



FAMILY PLANNING METHODS : FOUR ENDOGAMOUS HUMAN POPULATIONS OF COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH.

Biological Science

D.S.R.S. Prakash* Department of Biotechnology, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry 533 296, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Corresponding Author

P.Vijaya Nirmala Department of Zoology, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry 533 296, Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to present the results of the survey done to elicit the information with regard to the different methods of family planning followed by four different endogamous populations like Kapu (forward caste), Settibalija (backward castes), Paki (scheduled caste, and Yarikula (scheduled tribe) living in the same ecological zone of Narasapuram Mandal of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

KEYWORDS

Methods, Family planning, Endogamous populations, Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION:

The growth rate of a population depends upon the birth control practices and medical care. The birth control practice is the main objective to control the growth rate of a population. To control the birth there are so many methods. But sterilization of fertility is due to birth control operations. The birth control operations are mainly two types, 1) Tubectomy operation for females, 2) Vasectomy operation to males to stop the conceptions. And the hystectomy is the major issue for females. The hystectomy operations is the operation to remove the uterus for females. The family planning practices are different in different populations. Information was collected on the practices of family planning methods from the four different populations such as Kapu (Forward Caste), Settibalija (Backward Caste), Paki (Scheduled Caste) and Yerukala (Scheduled Tribe) and presented in the following tables.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

For proper analysis and for comparison of these four different endogamous groups, 100 households each from the four caste groups were randomly selected. Care had been taken not to include related people within the sample of each community. The total sample of 400 households had been selected from the same ecological niche so that the environmental influences if at all are present, they are similarly affecting all the four endogamous groups. The four endogamous groups included in the present investigation are Kapu (forward caste), Settibalija (backward caste), Paki (scheduled caste), and Yarikula (scheduled tribe) of Narasapuram Mandal of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

All the selected caste groups were enumerated and house to house survey was made by personally interviewing the wife and husband of each family for demographic information. The questions in the demographic schedule posed to the subjects and answers elicited. The answers were cross checked by checking the information given by the couple from the people who were present at the time of interview along with the couple.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Distribution of women by family planning type of Kapu (Forward Caste).

Family Planning	Frequency	Percentage
Tubectomy	73	79.35
Vasectomy	15	16.30
Histectomy	4	4.35
Total	92	100.00

In Kapu, out of 97 families, 73 women (79.35%) have opted for tubectomy operations and only 15 men (16.30%) had undergone vasectomy operations and four women had histectomy operations. Out of 97 families, 92 families have adopted family planning methods.

Distribution of women by family planning type of Settibalija (Backward Caste).

Family Planning	Frequency	Percentage
Tubectomy	78	85.71

Vasectomy	1	1.10
Histectomy	12	13.19
Total	91	100.00

In Settibalija, out of 97 families, 78 women (85.71%) had practised family planning methods like tubectomy operations and 1 man (1.10%) had vasectomy operation and 12 women (13.19%) had higher incidence of histectomy operations due to fertility problems or heredity are recorded in this Settibalija population. Out of 97 families, 91 families are practicing family planning.

Distribution of women by family planning type of Paki (Scheduled Caste).

Family Planning	Frequency	Percentage
Tubectomy	65	85.53
Vasectomy	10	13.16
Histectomy	1	1.32
Total	76	100.00

In Paki, out of 97 families, only 65 women (85.53%) have opted for family planning methods like tubectomy operations and 10 men (13.16%) had family planning vasectomy operations and only one woman had (1.32%) histectomy operation. Out of 97 families, only 76 families have adopted family planning in this population.

Distribution of women by family planning type of Yerukala (Scheduled Tribe).

Family Planning	Frequency	Percentage
Tubectomy	58	96.67
Vasectomy	1	1.67
Histectomy	1	1.67
Total	60	100.00

In Yerukala, out of 98 families, 58 women (96.67%) adopted family planning method like tubectomy operations and only one man had family planning vasectomy and only one woman had histectomy operation. Out of 98 families, only 60 families are practicing family planning in this Yerukala tribe.

CONCLUSION

In family planning, the highest incidence of Tubectomy operations was recorded in Settibalija, 78%, followed by Kapu 73%, Paki 65% and in Yerukala it is 58%, and the highest incidence of vasectomy operations was recorded in Kapu 15% followed by Paki 10%, Settibalija and Yerukala 1%, and the highest incidence of histectomy operations was recorded in Settibalija 12% followed by Kapu 4%, Paki and Yerukala 1%. The histectomy operations are highest in Settibalija. while comparing among these four different populations, the family planning practices are in highest frequency in Kapu (92) (Forward Caste), followed by Settibalija (91) (Backward Caste), Paki (76) (Scheduled Caste) and Yerukala (60) (Scheduled Tribe). The highest frequency of tubectomy operations for family planning is observed in Settibalija (78) and lowest frequency of tubectomy is observed in Yerukala tribe (58). And the highest frequency of vasectomy operations of family planning are observed in Kapu (15) (Forward Caste) and lowest in Yerukala (1) (Scheduled Tribe) and Settibalija (1)

(Backward Caste). It is to record that the highest frequency of histocytometry operations (removing of uterus) is in Settibalija (12) population followed by Kapu (4), Paki (1) and Yerukala (1). So the lowest practice of family planning is observed in Yerukala tribe. Proportionately, the family planning practices increase from Yerukala (Scheduled Tribe), Paki (Scheduled Caste), Settibalija (Backward Caste) and Kapu (Forward Caste).

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