CHAPTER VIII

CASE STUDIES - ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

8.1 Need of Case Studies

In the present investigation only the opinion of the fathers was considered, analysed, discussed and interpreted. In order to give weightage to the opinion of mothers also, ten cases, were selected by random sampling. Every one of the five levels of education i.e. primary, middle, matric, graduates and post-graduates were given equal representation. Further, out of the two cases selected one was from the rural area while the other was from the urban background. The care was also taken that couples i.e. husband and wife, had equal level of educational background. By doing so firstly the female opinion was considered, secondly the opinion of equally qualified couples was evaluated and thirdly, the attitudes of male parents could be corroborate or differentiated.

The main source of data was the holding of comprehensive, structured interview with the mothers, after establishing rapport with them, in an informed setting. In most of the cases, the rapport could be established in one interview while in some others, two or more sittings were arranged. In the interview, the following information was extracted.
(a) **Parental Background**

Enquiry was made about her age, age of the spouse, family size of parents and in-laws and also about the economic background of the family.

(b) **Educational Level**

It included the educational qualification of herself and her husband. Information about the education of the wards was also collected.

(c) **Marital and Social Status**

Her age at the time of marriage, the age of her husband at that time, spacing, number of children born i.e. dead and alive, satisfaction with the present lot of children, economic status, material status of wards if any, was enquired into.

(d) **Professional and Occupational Standard**

The status of employment along with its level, nature of duties, salary and other sources of income and material status were also asked.

(e) **Knowledge, Interest and Attitude**

It was limited to reading habits, access to mass media, knowledge of the outside world, interest to plan the family, bringing up of the children, communication between husband and wife on planned family, ideal size of the family, reason of becoming conscious about planned family, source of
inspiration towards small families, co-operation and role of husband towards planned family.

In addition, efforts were made to get the opinion of the subjects on 5 point scale about their attitude towards population education and environmental education.

The information collected on the basis of the interview was compiled in table 8.1

8.2 Case Studies

Primary Case

1. Rural Primary Case

She was 42 years old lady, belonging to 'Chamar' Caste, the resident of a village Khoal where she had been living for the last 9 years. Before marriage she was also the resident of rural area. Her father was a skilled labour educated upto middle level. At first he had worked in a factory but later on he opened his small workshop. From parent's side, she had two brothers and three sisters. Her mother was a simple lady.

Her in-laws also lived in rural areas. Both her brothers-in-law were living separately in the village and worked as shoe makers. She had three sisters-in-law. All of them were married and living with their in-laws and were educated upto primary level only. Her father-in-law was illiterate. He repaired the old shoes and lived from hand to mouth. Her mother-in-law was a housewife. The subject
was educated only up to primary level. She did the domestic jobs alone. Sometimes she did the job of a labourer in order to earn some money. Her husband was educated up to 5th class. He was a shoe maker. He earned his livelihood with very difficulty. He often did smoking and took locally prepared liquor. They often quarrelled with each other. Their earning was about Rs. 500/- per month. He avoided the social gathering.

She had five living children i.e. three sons and two daughters. In fact, she gave birth to 8 children but three of them died in infancy. Her eldest son was 20 years old and was employed as a domestic servant. He earned Rs. 100/- per month which was given to them. His food and clothes were arranged by his employer. Her second son was studying in high school. While one of her daughters studied in K.G., her younger son was still too young to go to school. She was twenty three years old at the time of her marriage. She told that she had completed her family size but the decision was made by her husband.

She had no source of entertainment. She had never seen any picture in a cinema hall for quite some years. She shared bed with her husband only when he demanded. She had no views on the size of the family. She had little information about environment and its cleanliness. She was not aware of the growing population. She used mechanical devices when these
were supplied to her by the lady health visitor. As her family dealt with leather so the smell did not matter much with her. The size of population, its impact and need to delimit it, was not understandable to her. Her house was one 'Kucha' room with another room which was used by her husband for shoe repairs. She did not know anything about noise, water or air pollution. Her main interest was to look after the children to provide them with food which too was of very poor quality. She had not seen the flush system. She used tap water.

She did not realise the importance of keeping the family small and was proud of the fact that one of her sons was earning and soon the other would also start earning. For her, children were the source of earning and would improve upon their voting power in the long run. They were provided gifts by the candidates belonging to different political parties at the time of election.

2. **Urban Primary Pass Case**

She was 45 years old. Her age at the time of marriage was 18 years and that of her husband was 26 years. She lived in Phagwara municipal area. The locality was near the factory area. Her father, who was a skilled labourer, was illiterate. She had two brothers. One of them who was educated up to primary level was dead. Her younger brother, who was a skilled labourer was educated up to middle level. She had three sisters, all of them were married and
they were living with their in-laws. Two of the sisters were illiterate. All her brothers and sisters were married and they were living separately.

Her father-in-law was an illiterate person. He was a labourer and lived from hand to mouth. She had four brothers-in-law. The elder was educated upto primary level and was a skilled labourer. The second was educated upto post-graduate level and was in government service. His wife was also in government service. They were earning Rs. 3000/- per month. They were well settled and often helped her. The third brother-in-law was primary pass and was a labourer. Her mother-in-law was an illiterate lady. She was a housewife and lived in the urban area.

She had attained education upto primary level. She was a housewife and was busy in her home affairs. Her husband was also primary pass. He was a labourer and was working in a factory. He occasionally used wine and other intoxicants. Their house was mixed i.e. Paccu and Kacha. He was much busy in his job and worked over-time too. His total income was only Rs. 800/- per month. He was living from hand to mouth. He was often ignored in the family affairs.

She had five children, two daughters and three sons. The daughters were elder. The eldest daughter was educated only for five years while the other daughter was still in the
school along with her brother. They cleaned utensils at some houses and made some money.

Her source of entertainment was her husband only. Sometimes, she enjoyed films and dramas shown by the public relations department and on TV at the place where she worked as part-time maid servant. She had no views on her family size as children were the gifts of God. She was not fully aware of family planning techniques. Her husband used mechanical devices very rarely. She wanted one more male child. One of her children died in infancy. She shared her sexual experiences with lady friends.

She was not aware of population education and environmental education. Her house was quite dirty. Her views about giving information on population education were traditional. She realised the importance of cleanliness and environmental education, but all this was beyond her means. She appreciated the cleanliness of homes where she worked. She was also proud of her daughter being helpful to her. She was provided with, new clothes by the candidates who fought elections at the time of elections and bartered of it.


title: Middle Pass Cases

3. **Rural Middle Pass Case**

She was 40 years old woman and was the inhabitant of village Dhapa. She has been living there for the last fifteen years, with her family. Her father was also living in a village. He was illiterate and was too old to work.
She had four sisters. All of them were married and they were living with their in-laws. She had two brothers. Both were also married. The elder one was illiterate and he was a labourer. The younger brother was educated up to primary level. He was a skilled labourer. She was 15 years old at the time of her marriage while her husband was 24.

She attained her education up to middle level. She was a housewife. She kept a she-buffalo, which was looked after with the help of her children. She substantiated the family income by selling milk. Her father-in-law also had a family of six children, two of whom were males and four were females.

Her husband was also educated up to middle level. He was a labourer. He was addicted to wine. He did not do sex in the state of intoxication. He never discussed with her wife about the family size and also did not share his social life with her. He was the eldest son of his parents, and was living separately. His source of income was irregular.

She had four daughters. The eldest daughter was thirteen years old. She was attending a school. The younger was also in the school. Two of her children died in infancy while the other two were too young. They were not in school going age. She had not completed her family. She wanted a male child and was trying for it. It was her husband who
was to decide about the family size. She had lost two children when they were in infancy.

She had no source of entertainment. She often attended congregations. At that time she enjoyed films when shown by the Public Relations Department. She never used the mechanical devices to control the family size. Many times, she shared bed with the husband when he was drunk and would not care about family planning devices. She knew about the benefits of cleanliness. She did not know the importance of environmental education. She had little ideas about population education. She viewed in favour of male children in the family to help her husband. She lived in a single room along with her buffalo. To her an ideal family could be of four children. She realised the importance of population education but felt helpless.

4. **Urban Middle Class Case**

She was a woman of 42 years of age and had her education up to middle school. Her house was situated in a developing colony. Her father lived in the rural area. He was an illiterate unskilled labourer. The health of her father was quite good. Her mother was an illiterate housewife. She kept two buffaloes. She often look after these cattle and substantiated family income. She had five brothers. She was the eldest in her brothers and sisters. Her two brothers were married. She had four sisters. Three sisters were married while the fourth was living with her parents.
She was married at the age of 18, while her husband was 22. He was also educated up to middle school.

Her father-in-law was an illiterate person and could only sign in Punjabi. He was a skilled labourer and was earning nearly Rs. 1500/- per month. He had spent some time in foreign lands. Her father-in-law had four children i.e. two boys and two girls. Her husband was the eldest. She was a housewife but substantiated the family income by sewing and stitching. Her husband was educated up to 9th class. He was a skilled labourer and working in a factory and earning Rs. 1500/- per month. He often took liquor and quarrelled with her. He was very hard worker. He was not a member of any organisation. He attended the social gathering very rarely. But he never missed the participation of his relatives functions.

She was 18 years old at the time of her marriage while her husband was of 22. She had three children i.e. two sons and one daughter. One of her child died in infancy. Her eldest son was in the seventh class. The second issue was the daughter who was studying in 5th class. Her youngest son was also studying in a school in the fourth class. She had completed her family. She was satisfied with her family size. Moreover, she was in favour of a family of 4 children irrespective of their sex.

She had a television, a radio and a tape-recorder for her entertainment. She was fully aware of the family
planning programmes but availed of the facilities when the
devices were delivered at her home. She shared her life
with her women friends. She did not know much about
population education but wanted his children to know about
it. She was for keeping the environments clean and wanted
his children to know about it both at home and in the
school.

Matric Pass Cases

5. Rural Matric Pass Case

She was a woman of 38 years living in village
Dyalpur. She had her own pucca house. Her village was
near Kapurthala city and the village was a developed one
and had broad and pucca streets. There were many facilities
in the village.

Her father, previously a labourer, was too old to
work. He was educated upto primary level. Her mother,
who was illiterate, was dead. She had two brothers. One
of them was educated upto B.A. level. He was in government
service in the Northern Railways. The second brother was
educated upto matric level. He was a skilled labourer.

She had three brothers-in-law. The eldest was
educated upto middle standard and was a skilled labourer.
One of them was educated only upto primary level and was
also a skilled labourer. The youngest was educated upto B.A.
level. He was also a skilled labourer. He was unmarried yet,
while others were married. They were living separately. She had two sisters-in-law. Both of them were educated up to primary level. They were also married and were living with their in-laws. Her father-in-law attended school only for one year and could read only. He was a skilled labourer and worked on daily wages. Her mother-in-law was illiterate. She was a housewife. They had one buffalo. They had their own small farm, where they grew feed for the cattle, and substantiated the family income by selling milk.

She was educated up to matric level. She was a housewife. Her husband was educated up to matric level and was in government service. Her husband was 22 years of age at the time of her marriage. After getting two children, he got himself operated so that he should produce no more children. He got an increment in pay also for doing so. Her husband was a keen reader and a social worker. He had his own scooter, TV, radio and refrigerator. Their house was completely a pucca one. His income was Rs. 2000/- per month with which he was quite satisfied. His place in the society was honourable and respectable.

She had only two children and wanted no more. She laughed and said “We are two and we had two”. She often discussed her sexual life with her girl friends. She was in favour of small family. She also read some literature about population education and environmental education which
her husband brought for her. She was in favour of clean environment i.e. pure air, water and food. She was also conversant with all types of pollution i.e. water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution etc. She viewed that there were a few programmes on television and radio on population and environmental education. She wanted that her children should get ideas about the population education and environmental education in school.

6. **Urban Matric Pass Case**

She was a matriculate of 41 years of age. She was urban dweller and living in Sultampur municipal area, which is a small town. Her father was dead and her mother was too old. She was 20 years old at the time of her marriage while her husband was 28 years of age at that time. Her husband was also a matriculate. He was the owner of a small factory. She had three children i.e. two sons and a daughter. All the three were attending schools. Two of her children died in infancy.

Her father-in-law was dead and her mother-in-law was living with her. She had two sisters and four brothers. Her sisters got education up to middle level but her brothers were graduates. One of them was working as an officer in the Punjab State Electricity Board. She had only one brother-in-law, who was B.A. He owned a factory in the city. She had two sisters-in-law. One of them was B.A., B.Ed. and the other was Parshakar O.T. Her mother-in-law was a house-wife.
She was working in an organisation as a clerk. She earned Rs. 800/- per month. The monthly income of her husband was Rs. 2000/-. Her source of entertainment was films. She owned a TV and a radio. She had a refrigerator and a scooter. She shared her family life with her colleagues. She wanted a family of three children with the ratio, she had. She was using mechanical devices to avoid more children. Her husband used wine but she never shared bed with him when he was drunk. She was aware of the effects of larger family size. She was also fully informed about the benefits of small family. She was also aware of the cleanliness of environments, environmental education and population education. She wanted her children to know about these concepts. She so often shared her feeling on the delicate topics with her children.

**Graduate Cases**

7. **Rural Graduate Case**

She was the resident of village Domeli. She was 45 years of age. She was 24 years at the time of her marriage and her husband was also of the same age. She was living there for the last three years, with her husband, who was also a graduate. Her father was an ex-serviceman. He had served in the military and was the sarpanch of his village. He was educated upto primary level only. Now he was working at his own farm. Her mother was not educated. She was the house-wife. Sometimes she helped her husband in the fields. She had one brother and a sister. All were graduates.
Her father-in-law was a skilled labourer and was earning Rs. 1500/- per month. He was not a member of any organisation and did not participate in political and social activities. He was also living in the rural area. He was much interested in his work. Her mother-in-law was illiterate. She did domestic jobs only. Sometimes, she did the job of a labourer in the fields and houses. She often remained at home. She had two brothers-in-law. The elder was in England. He was well-settled there and sent money to his parents. He was educated upto matric level. He was married to an English girl and lived in England. Her younger brother-in-law was educated upto middle level in the village school. He was a skilled labourer. He was also married. He was living with his parents. She had three sisters-in-law. All the three sisters-in-law got education upto primary level. They were also living with their parents.

She was a B.A., B.Ed. woman working as a teacher in a rural school. She was earning Rs. 1600/- per month. Her husband was a graduate. He was in service in a private firm for the last three to four years. He was earning Rs. 1000/- per month. They had three children i.e. two sons and one daughter. This was an ideal family for her. She wanted her husband to get operated, so that they could enjoy sex without fear of more children. He was fully aware of the latest techniques of birth control and family planning.

He kept interest in reading books, newspapers and magazines.
She was quite satisfied with her income. She was well informed about the benefits of small family and clean environment. She took interest in literature. She was a poetess. She read books, magazines and newspapers. She was fully aware of population education and environmental education because she attended some seminars organised by the education department and also discussed it with her colleagues. In her opinion more education is needed to control the growing population and to stop the pollution. She had shared the views on sex problems with her colleagues. She had a radio, a television, a tape recorder and a scooter. The sources of information are valuable to her for the upgrading of knowledge.

8. **Urban Graduate Case**

She was a woman of 45 years of age and lived in Kapurthala city. At the time of her marriage, she was of 24 while her husband was 22 only. Her father, who was educated up to middle only was dead. He was a farmer and owned his own farm. Her mother was illiterate. She was doing the house job and helped her husband at the farm. She had three brothers and two sisters.

She had two brothers-in-law, one of them was educated up to primary level while the other was illiterate who were doing farming. She had three sisters-in-law who were all illiterate and were married. They lived with their husbands at their in-laws. Her father-in-law was living in a
village at their farm who was educated up to 3rd class. He was an agriculturist. Her mother-in-law was an illiterate house-wife. She shared manual labour with her husband.

She was a graduate doing the job of a clerk in the Punjab National Bank. Her husband was also a graduate in government service. He was earning Rs. 2000/- per month. Her husband's habits were quite simple. He took wine occasionally. He was fond of ornamental trees which he had grown in his compound. He had the kitchen garden. He was quite respected in the locality because he took part in the social gatherings in his society.

She had two children. Both of them were girls. The elder was 15 years old while the younger was 11 years old. Both of them attended a public school in their locality. She wanted to give them best education.

The source of her income was pay only from which she and her husband got Rs. 3500/- per month. She had her own TV and radio. She also owned a water cooler in her bedroom. She had her own house in the city. Her house was in a modern locality.

She shared her family life with her colleagues. She was quite satisfied with her present family size with two daughters only. She thought that there was no need of male child in the present world. She was quite aware about the growing population and this experience she shared with
her other friends. She had information about pollution. Growing population was also a matter of concern. She enjoyed films giving information about environmental education and family life education.

**Post Graduate Cases**

9. **Post Graduate Rural Case**

She was 43 years of age, dwelling in village Sidhwan Dona for last ten years along with her husband. Her father was a matriculate and a government servant. He was living in a city in Himachal Pradesh. Her mother had the elementary knowledge of Hindi language. She was a housewife. She had two brothers. The youngest brother was still studying in a college in TDC-III. Her younger brother was a S.D.O. in Punjab State Electricity Board. She had a younger sister who was also married and was living with her husband.

Her father-in-law was illiterate. He was addicted to smoking. Sometimes he used wine also. He was too old to work. Her mother-in-law was dead who was an illiterate. She had three brothers-in-law. All of them were elderly. The eldest brother-in-law was a matriculate and was in government service. He had all the modern facilities at his home. He was living separately along with his children. Next to the elder was educated only up to primary level. But he was running his own business. He was also living separately. Next to him was educated up to middle level. He was a skilled
labourer in a factory. He was earning Rs. 500/- per month. His economic condition was miserable. His elder brothers often helped him. They were all living in the same village.

She was M.A. Hindi and Economics and was a bank officer. She was earning Rs. 3000/- per month. She was interested in reading newspapers, books and periodical magazines of her interest.

Her husband was M.Sc., Ph.D. He was working, as a Principal in a Government Higher Secondary School. He never gave much emphasis to sex. He was the youngest of all the brothers. He was not much anxious to participate in the social activities.

She had her two children i.e. one male and one female. She had completed her family size. She was in favour of one child only. Her children were studying in the University at Patiala. She was quite informative about the present population conditions. She was a student of economics and knew the theories of population. She had interest in the new subject of population education and environmental education. She was also conversant about pollution. She had her TV, radio and tape-recorder. She often enjoyed pictures at the theaters. She was in favour of education for all in order to control the rapidly growing population and environmental pollution. She often talked about these topics with her friends. She was fully aware
of her sexual life and used contraceptives regularly.
According to her, education was a contraceptive in itself.

10. **Urban Post Graduate Case**

She was 35 years old woman lived in a well developed colony with all modern facilities like water and electricity, sewerage, gas, street lights etc.

Her father and mother were dead. They were educated upto primary level. She had two brothers. One of them was educated upto B.A. level. He was a steno in a government office. The other was educated upto middle level. He, after retiring from the Indian army, had started his own business. She had five sisters. Two of them were educated upto matric level and they did the professional course i.e. J.B.T. They were in government service in the Punjab education department. The third was educated upto middle level only. The remaining two were educated only upto primary level. All were married and were living with their husbands.

Her father-in-law was dead. Her mother-in-law was alive. She was an illiterate house-wife. She looked after her children in her absence from the house. She had no sister-in-law but she had four brothers-in-law. Except one, all of them, were married and were living separately along with their families. They were all educated upto primary level. They all lived in cities.
She was M.A. (History), B.Ed. She was employed as Headmistress in a middle school in the city. Her husband was M.A. He was working as office superintendent in a private firm. He was a vegetarian. He was very social. He earned Rs. 2700/- per month as his salary. He was member of some religious organisations in the locality. They had good social status.

She had only two issues, both were females. She did not distinguish between a male and a female child. She wanted no more children. This was an ideal family. She took care that the family did not increase further. She was married at the age of 25 to the man of 28. Both the girls were studying in the University and doing well with their studies.

The sources of her income was the salary. Her total income was about Rs. 3500/- per month. She had a cow at home, which was looked after by her husband. They provided fresh and pure milk, butter, ghee to her children.

She had TV, radio, tape recorder and a scooter. They often visited films. She shared her sexual views with her friends. She was well equipped with population education and environmental education. She attended seminars etc. on these subjects. Her husband was also satisfied with the family size. Newspaper & Magazines were their source of information. They co-operated with each other and use
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Note: The table represents a matrix of data with various categories and codes.
contraceptives regularly in their bed behaviour so that they got maximum satisfaction without more children. Her ideas and attitudes about population and environmental education were so mature that she got 5 out of 5 points at the scale.

3.3 Analysis of Case Studies

The data in table 3.1 regarding primary pass couples depicted that they had comparatively larger families i.e. five living children each. The rural couples had given birth to 8 and urban to six children. The period of spacing was not planned and they were blessed with the child either every year or every alternative year. It was also clear that both belonged to large size families on both sides i.e. parental side and in-laws side. They had no concrete views on ideal size family. The urban lady having, five living children wanted to go in for one more child. They had a philosophy that scheduled castes should have larger families as firstly children help in their economic activities and were the source of income and secondly that it improved upon their vote power. The rural lady was not concerned about population or environmental education and thus was evaluated at point 1 on five point scale. However, the urban lady did have the similar type of attitude towards population education but was a bit less concerned about environmental education and thus was placed at point 1 on population education and at point 2 on
environmental education. The economic condition of the families was poor. The decision about the family size was mainly the concern of their husbands.

Amongst middle pass couples, the women were married at comparatively lower age i.e. 15 in case of rural and 18 in case of urban lady. This might have increased their fertility span. Their husbands were of higher age at the time of their marriage i.e. 24 in case of rural and 22 in case of urban couple. It seems that they did occasionally used mechanical devices to control the family. Moreover for them sex was not a matter of pleasure and satisfaction but they had to submit to the lust of their husbands who were addicted to wine. It was perhaps why that their spacing had been from 2 to 3 years. The ladies were so placed, that both, from the parents and in-laws sides, had bigger families i.e. 7 and 6 in case of rural and 9 and 4 in case of urban lady. Both the ladies differed on ideal size of the family. While the rural middle pass lady wanted to have a family which must have at least one male child, the urban lady was for a family of 4 children. Both, however, were not for very small families. Both were not for population and environmental education. They did have concrete ideas about their areas and wanted these to be learnt. It was why that on five point scales, both of them have been placed at point 2 on each of the two scales.
The analysis of matric pass couples in table 8.1 depicted that at the time of marriage urban husband was 22 while rural husband was 28 years of age. The wife in rural area was 22 years old while the urban wife was 20 years of age. The rural couple had only two children and both were alive and were getting good education. They had stopped producing more children and had planned their family. The husband had got operated so that there were no more children and thus earned an increment in his service also. In her opinion this was an ideal family size and they could afford to provide better education. She mixed up with the educated members of other communities and shared her sex experiences and family education problems with them. She wanted to have that much size of the family as both she and her husband were well informed about the benefits of small family. They enjoyed the social side of the family life also. Both the urban and the rural couple had gone in for spacing of four years, so that the first child could be looked after well. In case of the rural women the family of her parents was also quite small i.e. 2 children only. This might have also influenced their behaviours to go in for the smaller family. However, the in-laws had quite large size of the family i.e. 5 children. In case of urban lady, the size of the family of her parents was comparatively larger i.e. 6 children, while that of in-laws were small i.e. 3 children while who died in infancy and the three were alive and getting
education. The fear of the death of the child might be responsible for her ideal family size of 3 children. The rural lady was well informed about the benefits of population and environmental education and thus was placed at point 5, on five point scales pertaining to the attitude towards the areas. However, the urban lady was also well informed and had her own doubts and wanted at least three children. According to her one should not take chance with two only. It was why that her score on 5 point scale towards both the areas i.e. population education and environmental education were 4 only.

The analysis of the data regarding graduate couples, did indicate that rural lady married the rural husband when both were of the same age i.e. 24 years. The urban lady was married to a man, who was two years younger to her. She was 24 years of age when her husband was of 22 years. Both the couples married at a mature age. The rural graduate lady gave birth to three children and all of them were alive on the other hand the urban lady gave birth to two children and both of them were living and attending colleges/schools. The rural lady had planned the space of 4 years duration, while the urban lady gave birth to the second child, after an interval of 10 years. The rural lady come from comparatively smaller family both from the side of parents and parents in-laws. On the parent side she had only one sister and one brother. On in-laws, side, her husband had two brothers and three
sisters. On the other hand the urban lady was placed in the families where her parents had six children and her parents-in-law also had the equal number of children.

The rural graduate lady held an opinion that a three children family could be an ideal family, while the urban lady held the view that an ideal family could be of two children. The rural graduate lady had quite mature views both as population and environmental education, but held the view that it might spoil the moral of the children while the urban lady had strong views on these areas being taught to the children. It was why that while rural lady was placed at point 4 on both the areas of attitudes on five point scale, the urban lady got five out of five on these attitude scales.

The data of rural post-graduate couples did indicate that they were married when both of them were twenty five years of age. The lady of the urban couple was of 26 when she married, the man who was 25 years of age. At the time of interview the rural lady was 43 years of age while the urban was only 35. Both of them gave birth to two children each and the children in both the cases were alive. While the wards of the rural lady were studying in colleges that of the urban lady were studying in public schools. Both have provided better available education to their wards and wanted them to be well placed in their lives. The rural lady planned the spacing in such a way that the 2nd child was born after a
period of 10 years while the urban lady could maintain it for 7 years only. In case of rural lady, the families of both her parents and parents-in-law were not big, i.e. three members. However, in case of the urban lady, the family of her parents was composed of 7 children while her parents-in-law had 5 children. The rural lady was of the opinion that an ideal family was of one child only while the urban lady wanted the family to be composed of two children. Both the ladies had mutual and well balanced opinion about population and environmental education and were placed in point 5 on five point scales.

8.4 Discussion of Case Studies

I. Family Background

The data in table 9.2 pertaining to the background of the families of parents and in-laws, showed that the scheduled castes of different educational levels belonged to large families sizes from both the sides.

Table 8.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational Background</th>
<th>No. of children &amp; average of parent's family</th>
<th>No. of children &amp; average of in-laws family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>post-graduate</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average of the family size of parents side of primary educated families was 6, middle 8, matric 4, graduate 4.5 and post-graduate also 5.5. In accordance with numbers of large family having more than 3 children, all the families were of large size.

Similarly the data about the families of the in-laws sides of the case studies, on the basis of their family size, indicated that the average of primary pass was 6 children, middle 5, matric 4, graduates 6 and post-graduates 4.5. Like the family size of parents, the family size of all these cases of in-laws could be termed as large size families, as it consisted of more than 3 children.

Thus, the average members of the families of all the levels of educational ladder did indicate, that both on the side of in-laws and parents, the family size was large. It did not depict any evidence that their family backgrounds had something to do with regard to the formation of their attitude towards population education and environmental education. Moreover, all these couples had been living as spouses for quite sometime and as such their own families rather than the families of parents and in-laws had more to do with the formation of their attitudes towards the areas.
Table 8.3

Family Sizes of Parents and In-laws of Small, Middle and Large Families Parent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of the family</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>No. of children &amp; average of parent's side</th>
<th>No. of children &amp; average of In-laws side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The family size wise arranged data in table 8.3 of parents belonging to scheduled castes indicated that on the parents sides the large familyed mothers had an average of 6.8 on in-laws side 5 children, the middle sized families had 3 and 6 average children from their parents and in-laws sides respectively, and the small familyed had 4.75 and 5 children families from parents and in-laws side families respectively. This depicted a picture that with the exception of middle sized family, which is the only family, where the parents too had middle sized family but where the in-laws family was of large size, all other had large-sized families both from the sides of parents and in-laws. The data indicated that the family sizes of parents and parents-in-law, did not seem to have made significant contribution towards the formation of attitude towards population education and environmental education. Likewise the comparison on the
basis of family size of the subjects too had not shown any significant difference between them on the basis of the size of their families in their attitudes towards population education (Table 6.1) and towards environmental education (Table 7.1).

II Comparison of Family Sizes of Mothers with Different Educational Backgrounds

Table 8.4
Educational Level Wise Children Born and Alive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>No. of children born</th>
<th>No. of children alive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Post-graduates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in table 8.4 showed that educational background wise average number of children born were, primary (7), middle (5), matric (3.5), graduates (2.5), and post-graduates (2). In accordance with the family size fixed for large sized, middle size and small sized families, on the basis of number of children born the families of primary, middle and matric pass mothers could be termed as
large sized families and that of graduates and post-graduates as small sized families.

Similarly on the basis of the living number of children, which were educational level wise, for primary (5), middle (3.5), matric (2.5), graduate (2.5) and post-graduates (2), it could be said that those who had primary and middle pass educational background had larger families and all others i.e. matriculates, graduates and post-graduates mothers had smaller families.

The statistics in the table indicated that both the number of children born and alive were more in case of primary educated mothers, than all other groups of educational background groups. It was more in case of middle pass parents than matriculates, graduates and post-graduates. Similarly, it was more in case of matriculates when compared with graduates and post-graduates. It was also large in case of graduates when compared with post-graduates. All this went to indicate that the size of the family did decrease with the higher level of education as higher was the educational level in table 8.3, the smaller was the family.

**Table 8.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>No. of families</th>
<th>No. of children Born</th>
<th>No. of children Average</th>
<th>No. of children Living</th>
<th>No. of children Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The statistics in table 8.5 indicated that on the average the number of children born in the larger families were 5.8, in middle sized families were 3 and on small sized families were 2 while the average number of living children was 4, for large families 3, for middle sized families, 2 and 2 for small sized families. All this was indicative of the fact that not only the numbers of living children were more with larger families, but the number of children born were also more in larger families.

III Ideal Family Size

Table 8.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Ideal Family Size No. Views</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>No views</td>
<td>No views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Post-graduates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in the table 8.6 indicated that the primary pass mothers did not indicate their ideal family size as they had never thought of it. The average family size of others was middle (4), matriculates (3.5), graduates (2.5) and post-graduates (1.5). This indicated that with the
rise in the educational level, the ideal size of the family also decreased and it averaged 4 with middle pass mothers and 1.5 with post-graduates mothers. However, the primary pass group of mothers did not impress any clear view upon it. It indirectly confirmed the finding of the attitude towards population education in Table 8.6 where in the educational level had differentiated the more developed attitude with higher educated group with the exception of matriculates and graduates who did not discriminate with each other.

**Table 8.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of the family</th>
<th>Average Ideal family size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Large family</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle family</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Small family</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in Table 8.7 depicted that ideal family size also increased with the size of the families of mothers and it was 2.1 with small familied mothers, 3 with middle sized families and 3.67 with large sized families. This indicated that smaller families mothers aspired for comparatively smaller families than the large familied mothers.
### Table 9.8

Scores on Population Education and Environmental Education based on Educational Levels of Mothers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational Level of Mothers</th>
<th>Population Education</th>
<th>Environmental Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Score</td>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td>Total Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in Table 9.8 indicating the scores of the qualified mothers on the basis of their educational background towards population education, the average score for primary was 1, for middle 2.5, for matriculates and graduates 4.5 each and for post-graduates 5. This went to indicate that while there was little difference in the attitude of matriculates and graduates, all others differentiated with each others and the attitude was least developed with primary pass group and most developed with the post-graduate sample of the investigation.
The similarly developed attitude towards population education of matriculate and graduate mothers were found in line with the findings of the attitude towards the area of male parents in Table 4.1 wherein an insignificant difference had been found between the two. Similarly, the differences in attitude towards population education of primary pass mothers with graduates and post-graduates, middle with graduates and post-graduates, matric with post-graduates and graduates with post-graduates also confirmed the findings of the differentiation of these groups towards the area in the sample of these male groups (Table 4.1). However, the difference between primary and middle, primary and matric, middle and matric, mothers in the table did not fell in line with the findings of male parents.

Testing of the Hypothesis

The hypothesis no. 1 was, "There is no statistically significant difference in the attitude towards population education of scheduled castes having different levels of education." The bird eye view of the comparison of all the groups of mothers having different educational background, with the exception of the comparison of matric with graduates, in Table 8.8 rejected the hypothesis as all these groups had distinguished with each other. However, the same score of matriculate and graduate mothers did support the hypothesis. Thus the hypothesis that there was no statistically significant difference in the attitude towards population
education of scheduled castes having different levels of education was only partially confirmed.

Similarly the data with regard to the environmental education also indicated that the average score of those mothers who had primary as their educational background was 1.5, while it was 2.5 with middle pass group, 4.5 with matriculates, 4.5 with graduates and 5 with post-graduates. This went to indicate that there was no difference in the attitude of those mothers who were matriculate and graduates on their attitude towards environmental education, the attitude of others discriminated on the basis of educational background. It was least developed with those mothers who had primary educational background and most developed with those who had post-graduates as their educational qualification.

These results are quite in line with the family size of the mothers in whose cases the largest families were of their, who primary educational background i.e. 5, followed by middle who had not larger families i.e. 3.5 followed by matriculate and graduates who had average of 2.5 children. It all ended by the post-graduates who had the average of 2 children only and the smallest family size in the educational background.

The statistics in table 8.3 and dealing with the attitude towards environmental education of mothers having different educational background did fall in line with the results of the comparison of fathers in table 5.1 when the
primary group was compared with separately with graduates and post-graduates, middle with graduates and post-graduates, matric with post-graduates as significant differences have been indicated amongst them. However, the bird eye view of the comparison of primary with middle, primary with matric, middle with matric, graduates with post-graduates and matric with graduates mothers did not see eye to eye with the results of fathers on their attitude towards environmental education (table 5.1).

**Testing of Hypothesis**

The hypothesis no. 2 was, "There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental education of scheduled castes having different levels of education." The differences in attitudes of mothers with primary background with middle, matric, graduates and post-graduates separately, middle with matric, graduates and post-graduates separately, matric with graduates and post-graduates with graduates did not fall in line with the hypothesis as it depicted a considerable difference between them. However, the same score of the matriculate and graduate mothers on their attitude towards population education did confirm the hypothesis. On the whole the hypothesis that there was no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental education of scheduled castes having different levels of education was only partially confirmed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>Population Education Average Score</th>
<th>Environmental Education Average Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Large Size</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Middle Size</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Small Size</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in table 8.9 did indicate that when the groups of educated scheduled caste mothers were compared, on the basis of the size of the family on their attitude towards population education, it was found that those who had larger families made average score of 2.2, those who had middle size families made an average score of 4, while those who had small families scored 5 points on the five point scale. This indicated that the attitude of those mothers who had larger families, towards population education was lesser developed followed by the attitude of those who belonged to middle sized families. However, the attitude towards population education of those scheduled caste mothers, who had small families, was highest developed. These results did not confirm the results of the male group of parents towards population education depicted in table 6.1 where in it had been observed that attitude towards population education between large and moderate families, large and small
size families and moderate and small size families did not discriminate with each other at statistically significant level, while the case studies had discriminated in these groups quite prominently. These results were in confirmation with the results shown in table 8.5 in which the actual sizes of the families have been shown with larger and smaller families. The larger families averaged 4 children, the middle sized 3 and small sized 2. Similar in the stages of the development of attitudes towards population education which was more developed with the groups of the mothers having smaller families and least with those who had larger families. However, the findings of case studies that the groups of smaller size of families had better developed attitude towards population education than middle and large size groups of the family in separate comparisons of moderate sized families than large sized families did not confirm the hypothesis no. 3 that there was no significant difference in the attitude towards population education of scheduled castes having smaller and larger families.

Similarly the data with regard to environmental education in table 8.9 showed that large sized families scored 2.4, middle sized 4, and small sized 5.00, indicating thereby that comparatively the attitude towards environmental education was maximum developed with the small sized familyed group and lesser developed with the large sized
familied group. However, it was better developed in middle size family group than those who had large families, while it was comparatively better developed in smaller familied group. The comparatively more developed attitude of smaller familied females towards environmental education when compared with moderate and large sized families in separate comparisons and of small sized familied groups as compared to moderate sized families did not fell in line with the results of male persons in table 7.1 in which no significant difference had been found between them. Thus the hypothesis no. 4 that there was no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental education of scheduled castes having smaller and large size families was rejected by the statistics of case studies depicted in table 8.9

8.5 Conclusions

1. The family background of both the parents and in-laws of the mothers who had different educational background and family sizes did not distinguish with one and other. It was large with all of them.

2. The family sizes of both the parents and parents-in-law did not differ on the basis of the family size of the mothers and it was large in case of all i.e. smaller, middle sized and large families.
3. Those mothers who had lower educational background gave birth to more children than those who had comparatively higher educational qualifications.

4. Both the number of children born and alive were more with large sized families, lesser with middle sized families and still less with small sized families.

5. Ideal family size also differed with the level of education. The primary pass mothers did not have any concept of it. It was more with middle pass mother and smallest with post-graduates. All other fell in the hierarchy.

6. Ideal family size differed with the size of the family of the mothers. It was the smallest with those who had smaller family size and large with those who had large family size.

7. The attitude towards population education did discriminate the groups on the basis of their educational level. It was minimum developed with those who had primary educational background and maximum developed with the mothers with post-graduate educational background.

8. The attitude towards population education, was less developed in small sized familial group and more developed with large familial group of mothers.
9. On the basis of educational levels, the groups of the mothers discriminated on their attitude towards environmental education. It was minimum developed with the lowest qualified group and maximum developed in case of those who had higher educational background.

10. The attitude towards environmental education of larger familiyed mothers was lesser developed than those who had moderate families and those of smaller sized families was more developed than those who had both moderate and large sized families.