

Attitude of Tribal Women Towards Population Control Measures in Tribal Sub Plan Area



Home science

KEYWORDS :

Dr. Neeta Dashora

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. Udaipur district was selected purposively for the present investigation because there is a higher concentration of tribal population. The criterion used for selection of panchayat samities was one rural and one urban area. For rural study, five villages from identified panchayat samiti were selected on the basis of maximum population within a radius of 15 km from panchayat samiti headquarter. For urban study, five wards were selected on the basis of maximum tribal population. Thereafter 30 samples from each village and ward were selected. Thus 300 respondents were selected randomly for comparative study. Findings of the study reveal that more than three fourth respondents had neutral attitude towards population control measures and rural tribal respondents in neutral category was reported to the more than the urban tribal respondents.

INTRODUCTION

The rate of population growth in India comes to 2.2 percent per annum which is fairly high compare to many other countries of the world. It is universally accepted that the attitude of an individual plays an important role in determining behavior with respect to a particular object. The general health condition of tribal women is not at appreciable level and literacy level is also low.

According to Clifford obley (1999) attitude towards family planning were less positive among men than women. Thus keeping in view the above scenario, the present study was under taken with the objective to study the attitude of the tribal women respondents about population control measures in Udaipur district of tribal sub plan area.

Methodology

The study was conducted in purposively selected Udaipur district of Rajasthan, which falls under tribal sub plan area.

Two tribal panchayat samitis namely Girwa for urban population and Jhadol for rural tribal population were selected on the basis of higher concentration of tribal population from total 11 panchayat samitis of the districts.

5 villages for rural study and 5 wards for urban study were purposively selected from the identified panchayat samiti for the study on the basis of maximum population.

A list of all tribal married women below the age of 45 years were obtained from patwari / aaganwari worker of the respective villages. It was proposed to have 300 respondents together, 150 respondents from rural tribal population, 30 women from each village and ward were randomly selected for the study. The focus of the study was to study the attitude of the respondents regarding different available contraceptives for population control. To get an overview of attitude of the tribal women towards contraceptive methods, the respondents were grouped into two attitudinal categories –

- I. Neutral
- II. Favorable

1. The groups were formed on the basis of calculated win score and standard deviation of the overall attitude score obtained by the respondents as whole.

Result and discussion

The perusal of the data presented in the table 1 depict that more than three fourth of the total respondents 248 (82.7 %) had neutral towards contraceptive methods in the study area whereas 52 (17.3 %) respondent poses favorable attitude. While not a single respondent could be placed in the unfavorable category of attitude in the study area.

Table -1 Distribution of respondents according to their attitude towards population control measures

S. No.	Category	Rural Tribal		Urban Tribal		Total	
		F	P	F	P	F	P
1	Neutral (2.5-3.5)	144	96.0	104	69.3	248	82.7
2	Favorable (3.5-4.5)	6	4.0	46	30.7	52	17.3
	Total	155	100.0	150	100.0	300	100.0

F= Frequency, P = Percentage, N = Number of respondents

Most Favorable	1-1.5
Unfavorable	1.5-2.5
Neutral	2.5-3.5
Favorable	3.5-4.5
Most Favorable	Above 4.5

A perusal of the data accorded in the table -2 shows the calculated 'Z' value is 8.82. Total statements were reported to be greater than their respective table value at 1 percent level of significance.

Table -2. Statistical analysis regarding attitude of rural and urban tribal women

Category	Mean	N	S.D	M.D.	Z
Rural	3.09	150	0.22	0.28	8.82
Urban	3.37	150	0.33	--	--

Significant at 1 percent level

Thus null hypothesis was rejected. This confirms that there is variation in the attitude of rural and urban tribal women of the selected area towards population control measures.

Conclusion

- It was concluded that more than 3 fourth respondent (82.7 %) had neutral attitude towards contraceptive methods in the study area.
- The number of rural tribal respondents in neutral category was reported to be more 144 (96 %) than the urban tribal respondents that are 108 (69.3 %).
- It was noted that the number of tribal respondent from urban area were relatively more 46 (30.7 %) in favorable attitude category than rural tribal respondents (4.0%).

The present findings are in line with the findings of kulsum kazi (2006) who found that the highest number of the respondents (80 %) had positive attitude towards family planning.

- It is recommended strongly and suggested that the agencies (Government, universities and NGO's) should make a point and divert their concerted efforts to equip the rural and urban tribal with latest technologies of population control measures.
- The strategic and well planned intensive training program in the phased way for the needy clienteles would definitely enable them to adopt contraceptive method.

REFERENCE

- Clifford, O. (1999). "Family planning attitudes and use in Nigeria; A factor analysis ". International family planning perspectives 25 (2) , 78-84
| Kazi, K. (2006). A study of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of family planning among the women of rural Karachi. Ph. D. Dissertation, Department of social work, University of Karachi, page no.150. |