A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of related literature provides us with an insight into the various complexities, prospective and creative concepts in a field in which the study may be undertaken. It implies locating, studying and evaluating reports of relevant researches, study of published articles, related portions of encyclopedia, research abstracts and pages out of comprehensive books on the subject. Review of related literature also helps us to analyze results and establishes certain thrust lines bases so that important conclusions can be drawn.

Sumana Basu, Anoop Kumar Kapoor and Salil Kumar Basu (2004), studied two tribal population groups namely ‘Santal’ and ‘Lodhas’ of district Midnapur of West Bengal to determine their knowledge, attitude and family planning practices. The sample consisted of 300 Santal couples and 300 Lodha couples. Data was analyzed using the SPSS programmer. The findings indicate that female sterilization was the most commonly accepted method among both the tribal groups. Lack of awareness, poverty, incentives for undergoing sterilization and convenience were some contributory factors for accepting sterilization.

Sangita Srivastava and Taresh Bhatia (2004), studied the ‘Modernity attitudes of Hindus and Muslims in their social life’. A study aimed at a comparative analysis of Hindus and Muslim in modernity attitudes towards country, family planning and life and humanity. The sample consisted of 120 male and female Hindu and Muslims of high and low SES between the ages ranges of 18-25 yrs. APRC-comprehensive attitude scale
was utilized. The findings of the study revealed that the Hindus have more positive attitudes towards country and life but Muslims have comparatively less. On the other hand the Muslims have more positive attitudes towards family planning as compared to Hindus.

**Sushma Pandey and Ramya Singh (2001),** investigated the relationship between knowledge, attitude and behavior towards family planning. These variables were assessed by using standardized measures. Groups differed significantly on family planning knowledge, attitude and behavior. Urban Hindu women of forward caste expressed better knowledge, more favorable attitude and greater leaning towards family planning adoption as compared to their counterparts. Result revealed a close association between knowledge, attitude and behavior towards family planning. But magnitudes of relations were not identical in rural and urban respondents of different castes and communities.

**S. Kulkari (2000),** reported a state-wide variation on family planning behavior in India. He stated women belonging to western states and hill areas are freer to make decisions about family planning behavior, but in eastern regions women are dominated and least empowered even in very personal issues like their own health care (contraceptive use etc).

**N. Audinaraya and Ms. R. Rajasree (1995),** examined the cultural determinants of age at marriage. The study was conducted in Kavundanpalayam area of Coimbatore a city in Tamil Nadu. Sample was collected from 173 couples. Husband
and wives were interviewed separately. For the purpose of analysis, age at marriage of both the spouses was considered as dependent variable. On the other hand, their cultural characteristics namely religion, caste, distance between husbands and wife’s residence before marriage, type of family and persons involved in their decision making for the marriages of the study clearly establish the significant influence of the various cultural characteristics on the age of marriage of both males and females and this influence was more pronounce in case of females then males.

R. B. Bhagad Purujit Praharaj (2005), studied how socio-economic variables influence fertility levels between Hindus and Muslims and examines the explanations from a political and economic prospective. He stated that there is a higher unmet need for family planning among Muslims and they avail less services from government sources even in rural areas. Muslims are more poor and illiterate and the practice of family planning is low among Muslims, he also mentions that they use more spacing and traditional methods compared to Hindus. On the other hand in both the religion female sterilization continues to be dominant method of family planning.

Dr. Harvinder Kaur (APR 2000), presented a paper on Impact of income and education on fertility. She analyses the fertility behavior of 405 ever-married in the age group, 15-45 years in terms of two socio-economic variables that is income and education. The study restricted to women because child bearing is the unique privilege, function and almost entire responsibility of the women. This study concluded that the level of literacy is more effective in controlling the family size than the
level of income. Education is helpful, to a large extent in rising the age at marriage, improving the status of women by enabling them to have a potent say in determining the size of their family and in overcoming parental preference for son by changing the parent’s outlook. These factors, in turn, are noted to be significant in bringing down the fertility rate.

**R. B. N. Sinha (2001),** examined the personality factors as predictors of attitude towards family planning. A sample of 300 college students participated in a study that aimed to correlate nine personality factors with four aspects of attitude towards family planning. Results indicated that the four aspects were inter-correlated yielding one general factor of attitude towards family planning. Among the significant personality factors, friendliness was found to be positively correlated whereas heterosexuality was inversely related to attitude towards family planning. It was found friendly persons are probably more conscious of their obligations to family, Children and others.

**R. B. N. Sinha and N. N. Mishra (1994),** studied some personality factors underlying attitude towards family planning. They examined the personality factors, extroversion and neuroticism in respect of attitudes towards family planning. They found that high extroverts were more positive in their attitudes towards family planning. However neuroticism was unrelated to attitude towards family planning.

**M. S. Kulkarni (2005),** the study women’s exposure to mass media and use of family planning methods was undertaken to quantity the role exposure to these mass communication
channels in the use of family planning methods by married women. The data for the present study was collected by conducting a survey on a pre-designed and pre-tested questionnaire by interviewing married non pregnant women aged 15-45 years in north Goa district, Goa. The sample size for the present study was 250 married women. The data was analyzed using chi-square test and odds ratio (O.R.). The multivariate analysis reveals that exposure to television women’s exposure to mass media and use of family planning and newspaper about family planning massages significantly increased the use of family planning methods.

**Bratati, Banerjee (2004),** conducted a study to assess the influence of several socio-cultural factors on the acceptance of permanent contraceptive methods. A house-to-house survey was conducted in an urban community in highly district of West Bengal, using a pre-tested, semi structured schedule. Systematic random sampling technique was undertaken and 200 women between 35-49 years and economic determinants were studied and analyzed using significant statistical tests. The result found that religion did seem to have an influence on the acceptance on permanent methods and the acceptance rate was highest among women having 3-5 children and quite low among women with more number of living children. Effect of education of both husband and wife was also observed and the acceptance of permanent methods was observed to be directly proportional to per capita monthly family income of acceptors in the study. Family structure (i.e. joint or nuclear family) does not found to have effect on acceptance of permanent methods of contraception.
N. Ravichandran and S. Rajashree (2005), studied the women’s status and contraceptive behavior. This paper aimed at providing empirical evidence to find out whether fertility intentions and contraceptive use varies with respect to women’s autonomy. The study used multi-stage random technique and was conducted in Tamil Nadu between August and Feb 2001. It learnt that the use of contraception is not a sudden decision, though in many cases it is caused by socio-economic pressures. However, religion continues to play an important role in shaping not only the internal practices and legitimacy of the claims made by the voluntary organizations but also their relationship between society and the individual. Inter-spouse consultation seems to set the bottom line on household autonomy and freedom and subsequent adoption of contraceptive measures.

Sushma Pandey and Ramya Singh (Jan 2000), studied family planning attitude behavior in high and low future oriented women. The present study aimed at investigating the influence of future orientation of family planning attitude and behavior, applying 2 (Cast: Hindu and Muslim) x 2 (High and low future orientation) factional design. A sample of 60 women married and having children, aged 20-25 years participated in the study. Story writing test (Aggrawal Tiwari, 1998) was administered to determine the high and low future orientation in subjects. Family Planning attitude scale (Thrustone, 1931: Pandey & Shrivastava, 1995) was used, semi/structured Interview schedule (Mahadwan, 184) was applied to ascertain Family planning adoption behavior. Results report interesting facts that there is significant difference on attitude score between high and
low future oriented subjects but subjects of both communities did not differ significantly on attitude towards family planning. A compatible relation between attitude and behavior was found in Hindu subjects but this link was not apparent in Muslim Community.

**B.K. Pattanaikl and Juldeep Kaur (1996),** studied the impact of education, communication and motivation on family welfare programmer in rural areas. The results concluded that education, communication and motivation have a positive impact on acceptance of modern family planning methods and immunization of pregnant women and children. It was found that women education has a greater impact on adoption of immunization while communication has a greater impact on adoption of family planning methods. Inter personnel communication is considered to be the key to adoption of family planning in rural areas.

**Ali M. Ushijima H. (2005),** investigated perception of men on role of religious leaders in reproductive health issues in rural Pakistan. The perception of adult males regarding the influence of the religious factor in their use of modern contraceptive methods, and their views on the role of religious leaders in community education, were explored through a cross section survey conducted in twelve rural district of Pakistan. A sample of 180 married adult males participated in the study through consecutive sampling. The majority of men interviewed considered that religion was against fertility control and 29% cited religion as a reason for their non-use of modern contraceptive. Respondents also suggested that the involvement
of the religious leaders in reproductive health programmers is essential for the programmer’s effectiveness in rural areas.

Sahik; Sarin, A. R. (1996), examined the son factor in family planning acceptance on 4085 antenatal women, 2176 sterilization acceptors and 1000 families were interviewed. 79.43% of antenatal women wanted a male child irrespective of the sex of the previous children, 14.8% were indifferent and 5.76% desperately wanted a child of either sex. The study found the desire to bear sons to be the one common factor responsible for large families, decreased female to male ratio, the increased number of sex determined abortions and failure to accept sterilization. Study suggested women’s social states needs to be improved as well as level of education to reduce the preference for sons.

Malhi P; Jarath J (1997), author presented paper. Is son preference constraining contraceptive use in India? The paper uses NFHS (1992-93) data for the study. Analysis of data reveals particularly strong preface for son in northern states. However there was marked state and regional differences. It was concluded that the desire for male children exerted a substantial depressing effect on family planning acceptance in northern states in India.

J.C. Coldwell and P. Coldwell (1985), studied that education seems to play an important role in development of attitude by rendering people more receptive to new ideas and practices. The study suggested that education brings with in a new culture, westernization or modernization. In particular better educated women will be more willing to engage in
innovative behavior than less educated women. Husbands are more likely to listen to educated wives.

**B.M. Ramesh (1998),** concluded in his study of differentials of fertility and family planning behavior that psychological characteristics, such as, the satisfaction of basic needs, developmental value orientation and open attitude system operates as mechanisms through which characteristics like place of residence, education, income and socio-economic status have their effect on fertility and family planning practice.

**D. Grandberg and B. W. Grandbeg (1985),** studied the differences on fertility related attitude and social psychological aspects of reproduction. He indicated that males and females do differ in their attitude towards family planning, but the differences are not always consistent. On one hand females have to bear the burden of having unwanted child and therefore should be more positive to family planning. On the other hand, they are often more influenced by their husbands, than their husbands by them.

**S.J. Jejeebhoy and S Kulkarni (1989),** observed in their study that although the difference between fertility preferences of husband and wives were small, wives as compared to there husbands tends to desire greater number of children as well as sons and these differences tended to increase with age. Moreover, women’s family size desires were primarily shaped by their concern for support from sons in old age, while men desired sons, mainly for cultural and religious reasons.

**Michel. A. (1976),** in his study ‘Interaction and family Planning’ examined whether the socio-economic variables were
more closely related with the success of couples practice of family planning then the variables of positive interaction, viz. agreement, communication and equality in decision making. He found the latter to be more closely related with the success of family planning. He also concluded that higher the equality or the wife’s dominance in decision-making, the more frequently had the couples avoided excessive fertility.

INGLE GK; KUMAR A; SINGH S ; AUTATI N (1999, INDIAN JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE), Study an “Reasons for non –acceptance of contraceptive methods among Jhuggi-Jhompri clusters of Delhi”. A survey was conducted in two Jhuggi-Jhompri clusters of Delhi adjoining Maulana Azad Medical College to determine the family planning status using as pre-designed Performa. The findings indicate that two-thirds of the respondents were aware about one or more contraceptives methods and about half of them did not use any methods due to “ignorance” and “fear”. No significant difference was observed in respect to religion and income. “Increasing incentives” and “improving awareness” were the two important ways suggested to enhance family planning acceptance.

Rao AP; Somayajulu UV (1999, DEMOGRAPHY INDIA), Study on “factors responsible for family planning acceptance with single child in Karnataka; INDIA”. This research attempted to identify the factors that motivate couples in Karnataka, INDIA to accept sterilization with one living child and to understand their perceptions about family planning limitation after making such a decision. The intention to avoid socio economic deprivation was the major reason for accepting family planning
(sterilization) with one living child. The parents invariantly decided to accept the one child norm to ensure a better standard of living for the child. Self motivation, coupled with efforts made by family planning association workers, contributed to the acceptance of family planning by couples with a single child regardless of the sex of the child.