CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
CHAPTER - II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is an important and indispensable part of any research work. Since research is a systematic and scientific enquiry into a particular area, review of related studies done in the past, and to which the researcher has the access, must precede the formulation of present study. By this, the investigator does not have to begin a new work, rather to start from a point untouched by the researchers of the past. Effective research must be based upon past knowledge. This step helps to eliminate duplication of what has already been done and in pinpointing the investigation with new dimensions.

The review of related literature involves the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents continuing information related to the research problem. These documents include periodicals, abstracts, review of books, and other research reports. The review has several important functions which make it well worth the time and effort. The major purpose of reviewing the literature is to determine what has already been done on the area of the problem. This knowledge not only avoids unintentional duplication but also provides the understanding and insight necessary for the development of a logical framework on to which the problem fits. Moreover, the study of the related literature works as a guide post to the quantum of work done in the field and enables the investigator to perceive the gap and lacuna in the field of research.
The need and significance of review of related literature have been explained by Good et. al (1941) in the following manner:

"Survey of related literature helps us to show whether evidences already available solve the problem adequately without further investigation, and thus may save duplication. It may contribute to the general scholarship of the investigator by providing ideas, theories and explanation valuable to formulate the problem and may also suggest the appropriate method of research".

In addition to this it is of immense importance on the part of the researcher to be familiar with the location and use of the sources available in any educational context. His/her role is just like either of an important physician, or of a lawyer.

Good et. al (1941) further explain that an important physician must keep constantly abreast of the latest discoveries in the field of medicine. Similarly, the lawyer must be able to readily locate the information pertinent to the case at hand. Obviously a careful student of education, a research worker, or an investigator should became familiar with the location and use of sources of educational information.

Keeping this in mind, the researcher tried her best to have a full survey of the related literature available on her field of study, to know the quantum and quality of works already undertaken in the related field of her present study.
UNESCO (1979) conducted a study in cooperation with the Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development Organization of Bangladesh on 'Adult Literacy Motivation'.

The objectives of the study were:

- To find out the major factors determining motivation and the participation in Adult Literacy Centres of the country.
- To examine and evaluate the factors which motivate the participants, the teachers and organizers of adult education programmes.

The findings of the study suggested improvements and solutions to problems faced in the adult literacy programme:

- Majority of the learners stated that they would be interested for literacy programme if it helps to solve their daily life problems.
- They also stated that folk media, group discussion, play way and value clarification methods encourage them to learn basic essentials of functional knowledge.

Cochirane (1979) made an comprehensive review of fertility studies in Thailand and observed that education affect fertility through three mechanisms:

- Education effects the biological supply of children. It raises the age at marriage, reduces the proportion of women who are married and reduces the chances of pregnancy.
• Education effects the social demand for children. Education reduces the desire for a large family and perceived benefits of having more children positively.

• Education positively affects one’s attitudes and reactions for the use of contraceptives.

Fasokun (1981) conducted a study on ‘Development of Adult Education in Nigeria’.

The objectives of the study were to measure the level of development of adult education in Nigeria. The sample consisted of 630 people from different agencies working in Adult Education in Nigeria.

Some of the findings of his study were:

• There would be no significant differences between the expected and observed levels of development in adult education.

• The observed level of development of functional literacy was 12%, remedial education 26.81%, further education 71.29, vocational and professional education 22.26%, cultural and civic education was 18.16% compared to the expected level.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, (1982) conducted a study on the ‘Status of Women in Malaysia with regard to literacy and fertility’.

The major findings of the study were:

• The female literacy rate improved from 49.6% in 1970 to 67.3% in 1980.

• In Malaysia, education had different effect on males and females. For males education represented a pure higher income effect which affected the fertility positively.
• With the increase in income, children become less costly and this tended to raise fertility.

• Education represented a price effect, which meant educated women entered to the labour market instead of having more children. The increased literacy rates for women in peninsular Malaysia had contributed to the decline in population growth in the country.

• By 1980 female literacy increased in both urban and rural areas i.e. 75% and 63% respectively.

Jing-Qing Han (1985) conducted a study entitled; 'The Fertility of Korean Minority women in China'.

The major findings of the study were:

• The fertility rates of Koreans in Jilin was substantially lower than that of women in China. The total fertility rate of Koreans was just above 1.0.

• Korean women had substantially higher education compared with that of the education of average women in China.

• The migrants put less value on traditional norms and were willing to accept new one-child norm. Once small family norm was accepted by some elite Korean families, it spreaded among the Korean women at a faster pace than that of typical Chinese communities.

• When the family planning campaign of the Chinese Government was launched in 1962, the Korean Community readily accepted it.

• The lower fertility level of Korean women showed that higher level of education affected fertility rate favourably.
Basnayake ((1986) conducted a study on Reproductive Health Awareness on the Shrilankan Youths. The objectives of the study were to access the knowledge and attitude of young people on reproductive health. The sample consisted of 2250 unmarried males and females between the age group of 16-24 years. The survey was confined Singhala Population.

The findings of the study were:

- The ideal age at marriage for a man was 26 years and women was 22 years.
- There was no difference in the thinking of the urban and rural groups. In Srilanka the mean age at marriage was 27.9 years for males and 24.4 years for females as per census report 1981.
- Regarding family size it was interesting to note that 70% of urban and 62% of rural youths were of the opinion that decisions about desired family size should take place before marriage.


The sample for the study comprised of 98% of women with no schooling and 24% of women with ten or more years of schooling from among 38 developing countries.

The major findings of the study were as follows:

- In sub-Saharan Africa women with few years of education had highest fertility. By contrast the fertility rate of Western Asian, North African and Latin American Countries decreased consistently with increasing education.
• In 40% of the countries, women with seven or more years of schooling had half as many children as women with no schooling.

• The differential fertility rate among the non-schooling women and seven or more years of schooling women was 3.0. Again in economically advanced developing countries the fertility decline with the same schooling years was substantially lower than economically less advanced countries.

• Regarding breast feeding women with no-schooling breastfed 7.5 months longer than those with seven or more years of schooling.

• The use of contraceptives is 24% higher for married women with seven or more years of schooling in comparison to women with no schooling.

• Women in countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Africa, with some years of schooling, desired for large families.

• The differential family size of the women with no schooling and women with seven or more years of schooling, of the two regions, was 1.3. Educational level was consistently associated with desired family size.

Hull (1987) conducted a study entitled 'Recent Trends in Sex Ratio at birth in China’. The main objective of his study was to review the sex ratio of the state.

The major findings of his study were:

• There was an increase to 111 males per 100 females in 1986-87. Again his investigation proved that in Chin annually over half a million female infants were missing.

• For the declining sex ratio, he found out three possible reasons. The first one was infanticide, the traditional method of disposing unwanted births.
The second was abortion of female foetus after knowing the gender by modern medical technologies. The third was missing female infants could have safely born. The parents hide female child carefully to keep it secrete as it goes against the national family planning policy of one child norm.

- All the three reasons of falling sex ratio imply the parents' preference for a son.

John (1990) conducted a study entitled 'Family Size and Education of Children in the context of Rapid Fertility Decline'. The study was intended to find out the relationship between the family size and the education of the children. The sample of the study included only two rural sites in Thailand.

The findings of the study were as follows:

- Family size had an important impact on children's education.

- The number of children in a family and the level of education beyond primary was inversely related.

- The survey indicated that in Thailand only after primary level the responsibility of funding the children's education fall directly on parents.

- The decline in fertility contributed to rising levels of education.

Haug et.al (1992) studied the efficiency of material related to family life and sex education. The sample were from students of Class - IX, X, XI and XII from north, central and south Vietnam. For the study, 2552 students were selected for experimental group and 2079 for control group. The male and female ratio was almost similar. The major findings of the study were:

- 96% of urban and 92% of the rural newly married couples felt that it was very important to discuss their desired family size, soon after marriage.
• 95% of the target sample were in favour of limiting family size to 2 or 3 children which would ultimately help in improving the status of children. The health status of mother and child and the economic status of the family and the well-being of the children would also improve.

• 93% felt that having small families would be beneficial to the country as a whole.

• Regarding the spacing between the birth of children, 34% the total sample were of the opinion of about 2 years interval, 30% said 3 years, and 11% said 5 years.

• Regarding the event of first issue, 40% of the total sample felt that the event of first issue should occur within the first year of marriage while 55% felt that the first birth should occur 2 years or more after marriage.


The main objective of the study was to compare the family life education, sex education and human sexuality in different regions of the world.

The sample for the study was drawn from the population of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Camibean and Arab States.

The study concluded as follows:

• 90 countries of the world have implemented population education programmes from National point of view.

• Though family life education, sexuality and human reproductive issues were included in the programme, it needed revision according to sociocultural contexts of each region.
• The emerging needs of the particular area were to be focussed. Again the study suggested that the objectives, concepts of family life education, sex education and human sexuality were to be revised with future needs and requirements.

Talukdar (1996) conducted a study on Birth rate of China, Singapore and India. The major findings of his study were:

• The birth rate in Singapore declined from 38 in 1960 to 17 in 1985 while in China it declined from 36 to 16 during the same period.

• In India for the same period had a birth rate of 41.7 and 32.7 respectively. Demographers pointed out that from 1977 to 1984 India had an almost identical birth rate fluctuating at 33 per thousand.

• This study further revealed that in India the birth of a girl child was regarded as a misfortune. Sons were in demand leading to uncontrolled growth rate.
The National Sample Survey (1961) was conducted to find out the relationship between the educational attainment of married women and their family size. The major findings of the survey revealed that:

- The average family size of the illiterate was 6.32.
- For those who had not completed primary school level and those beyond the primary school level the average family size was 6.25 and 6.10 respectively.
- It was strongly indicated that for those married women who had not completed secondary school education and who had completed secondary school education the average family size was 4.25 and 2.62, respectively which proved that family size is distinctively lower in case of educated women.

Rale et.al (1966) conducted a study entitled ‘Educational Residential Background and Fertility in Greater Bombay’. The objectives of the study was to know the association between the educational attainment of women of age group 20-40 years and their family size.

The findings of the study were:

- The educational attainment of women had a very strong bearing on the number of children born to them.
- The standardized family size for illiterate women of age group 20-40 was 3.39 whereas the standardized average family size of women of same age group with study up to matriculation, and above matriculation were 3.07 and 1.90 respectively.
Panaji (1969) conducted a study in Goa to know the "Association between Education and Fertility." The objective of the study was to find out the relationship between the educational attainment of women and fertility.

The findings of the study revealed that the illiterate married women from age group 15+ to 45+, the average standardized fertility rate was 3.51 whereas for women of the same age group those who had studied up to primary school level and secondary school level the standardized fertility rate was 3.45 and 2.57 respectively.

Majumdar (1972) conducted a study on 'Economic Status and Fertility of 500 women of Calcutta City.'

The findings of his study were:

- With an increased in per capita expenditure the number of children born declines.
- Fertility was high among couples with lowest income group.
- Those engaged in service and profession have the lowest fertility. The position of the fertility was as follows:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managerial Administrative</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Technical</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Executive Occupation</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerial Occupation</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales related Occupation</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate Technical Occupation</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Occupation</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salkar (1974) conducted a study to access the awareness of people towards Population Problems in Goa. The sample were 2000 School students, 500 teachers and 500 parents of Goa.
The objectives of the study were:

- To know the awareness of population problems.
- To know the proportion of never married women.

The findings of the study were as follows:

- The awareness of population problems was as high as 70.3% in case of students, 95% in case of teachers and 96% in respect of parents.

- The proportion of never married women in Goa according to 1971 census was as high as 30% of age group 15-44. Universal marriage affects the growth of population was not prevalent in Goa.

Jain (1975) conducted a study regarding spacing of births of Indian couples. The objectives of the study is to know the trends of spacing. The findings of the study were two contradictory patterns as spacing tends to decrease with the number of children increasing.

1. That the interval between the third and fourth or fourth and fifty child is smaller than the interval between first and second. Such trends would allow highly focused women not only to bear more children but also to bear them at a shorter intervals.

2. It was reported that the interval between the first and the second child is shorter than the interval between the third and the fourth. Consequently, women’s fertility rates are higher in the initial period of their marriage.

3. It was also stated that if couples had clear plans on the number of children they want in their families, then in all probability they would also consider the spacing that would suit their plans.
(4) Jain reported the average interval between the first and the second child was 29 months and this gradually declined between subsequent children. This is consistent with the average birth interval in India which is about 30 months.

(5) The spacing between two is slightly higher in rural areas because of a high incidence of pregnancy, prolonged breast-feeding and taboos and customs pertaining to postpartum sex between spouses.

Dixit (1975) conducted a study on ‘Educational Patterns of Adults in Urban, Rural and Tribal communities in Rajasthan.

The objectives of the study were:

• To study the attitude of Adults towards their needs for continuing education and relationship between different groups.

• To find out educational need patterns of the adults in Urban, Rural and Tribal communities of Rajasthan.

• To study factors influencing their participation in the educational activities.

• To study the different kinds of programmes which were useful for the education of adults.

The findings of the study were:

• More than half of the respondents in urban population expressed that the vocational training was very much helpful to them for their jobs.

• The majority of rural population had a favourable attitude towards vocational training.

• One fourth of the respondents indicated to open literacy classes in the village at night.
Registrar General of India (1978) conducted a study on “an inverse relationship between the educational attainment of the women and fertility” to find out comparative figure of fertility rate in rural and urban areas of India.

(1) It was found that the total marital fertility rate of illiterate women in rural India was 5.5 whereas in urban area it was 4.9 for the same educational status.

(2) The fertility rate of Rural women having up to primary school education was 5.0 as against 4.5 for urban women of same educational level.

(3) Women who had passed the matriculation or had studied beyond that had 4.9 and 4.7 respectively for rural as against 4.7 and 4.0 in urban area respectively.

The difference observed in urban and rural areas might be due to conservatism and traditional hindrances in rural area. However, educational status and fertility rates were more significant.

Panandiker (1979) conducted a study to know the relationship between male and female literacy percentages with that of birth rate and death rate in Goa with the following objectives:

- To find out the difference between death rate and birth rate.
- To find out the difference between male and female in working force and both birth and death rates.
- To find out the relationship between transport and communication with that of population dynamics.

The findings of the study were as follows:

- The correlation of 0.513 and -0.799 in respect of birth rate and -0.437 and -0.819 in respect of death rate proved that better education would not only prevent death but also births to a considerable extent.
• There was fairly a high relationship between female participation in working force and both birth and death rates. The respective coefficient were -515 and -817.

• The birth rate and death rates were negatively correlated with length of the surfaced roads in Goa. The length of surface road in Goa is 344 kms. as against 59.4 kms. for the country as a whole. The correlation in this case was -732 with birth rate and -748 with the death rate.

John (1980) made a study to retain ecological balance by various available means caused due to growing population in India. One third of the total area under forests had been affected from the earths surface with serious ecological imbalance.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

• To retain ecological imbalance by various available means caused due to growing population in India.

• To know the cause of ecological imbalance.

The findings of the study were:

• 40% of India’s earth surface i.e. 23 millions square miles was occupied by forests but the over papulation demand has brought it down to 15.4 million square miles.

• Our true plantation programme should not be in tune with our forest destruction activities.

• To mention in the required balance a minimum of 2/3 of the earths surface should be covered by forest.
Sharma (1983) in his study examined the education level and economic status of husbands with that of the family size. The objectives of the study was:

- To find out the relationship between the educational level, Socioeconomic status and family size of middle aged parents.

The samples were chosen as 111 primary, 108 middle, 166 matric, 122 graduate and 96 postgraduate persons from Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh on random sampling procedure.

The findings of the study were:

- There existed negative correlation between educational levels of husband and family size.

- Husbands belonging to higher economic status have smaller family size than those with lower socioeconomic status.

- The attitudes of Graduates and Post-Graduate were found to be more favourable towards small family than matriculates and middle school passed people.

Mukharjee (1983) conducted a study on “educational status of women and its impact on fertility behaviour” in Raipur city of Madhya Pradesh.

The objective of the study was to ascertain the relationship between educational level of couples with that of fertility rate.

The sample comprised of 120 couples of different educational status.

The findings of the study revealed that:

- The fertility rate of illiterate couple was 4.5.

- The fertility rate of couples having primary, middle and secondary education were 3.4, 3.1 and 3.0 respectively.
• The fertility rate of couples having postgraduates and technical education were 3.0 and 2.8.

• The fertility rate had decreased with the rise in educational level.

Lavania (1983) studied ‘Lower age of marriage, lower educational level and lower income status and fertility’. The sample of the study consisted of 130 housewives from Dheekli village in Rajasthan through random sampling procedure.

The findings of the study were:

• Low age at marriage, low educational level, lower income status were seen to be directly correlated with high fertility and high mortality.

• Women engaged in agriculture were found to be with higher fertility and mortality.

• The practice of family planning was not popular as most of the couples had negative attitude towards it.

Singh (1984) studied the relationship between socioeconomic and sociological variables and reproductive behaviour.

The sample of the study consisted of two villages, one from Punjab and another from Haryana, with consistently high rate of growth of population during the last three decades, and one village from Punjab with low rate of growth of population during the last three decades.

The findings of the study were:

• There existed a positive correlation between fertility and infant and child mortality.

• Infant and child mortality varied with birth order and age of the mother viz. infant and child mortality were highest in number in first order births.
The youngest and oldest mothers experienced higher mortality.

- If the educational level of mother was higher the number of live births were lower.

- The number of live births was relatively lower to the employment status of women than the housewives.

- The standard of living also influenced fertility. If the standard of living is lower, the fertility rate is higher. It revealed a negative relationship between the level of living and fertility in all the villages. The lower age at marriage i.e. lower educational level and lower income status are directly correlated with high fertility and mortality.


The objectives of the study were:

- To compare the awareness about population dynamics among illiterate and neo-literate adults.

- To compare the awareness about population dynamics between rural and urban neo-literate adults.

- To compare the awareness about population dynamics between rural and urban illiterate adults.

Multi-staged stratified randomization technique was employed to select the sample for the proposed study. Patiala district was chosen for data collection. Out of 31 towns and 1426 villages of Patiala district, two towns namely Patiala and Rajpura and three villages namely Jogipur and Sheikhupur were selected. The total number of neo-literate adults of the above mentioned towns and villages were found out
from census report. Out of them two hundred adults, in the age group 15-35 were selected which included 100 neo-literate.

A questionnaire containing 50 questions was used for data collection. Out of 50 questions, 29 question were from factual information on population dynamics and rest 21 items were on effects of population growth. Statistical tools such as mean, SD, analysis of variance, t-ratio and product movement correlation were used for data analysis.

The findings of the study were:

- A significant difference was seen between neo-literate adults in respect to their awareness about population dynamics.
- A significant difference was observed between urban and rural neo-literate adults in respect of their awareness about population dynamics.
- No significant difference was found between urban and rural illiterate adults in respect of their awareness about population dynamics.
- The correlation coefficients among illiterate and neo-literate adults were 0.77 and 0.39 respectively which clearly showed that the awareness of population dynamics had a positive and significant relation (at 0.01 level) with its effects among neoliterates and illiterate adults.

IRDP (1887) undertaken a study on Infant mortality and fertility was undertaken in rural areas of M.P. with low immunization performance.

The samples were collected from each district, two blocks, one preferably with ICDS; 10 villages from each block and 150 household from each village were taken through systematic random sampling procedure.

Data were collected according to four structured interview schedules.
The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To identify determinants of infant mortality and their relative risk.
- To ascertain sociocultural practices before, during and after pregnancy.
- To examine the relationship between IMR and fertility.

The major findings of the study were:

- The highest risk of infant mortality was in not having past history of obstetrical complication i.e. 118%, followed by mothers who had previously experienced infant death (85%), the next highest risk group was mother who had perceived weight loss during the pregnancy (70%). It is noteworthy that amongst maternal attribute biological factors the lowest risk was in relation to parity status. Primiparous mothers were second from bottom in the rank order for risk of infant mortality (20%) and mother of birth order 4 and above showed lowest risk of 6%.

- As compared with the biological factors, risk of infant mortality in relation to maternal diet during the pregnancy was of much lower order. The two topmost risk factors emerged as inadequate intake of vegetable followed by inadequate intake of pulses.

- The topmost priority needs to be responded on educational campaigns for countering pro-natalist attitudes which compel mothers to undergo pregnancies in substitution of a lost child or in excess of the actual number of children desired because of fear of low level of child survival.

Chandra and Sharma (1987) in their study titled 'Education as a determinant of fertility' attempted to examine the role of education as a determinant of fertility among couples in Kullu town of Himachal Pradesh. They took both educated and illiterate couples as sample which consisted of 885 couples out of which 149 were
illiterates. The findings of the study revealed that there was a negative correlation between fertility and education. The lower the level of education the higher was the family size. Couples with an educational level of matriculation and above had a distinctly smaller family size than those were less educated.

Audinarayan (1988) conducted a study on socioeconomic determinants of ideal age at marriage in Chittor district, Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the study were:

- To analyze the socioeconomic characteristics influencing the opinion on ideal age at marriage.
- A stratified random sample of 360 respondents, 240 Hindus and 120 Harijans from two villages of the Chandragiri Block in Chittor district, Andhra Pradesh, was drawn.
- Data was collected and analyzed by using Chi-square test to test the relationship between socioeconomic characteristics and ideal age at marriage.

The results of the study revealed that:

- The majority of the respondents considered 21 years and above as the ideal age at marriage for boys but 19 years for girls.
- A large proportion of the caste Hindus favoured late marriages. Their opinions on ideal age at marriage showed a significant relationship with education, household income, occupation and possession of modern articles. Among Harijans, only frequency of urban contact showed a significant relationship.

Thambidurai (1989) conducted a study on population awareness and attitude towards population control among adult education programme functionaries in Tamilnadu.
The objectives of the study were:

- To assess the extent of population awareness and attitude among the instructors of the adult education programme in Tamilnadu.

- To measure the prevailing attitude towards population control among the instructors of the adult education programme.

- To identify the relationship between population awareness and attitude towards population education and attitude towards population control.

- To know whether difference in socio-psychological nature of the instructors account for any significant differences in their awareness and attitude towards population education and attitude towards population control.

- To suggest a suitable programme on population education for the instructors.

- Sample: 1480 instructors from 61 blocks of State Adult Education Programme Project were selected by adopting stratified random sampling technique.

- Data collection and analysis techniques : Population Awareness Test (PAT) and Attitude Scale towards Population Education and Control (ASPEC) were used for data collection. Analysis of the data was done with the help of statistical techniques like mean, mode, median, correlation, analysis of variance. Values were computed to find out the level of significance.

Findings of the study were:

- The level of population awareness of the respondents has been found to be average but inadequate. However, the level of attitudes of the
The study revealed the existence of a significant positive relationship between (a) population awareness and attitudes towards population education; (b) population awareness and attitudes towards population; and (c) attitudes towards population education and population control.

No significant difference was seen between the respondents, on the basis of sex, religion, birth order, parity level, and type of families with regard to the population awareness and attitudes towards population education and attitudes towards population control.

A significant difference was found between the respondents on the basis of age, caste, marital status, age at the time of marriage, occupation, family size, educational status and family per capita income and first and second generation respondents with regard to scores on population awareness test and attitude scale on population education and population control.

A significant difference was obtained between the respondents in different family status with regard to their population awareness, but no significant difference was seen in their scores on attitude towards population education and population control.

There was a significant difference between the respondents exposed to different kinds of mass media, having different levels of contact with population education personnel, having various levels of social participation and belonging to different organizations, with regard to their scores on population awareness test and attitude towards population education and population control.
SRC, Kerala (1992) conducted a study entitled “Literacy percentage, Birth rate and Life expectancy in Kerala”.

The objective of the study was to find out the literacy rate, birth rate, death rate and live expectancy.

The study concluded that:

- The population of Kerala increased by only 14% as against Indian growth rate of 23.5% in 1989-91.

- The total literacy rates increased from 81.56% to 90.59% during the period 1981-1991.

- The male literacy rate increased from 87.74 to 94.45% and the female literacy rates were 43.56 and 52.11% in 1981 and 1991 respectively. The sex ratio was 1040 for Kerala as against 929 for India.

- Kerala was the only state in India with more females than males.

- With increased in literacy, the birth rate and death rate declined. The birth rate in Kerala declined to 18.9 in 1990 and death rate to 5.9 and infant death rate had been estimated as 17 per 1000 live births. The expectation of life in Kerala was 68 and 71 for males and females as against 56.9 and 56.6 in India as a whole.

- Kerala was the only state in India having highest literacy percentage and lowest birth rate, and infant mortality rate.
Samuel (1992) conducted a study on the topic “Literacy level of the learners and its impact on Infant Mortality Rate”. The objective of the study was to understand the relationship between infant mortality and prevention aspect.

The findings of the study were:

- 96% of the respondents were able to discern that infant mortality can be avoided if the preventive aspect are followed.
- But 53% of the respondents did not practise the preventive aspect.
- This revealed that though knowledge can be provided through teaching learning materials of adult education, actual practice depends a lot on the learners.

Kundu (1992) conducted a study to ascertain the knowledge on Small Family Norm of women learners. The samples were 150 female learners and 300 semiliterate adult Muslim women of 19 centres of Rajabazar and Topsia area of Calcutta.

The findings of the study revealed that in both the cases 100% learners knew the Government norms of Small Family of having two children. But their own view about the number of children was that every parent should have at least 3 children.

Shirrun (1994) conducted a study on the low status of women and gender inequalities. The objective of the study was to assess IMR among boys and girls and the sex ratio.

The sample was taken from Tamilnadu, Punjab, Maharastra and Kerala.

The findings of the study reveal that:

- The male infant mortality in Tamilnadu, Punjab, Maharastra and Keral were 57, 52, 55, and 19 respectively whereas the female infant mortality rate of the same states were 61, 71, 62 and 34.
• Females were at a disadvantageous position as compared to males.

• Kerala being a matriarchal society, women enjoy much better status and this is reflected in the lower female IMR.

Pillai (1995) conducted a study to know the impact of Education on Women's Health and Nutrition Status.

The findings of his study showed that the improvement in health and nutrition status of Indian Women can bring down child mortality rate which may ultimately reduce the population growth. She writes: However, the health and nutritional status of Indian Women remains poor and their access to health information, education, counselling and curative services is limited. The above situation also provides a bleak scenario of child-health. Though the prevalence of under weight children declined from 78% to 69% during 1975-90 (15 years) still this is the highest in the World.

Seventy three million, or 42%, children under five years of age are moderately malnourished and 27% are severely malnourished, which represent 40% of the malnourished children of the world. The infant mortality rate is also heart breaking. Though 79 deaths occur out of 1000 live births, in rural India it ranges between 97 to 123 and one in every eight children dies before reaching the age of five.

H. L. Mohan (1996) undertook a study on the Status of Population Education Messages disseminated in Total Literacy Districts: Shimoga and Tumkar of Karnataka state. The objectives of the study included:

• To identify to what extent the population education messages have been integrated in the Total Literacy Campaigns.

• To identify to what extent people have perceived and integrated the population education messages in their life situation.
To identify the strength of the different media with regard to population education messages.

The total sample selected for the study was 200 neoliterates of the two districts. The main tool for data collection was a questionnaire.

The findings of the study revealed that:

- 90% of the respondents were aware of the messages from TLC primers. Apart from text books, the folk dance, street plays and wall writing have motivated them.

- Almost all respondents except non-eligibles have adopted family planning. 72% respondents opined that it is the mother's job to look after the children. 27% have agreed with equal responsibility and 1% said that it is the father's responsibility.

- The motivating and promotional materials used in both print and non-print media concentrated only on population messages and those were highly appreciated.


The study had the following objectives:

- To study the influence of Total Literacy Campaign on the family life of neoliterates.

- To study the influence of Total Literacy Campaign on family life of neoliterates belonging to the group of nuclear and joint families.
To examine the influence of the campaign on family life of high and low occupational groups of neoliterates.

As large as 750 neoliterates from 10 taluks from the district and 750 non-literates were also drawn from the same taluks, total number of 1500 were considered as the sample of the study. Thus the study is a comparative in nature.

The study attempted to compare the awareness on family life of neoliterates and non-literates with respect to their gender, age, caste, marital status, type of family and occupational status.

The major findings of the study were:

- Neoliterates viz., male and female, 15-24 and 25-35 age groups, SC/ST and non SC/ST, married and unmarried; nuclear family and joint family, high occupational status and low occupational status were more aware than non-literates of the above said groups in respect of their family life and its components namely family planning, health and social problems.

- Female neoliterates were more aware than male neoliterates in respect of their family life and its components.

- Neoliterates belonging to the age group of 15-24 were more aware than neoliterates belonging to the age group of 25-35 in respect of their family life and its components, namely family planning and health.

- Neoliterates of the age group 15-24 and 25-35 were equally aware in respect of their family life and its components, namely health and social problems.
• SC/ST neoliterates and non-SC/ST neoliterates were equally aware in respect of their family life and social problems.

• Married neoliterates as compared to unmarried neoliterates were better informed about health components.

• Unmarried neoliterates were more aware than married neoliterates in respect of their family planning.

• Married and unmarried neoliterates were equally aware of their social problems.

• Neoliterates of nuclear family were more aware than neoliterates of joint family in respect of their family life and one of its components, namely health.
STUDIES IN ORISSA

Panda (1984) made an investigation into the characteristics of Adult Illiterates and their perception of learning environment.

The objectives of the study were:

- To assess the demographic characteristics of adult illiterates.
- To assess the intellectual competency of a group of adult illiterates.
- To assess the motivational characteristics of a group of adult illiterates.
- To assess the sociological background and personality characteristics of adults.
- To investigate in to the reasons for which adult illiterates are not interested in learning and not attending education centres.
- To outline a series of perceived characteristics of the learning environment conducive to adult learning.

The sample of the study consisted of 300 Oriya adult illiterates drawn equally from the two sexes, age groups (below 25 and above 25 years) and caste backgrounds; all drawn from low social economic status rural families among whom illiteracy was high.

- Illiterates generally came from families which were poor, large in family size and which had agriculture as only occupation.
- Sex role stereotypes increased the women illiteracy in such homes.
• With regard to motivational dynamics significant differences were observed.

• The SC/ST group emphasized the need for a favourable climate, affectionate teachers, and relevant and need based curriculum.

• Mostly the women illiterate adults indicated lack of interest in adult education programme.

• The women learners were mostly neurotic, happy to learn, shrewd, imaginative and were more tradition bound than the men.

• The women were more practical, outgoing, adventurous, easily satisfied with their own life and ecology of family occupations and surroundings.

• The SC/ST had a feeling that they would be alienated from the larger society after being educated.

• Significant sex and caste interactions were observed.

• Age did not appear to be a prominent factor in the adult education programme.

• The study focussed on an action plan for teacher preparation, recruitment and monitoring of the adult education programme.

Hota and Devi (1986) conducted a study entitled “Evaluation of Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health Programme in Kalahandi district of Orissa”. The objectives of the above investigation corresponded to:

• Study the effectiveness of Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programme in Kalahandi district.

• Determine the extent to which the volunteers, family planning staff and relatives can motivate the individuals to adopt the programmes.
• Explore the reasons for the non-adoption of the programmes.

The sample covered under the study were selected from the villages under the Public Health Centres of Kalampur, Biswanathpur, and Boden. The respondents were classified as acceptors and non-acceptors. 532 acceptor respondents included 367 tubectomy acceptors, 77 vasectomy acceptors and 88 IUD acceptors. Among the non-acceptors, all pregnant women or women who had given birth to a child in the same household as that of the acceptors were interviewed for the evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Programme.

The major findings of the investigation are:

• Most of the acceptors are from illiterate or just literate groups.

• Majority of the acceptors belong to 20-25 age group and their husbands belong to 20-34 age group. The mean age of the wives is about 24 years for terminal methods and about 20 years for IUD acceptors.

• The mean number of children at the time of acceptance is 3.23 for all acceptors and 2.69 for IUD acceptors.

• About 30% of the acceptors discontinued temporary method used previously to accept permanent method.

• Majority of cases were motivated by volunteers, family planning staff and relatives.

• The non-acceptors had knowledge of Tubectomy, Vasectomy and IUD, 80% knew the use of Nirodh and 16% of oral pill.

• It was reported that 98% of the non-acceptors had never visited a family planning centre. More than 45% reported that the visit of workers is utilized for minor ailment treatment and only 19% of the non-acceptors
reported that the family planning workers visit was being utilized for motivational purpose.

- The main reason of the non-acceptors were as reported for desire for a male child, desire for more children and adverse effects of operation.

- 75% of the non-acceptors were willing to accept Tubectomy after having 2 to 3 children.

- More than 80% deliveries were conducted at home by relatives and neighbours.

- 75% children of the non-acceptors did not receive DPT, Polio and BCG. However, more than 90% of mothers of those children had knowledge about DPT, Polio and BCG.

- More than 70% of mothers did not have knowledge of oral rehydration therapy.

- In all cases the children are breastfed, but one third mother had no knowledge about the benefits of breast feeding.

Mohapatra (1987) undertook a study entitled “A Comparative Study of Views of Adult Literate and Illiterate Women towards Early Marriage and Family Size”.

The objectives of his study were:

- To know the views of literate as well as illiterate women towards early marriage and family size.

- To study the influence of the literacy factor on family size.

- To identify the accepted age range of marriage for girls.

The sample consisted of 100 women taken from the groups of qualified teachers, doctors, officers and qualified nonworking women of Bhubaneswar city.
The illiterates were daily wage earners, industrial workers, agricultural workers and suburban housewives of Bhubaneswar.

Relevant data were collected by the administration of questionnaires to the literate respondents and through the interview with illiterate women. Data were analyzed with the help of descriptive statistics.

The major findings of the study were:

- Almost all the literate women were very keen about the small family norm and delayed marriage.
- Nonworking literate women had differences in their attitude towards a small family and early marriage.
- All of them were in favour of a small family and delayed marriage.
- Almost 30% of illiterate housewives opted for delayed marriage.
- The illiterate women were in favour of having five to six children because of high rate of infant mortality.
- Almost all the literate women were very keen about delayed marriage and the accepted age range of marriage for girls is 22 to 24 whereas in case of illiterate women it is 14-16 years.
- The educational qualifications of women had a significant effect on their attitude towards family size and marriage age.

Samal (1989) conducted a comparative study of the attitude of the educated and uneducated women towards population growth.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To study the attitude of educated and uneducated women towards population growth and population related issues in Bhubaneswar city.
• To find out the difference among educated and uneducated women in respect of their attitude towards small family norms, economic betterment, higher educational facilities, proper health care and qualitative living.

The sample of the study consisted of 100 women from the women population of Bhubaneswar which includes 50 educated and 50 uneducated women.

He also employed survey method to collect data taking the help of questionnaire and interview schedule.

The major findings of the study were as follows:

• 96% of the educated women had positive attitude towards small family norm for economic betterment, higher educational facilities and proper health care.

• 96% of uneducated women were in favour of employment to meet higher expenditure for a qualitative living.

• The uneducated respondents thought that children were the blessings of God. They were not aware of health facilities.

• 90% of the uneducated women opined that they would prefer small family norm provided they have a son in the first or second issue.

Barik (1991) undertook a study on the problems of male adult education centres in tribal areas of Hemagiri block of Sundargarh district.

The main objectives of the study were as follows:

• To explore the problems in the functioning of adult education centre particularly in the tribal areas of Hemagiri block and drawing generalization from the sample under investigation.
• To collect data about the socioeconomic background of the persons associated with the adult education.

The sample was taken involving 25 adult learners and 5 male instructors. The major findings emerged from the study were:

• All the adult learners and instructors opined that there was inadequacy in the supply of learning materials, such as slates and pencils, etc.

• 100% respondents said that large family affected the learning of adult learners adversely.

• 64% of the respondents were willing to attend A.E. Centres.

Baghar (1991) undertook a study entitled ‘Survey of Socio-Economic Condition of Adult Learners of Loisingha Block of Bolangir district’ with the following objectives:

• To find out the socio-economic conditions of adult learners of Loisingha Block of Bolangir district.

• To collect data about the family pattern, nature of the house, possession of modern gadgets like radio, T.V., bicycle etc. of the respondents and their ability in meeting the bare necessities of life.

The sample of 25 male and 25 female learners was drawn randomly from five Adult Education Centres for the purpose.

The investigator followed the survey method. He also developed a Learner’s Interview Schedule for collection of data. Besides, personal interview was conducted with the learners to arrive at empirical evidence.

The major findings of the study were:

• 90% of learners belonged to nuclear family and 10% to joint family.
• 60% of the respondents have their own thatched houses, 70% have bicycles, 80% did not possess Radio/T.V.

• Regarding economic condition, 80% of the respondents were unable to meet the minimum bare necessities of life.

Hota and Swain (1992) conducted a study entitled 'A study on Nirodh Users of Orissa'.

The main objectives of the study were:

• To find out the percentage of couples using Nirodh in Orissa.

• To assess the role of education as determinant for contraceptive practices.

The study was undertaken as a partially retrospective survey only in Bolangir and Cuttack districts. These districts also presented diverse population characteristics.

The findings of the study were:

• Education is an important determinant for contraceptive practices. The higher the educational level of both husbands and wives, the more were the couples found to be contraceptive users.

• The percentage of couples using Nirodh without any children was quite small. Highest percent of Nirodh users belonged to 2 children category.

• 20% of the users were using Nirodh when they had one son and 28% were using with more than two living male children. The mean number of male children per couple was 1.11.

• 43% of the respondents have one female child, 29% with more than two female children; and it seemed that these groups were waiting for a son. The mean number of female children per couple was 1.17 which was higher than the average number of male children.
• Regarding the ideal number of children, a couple should have, 5.6% of the respondents indicated two children, 30% indicated three as the ideal number. It was also revealed that some respondents have indicated even one child as the ideal number. These indicated number had reflected the impact of literacy campaign.

Mishra (1992) conducted a study entitled “A Critical appraisal of Total Literacy Campaign and its effectiveness in the district of Sundargarh”.

The main objectives of the study were as follows:

• To assess the effectiveness of TLC in the district of Sundargarh.

• To find out the significant difference if any among the male and female neoliterates in respect of the acquisition of certain skills such as reading, writing, etc.

The sample of the study comprised of 64 male and 36 female neoliterates of Lephripara Block of Sundargarh district.

The findings of the study were:

• In reading, writing and arithmetic tests, the male neoliterates had scored significantly higher than female neoliterates. But there was no significant difference in their mean scores in writing test.

• Only 23.34% of male and 11.12% of female adult neoliterates were found to have achieved the target of literacy as defined under the norms of National Literacy Mission.

• 18.75% of the respondents were marginally literate.

• In the TLC content population education messages were not well communicated.
Mohapatra (1992) conducted a study on “The attitude of women towards small family norm and acceptance of family planning practices”.

The objectives of the study were:

- To measure the attitude of women of Athgarh NAC towards small family norm and acceptance of family planning practices.

- To examine whether there was any difference in the attitude of acceptance of small family norm and family planning practices between the literate and illiterate women.

The findings of the study were:

- The reliability of the attitude scale came to be 74 which is satisfactory.

- The literate women have developed favourable attitude towards small family norm and family planning practices as compared to illiterate women.

- Most of the illiterate women of Athgarh NAC have no idea about the Green Card facilities, the use of birth control tablets and Copper T.

- Most of the literate women of Athgarh NAC appreciated the involvement of male in family planning operation than women.

The National Family Health Survey (1993) collected information of fertility, family planning, mortality and maternal and child health situation in Orissa. The main objective of the study was to assess the fertility rate of Orissa, the family planning method they have used, the infant mortality rate and the maternal care.

The study comprised a sample of 4257 married women within the age group of 13-49. The survey was conducted in 4602 households. In the study the researcher employed Descriptive Survey Method.
The findings of the survey revealed:

- The fertile population of Orissa was 35% of the total population.
- The fertility rate of Orissa was 2.9 children per women. In urban areas it was 2.5 compared to rural areas where it was 3.0.
- The most widely used method of family planning was female sterilization which was accepted by 78% of current users.
- Regarding child death the study revealed that one in nine children dies within the first year of life and one in eight dies before reaching the age of nine. The IMR during 1978-82 was 144 per one thousand live births and it declined to 112 per one thousand live births in 1988-92.
- In Orissa 37% pregnant women did not receive any antenatal care. 84 % deliveries took place at home and 26 % were attended by trained midwife or doctor.

Behera (1993) conducted a Proficiency Evaluation Test on the learners of Ganjam district. The main objective of the study was to find out the proficiency level of the respondents in Ganjam district and to compare that proficiency level with the set level by National Literacy Mission.

From among 3,08,000 learners, who had completed 3rd primer, 3088 were selected as the sample. From each block, NAC and Municipality one percent of such learners were covered so as to make the sample a representative of the universe.

As per the recommendation of Experts Group, a learner had to secure 50% in reading, writing and numeracy or 70% in aggregate so as to reach the National Literacy Mission norms. This was the required proficiency to be treated as a neo-literate.
The findings of the survey revealed:

- The fertile population of Orissa was 35% of the total population.

- The fertility rate of Orissa was 2.9 children per women. In urban areas it was 2.5 compared to rural areas where it was 3.0.

- The most widely used method of family planning was female sterilization which was accepted by 78% of current users.

- Regarding child death the study revealed that one in nine children dies within the first year of life and one in eight dies before reaching the age of nine. The IMR during 1978-82 was 144 per one thousand live births and it declined to 112 per one thousand live births in 1988-92.

- In Orissa 37% pregnant women did not receive any antenatal care. 84 % deliveries took place at home and 26 % were attended by trained midwife or doctor.

Behera (1993) conducted a Proficiency Evaluation Test on the learners of Ganjam district. The main objective of the study was to find out the proficiency level of the respondents in Ganjam district and to compare that proficiency level with the set level by National Literacy Mission.

From among 3,08,000 learners, who had completed 3rd primer, 3088 were selected as the sample. From each block, NAC and Municipality one percent of such learners were covered so as to make the sample a representative of the universe.

As per the recommendation of Experts Group, a learner had to secure 50% in reading, writing and numeracy or 70% in aggregate so as to reach the National Literacy Mission norms. This was the required proficiency to be treated as a neo-literate.
All the 78 illiterates within the age group 15-35 attained literacy level as per NLM norms.

The numeracy skill of the respondents was better than reading and writing.


Objective of the study were:

- To determine to what proportion of current primers have been devoted to population content and to determine the manner in which the content has been treated.

- To provide information that would serve as baseline data for the authors of primers in preparing the scope and sequence of the primer content on population-education.

- To find to what extent the topics on population education are included in the current primers.

The sample of the study was three primers developed by S.R.C. (State Resource Centre) Orissa, three primers for TLC (Total Literacy Campaign) programme in Ganjam district.

Findings of the study were:

- The analysis of 270 pages of 6 primers developed by S.R.C., Orissa; about 93 pages of (34.41%) of content with regard to population education messages out of which, 5.18% of the pages contained ideas related to population and development, 11.47% of the pages contained ideas related to population and resource development, 5.92% pages of ideas related to population and family life, 11.84% of pages contained ideas related to health and nutrition, and demographic implications.
• In the primer one (Amakatha Part I) 27.11% (32 pages) contained population education messages. The number of pages on population and development is 6.22%, 3.11% on population and resource development and 12.44% on family life.

• In the primer two (Amakatha Part II) Population Messages are included in 21.42% of the 42 pages analyzed, of which 2.38% on family size and development, 14.28% on population and resource development and 4.67% on health and reproductive health.

• In the primer three (Amakatha, Part III) 23.8% of 42 pages analyzed messages on population concept were broken down into population and development, 2.38% on population and environmental protection, 7.14% on population and quality of life aspects comprised 2.38%.

Barik (1994) undertook a study entitled “Goal achievement of neoliterates in relation to values laid down in the NLM Document”. The study was delimited to thirty female learners of Morada Block Mayurbhanj district and 30 male learners of the same block from Kachhem Bila Village.

The values laid down in NLM were:

• National integration

• Conservation of environment

• Equality of sex

• Acceptance of small family norm.

Survey method was used in this study. Besides, a questionnaire was administered on the neoliterates with questions covering four main national values as depicted in IPCL Primer: small family norm, national integration, equality of sex and conservation of environment.
The major findings of the study were as follows:

- 50% of the respondents had clear understanding of the concept of national integration and had developed positive attitude towards National Integration.

- 28% had given moderate opinion, 8% of the respondents were silent and the rest 12% had gone in favour of national integration.

- Regarding equality of sex, 50% of the respondent were in favour of the higher education of girls. 2.1% were in favour of reading, writing and arithmetic as the required level of education and 24% viewed against the education of girls.

- In respect of small family norm, 78% respondents had clear concepts whereas 20% respondents were not in favour of nucleus family and 2% were against small family norm.

Pattnaik (1994) conducted an impact study on population awareness in Adult Education Centres in Tikabali block of Phulbani district of Orissa. His study was intended to assess the impact of adult education on the level of awareness of the respondents regarding population related issues and strategies to control population problem. The sample of the study consists of five learners each from ten adult education centres.

The findings of the study were as follows:

- 51.2% male adult learners and 52.3% female adult learners were able to achieve the basic literacy skill: reading, writing and arithmetic.

- The knowledge and attitude of one learner regarding small family norm was almost negative and some were completely ignorant about the concept of birth control measures.
Jena (1994) undertook a study entitled ‘Correlates of Fertility’. The Study was intended to examine the interrelationship between years of schooling of women and their reproductive behaviour.

The sample of the study comprised of the entire women population within the age group of 15 to 45 of Nikinai village of Kendrapara district.

Following three tools were developed and used for collection of data:

- Village information schedule
- Household survey schedule
- Interview schedule

The data collected were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively by the researcher. The major findings of the study were:

- The high level of education is associated with the smaller number of children born to a women.

- 50% women were found to be illiterate and the average number of children born to them was 7.18. Those who had five, eight, ten and above years of schooling bore 6.32, 5.00, 4.30, 4.00 children, respectively.

- More than 80% educated women rejected the traditional beliefs and values. On the other hand, illiterate women were influenced by such values.

The State Resource Centre for Adult Education (SRC for AE) Orissa (1996) conducted concurrent evaluation of Literacy Campaign in Balasore district.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To examine the effectiveness of literacy campaign in Balasore district.
• To find out the impact of literacy campaign on the level of awareness of the respondents about population education.

The sample comprised of 120 learners who were selected randomly from four villages of Oupada Block.

The main findings of the study were:

• 48.3% of the respondents could read well while 41.7% of learners could manage to read and 7.3% could not read at all.

• Regarding writing ability, 51% could write well whereas 49% could not write.

• 90.83% of the respondents had realized the importance of small family norm whereas 2.5% learners preferred three children and 2.5% of the learners were noncommittal.

• 21.7% were in favour of ‘Male Child’ in their first issue whereas 67.5% maintained gender-neutrality approach and 7.5% of the learners preferred a girl child.

• It was further revealed that 82.5% of the learners were in favour of getting their daughters in marriage after 18. However, the traditional view of 8.3% regarding the right age of marriage of girl child was disconcerting and 9.2% of them were silent.

Pattnaik (1996) conducted a study entitled “A comparative study of attitude of literate and illiterate mothers towards girl’s education in urban areas under Bhubaneswar town.” The objectives of the study were:

• To know the attitude of illiterate and literate mothers towards girl’s education.
• To suggest tarnishable solution to remove the constraints as far as possible.

The study consists of 100 samples of equal number of illiterate and literate mothers of different areas of Bhubaneswar town.

Findings of the study were:

• Literate mothers possess a broad outlook and comparatively liberal mind than illiterate mothers.

• There is much more advocacy of mothers for teaching of lady teachers at school.

• They think it is wise to spend money after her marriage than educating them.

• All the literate and illiterate mothers wanted educated daughter-in-law.

• Poverty is another great factor which affects girl’s education.

• Illiterate mothers also have shown positive attitude towards girl’s education to a satisfactory level.

Panda (1996) conducted a study entitled “Impact of Education and socioeconomic status on fertility behaviour”.

The objectives of the study were:

• To study the impact of education on the fertility decision making ability of the eligible couples.

• To study the influence of education on the acceptance of fertility control measures.

• To examine the extent to which income of the eligible couples at different economic status is determining the fertility related behaviour.
• To study the different levels of fertility decision making behaviour of the people differing in their social status.

The researcher has collected data from 60 eligible couples within the age group of 20 - 35 years with three socioeconomic status levels and with three educational levels.

The major findings of the study were:

• Educated couples are more efficient in taking positive decisions regarding their reproductive behaviour.

• There is significant impact of socio-economic-status and its interaction with sex for making decision on fertility behaviour. The female partner in the poor and middle socioeconomic groups make decisions with regard to fertility behaviour.

• The influence of education and socioeconomic status and their interaction are highly significant.

Sahoo (1997) conducted a study titled “Impact of Population Education on the knowledge, attitude and values of the neoliterates of Keonjhar district”.

The objective of the study were:

• To ascertain the extent of knowledge developed relating to population education.

• To ascertain the extent to which positive attitude towards population related ideas have been developed.

• To find out the extent to which choices are made supporting population education values.
The sample consisted of 50 members from urban and 50 from rural areas.

The findings were:

- In respect of knowledge, general neoliterates are more aware of population education than SC and ST.
- The general neoliterates have also developed more positive attitude towards population related ideas than SC and ST.
- The extent of positive attitude towards population related ideas are more in case of urban area than rural area.
- On the basis of attitude the male neoliterates have developed more positive attitude than female.
- On the basis of value the male have developed more positive attitude towards value related beliefs than females.

A closer look of the forgoing studies the researcher found that a large number of research studies in the field of Adult Education and Population Education have been conducted in India as well as in Orissa. But research studies on the effectiveness of population education in adult literacy programme are not adequately conducted to reflect new light in this direction.

As Population and Development Education is relatively a new but innovative area, the research studies in this area is yet to acquire a significant place.

Besides the review of related studies, it was found that some of the area of population education is overlapped. It is further disheartening to point out that the day to day problem of the learners and neoliterates have not been paid due attention to, whereas the integrated population education in adult literacy programme primarily is intended to provide a better sense of understanding among the neoliterates at the grassroot level for their self sufficiency and standard of living. Again the researcher
hardly found a single study related to the education of population education core messages both at the national and state level.

Being influenced by the above cited considerations, the researcher felt it essential to undertake a study to know the effectiveness of population education programme in adult literacy programme and hereby feels that on the basis of review of related literature she would go beyond the trodden path of her predecessors by focussing new light on the area of adult literacy programme.