

Chapter-VI

THE PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AND IMPACT STUDY

The present chapter deals with the findings of the study under investigation. The data obtained was coded tabulated and analyzed by using appropriate statistical tests.

Profile of the sample studied

This section deals with variables like age, sex, family income, occupation and literacy levels of the sample. The table gives the percentages of different categories of variables in respect of the two groups of respondents. These two groups men (150) and women (150) constitute half of the sample respectively.

Table 6.1

Profile of the sample

S. No.	Name of the Revenue division	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	No. of sample	
				Men	Women
1	Dharmavaram	Rayadurgam	R B Vanka	25	25
2	Dharmavaram	Bathalapalli	Pachapuram	25	25
3	Anantapur	Vajrakarur	P C Pyapili	25	25
4	Anantapur	Pedapappur	Chagallu	25	25
5	Penugonda	Parigi	Anandapalyam	25	25
6	Penugonda	Rolla	Avinakunta	25	25
	Total			150	150

Tables showing the age, family income, occupations and other Socio-economic conditions of the family.

Table 6.2
Age Range

Age (Years)	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
10-20	01.00	0.60	10.00	6.70	11.00	3.00
20-30	53.00	35.50	65.00	43.50	118.00	40.00
30-40	55.00	36.80	51.00	34.10	106.00	36.00
40-50	27.00	18.10	20.00	13.10	47.00	15.00
Above 50	14.00	09.00	04.00	2.60	18.00	6.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Out of the total 300 respondents 150 (50%) were men and 150 (50%) were women. In case of men majority were in the age group of 20-40 years. 35.5 per cent were in the range of 20-30 years and 36.8 per cent were in the range 30-40 years. Only 0.6 per cent had below 20 years age. Very few 18.1 and 9 per cent were in the age range 40-50 and above 50 years respectively.

In case of women also, majority were in the age group of 20-40 years. 43.5 per cent were in the range 20-30 years and 34.1 per cent in the range 30-40 years. Only 6.7 per cent had below 20 years age. Very few 13.1 and 2.6 per cent were in the age range 40-50 and above 50 years respectively.

On the whole, 76 per cent were in the age group of 20–40 years and only 3 per cent were below 20 years and only 21 per cent had the age above 40 years.

Table 6.3
Family Income

Income level	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Low	74.00	49.30	130.00	86.60	204.00	68.00
Middle	76.00	50.70	20.00	13.40	96.00	32.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men 49.3 per cent were from low income families and 50.7 per cent were from middle income families. In case of women 86.6 per cent were from low income families and 13.4 per cent were from middle income families. Out of the total respondents, 68 per cent were from low income families and only 32 per cent were from middle income families.

Table 6.4
Occupation

Employment status	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Unemployed	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.30	5.00	1.67
Employed (wage labour)	147.00	98.00	148.00	98.70	295.00	98.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

98 per cent of the total men were wage labour. Only 2 per cent was unemployed. In case of women only 1.3 per cent was unemployed and 98.7 per cent were wage labour. Out of the total sample only 1.67 per cent was unemployed and 98.33 per cent were wage labour.

Table 6.5

Literacy levels of the sample

Literacy status	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Literate	67.00	44.89	48.00	32.00	115.00	38.33
Illiterate	83.00	55.11	102.00	68.00	185.00	61.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men only 44.89 per cent were literates and 55.11 per cent were illiterates. In case of women only 32 per cent were literates and 68 per cent were illiterates. Out of the total respondents only 38.33 per cent were literates and 61.67 per cent were illiterates. This portrays the bad condition of literacy in this region. This is almost matching the below mentioned literacy rates in Andhra Pradesh in 2001.

Table 6.6

Literacy Rate in Andhra Pradesh¹

Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Male	30.2	33.2	39.3	55.1	70.3
Female	12.0	15.8	20.4	32.7	50.4
Total	21.2	24.6	29.9	44.1	60.5

¹ Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments (As on March 26, 2004), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India

Table 6.7
Number of literates in the Family

No. of literates in the family	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Some=<3	103.00	69.00	108.00	72.20	211.00	70.30
All	16.00	10.70	17.00	11.20	33.00	11.00
None	31.00	20.30	25.00	16.60	56.00	18.70
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

69 per cent of men had families with less than 3 literates. 10.7 per cent with all literates and 20.3 per cent with no literates. 72.2 per cent of women had families with less than 3 literates. 11.2 per cent with all literates and 16.6 per cent with no literates.

On the whole, 70.3 per cent had families with less than 3 literates. Only 11 per cent of the families were with all literates and 18.7 per cent with no literates. The literacy levels are thus very poor.

Table 6.8
Women literates in the Family

Any women in the family literate	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Yes	53.00	35.00	65.00	43.50	118.00	39.30
No	97.00	65.00	85.00	56.50	182.00	60.70
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

35 per cent of men had families with women literates and 65 per cent were from families with no literate women. 43.5 per cent of women had families with women literates and 56.5 per cent were from families with no literate women. On the whole, 39.3 per cent of families were with women literates and 60.7 per cent were from families with no literate women. Women's literacy in this area is yet to be improved.

Historically, a variety of factors have been found to be responsible for poor female literacy rate, viz.

- Gender based inequality.
- Social discrimination and economic exploitation.
- Occupation of girl child in domestic work.
- Low enrolment of girls in schools.
- Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

Table 6.9
Reason explained by Respondents for not completing schooling

Reason for not completing schooling	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Poverty	72.00	48.00	55.00	36.70	127.00	42.30
Lack of interest	10.00	6.70	25.00	16.60	35.00	11.60
School not accessible	5.00	3.30	03.00	2.00	08.00	2.60
Not knowing value of education	11.00	7.30	27.00	18.00	38.00	12.70
Poverty & not knowing value of education	7.00	4.70	40.00	26.70	47.00	15.70
Not answered	45.00	30.00	-	-	45.00	15.10
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men 48 per cent attributed poverty as root cause for illiteracy whereas 6.7 per cent lack of interest, 3.3 per cent school not being accessible, 7.3 per cent not knowing value of Education and 4.7 per cent attributed poverty and not knowing the value of Education as main reasons for illiteracy.

In case of women 36.7 per cent attributed poverty as root cause for illiteracy whereas 16.6 per cent lack of interest, only 2 per cent school not being accessible, 18 per

cent not knowing value of Education and 26.7 per cent attributed poverty and not knowing the value of Education as main reasons for illiteracy.

On the whole 42.3 per cent attributed poverty as root cause for illiteracy whereas 11.6 per cent lack of interest, only 2.6 per cent school not being accessible, 12.7 per cent not knowing value of Education and 15.7 per cent attributed poverty and not knowing the value of Education as main reasons for illiteracy.

Poverty thus is the main cause for their illiteracy though other reasons also add to it.

Table 6.10
Socio-Economic Status

Caste	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
SC	24.00	16.00	10.00	6.70	34.00	11.35
ST	28.00	18.70	34.00	22.60	62.00	20.63
BC	71.00	47.50	66.00	44.10	137.00	45.67
OC	20.00	13.30	24.00	16.00	44.00	14.67
Minority	7.00	4.50	16.00	10.60	23.00	7.68
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men majority (47.5%) belongs to backward caste. 16 per cent constitute Scheduled caste, 18.7 per cent constitute Scheduled tribes, OCs 13.3 per cent and 4.5 per cent Minorities.

In case of women too, majority (44.1%) belongs to backward caste. 6.7 per cent constitute Scheduled caste, 22.6 per cent constitute Scheduled tribes, OCs 16 per cent and 10.6 per cent Minorities.

Overall BCs constitute 45.67 per cent, SCs 11.35 per cent, STs 20.63 per cent, OCs 14.67 per cent and Minorities 7.68 per cent. Care has been taken that all types of social groups are covered at the best level possible so that the sample portrays the

characteristics of all groups. This is almost in lines with the caste wise population details furnished below. Only ST population is a little more as the villages selected are tribal.²

Table 6.11

Major Caste wise Population in Andhra Pradesh

Backward castes	%	Forward castes	%	Scheduled Castes	%	Others	%
Golla/ Yadava	6.3	Kapu	15.2	Mala	9.7	Muslims, Christians	7.0
Telaga	5.2	Reddy	6.5	Madiga	7.3		
Chakali	4.2	Kamma	4.8				
Mutarasi	3.3	Velama	3.0				
Balija	3.0	Komati	2.7				
Padmasale	2.9	Kshatriya	1.2				
Kummari	2.1						
Devanagana	2.1						
Gounda	7.0						
Waddera	1.9						
Mangali	1.3						
Kuruma	1.3						
Idiga	1.0						
Kummari	0.9						
Munnuru Kapu	0.8						
Boya	0.7						
Besta	0.7						
Uppara	0.4						
Gavara	0.4						
Jangama	0.4						
Others	1.7						
Total	42.6		33.4		17.0		7.0

² Caste Wise Voters in Andhra Assembly Constituencies, dt.31 March 2009 anigalla.net

Table 6.12
Type of family

Family type	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Nuclear	125.00	83.33	131.00	87.30	256.00	85.33
Joint	25.00	16.67	19.00	12.70	44.00	14.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men only 16.67 per cent belong to Joint families and 83.33 per cent were from Nuclear families. In case of women only 12.7 per cent belong to Joint families and 87.3 per cent were from Nuclear families. Out of the total respondents only 14.67 per cent belong to Joint families and 85.33 per cent were from Nuclear families. This is matching with the data of other studies. For example a study conducted on adolescent girls in Hyderabad had about 80 per cent as nuclear families.³

Table 6.13
Family size

Family size	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
=<4 (Small)	66.00	44.00	77.00	51.33	143.00	47.67
=>5 (big)	84.00	56.00	73.00	48.67	157.00	52.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

44 per cent of men belong to small families and 56 per cent were from big families. In case of women 51.33 per cent belong to small families and 48.67 per cent were from big families.

³ Saibaba, A., Mohan Ram, M., Ramana Rao, G.V., Uma Devi, T.S. Syamala (2002-10 – 2002-12) “Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls of Urban Slums and the Impact of IEC on their Nutritional Knowledge and practices”, *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, Vol. 27, No. 4.

Out of the total respondents 47.67 per cent belong to small families and 52.33 per cent were from big families. There is almost a balance between small and big families. This is close to the average Indian family size varying from five to seven members including children in the nuclear families, and eight to ten members in the joint families.⁴

Table 6.14
Type of House

Type of house	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Rental	95.00	63.30	102.00	68.00	197.00	65.60
Own	55.00	36.70	48.00	32.00	103.00	34.40
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

63.3 per cent of men were living in rented house and only 36.7 per cent were living in own houses. In case of women 68 per cent were having rental houses and only 32 per cent were staying in own houses. Out of the total respondents 65.6 per cent were staying in rental houses. Only 34.4 per cent stay in own houses. Housing is one of the important needs of population. As per the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) estimates at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), there is high rural housing shortage of 7 Million.

Table 6.15
Accessibility of safe drinking water

Drinking water availability	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Available	14.00	9.40	89.00	59.33	103.00	34.30
Not available	136.00	90.60	61.00	40.67	197.00	65.70
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

⁴ Shahnaz Vazir, Uma Nayak, Vinodini Reddy, and Pushpamma, P. "The Rural Community of Sheriguda in Andhra Pradesh", India, p.11.

Safe drinking water is vital for human health and efficiency. More than one billion people in the world lack access to an adequate supply of safe water for household use and growing water scarcity, which makes it difficult to meet increasing demands (WHO 1998). Diarrhoea caused by unsafe drinking water is among the World's greatest killers contributing to deaths of 3 million children annually and also causing about 900 million persons episodes of illness each year (Panda 1997). Recent studies (Health for the Millions,1997; Sachchidananda,1999) have indicated that diarrhoea death rates are 60 percent higher among those without safe drinking water. Hence providing access to safe water yields direct economic benefits.

From the present study, it is revealed that only 9.4 per cent of men were from families with accessibility to drinking water whereas 90.6 per cent had no accessibility to drinking water. 59.33 per cent of women were from families with accessibility to drinking water whereas 40.67 per cent had no accessibility to drinking water. On the whole only 34.3 per cent of the sample were from families with accessibility to drinking water whereas 65.7 per cent had no accessibility to drinking water. This scanty percentage is also because of Satya Sai Water supply Project, which was launched in Anantapur District and covers 731 villages.⁵

⁵Rama Rao, G., Rohini Devi, G. and Prasad, MNV (2004). "Access to safe drinking water: effects on health and time Management in Andhra Pradesh", India, Paper presented in PAA Conference held at Boston, Massachusetts, (USA) during April 1-3, 2004. p.1.

Table 6.16
Accessibility of Government hospital

Government hospital	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Available	97.00	64.67	70.00	46.67	167.00	55.67
Not available	53.00	35.33	80.00	53.33	133.00	44.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 64.67 per cent of men were from families with accessibility to Government hospital whereas 35.33 per cent had no accessibility. Only 46.67 per cent of women were from families with accessibility to Government hospital whereas 53.33 per cent had no accessibility. On the whole, only 55.67 per cent families had accessibility to Government hospital whereas 44.33 per cent had no accessibility. Thus there is a wide gap to be filled by medical services.

From the inter District Variations in hospital availability Anantapur has very less number of hospitals compared to many other districts.⁶

Table 6.17
Family indebted

Family indebted	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Yes	137.00	91.33	103.00	68.67	240.00	80.00
No	13.00	8.670	47.00	31.33	60.00	20.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 8.67 per cent of men said that their families were not indebted whereas 91.33 per cent told that they are. In case of women, 31.33 per cent said that their families are not indebted and 68.67 per cent told they are. On the whole, only 20 per cent of men said

⁶ Ramachandrudu, Gudena (1997). "Health Planning in India", APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, p.5.

that their families were not indebted whereas 80 per cent told that they are. It shows that their financial condition is very poor giving very less scope to expenditure towards better reproductive health.

The Anantapur district receives the least rainfall in the state of Andhra Pradesh averaging 522 mm annually, against a state-wide average of 926 mm. In fact, it receives the second lowest rainfall in India. Nevertheless, rainfed farming is the mainstay of the region's economy. With few options available economically, the majority of the people are dependent on only a single crop - that too a mono crop of groundnut sown under rainfed conditions each year. With a population of about 4 million, Anantapur is one of the poorest districts in the country. One direct indicator of its poverty and backwardness is its rural indebtedness - 45 per cent, against 18 per cent statewide. In present study it is even more owing to the interiorness of villages in nature.⁷

Table 6.18
Availability of nutritious food

Nutritious food available	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Yes	65.00	43.33	22.00	14.67	87.00	29.00
No	85.00	56.67	128.00	85.33	213.00	71.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 43.33 per cent of men were from families with availability of nutritious food and 56.67 per cent did not have this opportunity. In case of women 85.33 per cent did not have availability of nutritious food and only 14.67 per cent had this. Totally 71 per cent did not have available nutritious food and only 29 per cent still had this opportunity.

⁷ Accion Fraterna. "A Report on Work in integrated Water Resource Management in Anantapur", p. 5.

Millets are the primary cereals grown in dryland area and went out of vogue in this region, after the PDS started distributing polished paddy rice and wheat (at a subsidy) and after the government and external agencies promoted groundnut as remunerative cash crop in those area. Still availability of balanced diet along with pulses, meat and milk products is not very common to poor people due to less rainfall.⁸

Table 6.19
Age at marriage

Age at marriage	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Below 20	34.00	22.67	145.00	96.67	179.00	59.67
20-30	116.00	77.33	5.00	3.33	121.00	40.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 22.67 per cent of men married before 20 years and 77.33 per cent did this after 20 years. Only 3.33 per cent of women married after 20 years and 96.67 per cent did this before 20 years. This portrays the difference in age of marriage between men and women.

Women take the responsibility of marriage quite before men and are prone to risk of getting reproductive health problems at an early age. Girls who marry at a very young age are also more vulnerable to domestic violence, sexual abuse and are less likely to complete primary education.

Over all 59.67 per cent married before 20 years and 40.33 per cent married after 20 years. As per 2001 census, average age for marriage was 17.5 for women and 22.5 for men.⁹

⁸ Gopi N Ghosh (2006). "Food and National Security community, additional research" provided by Bidisha Pillai and Shavika Gupta, p.10.

⁹ www.unicef.org

According to National Family Health Survey 3 conducted in 2005-06. The median age at first marriage is 16.1 years among women age 20-49 and 21.9 years among men age 25-49. On average, men get married about six years later than women. More than half (55 per cent) of women are 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 35 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Table 6.20
Major decision maker in the family

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percent -age	Total	Percentage to Total
Major decision maker in the family						
Respondent	77.00	51.10	10.00	6.2	Husband only ----- 162	54.1
Respondent and Spouse	54.00	36.18	44.00	29.48	98.00	32.60
Spouse only	04.00	2.68	85.00	56.95	Wife only ----- 14.00	4.67
Others	15.00	10.04	11.00	7.37	26.00	8.63
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

In case of men 51.1 per cent said that they themselves are the major decision makers. Only 2.68 per cent said that their wife is the decision maker. 36.18 per cent said both of them together take decisions. 10.04 per cent had others as decision makers.

In case of women only 6.2 per cent said that they themselves are the major decision makers. 56.95 per cent said that their husband is the decision maker. 29.48 per cent said both of them together take decisions. 7.37 per cent had others as decision makers.

On the whole, only 4.67 per cent said that wives are the major decision makers. 54.1 per cent said that husband is the decision maker. 32.60 per cent said both of them together take decisions. 8.63 per cent had others as decision makers.

From this, we can understand the very less scope of women about decision making and men dominated them regarding this. In a male dominated society like ours, one has to accept the fact that women are at the receiving end. The opportunities and access to decision-making institutions are not equal to men and women. Because of this less access, the needs /issues of women aren't given priority and therefore not addressed.

During National Family Health Survey 3, married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making major household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than half of currently married women (53-66%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 40 percent participate in making all four decisions and 24 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas and older women (age 30-49).¹⁰

According to a study carried out in Agra, 38 to 52 percent of the men said that in their families all decisions related to reproduction and family planning were taken by husband alone. Another half felt that decisions were generally taken jointly with wife while very few (less than 10%) felt that women alone could take such decisions.¹¹ Present study's results match with this.

¹⁰ Indian Institute for Population Sciences (2008). "National Family Health Survey", Ministry of Health and Family Welfare report published by Deonar, Mumbai, p. 10.

¹¹ Khan, M.E. Bella C. Patel (1997). "Male Involvement in Family Planning", A KABP study of Agra District, India, Final Report, Population Council, June, p. 10.

Table 6.21
Woman should ask for permission before going out

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Woman should ask for permission before going out						
Yes	145.00	96.67	134.00	89.33	279.00	93.00
No	5.00	3.33	16.00	10.67	21.00	7.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

96.67 per cent of men said that women should ask for permission before going out whereas only 3.33 per cent said that they need not. 89.33 per cent of women said that women should ask for permission before going out whereas only 10.67 per cent said that they need not. On the whole 93 per cent said that women should ask for permission before going out whereas only 7 per cent said that they need not.

It exhibits that it has become very common that women's movements are restricted.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Table 6.22
When do they want children?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
When do they want children?						
Want children just after marriage	88.00	58.80	35.00	23.20	123.00	41.00
1-3 years after marriage	58.00	38.70	110.00	73.60	168.00	56.00
After 3 years	4.00	2.50	5.00	3.20	9.00	3.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

When asked when they want to have children 58.8 per cent men answered they want children just after marriage. 38.7 per cent wanted children 1-3 years after marriage. Only 2.5 per cent wanted after three years.

73.60 per cent of women wanted children 1-3 years after marriage. 23.2 per cent of them wanted children just after marriage. Only 3.2 per cent of women wanted children after three years.

This shows that 56 per cent of the total respondents wanted children 1-3 years after marriage. 41 per cent wanted children just after marriage. Only 3 per cent want children after 3 years. This highlights they prefer to have children before 3 years.

Table 6.23
How many children do they have?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Number of children they want to have						
a) One	24.00	16.00	26.00	17.33	50.00	16.70
b) Two	58.00	38.80	57.00	38.00	115.00	38.30
c) =>3	54.00	36.10	62.00	41.33	116.00	38.67
d) None	14.00	9.10	5.00	3.34	19.00	6.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

16 per cent of men have one child. 38.8 per cent have two and 36.1 per cent three or more than three. 17.33 per cent of women have one child. 38 per cent have two and 41.33 per cent three or more than three. On the whole only 16.7 per cent of the respondents have one child. 38.3 per cent have two and 38.67 per cent three or more than three. 6.33 per cent have no child. They are yet to be educated about small family concept.

According to National Family Health Survey three, the distribution of the ideal number of children stated by women and men age 15-49 according to the number of living children. More than two-thirds (69%) of women age 15-49 consider two or less to be the ideal number of children, and another 19 percent consider three to be ideal. Among

men age 15-49, 73 percent consider two or less to be the ideal number of children, and 17 percent consider three to be ideal. Only 9 percent of women and 8 percent of men have an ideal number that is more than three children. Three percent of women and 2 percent of men were unable to give a numeric response to the question. Over time, there has been a substantial decrease in the proportion of ever-married women who consider three or more children to be ideal, from 50 percent in NFHS-1 to 42 percent in NFHS-2 and 33 percent in NFHS-3.¹² Thus from the current survey it is understood that the sample taken are yet to be educated about good outcome of family planning.

Table 6.24
Want more boys or girls

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Want more boys or girls						
Equally either boy or a girl	102.00	68.20	106.00	71.00	208.00	69.30
More boys	34.00	22.60	33.00	22.00	67.00	22.36
More girls	14.00	9.20	11.00	7.00	25.00	8.34
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

68.2 per cent men and 71 per cent women wanted children equally. 22.6 per cent men and 22 per cent women wanted more boys. Only 9.2 per cent men and 7 per cent women wanted more girls. Totally 22.36 per cent of respondents wanted more boys. Only 8.34 per cent wanted more girls and 69.3 per cent wanted children equally. This highlights the demand for boy children compared to girls. Women with the experiences in their life wanted more boys.

One study undertaken by National Family Health Survey confirms that a preference for sons is widespread in India and that son preference affects fertility

¹² Indian Institute for Population Sciences (2008). “National Family Health Survey”, Ministry of Health

behavior in every part of the country. In India as a whole, both attitudes and behavior are vitally influenced by a long-standing preference for sons that is deeply rooted in the cultural traditions of the society. Women express a strong preference for having at least one son, and often at least two sons, among their children. There is some evidence, as well, of a desire to have one daughter, but having more than one daughter is generally not considered desirable. Daughters face discrimination in the medical treatment of illnesses and in the administration of vaccinations against serious childhood diseases. Twenty-two percent of women want more sons than daughters, but only 3 percent want more daughters than sons. Twenty percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent want more daughters than sons.¹³ This is more or less on par with current study.

Further an analysis of a study by ideal sex composition of children revealed that both among males and females, a majority wanted 2 or more sons. Only about 26 per cent of the men and 31 per cent of the women felt that it is ideal to have one son. On the other hand, majority of both men and women (66% men and 69% women) wanted at least one daughter. It is important to note that about 14 to 15 per cent of men and women did not want even one daughter. This suggests a shift in the ideal family size norm as even 15 years ago almost all parents wanted at least one daughter. They believed that without doing '*Kanyadaan*' (gifting daughter through marriage) they would not get *Moksha* after death. A similar comparison with proportion of men or women satisfied with only one son (32 per cent in 1989) shows little change in the norm . In other words, when an

and Family Welfare report published by Deonar, Mumbai, p. 10.

¹³ Mutharayappa, Ranganuthia; Choe, Minja Kim; Arnold, Fred. *et al.* (1997). "Son Preference and Its Effect on Fertility in India", National Family Health Survey, March (3), SNTD Churchgate, India, pp.4-5.

increasing number of couples are less interested in having any daughter, the son bias and desire for at least two sons is fairly stable overtime.¹⁴

Table 6.25
Having more children is a symbol of Manliness

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Having more children is a symbol of Manliness						
Yes	71.00	47.33	21.00	14.00	92.00	30.60
No	42.00	28.00	115.00	77.00	157.00	52.30
Don't know	37.00	24.67	14.00	9.00	51.00	17.10
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

28 per cent men and 77 per cent women answered that according to them having more children is not a symbol of Manliness. 47.4 per cent of men and 14 per cent women believed so. 24.67 per cent men and 9 per cent women had no idea about it. This brings to 52.3 per cent of the total sample who believed that having more children is not a symbol of Manliness. 30.6 per cent believed so. 17.1 per cent did not have any idea about it. This shows that people still have such myths.

Table 6.26
Women's health is spoiled by lot of children

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Women's health is spoiled by lot of children						
Yes	142.00	95.00	145.00	97.00	287.00	95.67
No	8.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	13.00	4.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

¹⁴ Khan, M.E. Bella C. Patel (1997), *op. cit.*, p.7.

95 per cent of men and 97 per cent of women felt that Women's health is spoilt by lot of children. Alternatively 5 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women did not feel so. Out of the total sample 95.67 per cent felt that Women's health is spoilt by lot of children. 4.33 per cent did not feel so.

This exhibits the unreached people in terms of education about women's health.

Table 6.27
Family planning improves standard of living

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Family planning improves standard of living						
Yes	145.00	97.00	145.00	97.00	290.00	97.00
No	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.50
Don't know	4.00	2.50	4.00	2.50	8.00	2.50
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

97 per cent men and 97 per cent women answered that according to them Family planning improves standard of living. 0.5 per cent of men and 0.5 per cent women did not believe so. 2.5 per cent men and 2.5 per cent women did not have idea about it.

This brings to 97 per cent of the total sample who believed that Family planning improves standard of living. 0.5 per cent did not believe so.

This is more or less in the same lines with the results of a case study conducted in New Delhi where eighty one per cent of workers opined that smaller family will be happier and economically better.¹⁵

¹⁵ Kapoor, S.D. (1981). "Social Sciences, Railway Board: Correlates of Resistance to Family Planning in Organised Sector: A Case Study of Programme Management (1983) Services in the Resettlement Colonies of Delhi", p. 10.

Table 6.28
Children's needs can be better met by Family Planning

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Children's needs can be better met by Family Planning						
Yes	81.00	54.10	137.00	91.33	218.00	72.66
No	1.00	0.60	04.00	2.67	5.00	1.67
Don't know	68.00	45.30	9.00	6.00	77.00	25.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

54.1 per cent men and 91.33 per cent women felt that Children's needs can be better met by family planning. 0.6 per cent men and 2.67 per cent women are not convinced about it. 45.3 per cent men and 6 per cent women did not know about it.

On the whole, 72.66 per cent agree with it while 1.67 per cent doesn't. 25.67 per cent did not have idea about it. Men need to be specially educated about it as they are the major decision makers in the family.

Table 6.29
Should wait till one has a boy?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Should wait till one has a boy?						
Yes	62.00	41.33	89.00	59.33	151.00	50.30
No	82.00	54.67	55.00	36.67	137.00	45.67
Don't know	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	12.00	4.03
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

41.33 per cent of men and 59.33 per cent women answered one should wait without family planning till one has a boy. 54.67 per cent of men and 36.67 per cent women said contrary to this.

Totally 50.3 per cent of the sample said one should wait for a boy with out family planning. They supported their answers with the better conditions of boys in this society

when compared to girls. Thus girl child's condition is very critical and lot of empowerment of women is required.

The son's preference was also observed during NFHS three survey where it was found that the median birth interval is shorter if the previous child was a girl than if it was a boy. This pattern is indicative of son preference. A strong preference for sons has been found to be pervasive in Indian society, affecting both attitudes and behaviour with respect to children and the choice regarding number and sex composition of children.

The results of NFHS three show a consistent preference for sons over daughters among both women and men. Overall, the average ideal family size of 2.3 children reported by women age 15-49 consists of 1.1 sons, 0.8 daughters, and 0.4 children of either sex. According to this measure of ideal family size, son preference has declined steadily from NFHS-1 to NFHS-3.¹⁶

Table 6.30

**Spousal communication and decision-making
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about their son's education**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about their son's education						
Yes	100.00	66.67	136.00	90.67	236.00	78.67
No	19.00	12.67	8.00	5.33	27.00	9.00
Not answered	31.00	20.66	6.00	4.00	37.00	12.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

66.67 per cent of the men answered that they discuss with the spouse about son's education. 90.67 per cent of women also answered like that. But 12.67 per cent of men

¹⁶ Chapter 4, NFHS 3, Fertility and Fertility Preferences, pp. 100-101.

and 5.33 per cent women confessed that no discussion about such matters take place with their spouses.

In total, 78.67 per cent discuss about their son's education with their spouse while 9 per cent don't. This was not answered by 12.33 per cent.

Tale 6.31
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about their daughter's education

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about their daughter's education						
Yes	97.00	65.00	132.00	88.00	229.00	76.30
No	20.00	13.00	10.00	6.70	30.00	10.00
Not answered	33.00	22.00	8.00	5.30	41.00	13.70
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

65 per cent of the men answered that they discuss with the spouse about daughter's education. 88 per cent of women also answered like that. But 13 per cent of men and 6.7 per cent women confessed that no discussion about such matters take place with their spouses.

In total 76.3 per cent discuss about their daughter's education with their spouse while 10 per cent don't. This was not answered by 13.7 per cent.

Table 6.32
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about the sex and number of children respondent want to have?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about the sex and number of children respondent want to have?						
Yes	89.00	59.33	130.00	86.67	219.00	73.00
No	1.00	0.67	7.00	4.67	8.00	2.67
Not answered	60.00	40.00	13.00	8.66	73.00	24.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

59.33 per cent of the men answered that they discuss with the spouse about sex and number of children they were expecting. 86.67 per cent of women also answered like that. But 0.67 per cent of men and 4.67 per cent women confessed that no discussion about such matters take place with their spouses. In total 73 per cent discuss about sex and number of children with their spouse while 2.67 per cent don't. This was not answered by 24.33 per cent.

According to a study carried out in the rural areas of Agra district, located in western parts of Uttar Pradesh more than half of the men reported no communication or discussion with their wives on their reproductive goals.

The study reveals that only 56 per cent of the men had any discussion with their wives about the number of children they should have. A comparison of these findings with the responses of women reveals that though a larger proportion (71%) of the women reported husband-wife communication, a majority (64%) reported such discussion after their second or third child.¹⁷

According to this study, response-shyness (34%), illiteracy (20%), never occurred to them (24%) and perception that these discussions are useless and do not help in anyway - were the main reasons why spouses do not take initiative at an early stage of married life to discuss their reproductive goals. Interestingly, a small proportion (7%) mentioned that women cannot give any advice on such matters, so why talk with them.¹⁸

¹⁷ Khan, M.E., Bella C. Patel (1997). *Op. cit.*, p. 9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

Table 7.33
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about family planning?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Does respondent discuss with their spouse about family planning?						
Yes	95.00	63.33	140.00	93.33	235.00	78.33
No	1.00	0.67	3.00	2.00	4.00	1.33
Not answered	54.00	36.00	7.00	4.67	61.00	20.34
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

63.33 per cent of the men answered that they discuss with the spouse about family planning. 93.33 per cent of women also answered like that. But 0.67 per cent of men and 2 per cent women confessed that no discussion about such matters take place with their spouses. In total 78.33 per cent discuss about family planning while 1.33 per cent doesn't. This was not answered by 20.34 per cent.

A study carried out in South West Nigeria shows that men have a significant role to play in the adoption of contraception. About 37 per cent of the respondents reported joint decision making on when to have another child, 40.8 per cent on whether to stop having children, and 44 per cent on what to do to stop childbearing. Communication between a husband and wife on reproductive matters was also recognized as a factor that may influence male participation in family planning. This study has shown that the male partner may be highly motivated to obtain contraceptives. The results therefore suggest that male involvement in family planning should be encouraged through inter-spousal communication.¹⁹

¹⁹ Peter O Ogunjuyigbe, Ebenezer O Ojofeitimi, Ayotunde Liasu (2009). "Spousal communication, changes in partner attitude, and contraceptive use among the Yorubas of Southwest Nigeria", Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, OsunState, Nigeria, Institute of Public Health, College of Health Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria, 34(2), pp.112-116.

Husband-wife communication on contraception and their reproductive goals suggests an egalitarian relationship between husband and wife. There are several studies, mostly carried out in 60s and 70s, revealing that couples who talk or discuss among themselves about the number of children they should have or the use of family planning, are more likely to use a contraceptive and achieve their reproductive goals than those who do not. Available studies on husband-wife communication also show that a very small proportion of couples discuss sexual matters or contraceptive use.²⁰

Table 6.34
Does respondent share with spouse if they have STD?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Does respondent share with spouse if they have STD?						
Yes	74.00	49.30	94.00	62.60	168.00	56.00
No	75.00	50.00	52.00	34.60	127.00	42.30
No knowledge of STD	1.00	0.70	4.00	2.80	5.00	1.70
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 49.3 per cent men and 62.60 per cent women said they would share with their spouse if they had STD. 50 per cent men and 34.60 per cent women said they would not. Totally 56 per cent of them answered that they would share with the spouse if they had STD. 42.3 per cent would not and 1.7 per cent did not have any idea about it. This goes in lines with the study of 30 male STD patients in a hospital in Baroda, where it was found that less than 50 per cent shared it with their spouse making it more complicated.²¹

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Marfatia Y.S., Sharma Archana, Singh Monika, Engineer Swati, Bansal Nidhi, 2005, "Health care Seeking Behaviour of STD Patients", *Indian Sex Transm*, Vol.26(1), p. 24.

Table 6.35
Can a woman express want of sex before husband?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Can a woman express want of sex before husband?						
Yes	149.00	99.33	99.00	66.00	248.00	82.67
No	1.00	0.67	51.00	34.00	52.00	17.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

99.33 per cent of men and only 66 per cent women said that a woman can express want of sex before husband. 0.67 per cent men did not feel so. 34 per cent said women do not have such choice. This explains the difference in confession from men and women about single matter. Women still are found not having freedom for expressing their desires.

Totally 82.67 per cent said that women can express desire for sex while 17.33 per cent did not.

Table 6.36
Can a woman reject sex with husband?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Can a woman reject sex with husband?						
Yes	99.00	66.00	62.00	41.33	161.00	53.67
No	51.00	34.00	88.00	58.67	139.00	46.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

66 per cent of men and only 41.33 per cent women said that a woman can reject sex with husband if she is not interested. 34 per cent men and 58.67 per cent women did not accept this. Totally only 53.67 per cent said that women can reject sex while 46.33 per cent did not agree this. This shows the narrow room for decision making of women regarding sex. The responses of women reflect this more.

Reasons why women consent to their husbands sexual urges

- Fear of losing husbands
- Fear of violence
- Believes that husband has right to have sex as and when he desires
- Desire to have children
- To gain bargaining power in family affair

A study conducted on marriage and sexuality in Gujarat revealed following points. All informants contacted reported occasions when they had refused sex to their husbands. Sometimes when women did not want sex and refused, their husbands became angry. In such situation few (six) informants reported that their husbands tried to convince them, but if they still did not agree, they (husband) would give up while four informants reported forced sex following failure of persuasion.²²

According to National Family Health Survey three, most women and men believe a woman is justified in refusing her husband sex if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has sex with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 6.37
Can a man beat his wife?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Can a man beat his wife?						
Yes	94.00	62.67	142.00	94.67	236.00	78.67
No	56.00	37.33	8.00	5.33	64.00	21.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

²² Centre for Operations Research and Training (2004). "Reflection on marriage and sexuality: Experience of newly married men and women in Gujarat", Vadodara, India, pp. 17-24.

37.33 per cent of the men and only 5.33 per cent women answered that a man cannot beat a wife. But 62.67 per cent men and 94.67 per cent of women still feel a man has a right to do so in this society. In total 78.67 per cent agree that a man can beat his wife whereas only 21.33 per cent opposed it. This shows that domestic violence still prevails.

As per the survey conducted by UNICEF, fifty-four per cent Indian girls and women aged between 15 and 49 said that a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances. The circumstances enlisted in the UNICEF report are: Wife neglects the children, wife goes out without telling her husband, wife argues with her husband, wife refuses sex with husband, and wife burns the food.²³

Over 40 per cent of women in a nationwide survey reported being beaten by their husbands at some point of time. More shockingly, around 54 per cent of the women surveyed thought that such violence was justified on one ground or the other.

According to India's most comprehensive National Family Health Survey-III, which interviewed 1.25 lakh women in 28 states and the national capital during 2005-06, 41 per cent of women justified wife beating if it was because they showed disrespect towards their in-laws while 35 per cent women were OK with being brutally assaulted by their husbands if they neglected household chores or their children. Not surprisingly then, 51 per cent of the 75,000 men interviewed didn't find anything wrong with assaulting their wives²⁴

²³ Most Indian Women okay with wife beating, Posted by 498A_Crusader on December 12, 2007 in the blog My nation's foundation.

²⁴ Kounteya Sinha (2007). "Many women justify wife beating", An article published in Times of India magazine by name, Oct 12, 02.09 a.m. IST.

Table 6.38
Major decision maker in the family regarding children's education

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Major decision maker in the family regarding children's education						
Husband	13.00	0.87	40.00	26.67	53.00	17.60
Wife	1.00	0.50	4.00	2.67	5.00	1.60
Both	114.00	76.30	99.00	66.00	213.00	71.00
Others	1.00	0.50	3.00	2.00	4.00	1.40
Not answered	21.00	14.00	4.00	2.66	25.00	8.40
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

8.7 per cent men and 26.67 per cent women answered that husband is the major decision maker in the family regarding children's education. However 76.3 per cent men and 66 per cent women said both the husband and wife are the decision makers. Only 0.5 per cent men and 2.67 percent women answered that woman is the major decision maker.

On the whole, 17.6 per cent said husband is the decision maker and 71 per cent said both. Only 1.6 per cent said wife is the decision maker and 1.4 per cent answered others. It was not answered by 8.4 per cent.

This shows that if any positive change has to be brought in the family men definitely need to be educated. Health and specifically reproductive health is not an exception to this.

Table 6.39
Major decision maker in the family regarding the family planning

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Major decision maker in the family regarding the family planning						
Husband	14.00	9.00	26.00	17.30	40.00	13.33
Wife	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.20	5.00	1.60
Both	85.00	56.90	114.00	76.20	199.00	66.40
Others	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Not answered	51.00	34.10	5.00	3.30	56.00	18.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

9 per cent men and 17.3 per cent women answered that husband is the major decision maker in the family regarding family planning. However 56.9 per cent men and 76.2 per cent women said both the husband and wife are the decision makers.

Only 3.2 per cent women answered that woman is the major decision maker. On the whole 13.33 per cent said husband is the decision maker and 66.4 per cent said both. Only 1.6 per cent said wife is the decision maker. It was not answered by 18.67 per cent.

In a study conducted in Gujarat twenty informants said that they could talk without hesitation with their husbands on issues related to reproduction like family size, when to have children and use contraception. But on further probing, most of them expressed that they could talk without hesitation, but only eight of them initiated any discussion on reproduction.

This indicates that husbands expressed their opinion or desire on such topics and their wives just agreed to it. The study also reported that men generally took decisions regarding reproduction and contraception and their wives' participation was passive or negligible. Neither did they have any other option as was evident during the interview.²⁵

In a study conducted in Agra an analysis about who decides in the family about reproductive behaviour the following reports came. 52 per cent expressed that husband should decide about number of children a couple should have. Only 1 per cent that wife alone, 41 per cent both and 6 per cent none about the same. According to present study 66 per cent expressed that both husband and wife should decide about family planning.²⁶

²⁵ Centre for Operations Research and Training (2004). *Op. cit.*, pp. 17-24.

²⁶ Khan, M.E., Bella C. Patel (1997). *Op. cit.*, p 11.

The analysis of Agra study reveals that on all the aspects of reproductive processes - number of children, timing of pregnancy, contraception, choice of contraceptive method and abortion of unwanted pregnancy-decisions would be taken exclusively by the husband (38% to 52%) or jointly by husband and wife (41% to 52%). Women have little right to take independent decisions on their sexuality or reproductive goals. Except in the case of timing of pregnancy or abortion of unwanted pregnancy when 9 and 6 per cent of the men respectively felt that women could take independent decision, in all other aspects of reproduction, less than 2 per cent of the men were of the view that women could take independent decisions.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Table 6.40
Family planning is avoiding pregnancy

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Family planning is avoiding pregnancy						
Yes	92.00	61.50	115.00	77.00	207.00	69.00
Don't know	57.00	38.00	33.00	22.00	90.00	30.00
No	1.00	0.50	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

61.5 per cent men and 77 per cent women have agreed that Family planning is avoiding pregnancy. 38 per cent men and 22 per cent women still need education about Family Planning.

Out of the total sample 69 per cent agreed that Family Planning is avoiding pregnancy while 30 per cent didn't know this and 1 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.41**Family planning is maintaining gap between pregnancies**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Family planning is maintaining gap between pregnancies						
Yes	16.00	10.50	117.00	78.20	133.00	44.33
Don't know	131.00	87.50	32.00	21.30	163.00	54.33
No	3.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	4.00	1.34
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 10.5 per cent men and 78.2 per cent women have agreed that Family planning is maintaining gap between pregnancies. 87.5 per cent men and 21.3 per cent women still need education about Family Planning.

Out of the total sample 44.33 per cent agreed that Family Planning is avoiding pregnancy while 54.33 per cent didn't know this and 1.34 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.42**Family planning is planning the family life**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Family planning is planning the family life						
Yes	49.00	32.50	123.00	82.30	172.00	57.33
Don't know	101.00	67.50	26.00	17.30	127.00	42.33
No	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.34
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

32.5 per cent men and 82.3 per cent women have agreed that Family planning is planning life. 67.5 per cent men and 17.3 per cent women still need education about this. Out of the total sample 57.33 per cent agreed that Family Planning is planning life while 42.33 per cent didn't know this and 0.34 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.43
Know about oral pills

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about oral pills						
Know	17.00	11.00	85.00	56.50	102.00	34.00
Don't know	133.00	89.00	65.00	43.50	198.00	66.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 11 per cent men and 56.5 per cent women know about oral pills. 89 per cent men and 43.5 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. 34 per cent of the total sample knows about oral pills. 66 per cent need to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.44
Know about IUD or loop

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about IUD or loop						
Know	3.00	2.00	8.00	5.00	11.00	3.67
Don't know	147.00	98.00	142.00	95.00	289.00	96.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 2 per cent men and 5 per cent women know about Intra Uterine device or loop. 98 per cent men and 95 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. Only 3.67 per cent of the total sample knows about IUD or loop. 96.33 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.45
Know about Norplant

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about Norplant						
Know	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.50
Don't know	149.00	99.50	149.00	99.50	298.00	99.50
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 0.5 per cent men and 0.5 per cent women know about Norplant. 99.5 per cent men and 99.5 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. Only 0.5 per cent of the total sample knows about Norplant. 99.5 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.46
Know about Diaphragm

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about Diaphragm						
Know	00.00	00.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.50
Don't know	150.00	100.00	148.00	99.00	298.00	99.50
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

None of the men and only 1 per cent women knows about Diaphragm. All the men and 99 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. Only 0.5 per cent of the total sample knows about Diaphragm. 99.5 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.47
Know about Condom

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about Condom						
Know	37.00	24.50	66.00	44.00	103.00	34.33
Don't know	113.00	75.50	84.00	56.00	197.00	65.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

24.5 per cent of the men and 44 per cent women know about Condom. 75.5 per cent of the men and 56 per cent women need to be educated about this Family Planning method. This highlights the alarming need for educating men about Reproductive health as most of them even know about the most common male family planning method. Only 34.33 per cent of the total sample knows about Condom. 65.67 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.48
Know about Vasectomy

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about Vasectomy						
Know	65.00	43.50	110.00	73.70	175.00	58.33
Don't know	85.00	56.50	40.00	26.30	125.00	41.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

43.5 per cent men and 73.7 per cent women know about Vasectomy. 56.5 per cent men and 26.3 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. 58.33 per cent of the total sample knows about Vasectomy. 41.67 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method. There is a need to encourage men based family planning methods like this to decrease pressure on women.

The analysis of Agra study revealed that less than half of the men had correct knowledge of vasectomy (46%), tubectomy (45%) and oral pills (41%). Very small proportion of the men had correct knowledge of IUD (18%), injectable (1%), and safe period (29%). Most men and women were aware of condoms and how to use them correctly.²⁷

²⁷ Khan, M.E., Bella C. Patel (1997). *Op. cit.*, p. 11.

Table 6.49
Know about Tubectomy

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about Tubectomy						
Know	146.00	97.80	147.00	98.00	293.00	97.67
Don't know	4.00	2.20	3.00	2.00	7.00	2.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

97.8 per cent men and 98 per cent women know about Tubectomy. 2.2 per cent men and 2 per cent women need to be educated about this Family planning method. 97.67 per cent of the total sample knows about tubectomy. 2.33 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method. Thus tubectomy is the most common known method of family planning which is a female planning method.

According to National Family Health Survey 2, Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal: 99 percent of currently married women know at least one modern family planning method. Women are most familiar with female sterilisation (99%), followed by male sterilization (91%), the pill (60%), the IUD (51%), and the condom (48 percent). Knowledge of modern spacing methods has increased by 6–7 percentage points since the time of NFHS-1, although use rates for these methods remain extremely low. Sixty percent of married women are currently using some method of contraception, an increase from 47 percent at the time of NFHS-1.²⁸

A survey was conducted in Pondicherry by Jawaharlal Institute of Urban Health Centre with fifty married men. All of them were aware of the permanent methods of

²⁸ International Institute for Population Sciences (2007). “National Family Health Survey Report”, pp.1-2.

sterilization (both vasectomy and tubectomy). Among the temporary methods, 86 per cent of the subjects were aware of condoms, 50 per cent Oral Contraceptive Pills, 32 per cent abstinence and 6 per cent Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices.²⁹

Table 6.50
Know that continuous lactation may avoid pregnancy

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know that continuous lactation may avoid pregnancy						
Know	59.00	39.50	124.00	83.00	183.00	61.00
Don't know	91.00	60.50	26.00	17.00	117.00	39.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

39.5 per cent men and 83 per cent women know about lactation as family planning method. 60.5 per cent men and 17 per cent women still need to be educated about this Family planning method. 61 per cent of the total sample knows about this method. 39 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.51
Know about abstinence

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about abstinence						
Know	73.00	49.00	130.00	87.00	203.00	67.67
Don't know	77.00	51.00	20.00	13.00	97.00	32.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

49 per cent men and 87 per cent women know about abstinence as Family Planning method. 51 per cent men and 13 per cent women still need to be educated about

²⁹ Rajesh Reddy, K.C. Premarajan, K.A. Narayan & Akshaya Kumar Mishra (2003). "Rapid appraisal of Knowledge, attitude and Practices related to Family planning methods among men with in 5 years of married life", *Indian Journal of preventive Social Medicine*, Vol. 34, No. 1&2, p .64.

this Family planning method. 67.67 per cent of the total sample knows about abstinence. 32.33 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Table 6.52
Know about withdrawal as family planning method

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know about withdrawal as family planning method						
Know	58.00	39.00	10.00	6.70	68.00	22.67
Don't know	92.00	61.00	140.00	93.30	232.00	77.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

39 per cent men and only 6.7 per cent women know about withdrawal method. 61 per cent men and 93.3 per cent women still need to be educated about this Family planning method.

Only 22.67 per cent of the total sample knows withdrawal method. 77.33 per cent needs to be educated about this Family planning method.

Use of Contraceptive Methods in India, 1992-93 to 2002-04
Percent of married women ages 15-49 using contraception

	1992-93	1998-99	2002-04
Any method	40.6	48.2	53.0
Pill	36.3	42.8	45.7
IUD	1.2	2.1	3.5
Condom	2.4	3.1	4.8
Tubectomy	27.3	34.2	34.3
Vasectomy	3.4	1.9	0.9
Periodic Abstinence	2.6	3.0	4.1
Withdrawal	1.4	2.0	2.7
Not using any method	59.4	51.8	47.0

Sources: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), National Family Health Survey 1992-93 (1995); IIPS and ORC Macro, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) (2000); and IIPS, Reproductive and Child Health; District Level Household Survey 2002-04 (2006).

Table 6.53
Is family planning a sin according to your religion?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Is family planning a sin according to your religion?						
Yes	13.00	8.70	127.00	85.00	140.00	46.67
No	137.00	91.30	23.00	15.00	160.00	53.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

91.3 per cent men and 15 per cent women answered that family planning is not a sin according to their religion. 8.7 per cent men and 85 per cent women have misconception like that. Totally 46.67 per cent believed family planning is a sin while 53.33 per cent did not.

Table 6.54
Have they ever used any family planning method?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Have they ever used any family planning method?						
Yes	35.00	23.00	63.00	42.00	98.00	32.67
No	115.00	77.00	87.00	58.00	202.00	67.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

23 per cent men and 42 per cent women answered that they have used Family Planning method at least once during their life. 77 per cent men and 58 per cent women had never used Family Planning method. On the whole, only 32.67 per cent of the sample answered that they have used Family Planning method at least once during their life. 67.33 per cent had never used Family Planning method. While, according to the husband's interview conducted in Agra, 33 per cent of the couples were using modern family planning methods, only 20 per cent of their wives reported use of contraceptive.

Wide gap was observed in the case of condom use (10 percent reported by men as compared to 4 percent by women).³⁰

Table 6.55
In your house does husband accompany wife during visits to clinic?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
In your house does husband accompany wife during visits to clinic?						
Yes	148.00	99.00	150.00	100.00	298.00	99.33
No	2.00	1.00	0.00	--	2.00	0.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

99 per cent men and all the women agreed that husband has to accompany his wife during her visits to Doctor for check up. Only 1 per cent men did not agree to this. On the whole 99.33 per cent said husband accompanies wife during visits to clinic while 0.67 per cent do not.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STD AND HIV/ AIDS

Table 6.56
Have they ever heard about STD?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Have they ever heard about STD?						
Yes	46.00	30.80	31.00	20.67	77.00	25.67
No	104.00	69.20	119.00	79.33	223.00	74.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

30.8 per cent of the men and 20.67 per cent women answered that they have heard about Sexually Transmitted Diseases while 69.2 per cent men and 79.33 per cent women said they did not. Totally only 25.67 per cent respondents answered they heard about STDs whereas 74.33 per cent never heard about STDs which is a high risk factor for HIV. Orientation about STDs is required for both men and women.

³⁰ Khan, M.E., Bella C Patel (1997). *Op. cit.*, p. 10.

Know at least 4 symptoms of STDs

Following are the STD symptoms and the respondents were asked if they knew at least four of them.

- (a) Abdominal pain
- (b) Genital discharge
- (c) Foul smelling discharge
- (d) Redness in genital area
- (e) Swelling in genital area
- (f) Burning pain during urination
- (g) Genital sores/ ulcers
- (h) Genital warts
- (i) Blood in urine
- (j) Sudden loss of weight
- (k) Continuous slight rise in temperature

Table 6.57

Know at least 4 symptoms of STDs

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Know at least 4 symptoms of STDs						
Yes	6.00	4.00	00.00	00.00	6.00	2.00
No	144.00	96.00	150.00	100.00	294.00	98.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 4 per cent men and no women know at least four symptoms of STDs. 96 per cent men and all the women need to be educated about this. Out of the total sample, only 2 per cent know at least four symptoms of STDs and 98 per cent don't know about this. This shows the very low level of awareness in this District about STDs.

In a survey conducted on Perception of Daily labourers towards STD in Urban slums of Berhampur, it was found that majority (78.8 per cent) had no knowledge regarding sexually transmitted diseases.

Table 6.58
Have they ever heard about AIDS?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Have they ever heard about AIDS?						
Yes	131.00	87.70	131.00	87.70	262.00	87.70
No	19.00	12.30	19.00	12.30	38.00	12.30
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

87.7 per cent men and women answered that they have heard about AIDS, whereas only 12.3 per cent men and women said they did not hear about AIDS. According to National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06, 61 per cent of women and 84 per cent of men have heard of HIV/AIDS. When compared to this it is very clear that the awareness levels are on par with the National report.³¹

Table 6.59
HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes						
Yes	24.00	16.20	73.00	48.90	97.00	32.30
No	37.00	24.20	52.00	34.40	89.00	29.60
Don't know	89.00	59.60	25.00	16.70	114.00	38.10
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

16.2 per cent men and 48.9 per cent women were under the false impression that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes whereas only 24.2 per cent men and 34.4 per

³¹ Behera T.R., Satapathy D.M., Sahu A., Tripathy R. M. (2008). "Perception of Daily labourers towards STD in Urban slums of Berhampur", *Journal of Community Medicine*, Vol.4 (2), Department of Community Medicine, M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur, Orissa, p: 10.

cent knew it cannot be. Totally 32.3 per cent of the sample was under this misconception and 29.6 per cent knew the truth. 38.1 per cent said they did not have any idea about it. Awareness about HIV/ AIDS is highly required in this region.

According to NFHS 3 report about two-thirds of women and half of men erroneously believe that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites. The present study reveals betterment in awareness may be NFHS was conducted in 2005-06 and the present study in 2009.³²

Table 6.60
HIV can be transmitted through vessels

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
HIV can be transmitted through vessels						
Yes	12.00	8.00	59.00	39.50	71.00	23.67
No	46.00	30.80	67.00	44.50	113.00	37.70
Don't know	92.00	61.20	24.00	16.00	116.00	38.63
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

8 per cent men and 39.5 per cent women were under the false impression that HIV can be transmitted through vessels whereas only 30.8 per cent men and 44.5 per cent knew it cannot be. Totally 23.67 per cent of the sample was under this misconception and 37.7 per cent knew the truth. 38.63 per cent said they did not have any idea about it. Awareness about HIV/ AIDS is highly required in this region.

³² International Institute for Population Sciences (2007). National Family Health Survey Report, pp.1-2.

Table 6.61
Healthy looking person also may be having AIDS

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Healthy looking person also may be having AIDS						
Yes	52.00	34.80	97.00	65.00	149.00	49.67
No	4.00	2.60	15.00	10.00	19.00	6.33
Don't know	94.00	62.60	38.00	25.00	132.00	44.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

34.8 per cent of the men and 65 per cent women agreed that Healthy looking person also may be having AIDS. 2.6 per cent men and 10 per cent women did not agree so. 62.6 per cent men and 25 per cent women did not have any idea about this. Out of the total sample only 49.67 per cent agreed this and 6.33 per cent did not. According to NFHS 3, only 38 per cent of women and 61 per cent of men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. The present study reveals better knowledge of women than men.³³

Table 6.62
There is no alternative than abstinence (completely avoiding sex) for not getting HIV

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
There is no alternative than abstinence for not getting HIV						
Yes	35.00	23.00	77.00	51.00	112.00	37.33
No	15.00	10.00	41.00	27.40	56.00	18.67
Don't know	100.00	67.00	32.00	21.60	132.00	44.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

23 per cent men and 51 per cent women believed there is no alternative than abstinence for avoiding HIV while 10 per cent men and 27.4 per cent women did not

³³ International Institute for Population Sciences (2007). *Op. cit.*, pp. 1-2.

believe this. 67 per cent men and 21.6 per cent did not have any idea about it. Totally 37.33 per cent believed this and 18.67 per cent did not. 44 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.63
AIDS does not have any link with family planning

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
AIDS does not have any link with family planning						
Yes	36.00	24.00	110.00	73.20	146.00	48.67
No	9.00	6.00	7.00	4.70	16.00	5.33
Don't know	105.00	70.00	33.00	22.10	138.00	46.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

24 per cent men and 73.2 per cent women believed that AIDS has no link with family planning while 6 per cent men and 4.7 per cent women did not believe this. 70 per cent men and 22.1 per cent women did not have any idea about this. Totally 48.67 per cent believed this while 5.33 per cent did not. 46 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.64
Having sex with spouse only decreases HIV risk

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Having sex with spouse only decreases HIV risk						
Yes	68.00	45.50	116.00	77.50	184.00	61.33
No	11.00	7.00	7.00	4.50	18.00	6.00
Don't know	71.00	47.50	27.00	18.00	98.00	32.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

45.5 per cent men and 77.5 per cent women believed that having sex with spouse only decreases HIV risk while 7 per cent men and 4.5 per cent women did not believe

this. 47.5 per cent men and 18 per cent women did not have any idea about this. Totally 61.33 per cent believed this and 6 per cent did not. 32.67 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.65
HIV/AIDS is only in foreign countries not India

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
HIV/AIDS is only in foreign countries not India						
Yes	36.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	54.00	18.00
No	62.00	41.50	108.00	72.00	170.00	56.67
Don't know	52.00	34.50	24.00	16.00	76.00	25.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

24 per cent men and 12 per cent women believed HIV/AIDS is only in foreign countries not in India while 41.5 per cent men and 72 per cent women did not believe this. 34.5 per cent men and 16 per cent women did not have any idea about it. Totally 18 per cent believed this and 56.67 per cent did not. 25.33 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.66
HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child						
Yes	72.00	48.20	127.00	85.00	199.00	66.33
No	5.00	3.30	3.00	2.00	8.00	2.67
Don't know	73.00	48.50	20.00	13.00	93.00	31.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

48.2 per cent men and 85 per cent women knew that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child while 3.3 per cent men and 2 per cent women did not know this. 8.5 per cent men and 13 per cent women did not have any idea about it. Totally 66.33 per cent believed this and 2.67 per cent did not. 31 per cent did not have any idea about it.

According to NFHS 3, less than half of women (47%) and almost two-thirds of men (63%) know that HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, but only one-fifth know that the risk of such transmission can be reduced with the use of certain drugs.

The present study's report is slightly better than NFHS report. Yet around 33 per cent need to be educated about this.³⁴

Table 6.67
Do you know any centre for testing HIV?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Do you know any centre for testing HIV?						
Yes	33.00	22.00	91.00	60.50	124.00	41.33
No	117.00	78.00	59.00	39.50	176.00	58.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 22 per cent men and 60.5 per cent women know centre for testing HIV in their near by town. 78 per cent men and 39.5 per cent women don't know this. From the total sample 41.33 per cent know about this and 58.67 per cent need to be informed about this.

MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table 6.68
Reproductive health is preventing STD and HIV

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is preventing STD and HIV						
Know	87.00	58.00	129.00	86.00	216.00	72.00
Don't know	63.00	42.00	21.00	14.00	84.00	28.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

³⁴ International Institute for Population Sciences (2007). *Op. cit.*, pp.1-2.

When asked about the meaning of Reproductive health 58 per cent men and 86 per cent women answered that it is Preventing STD. 42 per cent men and 14 per cent women did not know this. Totally 72 per cent knew Reproductive health is preventing STD whereas 28 per cent did not know this.

Table 6.69
Reproductive health is following safe family planning methods

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is following safe family planning methods						
Know	67.00	45.00	133.00	89.00	200.00	66.67
Don't know	83.00	55.00	17.00	11.00	100.00	33.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

When asked about the meaning of Reproductive health 45 per cent men and 89 per cent women answered that it is following safe family planning methods. 55 per cent men and 11 per cent women did not know this. Totally 66.67 per cent knew Reproductive health is following safe family planning methods whereas 33.33 per cent did not know this.

Table 6.70
Reproductive health is Health Care during pre and post delivery

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is Health Care during pre and post delivery						
Know	122.00	81.50	142.00	95.00	264.00	88.00
Don't know	28.00	18.50	8.00	5.00	36.00	12.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

When asked about the meaning of Reproductive health 81.5 per cent men and 95 per cent women answered that it is about health care during pre and post delivery. 18.5 per cent men and 5 per cent women did not know this. Totally 88 per cent knew

Reproductive health is health care during pre and post delivery whereas 12 per cent did not know this.

Table 6.71
Reproductive health is Maintaining Personal hygiene by the couple

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is Maintaining Personal hygiene by the couple						
Know	148.00	99.00	144.00	96.00	292.00	97.33
Don't know	2.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	8.00	2.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

When asked about the meaning of Reproductive health 99 per cent men and 96 per cent women answered that it is maintaining Personal hygiene by the couple. 1 per cent men and 4 per cent women did not know this. Totally 97.33 per cent knew Reproductive health is maintaining Personal hygiene by the couple whereas 2.67 per cent did not know this.

Table 6.72
Reproductive health is avoiding domestic violence

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is avoiding domestic violence						
Know	147.00	98.00	140.00	94.00	287.00	95.67
Don't know	3.00	2.00	10.00	6.00	13.00	4.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

When asked about the meaning of Reproductive health 98 per cent men and 94 per cent women answered that it is avoiding domestic violence. 2 per cent men and 6 per cent women did not know this. Totally 95.67 per cent knew Reproductive health is avoiding domestic violence whereas 4.33 per cent did not know this.

Table 6.73**Have they heard about Men's involvement in reproductive health?**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Have they heard about Men's involvement in reproductive health?						
Yes	39.00	26.00	117.00	78.00	156.00	52.00
No	111.00	74.00	33.00	22.00	144.00	48.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 26 per cent men and 78 per cent women heard about men's involvement in reproductive health while 74 per cent men and 22 per cent women did not hear this. In total 52 per cent heard about this concept and 48 per cent did not hear this. Lot of awareness is to be created about the importance of this concept.

Table 6.74**Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should talk and encourage about family planning and prevention of STD/HIV with their wife**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should talk and encourage about family planning and prevention of STD/HIV with their wife						
Agree	87.00	58.00	134.00	90.00	221.00	73.67
Disagree	63.00	42.00	16.00	10.00	79.00	26.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

58 per cent men and 90 per cent women agreed that men should talk about family planning and STD/HIV while 42 per cent men and 10 per cent women did not agree this. Men's acceptance to this concept is yet to be received. In total 73.67 per cent agreed this and 26.33 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.75

Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should talk about all reproductive issues with wife

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should talk about all reproductive issues with wife						
Agree	144.00	96.00	139.00	93.00	283.00	94.33
Disagree	6.00	4.00	11.00	7.00	17.00	5.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

96 per cent men and 93 per cent women agreed that men should talk about reproductive issues while 4 per cent men and 7 per cent women did not agree this. In total 94.33 per cent agreed this and 5.67 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.76

Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should participate in all issues related to Reproductive health of the couple

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to Men should participate in all issues related to Reproductive health of the couple						
Agree	147.00	98.00	140.00	93.50	287.00	95.67
Disagree	3.00	2.00	10.00	6.50	13.00	4.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

98 per cent men and 93.5 per cent women agreed that men should participate in all reproductive issues while 2 per cent men and 6.5 per cent women did not agree this. In total 95.67 per cent agreed this and 4.33 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.77**Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to They should follow male family planning methods**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement in reproductive health refers to They should follow male family planning methods						
Agree	38.00	25.00	125.00	83.75	163.00	54.33
Disagree	112.00	75.00	25.00	16.25	137.00	45.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 25 per cent men and 83.75 per cent women agreed that men should follow male family planning methods while 75 per cent men and 16.25 per cent women did not agree this. Men are yet to accept the responsibility of family planning instead of women.

In total 54.33 per cent agreed this and 45.67 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.78**Maintaining good reproductive health is whose responsibility**

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Maintaining good reproductive health is whose responsibility						
Wife's	8.00	5.30	0.00	0.00	8.00	2.67
Husband's	4.00	2.60	4.00	2.60	8.00	2.67
Both	134.00	89.60	145.00	97.10	279.00	93.00
Don't know	4.00	2.50	1.00	0.30	05.00	1.66
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

5.3 per cent men and none of the women answered that maintaining good reproductive health is the responsibility of only wife. 2.6 per cent men and 2.6 per cent women answered it is husband's responsibility. 89.6 per cent men and 97.10 per cent of women agreed that the couple's decision is more important in reproductive health. 2.5 per cent men and 0.3 per cent women did not have any idea about it.

Totally 93 per cent felt it is the responsibility of both men and women. Only 2.67 per cent felt it is only wife's and 2.7 per cent felt it is only husband's responsibility.

Table 6.79
Men's involvement improves Reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement improves Reproductive health						
Yes	99.00	66.00	82.00	55.00	181.00	60.33
No	1.00	0.50	29.00	19.00	30.00	10.00
Don't know	50.00	33.50	39.00	26.00	89.00	29.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

66 per cent men and 55 per cent of the women answered that men's involvement improves reproductive health. 0.5 per cent men and 19 per cent women did not agree this. 33.5 per cent men and 26 per cent of women did not have any idea about it and needs education. Totally 60.33 per cent answered that men's involvement improves reproductive health. Only 10 per cent did not agree this. 29.67 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.80
Reproductive health is women's issue and men should not be involved in this

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Reproductive health is women's issue and men should not be involved in this						
Yes	84.00	56.00	14.00	9.00	98.00	32.67
No	60.00	40.00	127.00	85.00	187.00	62.33
Don't know	6.00	4.00	9.00	6.00	15.00	5.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

56 per cent men and 9 per cent of the women answered that Reproductive health is women's issue and men should not be involved in this. 40 per cent men and 85 per cent

women did not have any such myth. 4 per cent men and 6 per cent women did not have any idea about it. It shows that only men have such hindrance for male involvement. In total 32.67 per cent felt that Reproductive health is women's issue and men should not be involved in this. 62.33 per cent did not have any such myth. 5 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.81
Usually women don't like to discuss reproductive issues with men

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Usually women don't like to discuss reproductive issues with men						
Yes	73.00	49.00	76.00	51.00	149.00	49.67
No	73.00	49.00	67.00	45.00	140.00	46.67
Don't know	4.00	2.00	7.00	4.00	11.00	3.66
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

49 per cent men and 51 per cent of the women felt that usually women don't like to discuss reproductive issues with men. 49 per cent men and 45 per cent women did not have any such idea. 2 per cent men and 4 per cent women did not express any idea about it. Totally 49.67 per cent felt that usually women don't like to discuss reproductive issues with men. 46.67 per cent did not have any such idea. 3.66 per cent did not express any idea about it.

Table 6.82
Usually men don't like to discuss reproductive issues with women

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Usually men don't like to discuss reproductive issues with women						
Yes	62.00	41.50	28.00	18.50	90.00	30.00
No	83.00	55.50	115.00	77.50	198.00	66.00
Don't know	5.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	12.00	4.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

41.5 per cent men and 18.5 per cent of the women felt that usually men don't like to discuss reproductive issues with women. 55.5 per cent men and 77.5 per cent women did not have any such idea. 3 per cent men and 4 per cent women did not express any idea about it. Totally 30 per cent felt that usually men don't like to discuss reproductive issues with women. 66 per cent did not have any such idea. 4 per cent keep silent about it.

Table 6.83
Usually women do not like men to be involved in Reproductive health matters

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Usually women do not like men to be involved in Reproductive health matters						
Yes	81.00	54.00	45.00	30.00	126.00	42.00
No	68.00	45.50	95.00	63.50	163.00	54.33
Don't know	1.00	0.50	10.00	6.50	11.00	3.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

54 per cent men and 30 per cent of the women felt that usually women don't like men to be involved in reproductive issues. 45.5 per cent men and 63.5 per cent women did not have any such idea. 0.5 per cent men and 6.5 per cent women did not express any idea about it.

Totally 42 per cent felt that usually women don't like men to be involved in reproductive issues. 54.33 per cent did not have any such idea. 3.67 per cent did not express any idea about it.

Table 6.84
Men should encourage their wives to take care of Reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men should encourage their wives to take care of Reproductive health						
Yes	99.00	66.30	138.00	92.00	237.00	79.00
No	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.67
Don't know	49.00	32.70	12.00	8.00	61.00	20.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

66.3 per cent men and 92 per cent of the women felt that men should encourage their wives to take care of Reproductive health. 1 per cent men and none of the women agreed this. 32.7 per cent men and 8 per cent women did not express any idea about it and needs awareness.

Totally 79 per cent felt that men should encourage their wives to take care of Reproductive health. 0.67 per cent did not have any such idea. 20.33 per cent did not have any idea about it.

Table 6.85
Men should have awareness about Reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men should have awareness about Reproductive health						
Yes	100.00	67.00	139.00	93.00	239.00	79.67
No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Don't know	50.00	33.00	11.00	7.00	61.00	20.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

67 per cent men and 93 per cent women agreed that men should have awareness about reproductive health. 33 per cent men and 7 per cent women did not know about it. Totally 79.67 per cent of the sample opines that there is need for men to have awareness about Reproductive health.

Table 6.86
Men should protect their Reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men should protect their Reproductive health						
Yes	126.00	84.00	139.00	93.00	265.00	88.33
No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Don't know	24.00	16.00	11.00	7.00	35.00	11.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

84 per cent men and 93 per cent women agreed that men should protect their own Reproductive health. 16 per cent men and 7 per cent women did not know about it. Totally 88.33 per cent of the sample opines that there is need to protect their own Reproductive health.

Table 6.87
Women can go for abortion if required. It is not a sin

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Women can go for abortion if required. It is not a sin						
Yes	28.00	18.00	27.00	18.00	55.00	18.33
No	111.00	74.50	121.00	81.00	232.00	77.33
Don't know	11.00	7.50	2.00	1.00	13.00	4.34
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 18 per cent men and 18 per cent women agreed that women can go for abortion if required and it is not a sin. 74.5 per cent men and 81 per cent women still have this misconception. 7.5 per cent men and 1 per cent women could not say anything about it.

Totally 18.33 per cent of the sample agreed that women can go for abortion if required and it is not a sin. 77.33 per cent still have this misconception. 4.34 per cent could not say anything about it. Lot of awareness needs to be created about abortions.

In a survey, analysis of the men's awareness about the legal status of abortion and their attitude towards it revealed that less than one-fourth (22 percent) were aware that abortion is legal. 68 per cent believed that MTP is illegal and undergoing abortion is a criminal offence. The study also revealed that two-thirds of the males were against MTP as 'it is a sin' or amount to 'killing of an unborn child'. Further analysis shows a direct relationship between awareness of the legal status of abortion and approval of

MTP. For instance, 35 percent men who were aware that MTP was legally approved abortion as compared to only 3 percent who believed that MTP is illegal. This indicates an urgent need of launching educational campaigns to make the community aware of the legal status of MTP. Such awareness could help in making community attitude favourable to MTP and thus facilitate women to seek help from recognized safe hygienic abortion services for MTP rather than approaching untrained illegal abortionists.³⁵

Table 6.88
Do they like to follow male family planning methods?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Do they like to follow male family planning methods?						
Yes	71.00	47.50	124.00	83.00	195.00	65.00
No	79.00	52.50	26.00	17.00	105.00	35.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 47.5 per cent men and 83 per cent women agreed to follow male family planning methods. 52.5 per cent men and 17 per cent women were not ready for that. Men are yet to agree to take the responsibility of Family planning. Totally 65 per cent of the sample agreed to follow male family planning methods. 35 per cent did not agree this.

Table 6.89
In their friends' houses how many men accompany their wives for Reproductive health problems to doctor

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
In their friends' houses how many men accompany their wives for Reproductive health problems to doctor						
Many	22.00	4.00	50.00	33.00	72.00	24.00
Few	104.00	50.70	91.00	60.50	195.00	65.00
None	24.00	45.30	9.00	6.50	33.00	11.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

³⁵ Khan, M.E., Bella C. Patel (1997). *Op. cit.*, p. 12.

Only 4 per cent men and 33 per cent women said that in many of their friends' houses men accompany their wives for treatment of Reproductive health problems. 50.70 per cent men and 60.50 per cent women said that very few do that. 45.30 per cent men and 6.50 per cent women said in none of their friends' houses it happens.

In total only 24 per cent said that in many of their friends' houses men accompany their wives for treatment of Reproductive health problems. 65 per cent said that very few do that. 11 per cent women said in none of their friends' houses it happens.

A study was conducted in Parner and Ahmednagar blocks of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra state, western India about husbands' participation in maternity care. According to this only 29 per cent agreed that they accompany their wives to clinics for maternity care. Our present study matches this in the above result.³⁶

Table 6.90
Men also need to be educated about reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men also need to be educated about reproductive health						
Agree	139.00	98.70	144.00	92.00	283.00	94.33
Disagree	11.00	1.30	6.00	8.00	17.00	5.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

98.7 per cent men and 92 per cent women felt men should be educated about reproductive health. Only 1.3 per cent men and 8 per cent women did not agree to this. In total 94.33 per cent felt men should be educated about reproductive health. Only 5.67 per cent did not agree to this. Thus there is lot of preparedness for education to men about reproductive health.

³⁶ International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW, 2006). "Husbands' Involvement in Maternal Care: Young Couples in Rural Maharashtra Project Report update 1", Washington, DC USA, p. 4.

Table 6.91
In our Reproductive Health Programs men's involvement is

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
In our Reproductive Health Programs men's involvement is						
More than necessary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less than necessary	109.00	72.70	96.00	64.00	205.00	68.33
Sufficient	41.00	27.30	54.00	36.00	95.00	31.67
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

None of the men or women expressed men's involvement in Reproductive health programs is more than necessary. 72.7 per cent men and 64 per cent women said that it is less than necessary. Only 27.3 per cent men and 36 per cent women said it is sufficient. Totally 68.33 per cent felt it is less than necessary. Only 31.67 per cent said it is sufficient.

Table 6.92
Did any Public health worker visit their house?

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Did any Public health worker visit their house?						
Yes	38.00	25.00	33.00	22.00	71.00	23.67
No	112.00	75.00	117.00	78.00	229.00	76.33
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

Only 25 per cent men and 22 per cent women said that Public health worker visited their house. Contrary to this 75 per cent men and 78 per cent women said no such worker visited their house. Totally 23.67 per cent said that Public health worker visited their house. Contrary to this 76.33 per cent said no such worker visited their house.

Table 6.93
If they have come whom did they educate

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
If they have come whom did they educate						
Only women	36.00	94.00	27.00	81.00	63.00	89.00
Only men	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Both	2.00	6.00	6.00	19.00	8.00	11.00
Total	38.00	100.00	33.00	100.00	71.00	100.00

Out of the men who said Public Health worker visited their house, 94 per cent said that they educated only women. 6 per cent said that they educated both men and women. None said that they educated only men.

Out of the women who said Public Health worker visited their house, 81 per cent said that they educated only women. 19 per cent said that they educated both men and women.

In total 89 per cent said that they educated only women. Only 11 per cent said that they educated both men and women. It shows that our reproductive health programs are reaching only women and not men, who are the major decision makers.

Table 6.94
Men's involvement is needed in Family planning

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement is needed in Family planning						
Yes	143.00	96.00	143.00	96.00	286.00	96.00
No	7.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	14.00	4.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

96 per cent men and 96 per cent women agreed that men's involvement is needed in Family planning while 4 per cent men and 4 per cent women did not agree this.

Table 6.95
Men's involvement is needed in Household matters

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement is needed in Household matters						
Yes	110.00	73.00	139.00	93.00	249.00	83.00
No	40.00	27.00	11.00	7.00	51.00	17.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

73 per cent men and 93 per cent women agreed that men's involvement is needed in Household matters while 27 per cent men and 7 per cent women did not agree this. In total 83 per cent agreed that men's involvement is needed in Household matters.

Table 6.96
Men's involvement is needed in Pregnancy and Post natal Care

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement is needed in Pregnancy and Post natal Care						
Yes	144.00	96.00	141.00	94.00	285.00	95.00
No	6.00	4.00	9.00	6.00	15.00	5.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

96 per cent men and 94 per cent women agreed that men's involvement is needed in pregnancy and Post natal care while 4 per cent men and 6 per cent women did not agree this. In total 95 per cent agreed that men's involvement is needed in pregnancy and Post natal care.

Table 6.97
Men's involvement is needed in Child Care

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement is needed in Child Care						
Yes	120.00	80.00	147.00	98.00	267.00	89.00
No	30.00	20.00	3.00	2.00	33.00	11.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

80 per cent men and 98 per cent women agreed that men's involvement is needed childcare while 20 per cent men and 2 per cent women did not agree this. In total 89 per cent agreed that men's involvement is needed in child care.

Table 6.98
Men's involvement is needed in reproductive health

Dependent Variable	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total	Percentage to Total
Men's involvement is needed in reproductive health						
Yes	117.00	78.00	144.00	96.00	261.00	87.00
No	33.00	22.00	6.00	4.00	39.00	13.00
Total	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	300.00	100.00

78 per cent men and 96 per cent women agreed that men's involvement is needed Reproductive health while 22 per cent men and 4 per cent women did not agree this. In total 87 per cent agreed that men's involvement is needed in reproductive health.

With this we can understand that women are looking forward for better involvement of men in Reproductive health while men are yet to completely accept the responsibility.
