighted N |
| Age | | | | | |
| 13 - 14 | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | 155 | 1 |
| 15 - 19 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 25697 | 136 |
| 20 - 24 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 95006 | 459 |
| 25 - 29 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 101619 | 490 |
| 30 - 34 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 99131 | 470 |
| 35 - 39 | 13.4 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 84680 | 404 |
| 40 - 44 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 56680 | 273 |
| 45 - 49 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 59673 | 281 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Currently married | 95.9 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 497369 | 2390 |
| Previously married | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 25518 | 125 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 55.9 | 27.4 | 31.8 | 166513 | 840 |
| Upto class 4 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 49750 | 239 |
| Primary | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 54033 | 254 |
| Upto middle | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 79232 | 383 |
| Upto high | 8.2 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 66670 | 314 |
| Above high school | 4.5 | 23.3 | 20.4 | 106578 | 484 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| | 96.7 | 76.0 | 79.2 | 414049 | 1980 |
| Hindu | 3.2 | 21.4 | 18.6 | 97160 | 481 |
| Muslim | - | 1.4 | 1.2 | 6064 | 29 |
| Other | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5614 | 25 |
| Caste | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 20.4 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 60995 | 302 |
| Scheduled tribe | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4893 | 22 |
| Backward caste | 36.1 | 20.4 | 22.8 | 119329 | 582 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 38.9 | 44.7 | 43.8 | 229013 | 1075 |
| Other religious groups | 3.3 | 23.9 | 20.7 | 108657 | 534 |
| Work status | | | | | |
| Not working | 87.5 | 93.5 | 92.6 | 484076 | 2315 |
| Working in family farm/business | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3301 | 19 |
| Employed by someone else | 9.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 29694 | 153 |
| Self-employed | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2889 | 14 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2927 | 14 |
| Husband's education | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 23.1 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 57686 | 296 |
| Upto class 4 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 41866 | 198 |
| Primary | 9.9 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 40512 | 196 |
| Upto middle | 15.9 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 68308 | 333 |
| Upto high | 24.8 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 118796 | 581 |
| Above high school | 15.5 | 35.5 | 32.4 | 169650 | 783 |
| Missing @ | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 25518 | 125 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Number of ever married women | 80871 | 442016 | 522887 | 522887 | 2515 |

* Previously married includes widowed, divorced and separated

@ Information on husband's education is not available for previously married women

A large majority (93 percent) of the respondents are not working. The figures being almost similar in rural as well as in urban areas of Kanpur. The distributions of respondents by religion and caste/tribe shows that 79 percent of the respondents are Hindus and 19 percent Muslims. About 44 percent belong to the higher caste, 12 percent scheduled castes and 23 percent belong to the backward caste.

Exposure to mass media is expected to increase knowledge about various family welfare related issues. It is thus, imperative to assess the level of exposure to mass media.

Table 3.8 gives the access to mass media of the women in Kanpur Nagar district. The total exposure to any media is 79 percent. With respect to the age-wise exposure, women in the age group of 20-24 years seems most exposed (81%) followed by women of 25-29 years seems least exposed (75%).

There is a vast difference in exposure between rural and urban areas. The exposure among the urban women is about twice than that of their rural counterparts.

Education level has been seen to have a direct association with the level of exposure. It is lowest among the illiterate women (55%) and highest among those who have attained education above high school level (99%).

As regards religion, Hindu women as well as their Muslim counterparts are equally exposed (79% each). Among the caste divisions, exposure is highest among the higher caste women (89%) and least among scheduled caste women (60%).

Table 3.8: Access to mass media

| Background Characteristic | Reads or listens to newspaper | | | Watches television | | | Listens to the radio | | | Visits cinema or theater | | | % not exposed to any media | Number of women |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | <i>Never</i> | <i>Less often</i> | <i>Frequent</i> | <i>Never</i> | <i>Less often</i> | <i>Frequent</i> | <i>Never</i> | <i>Less often</i> | <i>Frequent</i> | <i>Never</i> | <i>Less often</i> | <i>Frequent</i> | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 - 19 | 72.8 | 17.7 | 9.5 | 44.6 | 19.1 | 36.3 | 51.6 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 72.2 | 23.8 | 4.1 | 25.4 | 25852 |
| 20 - 24 | 59.7 | 28.0 | 12.3 | 35.3 | 14.5 | 50.2 | 51.4 | 16.2 | 32.5 | 67.0 | 29.0 | 3.9 | 18.7 | 95006 |
| 25 - 29 | 59.9 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 34.0 | 16.7 | 49.3 | 53.7 | 18.8 | 27.5 | 71.4 | 25.5 | 3.1 | 21.3 | 101619 |
| 30 + | 57.5 | 22.6 | 19.8 | 31.8 | 18.2 | 50.0 | 56.2 | 18.7 | 25.1 | 80.6 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 21.2 | 300410 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 81.9 | 13.1 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 68.4 | 13.4 | 18.3 | 91.7 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 52.4 | 80871 |
| Urban | 55.0 | 25.1 | 19.9 | 25.1 | 18.5 | 56.3 | 52.1 | 19.5 | 28.5 | 73.1 | 23.8 | 3.1 | 15.2 | 442016 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 90.7 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 58.9 | 17.7 | 23.4 | 73.9 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 88.3 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 45.0 | 166513 |
| Upto class 4 | 75.8 | 20.7 | 3.5 | 33.1 | 23.5 | 43.3 | 62.4 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 78.1 | 19.2 | 2.7 | 21.9 | 49750 |
| Primary | 67.4 | 29.0 | 3.6 | 37.5 | 20.6 | 41.9 | 58.2 | 23.0 | 18.8 | 80.4 | 17.6 | 2.0 | 19.1 | 54033 |
| Upto middle | 51.8 | 34.2 | 14.0 | 27.3 | 23.0 | 49.7 | 52.5 | 21.7 | 25.8 | 72.0 | 24.4 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 79232 |
| Upto high | 32.4 | 40.4 | 27.2 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 66.4 | 40.2 | 21.2 | 38.7 | 69.4 | 27.6 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 66670 |
| Above high school | 19.9 | 27.6 | 52.5 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 85.1 | 29.6 | 19.1 | 51.2 | 60.5 | 33.5 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 106578 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 58.6 | 22.7 | 18.7 | 34.1 | 16.7 | 49.2 | 53.0 | 18.3 | 28.7 | 74.5 | 22.5 | 3.0 | 21.3 | 414049 |
| Muslim | 64.9 | 23.9 | 11.2 | 34.0 | 19.7 | 46.3 | 63.5 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 81.5 | 16.8 | 1.7 | 21.5 | 97160 |
| Other | 28.6 | 38.8 | 32.6 | 6.8 | 14.9 | 78.3 | 35.8 | 17.3 | 46.8 | 82.1 | 14.6 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 11677 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 83.3 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 56.4 | 15.2 | 28.4 | 69.4 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 82.3 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 40.4 | 60995 |
| Scheduled tribe | 89.0 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 38.9 | 16.7 | 44.4 | 65.6 | 19.8 | 14.6 | 60.9 | 39.1 | - | 29.9 | 4893 |
| Backward caste | 72.5 | 20.6 | 6.9 | 47.7 | 18.4 | 33.9 | 62.4 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 81.0 | 18.0 | 1.0 | 30.2 | 119329 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 44.1 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 20.9 | 16.2 | 62.8 | 43.4 | 19.8 | 36.7 | 69.3 | 26.0 | 4.6 | 11.3 | 229013 |
| Other religious groups | 61.2 | 25.4 | 13.4 | 31.2 | 19.2 | 49.6 | 60.5 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 81.5 | 16.6 | 1.9 | 20.0 | 108657 |
| Total % | 59.2 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 33.4 | 17.3 | 49.2 | 54.6 | 18.5 | 26.9 | 76.0 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 21.0 | 522887 |

CHAPTER IV

NUPTIALITY

This chapter presents the findings of the marriage pattern from the BSUP study. Marriage is of special interest to the population researchers because of its implications in the growth of the population. It is also of a high concern, as it invites a number of pregnancy related risks.

4.1 Current Marital Status

Table 4.1 shows the current marital status of women by residences and age. It is evident from the table that marriage is virtually universal in Kanpur Nagar and the marriages in rural areas take place at relatively young ages. At 15-19 years, nearly 19 percent of women are married. The proportion of ever married at the age of 15-19 years are much lower in urban areas (15%) than in the rural areas (43%).

Table 4.1: Current marital status

| Age | Marital Status | | | | | Total % | Total N |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Never Married | Currently married | Widowed | Divorced | Separated | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 98.2 | 1.8 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 7471 |
| 15-19 | 57.0 | 43.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 20952 |
| 20-24 | 6.0 | 91.1 | 2.1 | - | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18077 |
| 25-29 | 0.9 | 97.5 | 1.6 | - | - | 100.0 | 15006 |
| 30-34 | - | 96.5 | 2.5 | - | 1.0 | 100.0 | 13724 |
| 35-39 | - | 92.6 | 5.9 | - | 1.5 | 100.0 | 9888 |
| 40-44 | - | 96.7 | 3.3 | - | - | 100.0 | 7098 |
| 45-49 | - | 82.9 | 17.1 | - | - | 100.0 | 8051 |
| Total | 20.4 | 76.0 | 3.2 | - | 0.4 | 100.0 | 100267 |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 99.6 | 0.4 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 50174 |
| 15-19 | 84.9 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 117660 |
| 20-24 | 31.5 | 66.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 119666 |
| 25-29 | 5.9 | 92.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 93091 |
| 30-34 | 1.8 | 95.4 | 1.9 | - | 1.0 | 100.0 | 84341 |
| 35-39 | 0.8 | 93.2 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71748 |
| 40-44 | 1.3 | 90.6 | 6.1 | - | 2.0 | 100.0 | 48566 |
| 45-49 | 0.6 | 85.0 | 13.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 52954 |
| Total | 30.7 | 65.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 638200 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 99.4 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 57645 |
| 15-19 | 80.7 | 19.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 138612 |
| 20-24 | 28.1 | 69.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 137744 |
| 25-29 | 5.2 | 93.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | - | 100.0 | 108096 |
| 30-34 | 1.5 | 95.5 | 1.9 | - | 1.0 | 100.0 | 98065 |
| 35-39 | 0.7 | 93.2 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 81636 |
| 40-44 | 1.1 | 91.4 | 5.7 | - | 1.7 | 100.0 | 55664 |
| 45-49 | 0.6 | 84.7 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 61005 |
| Total | 29.3 | 67.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 738467 |

Table 4.2 shows the singulate mean age at marriage for males and females from selected sources. As per the available data, in 1961 the difference has been reflected as 5.19, while in 1971

the difference was 4.09. The corresponding figure for BSUP has been put to 4.76. The mean age for males and females from BSUP are calculated as 25.46 and 20.70, respectively.

Table 4.2: Singulate mean age at marriage

| Source (District Level) | Singulate mean age at marriage | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Difference |
| 1961 Census | 20.90 | 15.71 | 5.19 |
| 1971 Census * | 21.85 | 17.76 | 4.09 |
| 1992-93 BSUP | 25.46 | 20.70 | 4.76 |

* Data on district wise age at marriage using census data is available from PRC Lucknow publication by J.N. Srivastava.

Table 4.3 gives the knowledge of the respondents about the minimum legal age at marriage. In all, 43 percent have had the correct knowledge regarding age at marriage of male. Interestingly more women had the correct knowledge of age at marriage of females (60%).

This is more so in case of rural areas. Here, 21 percent know the correct age at marriage of males, while about 40 percent know about the age at marriage of females. Same is true in case of urban areas (47% for males and 64% for females).

The level of knowledge has been shown to increase with the increase in the level of education and caste. Hindu respondents are slightly more knowledgeable than their Muslim counterparts.

Table 4.3: Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage

| Background Characteristics | Percentage who correctly know legal minimum age at marriage | | | Number of women * |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| | For males it is 21 years | For females it is 18 years | | |
| Age | 13 - 19 | 36.5 | 56.2 | 25852 |
| | 20 - 29 | 48.2 | 62.6 | 196625 |
| | 30 - 39 | 39.6 | 59.6 | 183811 |
| | 40 - 49 | 39.2 | 58.7 | 116354 |
| Residence | Rural | 20.9 | 39.8 | 80871 |
| | Urban | 46.6 | 64.1 | 442016 |
| Education | Illiterate | 19.6 | 36.3 | 166513 |
| | Upto class 4 | 32.8 | 55.6 | 49750 |
| | Primary | 36.7 | 55.5 | 54033 |
| | Upto middle | 48.4 | 72.3 | 79232 |
| | Upto high | 61.0 | 72.9 | 66670 |
| | Above high school | 70.4 | 86.0 | 106578 |
| Religion | Hindu | 43.7 | 59.9 | 414049 |
| | Muslim | 35.8 | 61.7 | 97160 |
| | Other | 62.7 | 69.0 | 11677 |
| Caste | Scheduled caste | 25.1 | 42.8 | 60995 |
| | Scheduled tribe | 49.7 | 54.1 | 4893 |
| | Backward caste | 36.1 | 48.2 | 119329 |
| | Higher caste Hindu | 52.5 | 70.6 | 229013 |
| | Other religious group | 38.6 | 62.6 | 108657 |
| | | 42.6 | 60.4 | 522887 |
| Total | | | | |

* in 00's

Table 4.4 gives the age of the respondents at which she started living with her husband. The table shows, that a majority of the respondents in both rural (77%) and urban (69%) areas in the age group of 20-49 years started living with their husband between 13-18 years. Further analysis shows that in all, the mean age at which the women started living with their husband is between 15 to 18 years for all age groups of women. This indicates that a fairly early age at marriage and hence an elongated reproductive life span for the women of Kanpur Nagar district.

Table 4.4: Age at which respondent started living with husband

| Current Age | Percentage who started living with husband by exact age | | | | | | Mean age when started living with husband |
|--------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17-18 | 19-20 | 21-22 | 23-25 | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 100.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 13.0 |
| 15-19 | 12.0 | 51.3 | 31.1 | 1.8 | NA | NA | 15.7 |
| 20-24 | 10.6 | 35.9 | 28.5 | 15.8 | 3.9 | - | 16.5 |
| 25-29 | 21.3 | 36.4 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 16.2 |
| 30-34 | 19.6 | 30.4 | 25.6 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 16.5 |
| 35-39 | 22.9 | 43.6 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 15.9 |
| 40-44 | 23.9 | 38.8 | 17.3 | 6.7 | - | - | 15.4 |
| 45-49 | 25.8 | 49.3 | 12.8 | 7.8 | - | - | 15.5 |
| 20-49 | 19.6 | 37.9 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 16.1 |
| 25-49 | 22.2 | 38.4 | 16.9 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 16.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 13.0 | 45.8 | 32.7 | 5.2 | NA | NA | 16.0 |
| 20-24 | 9.4 | 25.1 | 29.9 | 24.4 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 17.5 |
| 25-29 | 10.5 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 17.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 17.9 |
| 30-34 | 14.8 | 30.4 | 22.1 | 12.4 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 17.2 |
| 35-39 | 15.4 | 32.7 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 17.2 |
| 40-44 | 18.4 | 29.7 | 25.4 | 14.1 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 16.9 |
| 45-49 | 16.5 | 40.6 | 25.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 16.4 |
| 20-49 | 13.6 | 29.8 | 25.5 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 17.3 |
| 25-49 | 14.6 | 30.9 | 24.6 | 13.4 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 17.2 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 100.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 13.0 |
| 15-19 | 12.7 | 47.7 | 32.2 | 4.0 | NA | NA | 15.9 |
| 20-24 | 9.6 | 26.9 | 29.7 | 23.0 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| 25-29 | 12.1 | 26.5 | 23.8 | 16.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 17.6 |
| 30-34 | 15.5 | 30.4 | 22.6 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 17.1 |
| 35-39 | 16.4 | 34.1 | 23.1 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 17.0 |
| 40-44 | 19.1 | 30.8 | 24.4 | 13.2 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 16.7 |
| 45-49 | 17.7 | 41.8 | 24.2 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 16.3 |
| 20-49 | 14.5 | 31.0 | 24.7 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 17.1 |
| 25-49 | 15.7 | 32.0 | 23.5 | 12.8 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 17.0 |

Table 4.5 shows the median age at which respondents started living with husband by some selected background characteristics. In both rural and urban areas the median age at which the respondents started living with husband is 15 to 17 years in both rural and urban areas across all the age groups (15-19 yrs, 20-24 yrs, 25-29 yrs, 30-34 yrs, 35-39 yrs and 40-49 yrs).

The median age is 15 to 17 years in case of women who are illiterate and acquired primary level education. In case of women with higher education, the median age ranges from 16-20 years. With respect to the other characteristics, such as religion and caste, there is hardly any variation in the median age.

Table 4.5: Median age at which respondent started living with husband by selected background characteristics

| Background Characteristics | Current age | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 15-19* | 20-24* | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Urban | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Upto class 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Primary | 15 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 |
| Upto middle | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Upto high | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Above high school | 16 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| Muslim | 16 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| Other | 14 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Scheduled tribe | 18 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Backward caste | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| Other religious group | 16 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| Total | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 |

* Omitted when less than 50 percent of the women have married for the first time by age 20.

CHAPTER V

FERTILITY

One of the major objectives of BSUP is to estimate the fertility level. This chapter is devoted to the level of current fertility, differentials in fertility by background characteristics. Further, the chapter is focussed on the trends in fertility which permit examination of age-specific fertility in different time periods in retrospective.

The chapter also gives the cumulative fertility and children ever born. The cumulative fertility tables are derived from a sequence of questions on the number of boys and girls living and not living in the household and on children who may have died. The tables included in this chapter show the mean number of children ever born by current age and age at marriage.

5.1 Current Fertility Levels and Trends

Table 5.1 gives the current fertility levels of the women of Kanpur district. As can be seen from the table, the age specific fertility rates show an increased trend with an increase in the age of the women. The figures then decline, after 24 years till the woman attends menopause.

Table 5.1: Current fertility

| Age | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | ASFR | ASMFR | ASFR | ASMFR | ASFR | ASMFR |
| 15-19 | 0.107 | 0.297 | 0.061 | 0.458 | 0.068 | 0.408 |
| 20-24 | 0.272 | 0.293 | 0.219 | 0.332 | 0.226 | 0.325 |
| 25-29 | 0.299 | 0.302 | 0.206 | 0.218 | 0.218 | 0.229 |
| 30-34 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.098 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.102 |
| 35-39 | 0.086 | 0.086 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.035 | 0.036 |
| 40-44 | 0.059 | 0.059 | - | - | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| 45-49 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| TFR 15-44 | 4.676 | 5.748 | 3.062 | 5.679 | 3.268 | 5.531 |
| TFR 15-49 | 4.724 | 5.796 | 3.071 | 5.688 | 3.282 | 5.545 |
| GFR | 146.7 | | 111.3 | | 115.9 | |
| BSUP CBR based on household birth record (<i>De jure</i>) | 31.0 | | 27.2 | | 28.2 | |

Note: Rates from BSUP are for the period 1 - 24 months before the interview except for the CBR from the household birth record which is based on the period 1 - 24 months before the interview. Rates for the age group 45 - 49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

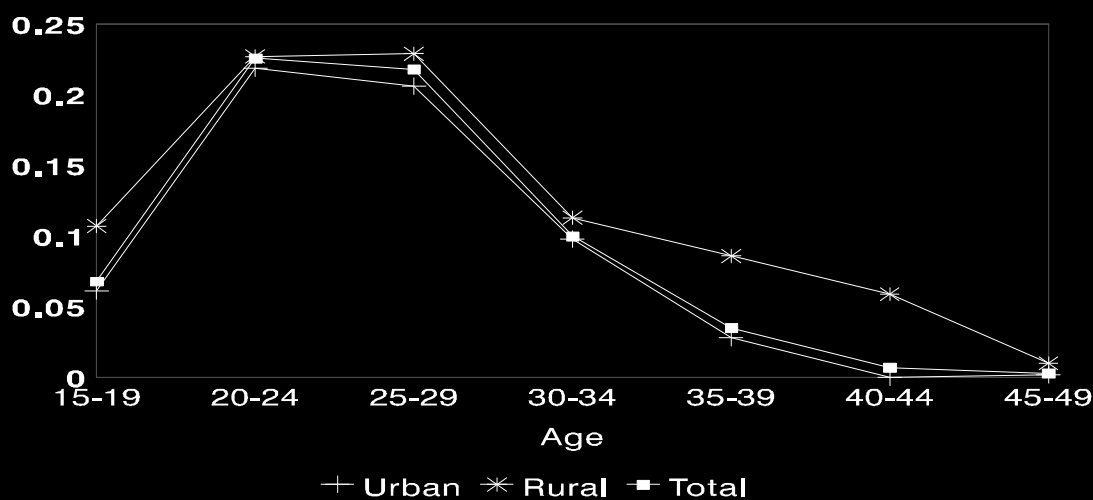
TFR: Total Fertility Rate for ages 15 - 44 and 15 - 49, expressed per woman.

GFR: General Fertility Rate (births/number of women 15 - 49), expressed per 1000 women.

CBR: Crude Birth Rate, expressed per 1000 population

The ASFR among the women of 15-44 years in Kanpur district has been computed at 3.268. The corresponding figure in the age group of 15-49 years is 3.282. The ASMFR in the same age group has been found to be 5.531 and 5.545 (in 15-44 years and 15-49 years).

Figure 5.1: Age Specific Fertility Rates by Residence



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

Table 5.2: Fertility by background characteristics

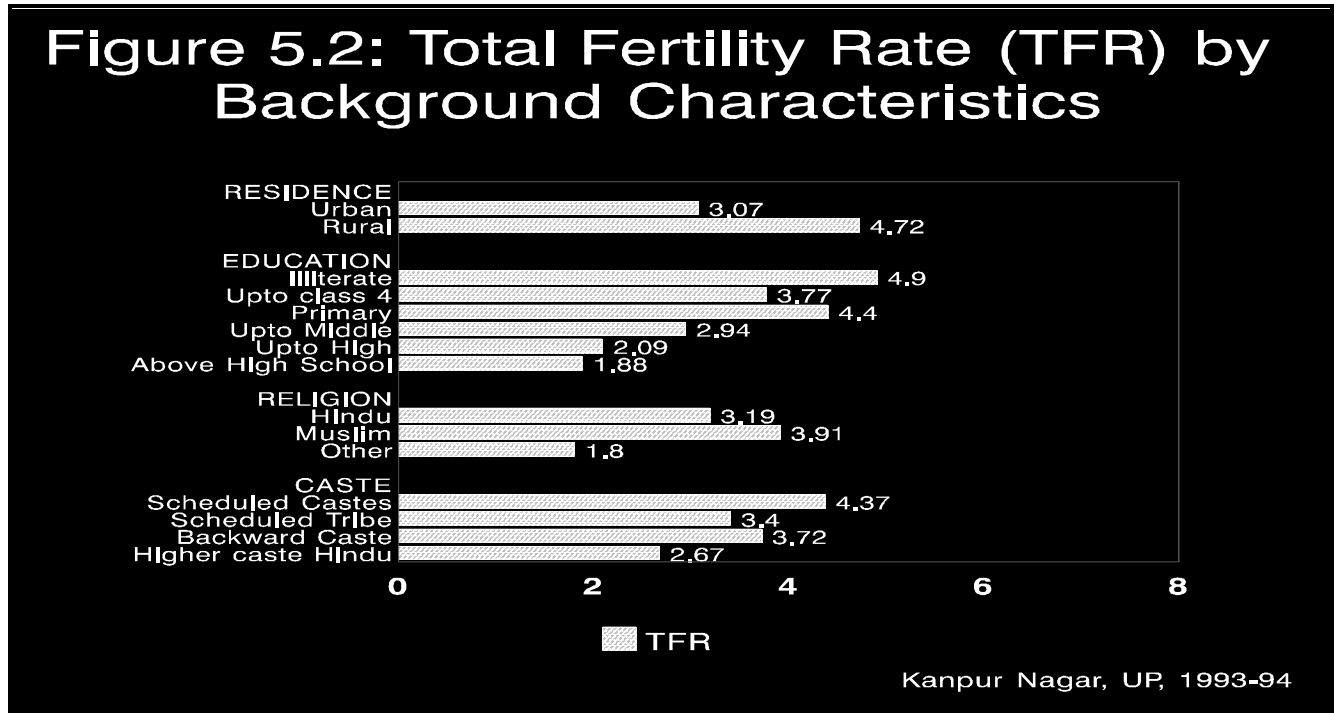
| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate* | Mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Residence | | |
| Rural | 4.724 | 7.17 |
| Urban | 3.071 | 4.95 |
| Education | | |
| Illiterate | 4.896 | 6.30 |
| Upto class 4 | 3.770 | 5.92 |
| Primary | 4.397 | 5.19 |
| Upto middle | 2.940 | 4.84 |
| Upto high | 2.093 | 4.28 |
| Above high school | 1.879 | 3.18 |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 3.193 | 5.05 |
| Muslim | 3.912 | 6.24 |
| Other | 1.798 | 4.32 |
| Caste | | |
| Scheduled caste | 4.368 | 7.01 |
| Scheduled tribe | 3.398 | 7.23 |
| Backward caste | 3.723 | 5.38 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 2.670 | 4.54 |
| Other religious group | 3.708 | 5.98 |
| Total | 3.282 | 5.25 |

* Rate for women aged 15-49 years

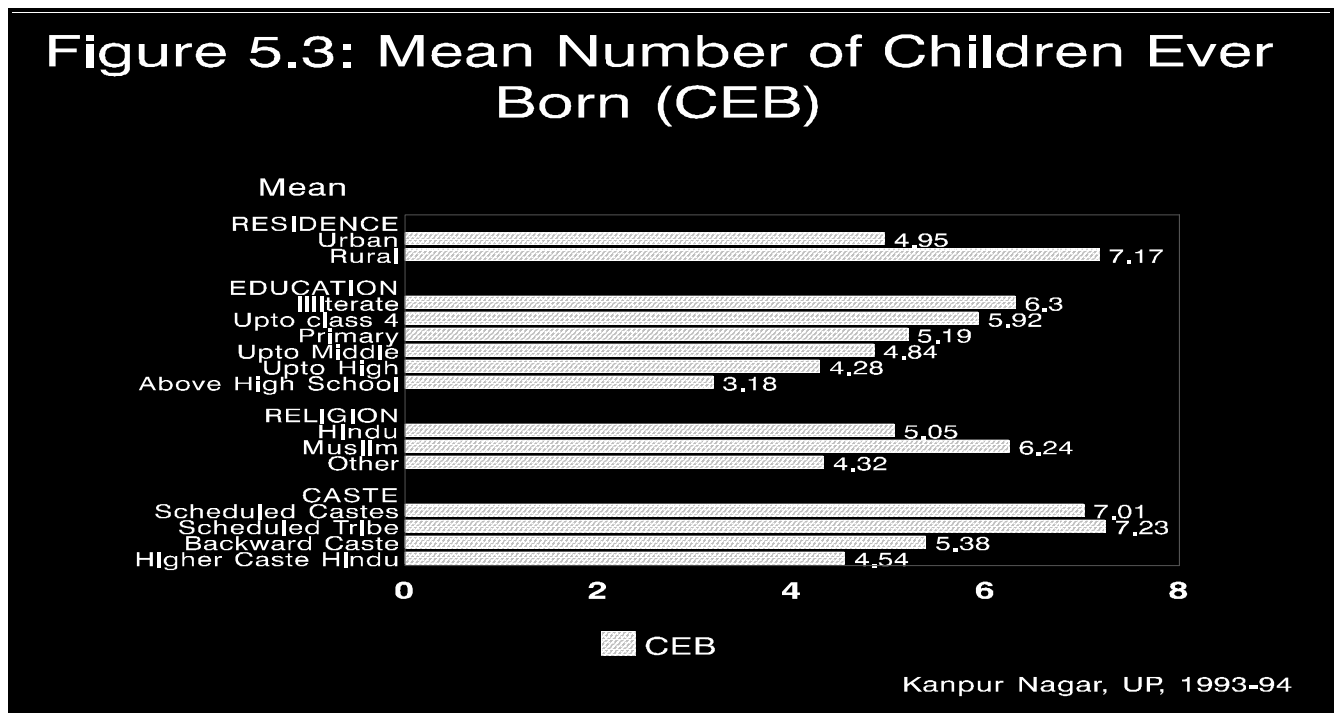
In the rural areas the ASFR is 4.676 (15-44 years), while in the urban areas it is 3.062. For the women of age group of 15-49 years, it is 4.724 for rural and 3.071 for urban. The corresponding figures for ASMFR are 5.748 (rural) and 5.679 (urban) in 15-44 years and 5.796 (rural) and 5.688 (urban) in the age group of 15-49 years.

The CBR based on the household births has been found to be 28.2. In the rural areas the CBR is 31 and 27.2 in the urban areas.

Table 5.2 gives the fertility by the background characteristics of the women (15-49 years). The table shows the mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years. The table shows that the total fertility rate in the rural areas being 4.724 as against 3.071. The rate seems to decline with the increase in the level of education of the women.



With respect to the religion of the women, Hindus (3.193) have a lower rate than their Muslim counterparts (3.912). The caste-wise breakup shows the higher caste groups have the least rate and the scheduled castes the highest.



As can be seen from the table, the mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years varies from 7.17 in rural to 4.95 in the urban areas. With respect to the educational levels, it declines with the increase in the level of education.

As regards the religion, for Hindus it is 5.05 and for Muslims, it is 6.24. Among the various caste groups, it varies from 4.54 among the higher caste groups to 7.23 among the scheduled tribes.

5.2 Outcome of Pregnancies

Table 5.3 shows the outcome of all pregnancies ever married women have had during last two years by age of mother and place of residence at the time of the survey.

Table 5.3: Outcome of pregnancy

| Current Age | Outcome of pregnancy | | | | | Total % | Number of pregnancies* |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | Spontaneous abortion | Induced abortion | Still birth | Live birth | Currently Pregnant | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 5.5 | - | 5.1 | 62.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 5695 |
| 20-24 | 5.5 | 1.1 | - | 72.4 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 13616 |
| 25-29 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 79.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 11209 |
| 30-49 | 5.5 | - | - | 82.8 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 11789 |
| Total | 4.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 75.7 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 42309 |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 2.0 | - | - | 76.7 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 9513 |
| 20-24 | 2.0 | 3.1 | - | 74.1 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 62489 |
| 25-29 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 76.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 51813 |
| 30-49 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 78.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 44726 |
| Total | 2.3 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 76.2 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 168540 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 3.3 | - | 1.9 | 71.3 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 15208 |
| 20-24 | 2.6 | 2.7 | - | 73.8 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 76105 |
| 25-29 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 77.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 63021 |
| 30-49 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 79.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 56515 |
| Total | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 76.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 210849 |

* In 00's

The table shows that of all the pregnancies, about 76 percent are live births. Among the wasted pregnancies, about 3 percent each are spontaneous abortions and induced abortion while one percent are stillbirths. Another 17 percent are currently pregnant. This trend is similar across the rural and urban areas.

5.3 Children Ever Born and Living

The number of children everborn is presented in Table 5.4 both for ever married and currently married women by place of residence and age of the mothers.

The table shows that in urban areas, the mean number of live births to be 3.36 as against 3.82 in the rural areas. With respect to age of mother, the mean number of live birth increases from 0.64 (15-19 years) to 5.22 (45-49 years) in the urban areas. Correspondingly, in the rural

areas, it ranges from 0.54 (15-19 years) to 6.51 (45-49 years).

Table 5.4: Number of live births and living children by age of the mother

| Number of live births and living children | Age of the mother | | | | | | | | Total % | Number of women |
|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| | 13-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | | |
| Rural Number of live births | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.3 | 46.2 | 30.9 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 11839 |
| 1 | - | 23.9 | 47.4 | 17.9 | 8.9 | - | - | 1.9 | 100.0 | 8964 |
| 2 | - | 10.1 | 39.7 | 32.6 | 14.7 | 1.5 | - | 1.4 | 100.0 | 10636 |
| 3 | - | 1.6 | 23.5 | 34.1 | 20.0 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 9795 |
| 4 | - | - | 11.5 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 9886 |
| 5 | - | - | 4.4 | 22.4 | 28.3 | 22.5 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 10438 |
| 6 | - | - | - | 7.7 | 22.5 | 30.4 | 10.5 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 6228 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | 27.0 | 33.2 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 4713 |
| 8 | - | - | - | 4.4 | 16.5 | 32.0 | 19.2 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 3969 |
| 9 | - | - | - | 8.5 | 9.1 | 26.9 | 38.5 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 1693 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | 5.3 | 5.9 | 46.9 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 2710 |
| Mean | - | 0.54 | 1.65 | 3.15 | 4.30 | 5.27 | 7.91 | 6.51 | 3.82 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.78 | 1.32 | 1.65 | 2.06 | 2.37 | 0.16 | 2.92 | 4.17 | NA |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.2 | 46.9 | 30.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 12632 |
| 1 | - | 18.3 | 49.9 | 20.3 | 11.5 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 11035 |
| 2 | - | 5.7 | 28.7 | 30.1 | 18.4 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 13045 |
| 3 | - | 1.2 | 14.8 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 13506 |
| 4 | - | - | 6.7 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 17.4 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 11929 |
| 5 | - | - | 1.7 | 18.2 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 8673 |
| 6 | - | - | - | 7.0 | 31.8 | 36.1 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 4458 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 4.1 | 8.8 | 21.2 | 31.6 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 3524 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 16.4 | 55.9 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 1756 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 165 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 147 |
| Mean | - | 0.45 | 1.43 | 2.86 | 3.38 | 4.19 | 5.94 | 4.52 | 3.02 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.72 | 1.18 | 1.44 | 1.66 | 2.03 | 8.04 | 1.96 | 3.23 | NA |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of live births | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | - | 21.5 | 47.3 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 40558 |
| 1 | - | 9.2 | 45.3 | 25.0 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 62958 |
| 2 | - | 2.7 | 24.6 | 30.8 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 78117 |
| 3 | - | 0.3 | 10.7 | 23.3 | 24.5 | 17.3 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 81381 |
| 4 | - | - | 3.7 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 21.6 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 62271 |
| 5 | - | - | 2.1 | 13.8 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 39633 |
| 6 | - | - | 0.7 | 9.2 | 22.2 | 26.7 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 29055 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 6.2 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 15.5 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 17915 |
| 8 | - | - | - | 1.9 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 26.7 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 14078 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | 12.4 | 24.6 | 19.0 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 9354 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | 12.0 | 29.0 | 25.3 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 6695 |
| Mean | - | 0.64 | 1.37 | 2.59 | 3.84 | 4.27 | 4.68 | 5.22 | 3.36 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.75 | 1.14 | 1.55 | 2.58 | 2.30 | 2.38 | 2.54 | 2.48 | NA |

| <i>Number of live births and living children</i> | <i>Age of the mother</i> | | | | | | | | <i>Total %</i> | <i>Number of women</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | <i>13-1</i> | <i>15-19</i> | <i>20-24</i> | <i>25-29</i> | <i>30-34</i> | <i>35-39</i> | <i>40-44</i> | <i>45-49</i> | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | - | 18.7 | 47.9 | 15.5 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 45340 |
| 1 | - | 8.5 | 41.5 | 25.6 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 70446 |
| 2 | - | 2.4 | 21.2 | 29.0 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 89867 |
| 3 | - | 0.2 | 7.4 | 20.3 | 26.3 | 20.5 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 94627 |
| 4 | - | - | 2.3 | 16.3 | 22.6 | 24.2 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 61195 |
| 5 | - | - | 0.8 | 11.1 | 26.7 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 38597 |
| 6 | - | - | 1.1 | 8.0 | 19.6 | 28.7 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 18517 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 2.0 | 20.4 | 30.2 | 14.7 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 13719 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 22.4 | 34.2 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 6406 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | 29.5 | - | 28.1 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 1796 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | 18.4 | 38.6 | - | 43.0 | 100.0 | 1506 |
| Mean | - | 0.65 | 1.23 | 2.32 | 3.31 | 3.63 | 3.88 | 4.24 | 2.87 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.75 | 1.05 | 1.39 | 2.27 | 1.83 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.05 | NA |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of live births | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.3 | 27.1 | 43.5 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 52398 |
| 1 | - | 11.0 | 45.5 | 24.1 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 71922 |
| 2 | - | 3.6 | 26.4 | 31.0 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 88754 |
| 3 | - | 0.4 | 12.1 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 16.8 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 91176 |
| 4 | - | - | 4.8 | 21.4 | 26.3 | 19.8 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 72157 |
| 5 | - | - | 2.6 | 15.6 | 26.6 | 23.5 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 50070 |
| 6 | - | - | 0.6 | 8.9 | 22.2 | 27.4 | 17.7 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 35283 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 4.9 | 25.7 | 27.8 | 16.4 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 22628 |
| 8 | - | - | - | 2.5 | 19.0 | 23.2 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 18047 |
| 9 | - | - | - | 1.3 | 11.9 | 25.0 | 22.0 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 11047 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | 10.1 | 22.4 | 31.6 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 9405 |
| Mean | - | 0.60 | 1.41 | 2.67 | 3.91 | 4.40 | 5.09 | 5.39 | 3.43 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.76 | 1.17 | 1.58 | 2.52 | 2.34 | 4.40 | 2.63 | 2.82 | NA |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.3 | 24.9 | 44.1 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 57972 |
| 1 | - | 9.8 | 42.7 | 24.9 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 81481 |
| 2 | - | 2.8 | 22.2 | 29.2 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 102665 |
| 3 | - | 0.4 | 8.3 | 21.0 | 26.1 | 19.6 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 108134 |
| 4 | - | - | 3.0 | 17.9 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 73124 |
| 5 | - | - | 1.0 | 12.4 | 25.9 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 47270 |
| 6 | - | - | 0.9 | 7.8 | 22.0 | 30.1 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 22975 |
| 7 | - | - | - | 2.4 | 18.0 | 28.4 | 18.2 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 17243 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | 5.2 | 21.1 | 38.9 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 8162 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | 27.0 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 1961 |
| 10 or more | - | - | - | - | 16.7 | 35.2 | 8.9 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 1654 |
| Mean | - | 0.58 | 1.26 | 2.40 | 3.32 | 3.70 | 4.14 | 4.28 | 2.89 | NA |
| SD | - | 0.75 | 1.08 | 1.41 | 2.19 | 1.86 | 3.45 | 2.00 | 2.27 | NA |

With respect to the mean number of living children, it is 2.87 in the urban areas, as against 3.02 in the rural areas. The age wise distribution shows an increase in the mean number of living children with the increase in the age of the mothers. In urban areas, it ranges from 0.65 (15-19

years) to 4.24 (45-49 years), while in rural areas it is between 0.45 (15-19 years) to 4.52 (45-49 years)

Differentials in the mean number of children ever born and children still living by background characteristics are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Mean number of children ever born and living by background characteristics

| Background characteristics | Children ever born | | | Children living | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Currently married | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 0.85 | 0.72 | 1.57 | 0.82 | 0.67 | 1.49 |
| 20-24 | 1.22 | 1.13 | 2.35 | 1.13 | 1.02 | 2.15 |
| 25-29 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 3.44 | 1.57 | 1.53 | 3.10 |
| 30-39 | 2.38 | 2.25 | 4.63 | 2.05 | 1.92 | 3.97 |
| 40-49 | 2.80 | 2.76 | 5.56 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 4.54 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 2.43 | 2.30 | 4.73 | 2.01 | 1.85 | 3.86 |
| Urban | 2.11 | 2.03 | 4.14 | 1.81 | 1.75 | 3.56 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 2.48 | 2.30 | 4.78 | 2.13 | 2.06 | 4.19 |
| Upto class 4 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 4.31 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 3.59 |
| Primary | 2.06 | 1.96 | 4.02 | 1.79 | 1.73 | 3.52 |
| Upto middle | 1.79 | 1.66 | 3.45 | 1.64 | 1.50 | 3.14 |
| Upto high | 1.44 | 1.38 | 2.82 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 2.68 |
| Above high school | 2.06 | 1.99 | 4.05 | 1.77 | 1.68 | 3.45 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.62 | 2.44 | 5.06 | 2.18 | 2.16 | 4.34 |
| Muslim | 1.66 | 1.58 | 3.24 | 1.52 | 1.46 | 2.98 |
| Other | 2.32 | 2.52 | 4.84 | 1.85 | 1.97 | 3.82 |
| Caste | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.22 | 2.08 | 4.30 | 1.91 | 1.71 | 3.62 |
| Scheduled tribe | 2.10 | 1.93 | 4.03 | 1.83 | 1.59 | 3.42 |
| Backward caste | 1.97 | 1.88 | 3.85 | 1.72 | 1.65 | 3.37 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 2.52 | 2.35 | 4.87 | 2.11 | 2.09 | 4.20 |
| Other religious groups | 2.16 | 2.07 | 4.23 | 1.84 | 1.77 | 3.61 |
| Total | | | | | | |

Note: The means are standardized on the age distribution of all currently married women of NFHS age structure for the state (take the NFHS age structure from the preliminary report of NFHS).

The table shows that in all there are 4.23 children ever born, of which 3.61 are living. This figure in the rural area is 4.73 (ever born) and 3.86 (living) and 4.14 (ever born) and 3.56 (living) in the urban areas.

The number of ever born children decreases with the increase in the level of education of the mothers. The number of ever born children is slightly higher in Muslims (5.06) than their Hindu counterparts (4.05). Further, the number of ever born children is lowest among the higher castes (3.85) than other caste groups.

CHAPTER VI

FAMILY PLANNING

Information about knowledge of family planning and the use of contraceptive methods is of practical use to policy makers and programme administrators for formulating policies and strategies. This chapter begins with an appraisal of the knowledge of contraceptive methods and sources of supply of modern contraceptive methods before moving on to a consideration of current and past practice of family planning. Special attention is focussed on nonuse, reasons for discontinuation, and intention to use family planning in the future. The chapter continues with information on exposure to media coverage on family planning and concludes with an analysis of attitudes toward birth control.

6.1 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods and Sources

Each respondent was asked about the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? The respondent was first asked to name all the methods she knew or had heard of, without any prompting. Then, the interviewer read out the name and a short description of each method not mentioned and asked if she knew the method. Thus the woman's knowledge of contraception was measured at three levels: (a) methods the woman thinks of on her own (she can identify them spontaneously without probing), (b) methods she knows of when asked specifically about them (she recognizes the method after probing), and (c) methods which she has not heard of.

Seven modern methods - the pill, IUD, injection, jelly, condoms, female sterilization and male sterilization - were included, as well as two traditional methods, periodic abstinence (or the rhythm method) and withdrawal. Any other methods mentioned by the respondent, such as herbs etc. were also recorded.

For each modern method known to the respondent, either spontaneously or after probing, she was asked if she knew where a person could go to get the method. If she reported knowing about the rhythm method, she was asked if she knew where a person could obtain advice on how to use the method.

Table 6.1 presents the extent of knowledge separately as assessed by spontaneous responses (without any probe) and probed responses.

The knowledge of family planning is very high in Kanpur Nagar, with 86 and 60 percent of the respondents in the urban and rural areas, respectively, reporting knowledge of at least one modern method of family planning.

Knowledge about female sterilization was most widespread. This was true for rural as well as urban areas. In comparison, the three officially sponsored spacing methods were much less familiar to respondents. The most well known among the spacing methods were condoms (35% in rural and 71% in urban areas), and pills (68% in urban and 31% in rural areas). Spacing method is more popular among the urban women (81%) than their rural counterparts (44%).

On probing, the level of knowledge went up drastically. This was followed by 96 percent in urban areas and 87 percent in rural areas for Tubectomy, followed by condom (95% and 76% in urban and rural, respectively), pills (93% and 68% in urban and rural areas, respectively), loop (88% and 61% in urban and rural areas, respectively).

For injectables, the total awareness level (spontaneous + aided) prima facie seems unusually high, given our common knowledge of this method and its prevalence in India. A closer look reveals the spontaneous awareness to be only at the level of around 10%. The ever use figure is negligible. These two would be true reflections of the obtaining ground reality.

A possible explanation could be that the respondents found the description (in the questionnaire) of injection (as a FP method) plausible, and given their association of injection (TT) with pregnancy, might have "erroneously" responded yes, mainly because of confusion. The exact description in the questionnaire is : "Women can be given injection by doctor or nurse. This would prevent conception for a few months".

Hence, the actual level of awareness of injectables is likely to be markedly of a lower order.

The overall knowledge level for any modern method in urban areas went up from 86 percent to about 99 percent. In rural areas, it went up from 60 percent to 92 percent. Further analysis on the level of knowledge of how to use the method shows that for any modern method, 90 percent in urban and 70 percent in rural areas knew how to use them.

In urban areas, 76 percent know how to use a condom (48% in rural areas), while about 66 percent know about Tubectomy (48% in rural areas). Rest of the methods were also quite popular as far as the knowledge of use is concerned.

On the knowledge of the source of the methods, 96 percent urban respondents and 83 percent of rural respondents are aware of the source for atleast one modern method. About 87 percent of the urban respondents, are aware of the place where Tubectomy can be done. Correspondingly, in rural areas, 75 percent women knew about it. Among the other modern methods, source for getting condom was reported by large majority of the respondents (86% in urban and 60% in rural areas). Knowledge about the source of other methods varies from about 45 to over 77 percent in both rural and urban areas p;P7.

The table further analysis the ever-usership of a method. It shows that 26 percent in rural and 55 percent in urban areas have had used atleast one modern method of F.P. Tubectomy was reported by a large number of women in rural areas (11%), while use of condom was highest in the urban areas (32%).

There appears a vast difference between the usership pattern in rural and urban areas, as far as spacing methods are concern. The usership was nearly thrice in urban areas (43%) than in the rural areas (15%). Thus, efforts to popularise the spacing methods should be specifically geared up in the rural areas.

Table 6.1: Knowledge of family planning methods (percentage)

| <i>Method</i> | <i>Spontaneous</i> | <i>Spontaneous + Probing</i> | <i>Knows how to use correctly</i> | <i>Knows how to use correctly and to some extent</i> | <i>Knows a source</i> | <i>Percentage ever used the method</i> |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Vasectomy | 15.7 | 69.1 | 18.9 | 32.9 | 53.7 | 1.4 |
| Tubectomy | 35.8 | 87.3 | 47.9 | 65.6 | 75.1 | 11.4 |
| Loop/CUT | 20.0 | 60.7 | 23.2 | 36.7 | 45.5 | 3.1 |
| Pills | 30.6 | 67.7 | 20.1 | 38.7 | 50.9 | 4.6 |
| Condom | 34.8 | 75.8 | 47.7 | 57.7 | 60.0 | 10.6 |
| Foam Tab/Jelly | 0.8 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 | - |
| Injection | 6.7 | 41.4 | 10.6 | 18.9 | 19.6 | - |
| Withdrawal | 6.9 | 31.8 | 25.6 | 28.8 | - | 10.7 |
| Rhythm/Safe period | 4.9 | 37.7 | 24.5 | 32.9 | - | 11.8 |
| Knows at least one modern method | 59.8 | 92.1 | 70.2 | 82.2 | 82.7 | 26.0 |
| At least one modern spacing method | 43.8 | 83.6 | 59.0 | 71.1 | 70.1 | 14.8 |
| Mean of modern methods known | 1.443 | 4.090 | 1.704 | 2.535 | 3.088 | 0.311 |
| Mean of modern spacing methods known | 0.928 | 2.526 | 1.035 | 1.550 | 1.800 | 0.183 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Vasectomy | 24.0 | 90.2 | 33.7 | 45.8 | 67.6 | 2.1 |
| Tubectomy | 40.5 | 96.3 | 65.8 | 77.5 | 87.0 | 16.8 |
| Loop/CUT | 44.2 | 88.4 | 55.8 | 63.7 | 76.3 | 13.7 |
| Pills | 67.8 | 93.1 | 46.3 | 65.9 | 77.3 | 12.8 |
| Condom | 70.9 | 95.4 | 76.2 | 82.7 | 85.6 | 32.3 |
| Foam Tab/Jelly | 5.1 | 24.4 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 2.2 |
| Injection | 12.3 | 57.1 | 19.7 | 29.1 | 32.2 | 0.4 |
| Withdrawal | 11.1 | 48.9 | 40.1 | 44.9 | - | 18.1 |
| Rhythm/Safe period | 12.1 | 53.9 | 36.1 | 49.5 | 0.1 | 14.7 |
| Knows at least one modern method | 86.1 | 98.8 | 90.3 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 54.7 |
| At least one modern spacing method | 80.8 | 97.6 | 85.6 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 43.0 |
| Mean of modern methods known | 2.647 | 5.449 | 3.110 | 3.808 | 4.435 | 0.803 |
| Mean of modern spacing methods known | 2.002 | 3.584 | 2.114 | 2.575 | 2.889 | 0.614 |

Table 6.2 gives the knowledge of methods and source by the background characteristics of the women. The table shows that the level of knowledge of atleast one method was fairly uniform in all the age group of women. However, the knowledge is slightly less in the youngest cohort, i.e. 13-19 years. This was also true for those women who had knowledge of atleast one spacing method.

Table 6.2: Knowledge of methods and source by background characteristics

| Background Characteristics | Knows at least one modern method | Knows at least one modern spacing method | Average number of modern methods known | Average number of sources for modern method** | Number of women * |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Age | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 95.0 | 88.6 | 4.45 | 5.42 | 25513 |
| 20-24 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 5.15 | 7.09 | 91821 |
| 25-29 | 98.1 | 96.1 | 5.31 | 7.69 | 100498 |
| 30-49 | 98.1 | 95.4 | 5.31 | 7.47 | 279292 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 92.1 | 83.6 | 4.09 | 4.88 | 77563 |
| Urban | 98.8 | 97.6 | 5.45 | 7.79 | 419806 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 95.8 | 89.5 | 4.58 | 5.51 | 155195 |
| Upto class 4 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 5.38 | 6.75 | 46559 |
| Primary | 97.6 | 96.3 | 5.20 | 6.94 | 51657 |
| Upto middle | 97.9 | 96.7 | 5.37 | 7.77 | 75379 |
| Upto high | 98.5 | 98.2 | 5.52 | 8.41 | 64699 |
| Above high school | 99.3 | 99.3 | 5.90 | 9.54 | 103769 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 97.8 | 95.2 | 5.23 | 7.51 | 396224 |
| Muslim | 98.5 | 96.9 | 5.29 | 6.43 | 89810 |
| Other | 92.6 | 90.6 | 4.96 | 8.31 | 11336 |
| Caste | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 96.2 | 91.6 | 4.63 | 5.82 | 57930 |
| Scheduled tribe | 100.0 | 91.6 | 5.10 | 8.13 | 4649 |
| Backward caste | 97.2 | 93.4 | 5.01 | 6.60 | 112871 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 98.4 | 97.1 | 5.51 | 8.41 | 220955 |
| Other religious groups | 97.8 | 96.2 | 5.26 | 6.63 | 100964 |
| Total | 97.8 | 95.4 | 5.24 | 7.34 | 497369 |

* In 00's

** Includes females sterilization, male sterilization, copper T/IUD, pill, condom, foam tablets/jelly and injections. Suppress traditional methods.

Level of education seems to have nothing much to do with the level of knowledge (for atleast one modern method or atleast one spacing method). As can be seen from the table, the level of knowledge does not provide with any clear association. This is probably because the exposure to Family Planning messages is universal, irrespective of caste, creed, religion, education or other such background of the respondents. This is reflected as we compared the level of knowledge between various religious and caste groups.

The table further shows the mean member of modern methods reported by respondents. Among the women of different age groups, 4-5 methods have been mentioned. In rural areas, the mean is 4.09, while it is 5.45 in the urban areas. The mean number of methods reported vis-a-vis the education level of the women does not vary drastically. The mean ranges from 4.58 to 6.

Religion, it appears, has practically no association with the number of methods known. In both the Hindus and Muslims, the mean number of methods known is around 5.

On the basis of the respondent's caste, it ranges from 4.6 to 5.5 among various caste groups.

Similarly, on the knowledge of the source for modern methods, there seem to be a little variation with respect to the age of the women, her educational status, religion and caste. However, there is a slight variation in the knowledge between the rural and urban respondents (5 and 8, respectively). There is a steady increase in the level of knowledge with increase in the level of education. As regards religion, it ranges from 6 among Muslims to 8 among the other religions groups. The corresponding figure for Hindus is 7.5.

6.2 Contraceptive Use

Ever Use of Family Planning Methods

All respondents who knew at least one method of family planning were asked whether they had ever used each of the methods they knew. The use of contraception was further probed by asking whether they "ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant". Table 6.3 presents the pattern of ever use by age and residence.

In all, about half of the respondents reported that they have ever used atleast one of the modern methods. The usership is 26 percent in rural and 55 percent in the urban areas.

Among all the modern methods, condoms is highest (29%), followed by female sterilization (16%), IUD and Pills (12 % each) and male sterilization (2%).

The usership increases with the increase in the age of the respondent. However, a large proportion of the younger couples, below 30 years, have used condom. Female sterilization is higher among older women (above 30 years). IUD and Oral Pills have been more popular among the women in the age group of 20-44 years. Among the traditional methods, withdrawal has been used by 17 percent while periodic abstinence has been used by about 14 percent women, both in rural and urban areas.

Table 6.3: Ever use of contraception

| <i>Method</i> | <i>Any method</i> | <i>Any modern method</i> | <i>Male sterilization</i> | <i>Female sterilization</i> | <i>CuT/IUD</i> | <i>Pill</i> | <i>Condom or Nirodh</i> | <i>Jelly</i> | <i>Injection</i> | <i>Traditional method</i> | <i>Withdrawal</i> | <i>Periodic abstinence</i> | <i>Others</i> | <i>Number of women</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 20.6 | 8.3 | - | - | - | 5.0 | 5.0 | - | - | 12.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | - | 8999 |
| 20-24 | 27.5 | 16.3 | - | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 11.3 | - | - | 12.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | - | 15570 |
| 25-29 | 49.2 | 35.4 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 23.1 | - | - | 25.9 | 18.3 | 13.0 | - | 15196 |
| 30-39 | 44.4 | 32.4 | 1.2 | 21.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 8.4 | - | - | 19.3 | 9.8 | 12.6 | - | 23958 |
| 40-44 | 45.9 | 24.4 | 2.2 | 17.7 | - | 4.5 | 2.2 | - | - | 28.2 | 11.1 | 21.4 | 2.2 | 7139 |
| 45-49 | 40.3 | 30.5 | 7.1 | 21.1 | 2.3 | - | 4.8 | - | - | 12.2 | 7.2 | 9.8 | - | 6702 |
| Total | 39.0 | 26.0 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 10.6 | - | - | 18.6 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 77563 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 37.1 | 19.4 | - | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 16.6 | - | - | 23.0 | 14.2 | 9.7 | - | 16513 |
| 20-24 | 50.8 | 38.4 | - | 2.1 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 12.3 | - | 76251 |
| 25-29 | 66.5 | 57.8 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 40.7 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 26.9 | 19.1 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 85302 |
| 30-39 | 75.3 | 64.0 | 0.6 | 24.5 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 36.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 30.9 | 21.1 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 152607 |
| 40-44 | 75.6 | 64.7 | 7.4 | 26.2 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 30.8 | 2.8 | - | 28.5 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 0.9 | 45396 |
| 45-49 | 55.7 | 48.3 | 9.0 | 24.3 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 1.0 | - | 22.1 | 14.5 | 14.0 | - | 43491 |
| Total | 65.5 | 54.7 | 2.1 | 16.8 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 32.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 27.1 | 18.1 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 419806 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 31.3 | 15.5 | - | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 12.5 | - | - | 19.2 | 11.7 | 8.8 | - | 25513 |
| 20-24 | 46.9 | 34.7 | - | 1.9 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 25.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 14.8 | 11.6 | - | 91821 |
| 25-29 | 63.9 | 54.4 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 38.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 26.7 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 100498 |
| 30-39 | 71.1 | 59.7 | 0.7 | 24.1 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 32.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 29.3 | 19.6 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 176565 |
| 40-44 | 71.6 | 59.2 | 6.7 | 25.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 26.9 | 2.5 | - | 28.5 | 13.8 | 21.2 | 1.1 | 52535 |
| 45-49 | 53.7 | 45.9 | 8.8 | 23.9 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 16.2 | 0.9 | - | 20.8 | 13.5 | 13.4 | - | 50192 |
| Total | 61.4 | 50.3 | 2.0 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 28.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 25.8 | 17.0 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 497369 |

Current Use of FP Methods

Table 6.4 gives the current use of contraceptives. The table shows that 47 percent women belonging to 13-49 years age group are currently using any method of F.P. (modern or traditional). Of these, 37 percent are currently using atleast one modern method while 10 percent are using atleast one traditional method. Of the modern methods, about 16 percent have undergone tubectomy followed by condom (12%), IUD (4%), pills and male sterilization (2% each).

Among the traditional methods, periodic abstinence accounted for 3 percent and withdrawal (6 percent). The rural-urban distribution shows that 27 percent in rural areas and 51 percent in urban areas were currently using atleast one F.P. method, of which 18 percent in rural and 40 percent in urban are using atleast one modern method. While, 9 percent in rural areas and 11 percent in urban areas were using atleast one traditional method. As usual female sterilization is highest both among rural and urban areas.

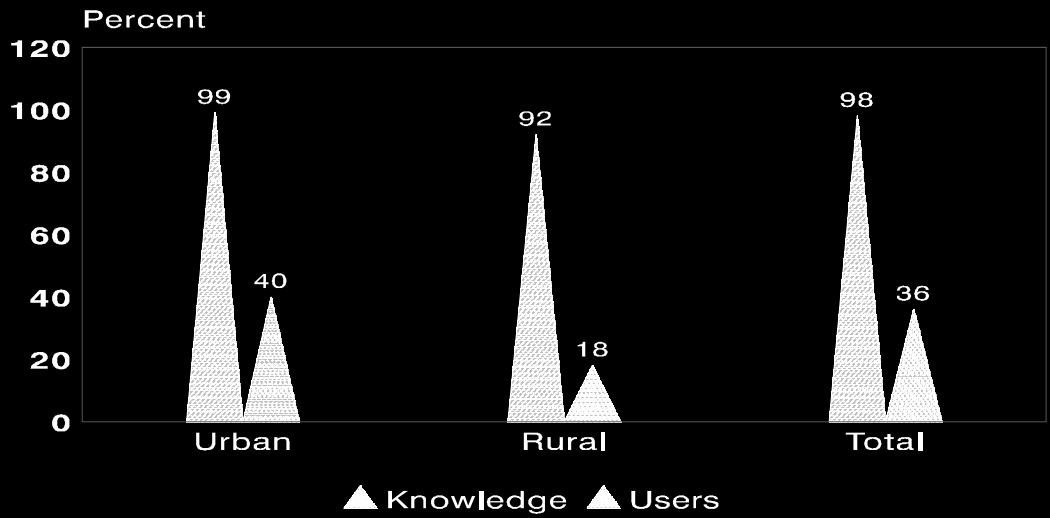
Table 6.4: Current use of contraception

| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | CuT/IUD | Pill | Condom or Nirodh | Jelly | Injections | Any traditional method | Withdrawal | Periodic abstinence | Others | Not using any method | Number of women |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|------|------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 7.1 | 1.6 | - | - | - | - | 1.6 | - | - | 5.5 | 1.9 | 3.6 | - | 92.9 | 8999 |
| 20-24 | 14.3 | 8.2 | - | 0.9 | 1.0 | - | 6.3 | - | - | 6.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | - | 85.7 | 15570 |
| 25-29 | 31.2 | 21.7 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 10.5 | - | - | 9.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | - | 68.8 | 15196 |
| 30-39 | 36.3 | 26.0 | 1.2 | 21.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | - | - | 10.4 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 63.7 | 23958 |
| 40-44 | 33.1 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 17.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 13.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | - | 66.9 | 7139 |
| 45-49 | 30.6 | 25.8 | 4.7 | 18.8 | - | - | 2.3 | - | - | 4.8 | 4.8 | - | - | 69.4 | 6702 |
| 15-44 | 26.4 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 4.1 | - | - | 8.9 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 73.6 | 70706 |
| 15-49 | 26.8 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 3.9 | - | - | 8.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 73.2 | 77408 |
| 13-49 | 26.7 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 3.9 | - | - | 8.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 73.3 | 77563 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 24.3 | 15.4 | - | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 9.8 | - | - | 9.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | - | 75.7 | 16513 |
| 20-24 | 30.3 | 21.6 | - | 2.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 69.7 | 76251 |
| 25-29 | 50.0 | 40.1 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 50.0 | 85302 |
| 30-39 | 64.4 | 50.1 | 0.6 | 24.4 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 16.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 35.6 | 152607 |
| 40-44 | 57.5 | 48.1 | 6.9 | 25.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 11.7 | 0.5 | - | 9.4 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 42.5 | 45396 |
| 45-49 | 40.3 | 34.7 | 8.5 | 24.3 | 1.0 | - | 0.9 | - | - | 5.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 59.7 | 43491 |
| 15-44 | 51.7 | 40.3 | 1.2 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 48.3 | 376070 |
| 15-49 | 50.5 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 49.5 | 419560 |
| 13-49 | 50.5 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 49.5 | 419560 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 18.3 | 10.5 | - | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 6.9 | - | - | 7.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | - | 81.7 | 25513 |
| 20-24 | 27.6 | 19.3 | - | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 72.4 | 91821 |
| 25-29 | 47.2 | 37.3 | 0.4 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 52.8 | 100498 |
| 30-39 | 60.6 | 46.9 | 0.7 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 39.4 | 176565 |
| 40-44 | 54.2 | 44.3 | 6.3 | 24.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.1 | 0.4 | - | 9.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 45.8 | 52535 |
| 45-49 | 39.0 | 33.5 | 8.0 | 23.6 | 0.8 | - | 1.1 | - | - | 5.5 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 61.0 | 50192 |
| 15-44 | 47.7 | 36.7 | 1.1 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 52.3 | 446776 |
| 15-49 | 46.8 | 36.4 | 1.8 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 53.2 | 496968 |
| 13-49 | 46.8 | 36.4 | 1.8 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 53.2 | 497124 |

Table 6.5 presents the current usership by their background characteristics. The table shows direct association between the

level of education and the usership pattern. That is, with the increase in educational level, there is an increase in usership.

Figure 6.1: Knowledge and Use of Modern Contraceptive Among Currently Married Aged 13-49 by Residence



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

As far as the various religious groups are concerned the Hindus are ahead (49 percent) of their Muslim counterparts (37 percent). Others accounted for 62 percent. As expected, more than half of the women from higher castes are using atleast one method followed by backward castes, scheduled tribes and other caste groups. Again, female sterilization and condom have been found to be most popular among women with higher education.

Table 6.5: Current use by background characteristics

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | CuT/IUD | Pill | Condom or Nirodh | Other modern methods | Any traditional method | Withdrawal | Periodic abstinence | Other methods | Not ** using any method | Number of women * |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 26.7 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 3.9 | | 8.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 73.3 | 77563 |
| Urban | 50.4 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 49.6 | 419806 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 33.1 | 22.6 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 66.9 | 155195 |
| Upto class 4 | 41.8 | 33.8 | 3.2 | 15.6 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 58.2 | 46559 |
| Primary | 48.9 | 37.0 | 1.4 | 22.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 8.4 | - | 11.9 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 51.1 | 51657 |
| Upto middle | 51.5 | 41.0 | 1.5 | 20.7 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 48.5 | 75379 |
| Upto high | 50.3 | 40.5 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 12.6 | - | 9.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 49.7 | 64699 |
| Above high school | 62.7 | 51.8 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 25.4 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 37.3 | 103769 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 48.6 | 37.6 | 2.1 | 17.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 51.4 | 396224 |
| Muslim | 36.6 | 27.9 | 0.3 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 63.4 | 89810 |
| Other | 62.0 | 58.1 | - | 25.7 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 14.4 | - | 3.9 | 3.9 | - | - | 38.0 | 11336 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 29.2 | 19.9 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 5.1 | - | 9.3 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 70.8 | 57930 |
| Scheduled tribe | 33.7 | 22.8 | 3.2 | 15.9 | - | - | 3.7 | - | 10.8 | 6.8 | 4.0 | - | 66.3 | 4649 |
| Backward caste | 44.1 | 32.4 | 2.3 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 55.9 | 112871 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 56.3 | 45.2 | 2.3 | 20.0 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 43.7 | 220955 |
| Other reli. groups | 39.3 | 31.1 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 60.7 | 100964 |

* In 00's

**

To all currently married women who were pregnant at the time of survey, questions on current use of family planning have not been asked. Hence, are coded as **blank**. All these 'blank' should be recoded as 'zero' and taken as *non-users*. It is important that while calculating the CPR all currently married women should also be included in the denominator.

Table 6.6 gives the current views of contraceptives by sex composition of surviving children. Women with higher parity were mostly sterilized (either she or her husband) while others were using either modern spacing methods or traditional methods. The percentage increases with 3 living children in case of sterilization, while the use rate decreases after 2nd child for modern spacing methods.

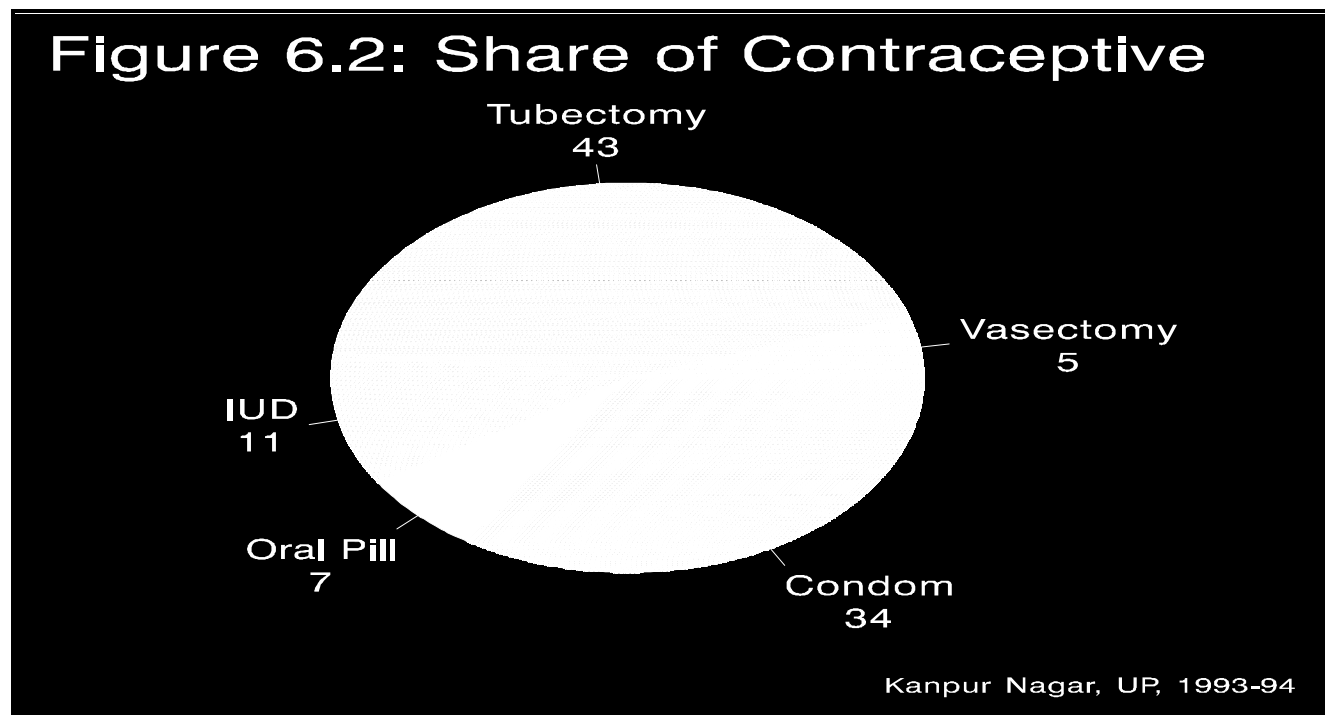


Table 6.6: Current use of contraceptive by sex composition of surviving children

| <i>Number and sex of living children</i> | <i>Sterilization</i> | <i>Modern spacing</i> | <i>Any traditional method</i> | <i>Not using any method</i> | <i>Total percent</i> | <i>Number of women *</i> |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| None | 0.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 54611 |
| 1 child | 0.5 | 21.6 | 11.2 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 78421 |
| 1 son | - | 22.5 | 11.5 | 66.0 | 100.0 | 42058 |
| No son | 1.2 | 20.6 | 10.9 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 36364 |
| 2 children | 12.1 | 30.1 | 10.5 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 98237 |
| 2 sons | 21.5 | 26.1 | 13.1 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 29384 |
| 1 son | 9.5 | 35.0 | 9.8 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 52758 |
| No son | 3.6 | 21.2 | 8.1 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 15941 |
| 3 children | 25.6 | 20.6 | 14.1 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 103767 |
| 3 sons | 35.7 | 16.9 | 14.8 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 17541 |
| 2 sons | 32.9 | 20.9 | 11.4 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 44977 |
| 1 son | 14.5 | 21.1 | 17.8 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 32351 |
| No son | 9.2 | 24.7 | 12.7 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 8898 |
| 4+ children | 29.6 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 162333 |
| 3+ sons | 29.1 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 47.6 | 100.0 | 78938 |
| 2 sons | 33.8 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 51567 |
| 1 son | 26.9 | 18.3 | 8.1 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 27038 |
| No son | 8.1 | 25.1 | 3.5 | 63.3 | 100.0 | 4790 |
| Total | 17.6 | 18.8 | 10.4 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 497369 |

* In 00's

Table 6.7 gives the various problems encountered with the method. In all, 29 percent reported to have faced problem with vasectomy. For tubectomy, 47 percent reported to have

faced problem. In case of IUD, 28 percent reported to have faced problem, while for pills 26 percent have faced problem.

Table 6.7: Percent reporting problem(s) faced with the method currently used

| Method used | Percent faced problem with the method used | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Vasectomy | 49.9 | 26.4 | 28.8 |
| Tubectomy | 56.9 | 45.4 | 46.7 |
| Cu-T/IUD | 31.1 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| Pill | 61.2 | 24.1 | 25.7 |

* In 00's

Table 6.8 shows the proportion reporting problems with various F.P. methods. As regards male sterilization, most of the respondents reported weakness(63%). In female sterilization, 52 percent reported abdominal pain and backache p;P7 (45 percent) and weakness (30 percent). More than 40 percent reported backache and excessive bleeding as major problems with IUD. While 38 percent of the women consuming oral pills complained of weakness.

Table 6.8: Problems with the current method

| Problem faced | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | Cu-T/IUD | Pills |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Percent faced problem with the method | 28.8 | 46.7 | 27.8 | 25.7 |
| Type of problem faced | | | | |
| Sepsis | - | 9.7 | - | - |
| Abdominal pain | 38.3 | 51.5 | 15.7 | 7.1 |
| Backache/body pain/headache | 55.0 | 44.7 | 41.5 | 4.8 |
| Weakness | 62.5 | 29.9 | 10.7 | 38.0 |
| Excessive bleeding | - | 13.1 | 52.4 | 18.4 |
| White discharge | - | 7.3 | 11.6 | 5.1 |
| Fear of failure | - | 1.3 | - | 14.4 |
| Problem in disposing | - | - | - | 6.3 |
| Weight gain | - | 10.4 | 8.6 | 13.4 |
| Others | 7.5 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 34.8 |

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple problems.

* In 00's

Table 6.9 gives the level of unmet need for F.P. services. The table shows that in rural areas 24 percent and in urban areas about 10 percent are the unmet need for spacing. The unmet need for limiting family size for non-pregnant women who are neither using any F.P. methods nor wanting any more child are about 28 percent in rural and 24 percent in urban areas. With this the total unmet need for rural areas stands at 52 percent while that in the urban areas as 34 percent.

The unmet need is more obvious among the illiterate and women having lower educational levels than those having higher educations.

Table 6.9: Level of unmet need for family planning services

| Background Characteristics | ** To space | *** To limit | Total | No. of women * |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 13 - 19 | 37.5 | 3.3 | 40.7 | 25513 |
| 20 - 29 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 36.2 | 192319 |
| 30 - 39 | 4.8 | 23.6 | 28.4 | 176565 |
| 40 - 49 | 1.3 | 47.4 | 48.7 | 102727 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 23.9 | 27.7 | 51.7 | 77563 |
| Urban | 9.6 | 23.8 | 33.5 | 419806 |
| Education | | | | |
| Illiterate | 14.0 | 34.5 | 48.5 | 155195 |
| Upto class 4 | 7.7 | 28.9 | 36.7 | 46559 |
| Primary | 12.6 | 22.6 | 35.2 | 51657 |
| Upto middle | 11.7 | 20.1 | 31.8 | 75379 |
| Upto high | 11.5 | 21.8 | 33.3 | 64699 |
| Above high school | 10.6 | 12.9 | 23.5 | 103769 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 12.0 | 22.7 | 34.7 | 396224 |
| Muslim | 11.9 | 32.2 | 44.1 | 89810 |
| Other | 7.1 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 11336 |
| Caste | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 14.9 | 30.5 | 45.4 | 57930 |
| Scheduled tribe | 9.6 | 33.3 | 43.0 | 4649 |
| Backward caste | 15.2 | 22.2 | 37.4 | 112871 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 9.6 | 20.7 | 30.3 | 220955 |
| Other religious group | 11.4 | 31.4 | 42.8 | 100964 |
| Number of living children | | | | |
| None | 26.2 | 1.1 | 27.3 | 54611 |
| 1 | 32.0 | 9.4 | 41.4 | 78421 |
| 2 | 11.9 | 23.3 | 35.2 | 98237 |
| 3 | 4.8 | 26.7 | 31.5 | 103767 |
| 4+ | 1.8 | 38.8 | 40.6 | 162333 |
| Total | 11.9 | 24.4 | 36.3 | 497369 |

Note: Total includes women aged 13-14, who are not shown separately

* In 00's

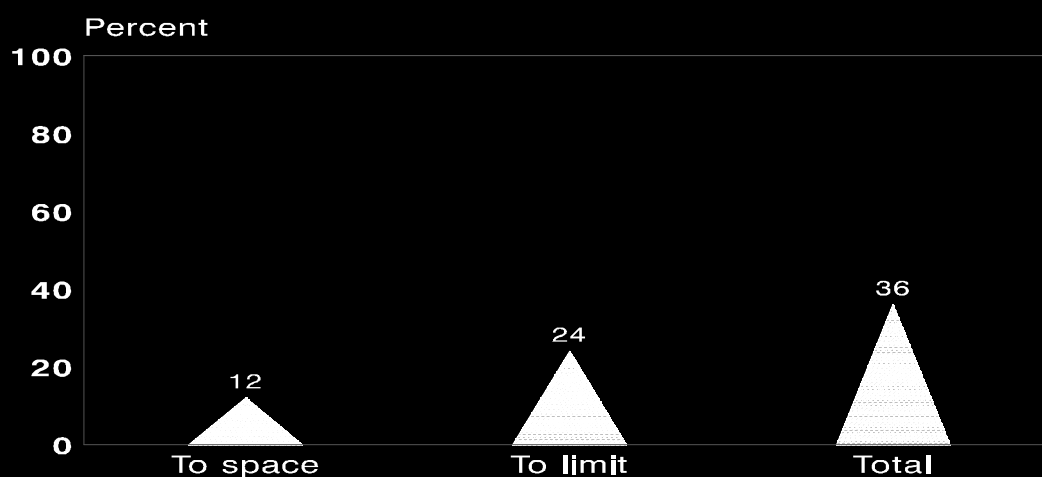
** Unmet need for spacing includes non-pregnant women who are **not using** any method of family planning and say that they want to wait for **1 or more** years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are women who are unsure whether they want another child.

***Unmet need for limiting refers to non-pregnant women who are **not using** any method of family planning and who want **no more** children.

The unmet need was more among the Muslims (44%) than their Hindu counterparts (35%). The unmet need was comparatively higher among the scheduled castes and tribes and other backward castes. With respect to the parity, women with 1 to 2 and 4+ children are the targets for the unmet need for F.P (35 to 41%).

Table 6.10 gives the reasons of the unmet need. Among the most frequently reported reasons, about 16 percent said that they are going to use a F.P. method. This is true for rural as well as urban areas. This is also true for women below 30 years.

Figure 6.3: Level of Unmet Need for Family Planning Services



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

Table 6.10: Reasons of unmet need

| Reasons of unmet need | Rural | Urban | Total | | Total |
|---|-------|-------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | | < 30 years | > 30 years | |
| Percent face problem with the method | | | | | |
| Going to use a FP method | 11.4 | 17.7 | 25.0 | 9.4 | 16.3 |
| Do not like existing method | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Services are not available | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| After operation one can't work | - | 0.3 | - | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Fear of operation | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Health does not permit | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.4 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Fear of after effects of methods | 7.1 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Unaware of any FP method | 6.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Opposition from husband or other family members | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Against religion | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Natural sterility | 3.3 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 5.8 |
| Attained menopause/MC stopped | 11.8 | 17.7 | 2.2 | 27.6 | 16.4 |
| Others | 23.3 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 29.1 | 30.3 |
| DK/Can't specify | 5.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 5.5 |

* In 00's

Table 6.11 gives the perceived disadvantages of various F.P. methods. For Vasectomy 24 percent believed that the method has disadvantages. For Tubectomy about 51 percent believed the method to have disadvantages.

Laparoscopy has been perceived disadvantageous by 32 percent. For IUD about 61 percent believed that the method has disadvantages. Proportionately a little more than one-fourth believed oral pills to have disadvantages. For condoms, a small proportion of 8 percent believed the method to have disadvantages.

The table further analyses the perceived disadvantages of various F.P. methods. In case of Vasectomy 58 percent perceived 'Weakness' as a disadvantage. For tubectomy 44 percent of the women perceived abdominal pain as the major disadvantage. 40 percent also reported abdominal pain as the major disadvantage for Laparoscopy. In case of IUD about 71 percent reported excessive bleeding as the major disadvantage.

As regards pills about 32 percent perceived 'weakness' as the major disadvantage. For condoms a large majority of about 54 percent expressed their fear about the failure of the method.

Further analysis of the table indicates about 40 percent believed the said disadvantage to be permanent in nature for Vasectomy. And 66 percent reported that they have heard this from others which makes the basis of their beliefs.

For tubectomy, 51 percent believed the disadvantage to be permanent in nature. And again the basis of the belief was "heard from others" (83 percent). For other methods, the proportion reported that they believed the said disadvantage to be permanent are 49 percent in laparoscopy, 49 percent IUD, 42 percent for pills and 46 percent in case of condoms.

In almost all the cases, the majority said the basis of their beliefs as "heard from others".

Table 6.11: Perceived disadvantages of the method

| Disadvantages | Vasectomy | Tubectomy | Laparoscopy | Loop/CuT/IUD | Oral Pill | Condom |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Rural | | | | | | |
| A % believed that method has some disadvantage | 23.2 | 40.7 | 26.4 | 43.8 | 18.9 | 2.7 |
| Total number aware of | 53758 | 67870 | 67870 | 47220 | 52500 | 58803 |
| B Nature of disadvantage * | | | | | | |
| Sepsis | 5.4 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 11.7 | - | - |
| Abdominal/gastric pain | 26.2 | 50.8 | 52.0 | 9.0 | 9.6 | - |
| Backache/body pain/headache | 18.7 | 23.7 | 29.7 | 17.0 | 8.0 | - |
| Weakness | 69.7 | 46.9 | 39.7 | 14.9 | 37.5 | 20.2 |
| Excessive or irregular bleeding | - | 12.0 | 14.4 | 63.1 | 19.4 | - |
| White discharge | - | 1.7 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 4.6 | - |
| Fear of failure | 1.4 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 40.2 |
| Problem in disposing | - | - | - | - | - | 18.7 |
| Loss of sexual desire | 6.5 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 20.1 |
| Weight gain | 4.2 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 3.0 | - |
| Others desire | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 38.2 | 10.2 |
| Don't know/can't specify | 2.6 | - | - | 0.8 | - | - |
| C % believed disadv. to be permanent in nature | 43.9 | 46.9 | 44.8 | 46.9 | 33.4 | 49.7 |
| D Basis of this belief * | | | | | | |
| Own experience | 3.8 | 12.9 | 30.3 | 13.5 | 27.0 | 19.9 |
| Friends experience | 31.1 | 29.0 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 29.2 | 38.4 |
| Heard from friend | 13.3 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | - |
| Heard from others | 69.5 | 88.9 | 75.5 | 87.2 | 53.5 | 40.7 |
| TV, radio, posters | - | - | - | 1.5 | - | - |
| Health personnel | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - |
| Others | 12.0 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | - | 10.3 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 11886 | 27594 | 17913 | 20702 | 9919 | 1613 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| A % believed that method has some disadvantage | 23.6 | 52.7 | 33.3 | 63.4 | 27.7 | 9.0 |
| Total number aware of | 378724 | 404353 | 134590 | 371125 | 390758 | 400392 |
| B Nature of disadvantage * | | | | | | |
| Sepsis | 8.2 | 11.7 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 0.4 | - |
| Abdominal/gastric pain | 16.6 | 43.4 | 38.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | - |
| Backache/body pain/headache | 14.7 | 27.5 | 20.9 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 1.4 |
| Weakness | 55.8 | 25.1 | 19.5 | 11.6 | 31.0 | 2.0 |
| Excessive or irregular bleeding | 0.3 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 71.8 | 14.3 | 1.7 |
| White discharge | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 12.9 | 2.6 | 4.3 |
| Fear of failure | 6.1 | 2.3 | 32.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 54.3 |
| Problem in disposing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 17.4 |
| Infertility/secondary sterility | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.5 |
| Loss of sexual desire | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | - |
| Weight gain | 4.9 | 22.4 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| Others desire | 15.8 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 13.4 | 42.8 | 27.2 |
| Don't know/can't specify | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

| Disadvantages | Vasectomy | Tubectomy | Laparoscopy | Loop/CuT/IUD | Oral Pill | Condom |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| C % believed disadv. to be permanent in nature | 38.8 | 51.4 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 43.2 | 45.3 |
| D Basis of this belief (225) * | | | | | | |
| Own experience | 5.0 | 21.8 | 14.1 | 23.8 | 29.7 | 52.5 |
| Friends experience | 23.2 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 26.6 | 14.0 | 15.3 |
| Heard from friend | 16.6 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 12.3 |
| Heard from others | 65.5 | 81.6 | 79.8 | 72.5 | 55.5 | 32.2 |
| TV, radio, posters | 5.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.5 |
| Health personnel | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | - | 0.4 | - |
| Others | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 1.8 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 83134 | 213060 | 134400 | 14487 | 107854 | 36083 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| A % believed that method has some disadvantage | 23.6 | 51.0 | 32.3 | 61.2 | 26.7 | 8.2 |
| Total number aware of | 432482 | 472223 | 472223 | 418345 | 443258 | 459195 |
| B Nature of disadvantage * | | | | | | |
| Sepsis | 7.8 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 0.4 | - |
| Abdominal/gastric pain | 17.8 | 44.2 | 40.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | - |
| Backache/body pain/headache | 15.2 | 27.1 | 22.0 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 1.3 |
| Weakness | 57.5 | 27.6 | 21.9 | 11.9 | 31.6 | 2.8 |
| Excessive or irregular bleeding | 0.3 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 71.1 | 14.7 | 1.6 |
| White discharge | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Fear of failure | 5.5 | 2.5 | 29.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 53.7 |
| Problem in disposing | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 17.4 |
| Infertility/secondary sterility | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.5 |
| Loss of sexual desire | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 6.0 |
| Weight gain | 4.8 | 20.9 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 8.9 | - |
| Others | 14.3 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 13.1 | 42.4 | 26.5 |
| Don't know/can't specify | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| C % believed disadv. to be permanent nature | 39.5 | 50.9 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 42.4 | 45.5 |
| D Basis of this belief * | | | | | | |
| Own experience | 4.8 | 20.8 | 16.0 | 23.0 | 29.4 | 51.1 |
| Friends experience | 24.2 | 24.4 | 23.2 | 27.0 | 15.3 | 16.3 |
| Heard from friend | 16.1 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 11.8 |
| Heard from others | 66.0 | 82.5 | 79.3 | 73.7 | 55.3 | 32.6 |
| TV, radio, posters | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.5 |
| Health personnel | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | - |
| Others | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 2.2 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 95020 | 240654 | 152313 | 255872 | 117773 | 37696 |

* Percentage may add to more than 100 because of multiple answers

Table 6.12 shows the source of supply of modern contraceptive methods. In case of all the methods, the source of supply has been the government hospitals and followed by private doctors.

Table 6.12: Source of supply of modern contraceptive methods ever used

| Source of supply | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | CopperT /IUD | Pill | All modern methods |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Rural Public sector | | | | | |
| Government Hospital/CHC | 86.6 | 69.4 | 34.6 | 22.4 | 54.9 |
| PHC/camps | - | 8.9 | 13.2 | 20.7 | 11.4 |
| SC male/female worker | - | - | 12.9 | 13.0 | 5.1 |
| Private medical sector | | | | | |
| Private doctor | 13.4 | 5.4 | 32.9 | 13.5 | 10.5 |
| Medical shop | - | - | - | 17.2 | 4.1 |
| Other private sector | | | | | |
| Others | - | 16.4 | 6.4 | 13.2 | 13.9 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N ** | 1073 | 8860 | 2377 | 3577 | 17377 |
| Urban Public sector | | | | | |
| Government Hospital/CHC | 71.9 | 72.0 | 51.9 | 32.5 | 53.8 |
| PHC/camps | - | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| SC/Male/Female worker | 2.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Private medical sector | | | | | |
| Private doctor | 17.3 | 20.8 | 36.1 | 22.2 | 25.2 |
| Medical shop | - | 0.3 | 3.4 | 33.1 | 11.3 |
| Other private sector | | | | | |
| NGOs, Depot holders | - | - | - | 4.6 | 1.6 |
| Others | 8.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N ** | 8754 | 70678 | 57404 | 53613 | 196490 |
| Total Public sector | | | | | |
| Government Hospital/CHC | 73.5 | 71.7 | 51.2 | 31.9 | 53.9 |
| PHC/camps | - | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| SC/Male/Female worker | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Private medical sector | | | | | |
| Private doctor | 16.9 | 19.0 | 35.9 | 21.7 | 23.9 |
| Medical shop | - | 0.3 | 3.2 | 32.1 | 10.7 |
| Other private sector | | | | | |
| NGOs, Depot holders | - | - | - | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| Others | 7.1 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N ** | 9827 | 79538 | 59781 | 57189 | 213867 |

* Based on current users

** In 00's

Table 6.13 shows the knowledge of sources from where the method can be obtained. As regards the permanent methods, PHCs/District hospitals have been reported to be the major

sources while for the spacing methods, PHC/district hospitals as well as shops have been reported to be the main source from where the method can be obtained.

Table 6.13: Knowledge of sources from where the method could be obtained

| Methods | Percentage who mentioned | | | | | Number of women aware of the method * |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | PHC/District hospital | SC + workers | CBD | Private doctor | Shops | |
| Vasectomy | 72.5 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 53.7 | - | 427289 |
| Tubectomy | 86.5 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 66.2 | 0.1 | 469153 |
| IUD | 81.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 65.8 | 0.6 | 413494 |
| Pills | 56.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 21.5 | 65.8 | 439544 |
| Condom | 58.4 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 73.6 | 457515 |
| Foam tablets/Jelly | 27.3 | 1.5 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 60.2 | 106077 |
| Injectable | 38.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 37.3 | 8.1 | 263311 |

* CBD includes TBA and depot holder

Table 6.14 gives the supply position of pills and condoms as reported by the current users. For pills about 91 percent reported regular supply of pills. Shops are reported to be most regular in the supply of pills (86%). On the question of alternatives in case of short supply of pills, about 75 percent said that they shift to another method. Further, on the supply position of pills all of them reported that they don't get it sometimes.

Table 6.14: Supply position of pills and condom as reported by the current users

| Source of supply | Pill Total users | Condom | | |
|---|------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Total |
| PHC/SC | 14.3 | 33.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 |
| Government Hospital | 17.5 | 16.6 | 26.4 | 25.9 |
| SC and its male and female workers | 1.4 | - | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| VHG/CHG/CBD | - | - | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Shops | 85.7 | 59.9 | 89.6 | 88.1 |
| Private doctors/clinic | 16.1 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 |
| Others | 3.5 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Anganwadi | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 11711 | 3030 | 57764 | 60794 |
| % reporting regular supply | 91.0 | 89.8 | 95.1 | 94.9 |
| Alternative in case of short supply | | | | |
| Do not use the method | - | 100.0 | 16.4 | 25.7 |
| Get from some other source | 25.3 | - | 30.6 | 27.1 |
| Shift to other method | 74.7 | - | 53.1 | 47.1 |
| Supply position during last 3 months | | | | |
| Always got the supply | - | 100.0 | 34.7 | 42.0 |
| Did not get some time | 100.0 | - | 52.4 | 46.6 |
| Never received | - | - | 12.8 | 11.4 |
| How many cycles R would like to receive at a time | 0.16 | 17.98 | 8.74 | 9.19 |

On the supply of condoms, shops has been identified as the source of supply in most of the cases. In case of short supply, a large majority of 47 percent said they shift to other methods. On the supply position of condoms 47 percent said they don't get it sometimes.

Table 6.15 shows the availability of pills and condoms from sources other than the usual public distribution system in the rural areas. In all, 15 percent villages reported to have

retailers/shops stocking both pills or condoms. Another 5 percent have community based distribution providing services for both pills and condoms.

For any FP method, private doctors are providing services to 15 percent of the villages. No other sources have been found to be in operation.

Table 6.15: Availability of pills and condom from other than public sources in rural areas

| Villages | Percentage of villages reporting availability of | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|--------|
| | Pills | Condom | Both | Any FP |
| Percent of villages having at least one | | | | |
| Retailers/shop stocking contraceptive | 15.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | NA |
| Depot holder stocking the method | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | NA |
| Private doctors providing contraceptive | NA | NA | NA | 15.0 |
| NGO distributing the method | NA | NA | NA | - |
| Number of villages | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

Table 6.16 give the attitude of the respondents towards F.P. A large majority of women (94 percent) approves of F.P. across rural and urban areas. Only eight percent women said the disapproval of family planning by their family members. Among the family member husbands (53%) stand as the main obstacle along with his mother (35%). Other family members contribute from 1-11 percent. Only 3 percent of women reported that their parents disapprove of it.

This shows the major disapproval coming from the husband and the in-laws, thus there is an urgent need to generate more awareness and sensitise both husband and the in-laws towards small family norm.

Table 6.16: Attitude towards family planning

| Attitude towards family planning | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Percent of women approving use of FP | 83.6 | 96.0 | 94.0 |
| Percent reporting disapproval of FP by family members | 8.4 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Who oppose FP in family | | | |
| Husband | 50.6 | 53.8 | 53.1 |
| Parents | 4.8 | - | 1.0 |
| Father-in-law | 9.6 | 11.9 | 11.4 |
| Mother-in-law | 37.3 | 34.7 | 35.2 |
| Other male member | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Other female member | 9.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| Other | 2.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 |

Table 6.17 shows the level of approval to family planning by the various members of the household. As the table shows a large proportion of women said that they did not face any opposition from anyone (94%).

Table 6.17: Approval to family planning

| Background characteristics | Percent approving FP use | Percentage reporting opposition from | | | | | | Total % | Number of women * |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | No one | Husband | Parent | Father-in-law | Mother-in-law | Others | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 - 19 | 92.9 | 90.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 | - | 3.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 25513 |
| 20 - 29 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 3.5 | - | 1.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 192319 |
| 30 - 39 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 176565 |
| 40 - 49 | 93.2 | 95.9 | 2.6 | - | - | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 102727 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 83.6 | 91.6 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 77563 |
| Urban | 96.0 | 94.2 | 3.1 | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 419806 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 87.4 | 90.3 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 155195 |
| Upto class 4 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 4.7 | - | - | 1.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 46559 |
| Primary | 96.1 | 94.5 | 2.4 | - | - | 2.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 51657 |
| Upto middle | 96.6 | 96.2 | 1.1 | - | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 75379 |
| Upto high | 98.6 | 94.4 | 2.2 | - | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 64699 |
| Above high school | 98.3 | 96.6 | 0.6 | - | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 103769 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.3 | 94.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 396224 |
| Muslim | 92.5 | 90.5 | 5.8 | - | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 89810 |
| Other | 96.2 | 93.8 | 4.2 | - | - | - | 2.1 | 100.0 | 11336 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 89.2 | 92.1 | 6.1 | - | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 57930 |
| Scheduled tribe | 91.6 | 95.3 | 4.7 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 4649 |
| Backward caste | 93.6 | 95.1 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 112871 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 96.0 | 95.1 | 1.8 | - | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 220955 |
| Other religious groups | 92.9 | 90.8 | 5.6 | - | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 100964 |
| Total | 94.0 | 93.8 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 497369 |

* In 00's

Among those who have been opposing FP are husband (3%) and mother-in-law (2%). The level of opposition has not been seen to follow a specific association with age, educational status, religion or caste.

Table 6.18 gives the source from where the respondents have heard F.P. messages, on radio and television. A majority of the respondents both in rural and urban areas (67-74 percent) have heard of F.P. from both radio and TV. This is also true across all educational levels, religion, caste groups, and ever usership of FP methods.

Table 6.18: Heard family planning messages on radio and television

| Background Characteristics | Heard of family planning messages on radio and television | | | | Total % | Total N |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Neither | Radio only | Television | Both | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 18.1 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 25852 |
| 20-24 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 73.8 | 100.0 | 95006 |
| 25-29 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 101619 |
| 30-49 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 300164 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 15.9 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 67.0 | 100.0 | 80871 |
| Urban | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 442016 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 9.4 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 75.8 | 100.0 | 166513 |
| Upto class 4 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 49750 |
| Primary | 10.3 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 70.9 | 100.0 | 54033 |
| Upto middle | 11.5 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 79232 |
| Upto high | 8.9 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 72.9 | 100.0 | 66670 |
| Above high school | 11.3 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 106578 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| | 10.1 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 414049 |
| Hindu | 11.8 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 70.9 | 100.0 | 97160 |
| Muslim | 4.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 11677 |
| Other | | | | | | |
| | 9.3 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 76.3 | 100.0 | 60995 |
| | 3.8 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 76.3 | 100.0 | 4893 |
| | 11.8 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 119329 |
| Caste | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 9.7 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 73.2 | 100.0 | 229013 |
| Scheduled tribe | 10.8 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 108657 |
| Backward caste | | | | | | |
| Higher caste Hindu | 10.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 226138 |
| Other religious groups | 11.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 136763 |
| Use of contraception | | | | | | |
| Ever use | 10.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 522887 |
| Never use | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Table 6.19 shows the FP messages through different media as well as the types of messages received. In case of both radio, TV and cinema the messages received have been on small family size, use of condoms and use of pills.

Table 6.19: Family planning messages through different media

| Types of messages received on family planning | Radio | | | Television | | | Cinema | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Percent received messages on family planning | 46.4 | 71.7 | 68.9 | 38.6 | 78.7 | 76.7 | 54.5 | 51.7 | 51.8 |
| Small family size | 55.1 | 41.0 | 42.1 | 57.7 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 45.5 | 41.0 | 41.2 |
| Use of condom/Nirodh | 62.6 | 73.4 | 72.6 | 64.1 | 75.8 | 75.5 | 44.3 | 65.9 | 64.7 |
| Use of oral pills/Mala D | 59.3 | 77.1 | 75.8 | 66.4 | 78.3 | 78.0 | 26.8 | 60.4 | 58.6 |
| Use of loop/IUD/Cu-T | 13.8 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 7.2 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Sterilization | 9.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Population problems | 5.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Others | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 |

Table 6.20 gives reasons for discontinuation of FP methods. The most frequently reported reason for discontinuation is "wanted to have a child" (22 percent).

Table 6.20: Reasons for discontinuation

| Reasons for discontinuation * | Rural | Urban | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Method failed | - | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Lack of sexual satisfaction | - | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Created menstrual problem | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Created health problem | 8.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Inconvenient to use | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Hard to get method | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Put on weight | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Don't like the method | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Wanted to have the child | 25.6 | 21.8 | 22.3 |
| Wanted to replace dead child | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Lack of privacy | - | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Others | 11.8 | 25.4 | 23.7 |
| Don't know/missing | 37.6 | 26.2 | 27.6 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 9682 | 67115 | 76796 |

* Percentage may add to more than 100 because of multiple answers

** In 00's

Table 6.21 gives the future intention to use contraceptives. Half of the respondents said that they are going to use a method within one year, while another 18 percent said that they want to use it within one or two years.

Table 6.21: Future intention

| Future intention | Rural | Urban | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Within 1 year | 44.4 | 51.0 | 50.0 |
| 1-2 year | 30.7 | 15.9 | 18.2 |
| 2 + years | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Do not know | 17.8 | 26.1 | 24.8 |

CHAPTER VII

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

In the BSUP, women were asked about their desire for more children. This was aimed to understand the number of children they desire to have, the proportion of boys and girls preferences thereof. Alongside, the ideal number of children has also been assessed.

Communication between couples on the number of children is important for controlling the family size. This is essential as it should lead to a proper understanding of the desired family size a couple should have.

In the following sections, desire for more children, ideal number of children, husband-wife communication on the number of children a couple should have and family planning related issues are dealt with.

7.1 Desire for More Children

In the BSUP, currently married women were asked "would you like to have another child or would you prefer to have any more children?" Women who did not yet have any child were asked whether or not they wanted to have any children. Women who want another child were then asked about the preferred timing and sex of their next child.

Table 7.1 provides information about the fertility preferences of currently married women. A little more than half of those women who want another child say they would like to wait at least two years before having their next birth. The figures are similar in both rural and urban areas. About 28 percent of women say they would like another child soon (soon is, within one year).

As regards the preference of the sex of the child, in both rural and urban areas, a large proportion of respondents (74-76 percent) expressed their preference for both sons as well as daughters. However, the preferences in both the places (rural and urban) are skewed towards males, with a slightly higher proportion preferred to have boys than girls.

Table 7.1: Fertility preferences

| <i>Desire for children</i> | <i>Number of living children *</i> | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|
| | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3 +</i> | |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Desire for additional child | | | | | |
| Within 11 months | 37.9 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 21.5 |
| 12-23 months | 11.8 | 14.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.8 |
| 24 or more months | 24.0 | 65.1 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 50.2 |
| Do not know | 26.4 | 11.7 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 17.6 |
| Preferred sex of additional child | | | | | |
| Only boy(s) | - | 7.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 4.7 |
| Only girl(s) | 1.8 | 3.1 | - | - | 1.4 |
| Both boy and girl | 88.3 | 74.1 | 83.6 | 83.6 | 83.3 |
| Either | 8.4 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 8.5 |
| Others | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number wanting more children | 9688 | 10380 | 8120 | 8120 | 35599 |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Desire for additional child | | | | | |
| Within 11 months | 63.2 | 17.6 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 30.0 |
| 12-23 months | 15.5 | 8.8 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 11.1 |
| 24 or more months | 13.1 | 66.7 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 50.8 |
| Do not know | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| Preferred sex of additional child | | | | | |
| Only boy(s) | - | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Only girl(s) | - | 0.4 | - | - | 0.2 |
| Both boy and girl | 80.1 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 73.7 |
| Either | 17.8 | 21.0 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 19.4 |
| Others | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number wanting more children | 3070 | 55256 | 21340 | 21340 | 120398 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Desire for additional child | | | | | |
| Within 11 months | 57.1 | 16.3 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 28.1 |
| 12-23 months | 14.6 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 11.0 |
| 24 or more months | 15.7 | 66.4 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 50.6 |
| Do not know | 12.5 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| Preferred sex of additional child | | | | | |
| Only boy(s) | - | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Only girl(s) | 0.4 | 0.8 | - | - | 0.5 |
| Both boy and girl | 82.1 | 71.8 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 75.9 |
| Either | 15.5 | 19.7 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 16.9 |
| Others | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number wanting more children | 40397 | 65636 | 29460 | 29460 | 155997 |

** In 00's

* Includes current pregnancy. For tabulating this table add one in living number of children if the woman is currently pregnant. i.e. for currently pregnant women number of living children = 133 + one.

With respect to the parity of the women, as expected, the desire to have more children declines rapidly as the number of children increases (Table 7.2). More than 96 percent of women with no child say they want one or more children and only 4 percent say they do not want any children. The proportion who want another child drops with the increase in the number of living children

Table 7.2: Number of living children by number of additional desired children

| Number of living children * | Number of desired children | | | | | | Total % | Number of women ** |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|---------|--------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | DK | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 26.5 | 53.5 | 13.3 | - | 100.0 | 9831 |
| 1 | 5.9 | 26.0 | 41.2 | 15.4 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 11026 |
| 2 | 39.8 | 32.9 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | - | 100.0 | 13491 |
| 3 | 69.6 | 21.6 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | - | 100.0 | 13997 |
| 4 | 82.1 | 11.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | 1.3 | 100.0 | 11405 |
| 5+ | 93.0 | 4.5 | 0.9 | - | 1.6 | - | 100.0 | 17813 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 54.5 | 27.0 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 32039 |
| 1 | 22.4 | 50.0 | 20.8 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 71219 |
| 2 | 75.5 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87615 |
| 3 | 90.6 | 7.1 | 2.2 | - | - | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91988 |
| 4 | 94.7 | 2.7 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 59355 |
| 5+ | 97.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77590 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 47.9 | 33.2 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 41870 |
| 1 | 20.2 | 46.8 | 23.6 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 82244 |
| 2 | 70.7 | 20.6 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 101106 |
| 3 | 87.8 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 105985 |
| 4 | 92.7 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 70760 |
| 5+ | 96.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95404 |

* Includes current pregnancy

** In 00's

Table 7.3 gives the desire of the women for more children by their background characteristics. In all, about 95 percent women having three or less number of children desire to have more children.

Women of younger age group and with less number of children desire to have more children than their older counterparts. The desire increases with the increase in age and then decreases. The same is true for the number of children.

As regards the place of residence, there seems to be little difference between the rural and the urban areas. The trend is almost uniform with respect to the number of living children.

Table 7.3: Desire to have more children by background characteristics

| Background Characteristics | Number of living children * | | | | | Total | Number of women** | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | | | |
| Age | 13 - 19 | 50.1 | 41.7 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23220 |
| | 20 - 29 | 20.7 | 47.2 | 22.0 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 103432 |
| | 30 - 39 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 25656 |
| | 40 - 49 | 35.7 | 25.8 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 3688 |
| Residence | Urban | 27.2 | 29.2 | 22.8 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 35599 |
| | Rural | 25.5 | 45.9 | 17.7 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 120398 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 21.2 | 31.3 | 21.2 | 15.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 48624 |
| | Upto class 4 | 31.7 | 34.2 | 20.1 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 12924 |
| | Primary | 24.8 | 38.6 | 23.0 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 16920 |
| | Upto middle | 28.0 | 44.4 | 18.4 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 23005 |
| | Upto high | 35.5 | 39.4 | 21.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19621 |
| | Above high school | 24.0 | 61.6 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34904 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| | Hindu | 26.7 | 42.0 | 19.2 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 124274 |
| | Muslim | 23.0 | 40.6 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 28985 |
| | Other | 21.8 | 62.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2738 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | |
| | Scheduled caste | 25.2 | 29.6 | 22.3 | 15.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 22027 |
| | Scheduled tribe | 18.4 | 35.7 | 22.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 100.1 | 1301 |
| | Backward caste | 27.5 | 41.9 | 20.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 42625 |
| | Higher caste Hindu | 26.7 | 46.9 | 17.1 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 58321 |
| | Other religious groups | 22.9 | 42.5 | 17.5 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 31723 |
| Number of living sons | | | | | | | | |
| | None | 42.4 | 40.5 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 95319 |
| | 1 | 0.0 | 55.4 | 29.5 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 48872 |
| | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 24.7 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 8294 |
| | 3+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 3511 |
| Number of living daughters | | | | | | | | |
| | None | 45.7 | 43.6 | 8.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88458 |
| | 1 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 33.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 45529 |
| | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 35.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 13677 |
| | 3+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 8333 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| | No. wanting more children ** | 25.9 | 42.1 | 18.9 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 155997 |

* Includes current pregnancy ** In 00's

In case of other variables, such as, educational status, religion and caste groups, the trend is also similar. That is, with the increase in the number of living children (two or more) there is a decrease in the level of desire subsequently.

7.2 Ideal Number of Children

The analysis above has focussed on the respondent's reproductive desire for the future, taking into account the number of sons and daughters that she already has. In determining the ideal number of children, on the other hand, the respondent is asked about the ideal number of children.

Table 7.4 shows that the ideal number of children falls within the fairly narrow range of 2-3 children for a large majority of women. Almost none of the women expressed a desire for fewer than two children and only 12 percent thought that more than three children would be ideal. The ideal number of children, reported both by currently married and ever married women is around 2.7.

Table 7.4: Ideal and actual number of children

| Ideal number of children | | Number of living children * | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Rural | None | 2.9 | 1.5 | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | 0.8 |
| | 1 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | - | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| | 2 | 28.8 | 32.9 | 24.2 | 14.4 | 18.5 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 18.9 |
| | 3 | 49.1 | 46.0 | 52.2 | 61.0 | 35.3 | 61.4 | 51.2 | 50.9 |
| | 4 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 17.6 | 31.6 | 16.6 | 24.5 | 18.2 |
| | 5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| | 6+ | - | - | 2.2 | - | 1.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| | Non-numeric responses | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 12.3 | 5.8 |
| Total % | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women *** | | 10129 | 11199 | 14114 | 14326 | 12064 | 8681 | 10359 | 80871 |
| Mean ideal number ** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever-married women | | 2.74 | 2.69 | 2.97 | 3.06 | 3.15 | 3.50 | 3.38 | 3.05 |
| Currently married women | | 2.78 | 2.70 | 2.98 | 3.05 | 3.24 | 3.40 | 3.41 | 3.06 |
| Urban | None | - | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | - | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| | 1 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| | 2 | 50.7 | 53.1 | 57.8 | 34.9 | 41.3 | 29.0 | 20.4 | 42.9 |
| | 3 | 35.4 | 25.9 | 31.2 | 48.7 | 38.1 | 52.4 | 43.7 | 38.5 |
| | 4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 13.3 | 7.1 | 23.4 | 7.9 |
| | 5 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| | 6+ | - | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| | Non-numeric responses | 6.2 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Total % | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women *** | | 35102 | 74105 | 91668 | 96026 | 62139 | 40272 | 42704 | 442016 |
| Mean ideal number ** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever-married women | | 2.49 | 2.30 | 2.41 | 2.61 | 2.67 | 2.88 | 3.20 | 2.60 |
| Currently married women | | 2.46 | 2.29 | 2.38 | 2.61 | 2.67 | 2.87 | 3.21 | 2.59 |
| Total | None | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | - | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| | 1 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| | 2 | 45.8 | 50.4 | 53.3 | 32.2 | 37.6 | 24.9 | 17.3 | 39.2 |
| | 3 | 38.4 | 28.5 | 34.0 | 50.3 | 37.6 | 54.0 | 45.2 | 40.4 |
| | 4 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 16.3 | 8.8 | 23.6 | 9.5 |
| | 5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| | 6+ | - | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| | Non-numeric responses | 5.5 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| Total % | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women *** | | 45231 | 85304 | 105781 | 110352 | 74203 | 48953 | 53062 | 522887 |
| Mean ideal number ** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever-married women | | 2.55 | 2.35 | 2.48 | 2.67 | 2.75 | 2.99 | 3.23 | 2.67 |
| Currently married women | | 2.54 | 2.35 | 2.46 | 2.67 | 2.76 | 2.96 | 3.25 | 2.66 |

* Includes current pregnancy *** In 00's

** Means are calculated excluding the women giving non-numeric responses.

Table 7.5 gives the match between the ideal number of children reported by the respondents and the number of children they have. The most close match between the ideal and actual number of children has been reported among the cohort of women who have 2 children (55%).

Table 7.5: Match between number of ideal and living children

| Number of Ideal children ** | Number of living children * | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 0-1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Less than ideal | 95.6 | 73.5 | 20.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Equal to ideal | 3.6 | 25.4 | 63.3 | 34.8 | 4.7 |
| More than ideal | 0.8 | 1.1 | 16.1 | 62.2 | 92.6 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 20663 | 13451 | 13819 | 10964 | 17310 |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Less than ideal | 93.0 | 37.1 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Equal to ideal | 6.4 | 59.2 | 49.8 | 13.7 | 4.4 |
| More than ideal | 0.6 | 3.7 | 41.7 | 85.1 | 94.9 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 102524 | 89371 | 93907 | 60296 | 79794 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Less than ideal | 93.5 | 41.8 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Equal to ideal | 5.9 | 54.8 | 51.5 | 17.0 | 4.5 |
| More than ideal | 0.6 | 3.4 | 38.4 | 81.5 | 94.5 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | 123187 | 102823 | 107726 | 71260 | 97104 |

* Includes current pregnancy ** Excluding non-numeric responses

On the question of husband-wife communication on the number of children the couple should have, Table 7.6 analyses the stages at which such discussions have taken place.

As evident from the table, most of discussions are initiated only after the birth of the third child mostly in case of older women (30 + years). In the youngest cohort (13-19 years), the discussion starts immediately after marriage. In the subsequent older age groups, the initiation of discussions is delayed after the first and second births.

Women with education level beyond middle standard, tend to discuss about the number of children after the first or second birth. Illiterate women tend to discuss it only after the birth of second child or more commonly after the birth of the third child.

However, more than one-third to half of the women in different age groups, have never discussed about the number of children with their husbands. The percent is slightly higher in rural areas (59%) than in the urban areas (39%).

About 59 percent of the respondents, who are otherwise illiterate have never discussed about the number of children with their husband. The percentage decreases with the increase in the education level.

Table 7.6: Husband-wife communication on number of children they should have

| Background characteristics | Stage at which discussion took place | | | | | Total Number* | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Immedi- ately after marriage | After 1st child | After 2nd child | After 3rd child | Don't know/ remember | Never | % |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 13-19 | 34.6 | 16.8 | 2.9 | - | 45.7 | - | 100.0 25513 |
| 20-24 | 18.4 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 9.6 | 32.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 192319 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 15.9 | 19.8 | 44.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 176565 |
| 30-49 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 11.3 | 17.4 | 55.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 102727 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 59.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 77563 |
| Rural | 13.9 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 39.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 419806 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 6.0 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 18.4 | 59.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 155195 |
| Upto class 4 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 18.4 | 50.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 46559 |
| Primary | 8.7 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 44.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 51657 |
| Upto middle | 13.6 | 12.0 | 19.6 | 15.9 | 37.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 75379 |
| Upto high | 20.2 | 15.8 | 21.5 | 10.2 | 31.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 64699 |
| Above high school | 20.8 | 29.6 | 21.3 | 5.1 | 23.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 103769 |
| Use of contraception | | | | | | | |
| Ever use | 11.0 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 35.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 305344 |
| Never use | 16.1 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 53.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 192025 |
| Total | 13.0 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 42.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 497369 |

* In 00's

Further analysis of ever-users and never-user couples reveals that more than half of the never-users have never discussed about the number of children they should have. Contrary to this, more than one-third of the ever-user couples have never discussed the matter.

7.3 Fertility Planning

Irrespective of the parity, women were asked whether for any given pregnancy, it was an unwanted child that she would have terminated otherwise.

Table 7.7 shows that about 19 percent women reported to have one or more unwanted pregnancies. The proportion of such women is slightly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Moreover, illiterate mothers tend to have least unwanted pregnancy than their literate counterparts.

Hindus and Muslims show similar trend in this regard. Lower proportion has also been reported from scheduled castes and tribes than higher caste Hindus.

Table 7.7: Unwanted pregnancy

| Background Characteristics | Number of unwanted pregnancies | | | | Total % |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3+ | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 13 - 19 | 96.9 | 3.1 | - | - | 100.0 |
| 20 - 29 | 85.1 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 30 - 39 | 75.3 | 15.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 49 | 77.1 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.9 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 78.9 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 86.0 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Upto class 4 | 77.6 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 78.9 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Upto middle | 73.9 | 17.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Upto high | 77.7 | 16.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Above high school | 81.2 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 80.8 | 13.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Muslim | 79.4 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Other | 80.1 | 11.6 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| Caste | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 86.3 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| Scheduled tribe | 75.7 | 24.3 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Backward caste | 85.7 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 76.9 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Other religious groups | 79.5 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 80.6 | 12.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 |

Table 7.8 gives the outcome of the unwanted pregnancies. As evident from the table, about 53 percent of these pregnancies are live birth, about 34 percent have been aborted (induced), 10 percent are spontaneous abortions and only about two percent are still-births.

Table 7.8: Outcome of unwanted pregnancies*

| Outcome of unwanted pregnancies | Rural | Urban | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Live birth | 73.4 | 51.2 | 52.9 |
| Still birth | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Spontaneous abortion | 7.1 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| Induced abortion/MTP | 8.3 | 35.5 | 33.5 |
| Others | 7.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |

* Here the denominator will be **total number** of unwanted pregnancies the women had experienced

** In 00's

Table 7.9 gives the detailed fertility planning. This provides the intention of the women towards a pregnancy. A large majority reported that they wanted the pregnancy to occur then (74%). It is higher in the rural areas (77%) than in the urban area (74%). The table further shows that about 17 percent of the rural women did not want to have a child as well as their urban counterparts (18%). Moreover, 6 percent of the rural women wanted to delay their pregnancies as compared to about 8 percent in the urban areas.

Table 7.9: Fertility planning

| Pregnancy intention | Rural | Urban | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wanted then | 77.0 | 73.7 | 74.4 |
| Wanted later | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Wanted no more | 16.8 | 17.6 | 17.4 |
| Missing | - | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of pregnancies * | 7655 | 29179 | 36834 |

* In 00's

On the question of `what the women would do, if she gets unwanted pregnancy'(Table 7.10), 20 percent women said they will accept the child. A sizeable 27 percent said they will get it aborted. The proportion varied from 13 percent in rural to 29 percent in urban areas. Another about 28 percent of the women were sterilized, hence could not answer the question.

Table 7.10: What the women would do if gets unwanted pregnancy

| Intention | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Will accept the pregnancy | 36.2 | 17.8 | 20.0 |
| Will get it aborted | 13.4 | 28.8 | 26.9 |
| Others | 10.8 | 18.0 | 17.1 |
| Not sure/do not know | 14.9 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| Not possible/sterilized | 24.8 | 28.3 | 27.8 |

CHAPTER VIII

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Safe motherhood and child survival has been emphasised by the government to lead the nation towards a brighter future. Towards this, special schemes have been launched for maternal and child health care. Alongside, special care has been taken to improve the quality of services.

This section deals with the maternal and child health and utilisation of health services.

8.1a Mortality

Table 8.1a gives the crude death rate and infant mortality rate. As can be seen from the table, the total CDR in Kanpur Nagar is 7.8 per 1000 population. The IMR has been estimated as 48.6 per 1000 live births. There exists a fairly wide variation between the rural and urban areas. For CDR, in the rural areas, it is 10.5 as against 7.3 in the urban areas. Similarly, in case of IMR, it is 86.8 in rural areas and 40.7 in the urban areas.

Table 8.1(a): Crude death rate and infant mortality rate

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Crude Death Rate | 10.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 86.8 | 40.7 | 48.6 |

Table 8.1b shows the place and type of treatment availed for those who died. The table shows that in all over half of the deceased have received treatment from the private doctors. Another 22 percent have received treatment from the district hospital. The trend is almost similar in both the rural and urban areas.

As regards the type of treatment, about 81 percent have received Allopathic treatment. This is true for both rural and urban areas. About 9 percent have not received any treatment during their illness leading to their death.

Table 8.1(b): Place and type of treatment

| | | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Place of treatment | Dist. hospital | 18.7 | 22.8 | 22.0 |
| | PHC | 7.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| | Sub centre | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| | Pvt. doctor | 46.7 | 56.7 | 54.7 |
| | Local vaidya | 2.9 | - | 0.6 |
| | Home treatment | 7.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| | Others | 14.5 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| | Total % | | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | | 9487 | 38826 | 48313 |
| Type of treatment | No treatment | 7.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| | Home remedies | 5.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| | Magic/exorcism | - | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| | Ayurvedic | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| | Allopathy | 75.4 | 82.5 | 81.1 |
| | Homeopathic | - | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| | Others | 4.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| | Don't know | 4.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Total % | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total N | | 9487 | 38826 | 48313 |

8.1b Antenatal Care

Table 8.1 analyses the determinants of antenatal care. It shows women of less than 20 years seek antenatal care (ANC) most frequently (63%), followed by women between 20-34 years (58%) and women above 35 years (36%).

The table further shows that a larger proportion of women from urban areas (64%) have undergone ANC check ups than their rural counterparts (26%).

Education level has direct association with the utilisation of ANC services. With the increase in the level of education, there is an increase in the level of utilisation of ANC services. It is as low as 35 percent among the illiterate women to as high as about 89 percent among those who had been educated above higher school level.

As regards the various religious groups, there seems to be little difference between Muslims (59%) and Hindus (55%).

Caste-wise distribution shows that women from higher caste group utilise ANC services most frequently (68%), followed by the women of scheduled tribes (65%), other religious groups (60%), and backward castes (45%) and scheduled caste (42%).

ANC services include, apart from ANC checkup, intake of IFA tablets. The table shows that intake of IFA tablets among women below 20 years is highest (62%), followed by women between 20-34 years and women above 35 years (51% and 28%, respectively).

Table 8.1: Antenatal care

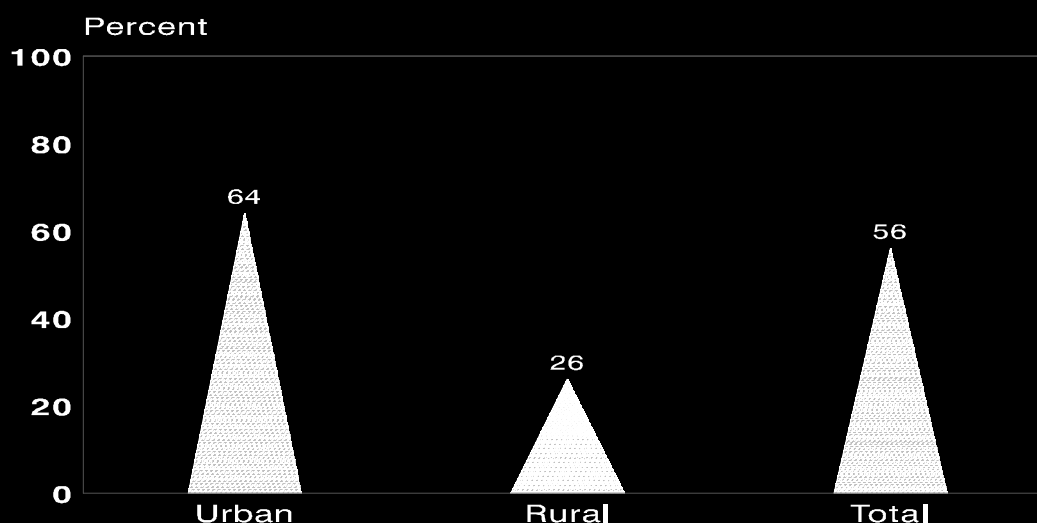
| Background characteristics | Underwent ANC check-up | Source of ANC treatment | | | | | % received | | Number of women pregnant in last two years | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|--|--------|
| | | District hosp./PHC | Sub-centre | Private doctor | At home | Others | IFA tab | TT injection | | |
| Age | < 20 | 63.2 | 36.4 | 3.5 | 53.1 | 4.0 | - | 62.2 | 72.4 | 13265 |
| | 20 - 34 | 58.2 | 29.6 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 51.3 | 60.1 | 151720 |
| | 35+ | 36.1 | 45.2 | 2.4 | 44.2 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 27.7 | 49.2 | 18439 |
| Residence | Urban | 25.5 | 40.7 | 6.5 | 23.6 | 27.3 | 1.8 | 30.8 | 51.9 | 36433 |
| | Rural | 64.0 | 30.2 | - | 60.8 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 54.4 | 72.2 | 146990 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 34.9 | 43.5 | 0.7 | 36.9 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 32.2 | 52.8 | 64730 |
| | Upto class 4 | 41.8 | 32.0 | - | 61.7 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 38.9 | 62.8 | 18065 |
| | Primary | 61.8 | 36.6 | 4.1 | 47.7 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 57.8 | 72.9 | 18096 |
| | Upto middle | 61.9 | 32.6 | - | 60.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 55.6 | 73.7 | 27007 |
| | Upto high | 71.7 | 31.7 | - | 62.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 56.8 | 81.3 | 22075 |
| | Above high school | 88.5 | 18.3 | - | 72.0 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 75.7 | 84.9 | 33338 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hindu | 55.3 | 32.9 | 0.8 | 54.2 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 50.2 | 67.1 | 143030 |
| | Muslim | 58.8 | 26.1 | - | 67.0 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 46.3 | 70.6 | 38693 |
| | Other | 91.6 | 14.1 | - | 85.9 | - | - | 87.1 | 100.0 | 1700 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scheduled caste | 41.9 | 32.3 | - | 49.4 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 37.9 | 56.6 | 29644 |
| | Scheduled tribe | 65.4 | 30.5 | - | 69.5 | - | - | 52.5 | 65.9 | 2255 |
| | Backward caste | 44.6 | 47.7 | 3.1 | 37.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 41.5 | 65.2 | 44322 |
| | Higher caste Hindu | 68.0 | 26.8 | - | 62.3 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 61.4 | 73.0 | 66808 |
| | Other religious groups | 60.1 | 25.3 | - | 68.3 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 48.0 | 71.9 | 40394 |
| Total | | 56.4 | 31.2 | 0.6 | 57.5 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 49.7 | 68.2 | 183423 |

* If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation

More urban women had taken IFA tablets (54%) than their rural counterparts (31%).

As in the case of ANC checkup, education level is directly associated with the intake of IFA tablets. With the increase in the level of education, the intake increases. It ranges from 32 percent among illiterates to 76 percent among those having education above high school.

Figure 8.1: Percent Underwent ANC Check-up



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

More Hindu women (50%) have had taken IFA tablets than their Muslim counterparts (46%). Among the Hindus most of the high caste women have had taken IFA tablets (61%), followed by women from of scheduled tribes (53%), other religious groups (48%), backward castes (42%) and scheduled castes (38%).

Most of the women (58 percent) have availed ANC services from the private doctors. The rural-urban distribution is 24 percent and 61 percent, respectively. Similar distribution has been observed with respect to the education level, religion, caste of the women. That is, most of the women irrespective of their background have availed ANC treatment from private doctors. However, about one-third of the women have had availed ANC treatment from district hospitals/PHCs.

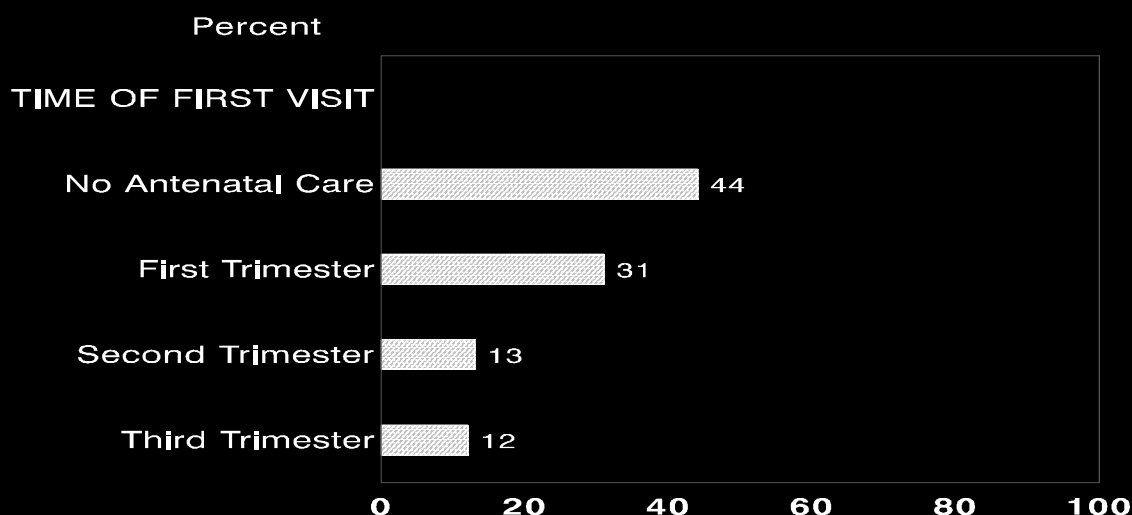
Table 8.2 shows the ANC visit vis-a-vis the stages of pregnancy. Most of the women (44%) have had their ANC visit at the first trimester followed by 13 and 12 percent at the second trimester and third trimester. More Urban women (37%) have had ANC visits during their first trimester as compared to their rural counterparts (9%).

Table 8.2: Stage of pregnancy

| ANC visits | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first ANC visit | | | |
| No antenatal care | 74.5 | 36.0 | 43.6 |
| First trimester | 9.4 | 36.6 | 31.2 |
| Second trimester | 7.1 | 14.2 | 12.8 |
| Third trimester | 9.0 | 13.1 | 12.3 |
| Don't know/missing | - | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Number of pregnancies in last two years | 36433 | 146990 | 183423 |

Table 8.3 shows the place of delivery. In all, about 66 percent births have had taken place at home. About 20 percent at private health centres, while the rest of the 14 percent deliveries have been conducted at public health centre.

Figure 8.2: Timing of First ANC Visit



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

The rural areas experienced more 'home deliveries' (92%) than the urban areas (59%). In urban areas, about 24 percent deliveries were conducted at private health centres as against only about 4 percent in rural areas.

'Home deliveries' are more frequent among those women who have poor educational levels. There is a slight variation between the Hindus and the Muslims, i.e., about 65 percent (Hindus) and 72 percent (Muslims) deliveries were conducted at home. 'Home deliveries' are lowest among the higher caste groups as against that in the lower castes.

Table 8.3: Place of delivery

| Background Characteristics | Place of delivery | | | | | Total % | Number of live births in last two years |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | Health facility | | | Home | Missing | | |
| | PHC/Dist hospital | Public | Private | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 68.5 | - | 100.0 | 20164 |
| 20 - 34 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 21.5 | 64.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 130975 |
| 35+ | 12.8 | 12.8 | 17.8 | 69.4 | - | 100.0 | 9314 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 92.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 32042 |
| Rural | 16.2 | 16.2 | 24.2 | 59.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 128411 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 7.5 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 86.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 44134 |
| Upto class 4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 79.3 | - | 100.0 | 14988 |
| Primary | 19.9 | 19.9 | 10.8 | 69.2 | - | 100.0 | 15962 |
| Upto middle | 16.5 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 69.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 24004 |
| Upto high | 17.3 | 17.3 | 31.2 | 51.5 | - | 100.0 | 18766 |
| Above high school | 18.4 | 18.4 | 62.0 | 18.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 27968 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 14.4 | 14.4 | 20.3 | 64.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 124411 |
| Muslim | 10.9 | 10.9 | 17.1 | 71.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 34342 |
| Other | 25.8 | 25.8 | 65.8 | 8.4 | - | 100.0 | 1700 |
| Caste | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 12.3 | 12.3 | 2.3 | 85.4 | - | 100.0 | 25234 |
| Scheduled tribe | 30.3 | 30.3 | 28.0 | 41.7 | - | 100.0 | 1487 |
| Backward caste | 12.7 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 76.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 39159 |
| Higher caste Hindu | 16.0 | 16.0 | 34.8 | 48.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 58531 |
| Total | 11.6 | 11.6 | 19.4 | 68.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 36042 |
| Total | 13.8 | 13.8 | 20.1 | 65.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 160453 |

* Births in the period 1-24 months prior to the survey

As most of the deliveries have been conducted at home, the deliveries were mostly assisted by untrained dais (Table 8.4). This is however more frequent in rural areas (32%) than in the urban areas (28%).

Figure 8.3: Place of Delivery and Assistance During Delivery

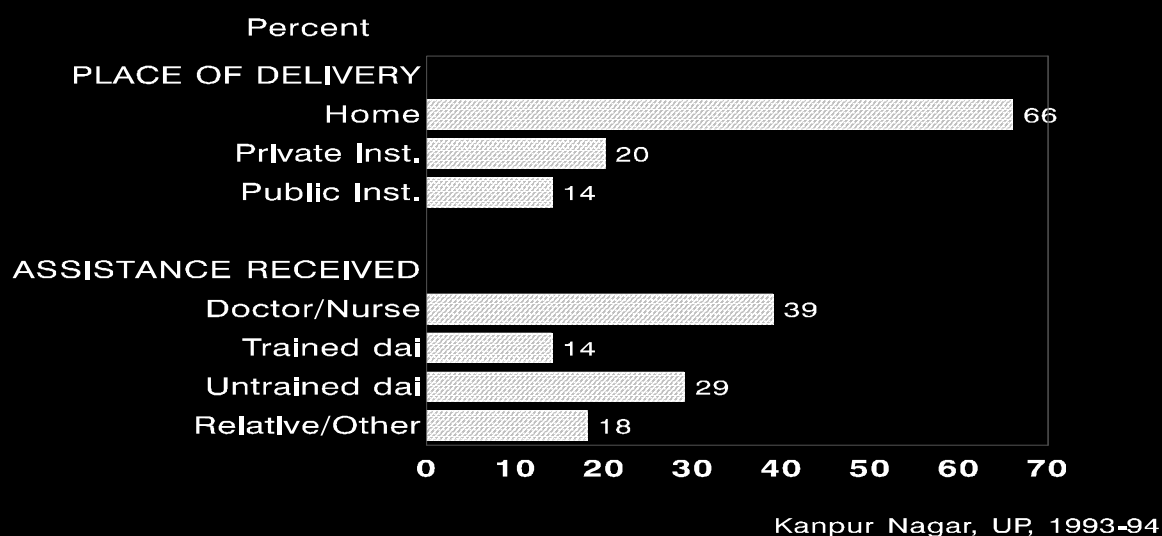


Table 8.4: Assistance during delivery

| <i>Background characteristics</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Doctor or trained nurse | 6.7 | 17.9 | 15.7 |
| Trained dai | 8.3 | 15.6 | 14.2 |
| Untrained dai | 32.2 | 28.0 | 28.8 |
| Family member | 40.8 | 8.6 | 15.0 |
| Private doctor/nurse | 5.8 | 27.7 | 23.3 |
| Others/self | 6.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 |

* Births in the period 1-24 months prior to the survey

Table 8.5 (a & b) shows the immunization status of children of 6-23 months and 12-23 months by the place of residence of the respondent.

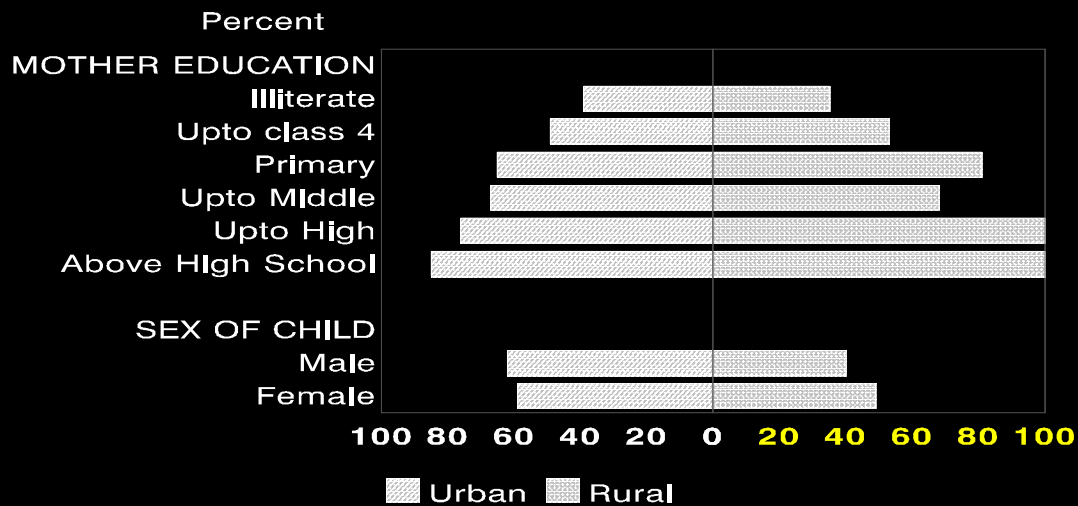
In case of the children of 6-23 months in the rural areas, more females are vaccinated than males. In all, 31 percent females have had been fully immunized as against 29 percent males. For individual vaccines it ranges from 45 percent for measles to 67 percent for BCG vaccine.

In case of males, it varies from 44 percent for measles to 82 percent for oral polio vaccines (first dose).

The corresponding figures for females range from 47 percent for measles to 68 percent for Oral Polio Vaccine (1st dose).

In the urban areas (6-23 months), in all, 55 percent males and 50 percent females have been fully immunized. The immunization among males varies from 62 percent for measles to 76 percent for BCG. Correspondingly for females, it varies from 57 percent for measles to 70 percent for BCG.

Figure 8.4: Percentage of Children 12-23 Months Who Have Received All Vaccinations



Kanpur Nagar, UP, 1993-94

In case of the children of 12-23 months in the rural areas again, more females (49%) are vaccinated than males (40%). The percentage varies from 63 percent in case of measles to 91 percent for OPV and DPT (1st doses) in males. Correspondingly, the immunization varies from 60 percent for measles to 74 percent for OPV and DPT (1st doses).

In the urban areas (12-23 months), in all, about 62 percent males and 59 percent females have been fully immunized. The immunization among males varies from 67 percent for measles to 75 percent for BCG, DPT and OPV (1st doses). For females it ranges from 64 percent for measles to 74 percent for BCG.

Furthermore, with the increase in the educational level of the mothers, the immunization status increases. In all, more Hindu respondents reported immunization of their children than their Muslim counterparts.

Table 8.5a: Vaccination by 6-23 months children background characteristics (urban and rural)

| Background Characteristics | | Percentage of children 6-23 months vaccinated against | | | | | | | | | Number of children | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------|------|--------------------|-------|
| | | BCG | DPT | | | Polio | | | Meas-les | All | | None |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3+ | 1 | 2 | 3+ | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Male | 70.5 | 80.1 | 64.7 | 56.9 | 81.8 | 66.3 | 60.1 | 44.0 | 28.5 | 16.7 | 10102 |
| | Female | 62.5 | 66.3 | 46.6 | 38.6 | 68.2 | 50.6 | 40.5 | 46.5 | 31.0 | 29.7 | 8124 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | | 59.7 | 67.7 | 51.9 | 46.7 | 69.5 | 55.3 | 48.4 | 40.1 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 9832 |
| Upto class 4 | | 52.4 | 64.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 64.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 35.6 | 1324 |
| Primary | | 69.6 | 77.2 | 68.7 | 53.9 | 77.2 | 68.7 | 61.5 | 45.9 | 38.6 | 22.8 | 2028 |
| Upto middle | | 71.7 | 85.7 | 71.8 | 58.8 | 85.7 | 71.8 | 58.8 | 52.8 | 32.3 | 14.3 | 2373 |
| Upto high | | 100.0 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 56.9 | 27.6 | - | 1078 |
| Above high school | | 90.7 | 90.7 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 90.7 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 60.4 | 21.8 | 9.3 | 1591 |
| Religion | Hindu | 66.6 | 74.8 | 56.9 | 48.7 | 75.7 | 58.7 | 50.5 | 46.0 | 29.9 | 22.5 | 17586 |
| | Muslim | 75.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 639 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | | 66.3 | 73.6 | 42.4 | 30.7 | 73.6 | 46.7 | 30.7 | 46.8 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 3998 |
| Scheduled tribe | | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 151 |
| Backward caste | | 64.0 | 69.4 | 59.5 | 51.6 | 69.4 | 59.5 | 51.6 | 46.6 | 33.9 | 28.0 | 6300 |
| Higher caste Hindu | | 68.4 | 79.8 | 63.8 | 57.3 | 82.0 | 66.0 | 61.6 | 43.8 | 32.8 | 18.0 | 7137 |
| Other religious groups | | 75.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 639 |
| Total | | 67.0 | 74.0 | 56.6 | 48.8 | 75.7 | 59.3 | 51.4 | 45.2 | 29.7 | 22.5 | 18225 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Male | 76.0 | 75.7 | 70.3 | 65.2 | 75.0 | 70.3 | 64.0 | 62.1 | 55.2 | 22.7 | 40610 |
| | Female | 70.1 | 69.5 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 69.3 | 62.5 | 60.2 | 57.4 | 50.2 | 25.7 | 36726 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | | 51.7 | 49.7 | 44.8 | 41.8 | 47.7 | 45.0 | 41.1 | 39.3 | 33.4 | 46.4 | 25915 |
| Upto class 4 | | 60.3 | 55.8 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 55.8 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 36.1 | 8634 |
| Primary | | 83.3 | 78.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 78.5 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 62.8 | 56.6 | 16.7 | 6103 |
| Upto middle | | 83.3 | 89.7 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 91.2 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 74.8 | 59.6 | 6.2 | 10504 |
| Upto high | | 86.9 | 88.3 | 84.7 | 81.7 | 88.3 | 84.7 | 77.8 | 77.5 | 68.4 | 11.7 | 10445 |
| Above high school | | 96.0 | 96.0 | 91.3 | 83.7 | 96.0 | 91.3 | 81.9 | 78.9 | 72.6 | 4.0 | 15736 |
| Religion | Hindu | 78.5 | 77.8 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 77.5 | 71.7 | 66.9 | 64.8 | 56.2 | 18.6 | 55103 |
| | Muslim | 58.0 | 58.1 | 52.4 | 51.2 | 57.2 | 51.5 | 49.0 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 39.9 | 21138 |
| | Other | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | - | 1095 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | | 63.7 | 64.4 | 58.7 | 53.8 | 63.4 | 60.5 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 43.2 | 29.6 | 10330 |
| Scheduled tribe | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 41.4 | 19.5 | - | 895 |
| Backward caste | | 75.6 | 72.9 | 66.8 | 63.9 | 71.6 | 68.0 | 63.9 | 60.6 | 55.4 | 23.3 | 17314 |
| Higher caste Hindu | | 85.5 | 85.5 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 86.1 | 80.2 | 75.5 | 73.4 | 62.9 | 11.9 | 26564 |
| Other religious groups | | 60.1 | 60.1 | 54.7 | 53.6 | 59.3 | 53.9 | 50.5 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 37.9 | 22233 |
| Total | | 73.2 | 72.7 | 66.0 | 63.1 | 72.3 | 66.6 | 62.2 | 59.9 | 52.9 | 24.1 | 77336 |

* Children who are fully vaccinated, i.e., those who have received BCG, measles and three doses of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio 0).

Table 8.5b: Vaccination by 6-23 months children background characteristics (rural and urban)

| Background Characteristics | Percentage of children 6-23 months vaccinated against | | | | | | | | | | Number of children | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | BCG | DPT | | | Polio | | | Measles | All | None | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3+ | 1 | 2 | 3+ | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Male | 72.7 | 90.7 | 71.1 | 66.0 | 90.7 | 71.1 | 66.0 | 62.7 | 40.4 | 9.3 | 6321 |
| | Female | 63.5 | 74.1 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 74.1 | 59.5 | 55.5 | 59.5 | 48.6 | 25.9 | 4275 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 65.6 | 83.3 | 63.3 | 60.6 | 83.3 | 66.1 | 60.6 | 52.8 | 35.2 | 16.7 | 6229 |
| | Upto class 4 | 68.9 | 84.7 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 84.7 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 15.3 | 1007 |
| | Primary | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 62.2 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 62.2 | 80.6 | 62.2 | 19.4 | 801 |
| | Upto middle | 58.3 | 78.9 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 78.9 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 47.6 | 21.1 | 1610 |
| | Upto high | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 298 |
| | Above high school | 100.0 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 53.2 | - | 652 |
| Religion | Hindu | 69.1 | 84.8 | 64.7 | 61.5 | 84.8 | 66.4 | 61.5 | 62.9 | 44.3 | 15.2 | 10125 |
| | Muslim | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 32.7 | 471 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scheduled caste | 65.1 | 85.9 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 85.9 | 50.3 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 21.5 | 14.1 | 2127 |
| | Scheduled tribe | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 151 |
| | Backward caste | 70.4 | 82.4 | 71.1 | 63.5 | 82.4 | 71.1 | 63.5 | 59.5 | 47.9 | 17.6 | 4187 |
| | Higher caste Hindu | 68.8 | 86.4 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 86.4 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 68.3 | 55.4 | 13.6 | 3660 |
| | Other religious groups | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 32.7 | 471 |
| Total | | 69.0 | 84.0 | 64.8 | 61.8 | 84.0 | 66.4 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 43.7 | 16.0 | 10596 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | Male | 74.6 | 74.9 | 70.0 | 68.7 | 74.6 | 70.7 | 68.4 | 66.6 | 61.7 | 23.8 | 30826 |
| | Female | 73.8 | 72.7 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 72.5 | 68.1 | 66.5 | 64.3 | 59.1 | 22.3 | 26800 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 52.7 | 51.1 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 42.4 | 39.2 | 44.6 | 18295 |
| | Upto class 4 | 63.2 | 60.1 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 60.1 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 6977 |
| | Primary | 85.1 | 79.7 | 68.8 | 68.8 | 79.7 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 68.0 | 64.5 | 14.9 | 5355 |
| | Upto middle | 83.1 | 90.2 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 92.1 | 80.2 | 78.0 | 79.2 | 67.1 | 7.9 | 8291 |
| | Upto high | 87.2 | 87.2 | 84.2 | 82.2 | 87.2 | 84.2 | 79.4 | 84.2 | 76.4 | 12.8 | 7817 |
| | Above high school | 96.0 | 96.0 | 93.8 | 91.6 | 96.0 | 93.8 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 85.1 | 4.0 | 10891 |
| Religion | Hindu | 80.9 | 80.7 | 75.2 | 74.8 | 80.3 | 76.1 | 75.3 | 71.6 | 65.7 | 16.0 | 40093 |
| | Muslim | 56.3 | 55.5 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 55.5 | 51.1 | 47.9 | 48.4 | 46.7 | 41.8 | 16437 |
| | Other | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | - | 1095 |
| Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scheduled caste | 65.4 | 69.6 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 68.2 | 69.6 | 66.9 | 58.5 | 52.8 | 24.5 | 6799 |
| | Scheduled tribe | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 54.9 | 25.8 | - | 675 |
| | Backward caste | 77.2 | 75.7 | 69.3 | 69.3 | 74.0 | 69.3 | 69.3 | 66.3 | 61.5 | 21.2 | 13144 |
| | Higher caste Hindu | 88.1 | 87.2 | 83.8 | 83.0 | 88.0 | 84.7 | 83.9 | 80.4 | 74.4 | 10.1 | 19475 |
| | Other religious groups | 59.0 | 58.3 | 54.2 | 52.8 | 58.3 | 54.2 | 49.9 | 51.6 | 48.8 | 39.2 | 17532 |
| Total | | 74.2 | 73.9 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 73.6 | 69.4 | 67.6 | 65.5 | 60.5 | 23.1 | 57626 |

* Children who are fully vaccinated, i.e., those who have received BCG, measles and three doses of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio 0).

Table 8.6 gives the preferred sources of medical assistance during sickness. A large proportion of about 68 percent reported that they preferred always private doctors for curing sickness. This was followed by 25 percent who preferred public services as well as private services as and when required.

On the reasons of the preferred sources of medical assistance, a large proportion of about 75 percent perceives private sources to be better as compared to other sources because it renders a better treatment. This was true for rural as well as urban areas.

With respect to the availability of the doctors at the PHCs, majority of the respondents (60%) expressed their confidence that the doctor is available whenever needed. However, another one-third are not quite certain about the availability of the doctors.

Table 8.6: Preferred sources of medical assistance during sickness

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Preferred sources | | | |
| Always public sources (PHC/CHC, District Hospital, SC) | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Sometime public source and sometime private | 26.4 | 25.1 | 25.3 |
| Always private source/doctor | 68.2 | 67.6 | 67.7 |
| Others | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Reasons for always preferring private source * | | | |
| Cheaper treatment | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Near to my house | 25.2 | 46.4 | 43.1 |
| Better treatment | 62.9 | 76.8 | 74.6 |
| PHC/SC are far off | 8.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Bad behaviour of PHC staff | 6.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| No alternative | 22.4 | 12.7 | 14.2 |
| No medicines available | 8.2 | 20.1 | 18.3 |
| No staff/doctor available | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Takes more time at government hospital | 8.6 | 18.4 | 16.8 |
| Others | 6.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Can't say/Don't know | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Certainty about availability of doctor at PHC | | | |
| Quite certain | 51.9 | 60.9 | 59.5 |
| Not certain | 25.3 | 34.7 | 33.2 |
| Do not know | 22.8 | 4.4 | 7.3 |

* Suppress all who mention 1, 2 and 7 in 159

Table 8.7 gives the percentage of women who reported that they pay at the health centres. About 40 percent responded positively. More so from the urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (33%).

Further analysis shows that a very large majority of women are ready to pay for services if it improves. The responses are proportionately high in both rural (86%) as well as in the urban areas (92%).

Table 8.7: Payment for the services at public clinics

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Percent of women reporting payment at health centres * | 32.8 | 41.0 | 39.7 |
| Percent ready to pay for services if it improves | 86.0 | 92.0 | 91.1 |

* Suppress those answered 159=3 (those women reporting payment at health centre)

Table 8.8 gives the client-providers contact with the community. Only 35 percent of the respondents said that she or someone in the family have had visited PHC/SC. The proportion is 37 percent in urban and 26 percent in rural areas.

Table 8.8: Client-providers' Contact

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| % of women or her HH member contacted PHC/SC workers during last 3 months | 25.7 | 25.7 | 35.2 |
| Average number of contacts with PHC/SC workers | | | |
| Mean | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.90 |
| SD | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.43 |
| % of households visited by workers in the last 3 months | 12.7 | 12.7 | 3.7 |
| % of households reported visit of | | | |
| 1 person | 51.9 | 51.9 | 46.6 |
| 2 person | 41.8 | 41.8 | 31.5 |
| 3 or more person | 6.3 | 6.3 | 21.9 |
| Total % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Frequency of visit during last 3 months | | | |
| 1st person | | | |
| 1 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 65.7 |
| 2 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 20.0 |
| 3 or more times | 18.6 | 18.6 | 14.3 |
| 2nd person | | | |
| 1 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 58.1 |
| 2 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 33.7 |
| 3 or more times | 13.6 | 13.6 | 8.2 |
| Who visited last | | | |
| ANM/LHV | 79.9 | 79.9 | 67.4 |
| Male workers | 13.9 | 13.9 | 26.5 |
| Doctor | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Others | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| Percent of families reporting at least one contact with public health service providers | 33.1 | 33.1 | 37.4 |

Further, only about 4 percent of the respondents said that health workers have visited them since last 3 months. This shows that it is usually the community which visits the health centres more frequently than the workers visiting the households.

Of those who reported that someone from the health centre has visited the household, above 47 percent said that only one person has visited them. Moreover, the frequency of visit of this person was mostly (66%) one time. In most of the cases (67%) ANM/LHV had visited the households.

Table 8.9 gives the quality of client-provider interface. The table shows that about 58 percent reported that the health workers provided enough time for them. And a very large proportion (89%) said that they are satisfied with the assistance provided. Furthermore, 90 percent expressed their desire for her repeat visit. Even, a large proportion (58%) of the villagers hold good opinion about the health workers.

8.9: Quality of client-provider interface

| | <i>Number of women reporting visit of a worker</i> | <i>Provided enough time</i> | <i>Satisfied with assistance provided</i> | <i>Would like her to visit again</i> | <i>Villagers hold good opinion about the worker</i> |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Rural | 10286 | 45.3 | 92.5 | 94.0 | 60.7 |
| Urban | 9081 | 72.3 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 54.6 |
| Total | 19366 | 58.0 | 89.2 | 90.0 | 57.9 |

Table 8.10 gives the level of information provided about various F.P. methods by the health workers. The table shows that tubectomy has been mentioned most frequently (71%)

followed by IUD/Cu-T (38%), pills (36%) and condoms (34%).

The table further analyses the level of information about various contraceptives. In case of vasectomy, 66 percent and 91 percent mentioned about the use and the source respectively.

In case of tubectomy 81 percent and 96 percent were informed about the use and source. In case of IUD, 80 percent and 91 percent have been told about the use and the source, respectively. 86 percent reported to have information on the use of oral pill while 89 percent were informed about its source. In case of condoms, 76 percent have been informed about the use and 82 percent about the source.

As regards use of traditional methods such as withdrawal and periodic abstinence, about 17 to 23 percent reported to have been informed.

Table 8.10: Level of information (detailed) provided about various methods by workers

| Methods | Percentage reported that | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Method was mentioned | Informed advantages and disadvantages | | Informed how to use | Informed about source |
| | | Both | None | | |
| Vasectomy | 14.3 | 11.7 | 17.6 | 66.0 | 91.0 |
| Tubectomy | 70.5 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 80.7 | 95.8 |
| IUD/CuT | 38.3 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 79.6 | 91.4 |
| Pills | 35.5 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 85.5 | 88.6 |
| Condom | 34.3 | 5.2 | 19.5 | 73.6 | 82.3 |
| Withdrawal | 3.7 | 47.0 | - | 23.3 | - |
| Safe period | 4.9 | 25.2 | - | 17.4 | - |

Table 8.11 gives the perception of women about ANM. In all, about 82 percent expressed their agreement that the ANMs should be young. There is little rural urban differentiation. About 33 percent expressed their agreement that a high caste ANM will not attend to a lower caste woman. On the contrary, 32 percent agree with the fact that an ANM belonging to scheduled caste will not be acceptable to high caste people. Further, 41 percent agree with the fact that an ANM does not want to visit or attend deliveries in poor families.

Table 8.11: Perception of women about ANM

| | Rural | Urban | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| % agreeing that a young ANM is better than a traditional dai for assisting delivery | 71.9 | 83.9 | 81.8 |
| % agreeing that a high caste ANM does not want to attend delivery of scheduled caste women | 34.2 | 32.9 | 33.1 |
| % agreeing that ANM/Nurse belonging to SC are not acceptable among high caste | 32.7 | 31.4 | 31.6 |
| % agreeing that ANM often do not want to visit or attend delivery in poor families | 36.9 | 41.3 | 40.6 |