

# Knowledge and Attitude towards Family Planning among the Gowli's of Daddi-Kamalapur

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**Abstract:** *Present paper reviews on Knowledge and Attitude towards family planning among the Gowli's of Daddi-kamalapur. Here, authors have also tried to explore the differences in child bearing trends between current generation and that of older generation. In Karnataka State Gowli community is in under the list of OBC and Daddi-Kamalapur is a mono caste village in Dharwad Taluq and District of Karnataka State. Data was collected through the interview schedules and individual discussion. Total 130 individuals were randomly studied, among them 70 were Males and 60 were Females. Study reveals that overall Gowli's were in the condition of semi knowledge about Family planning. Current generation wants to have a little family compared to older generation.*

**Keywords:** Family Planning, Contraceptive, Safer Sex, Knowledge and Attitude, Gowli, Dharwad,

## 1. Introduction

The single most important problem that India is facing now is the uncontrolled growth of population (NFHS 1998-1999). Nearly 180 million persons were added to the national population in the last decade, with a growth rate of 21.34% (Bhasin et al. 2005). The Family Welfare Programme in India has experienced significant growth and adaptation over the past half century since its inception in 1951. The programme gained momentum in 1966 with the creation of the Department of Family Planning with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. During this period, financial investments in the programmes have substantially increased and service delivery points have significantly expanded. Services administered through the programme have been broadened to include immunization, Pregnancy, delivery and postpartum care, and preventive and curative health care. The range of Contraceptive products delivered through the programme has widened. Multiple stakeholders, including the private sector and non-governmental sector, have been engaged in providing contraceptive services. Of late, the programme has been integrated with the broader Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

## 2. Safer Sex

Safer sex refers to a sexual practice undertaken with proper precautions to avoid the possible chances of unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and diseases (STIs and STDs). It is an act where bodily fluids including vaginal secretion, blood and sperm are not exchanged. Thus, safer sex includes protection against unwanted pregnancies and sex diseases. Barriers like condoms and vaccinations against STIs and BBVs (blood borne viruses) can safeguard the individuals from hazardous diseases as well as allow them to enjoy the sexual pleasures. Sex without penetration is also a form safer sex.

## 3. Methodology

The field work was conducted for the present investigation between 2nd May and 26th May of 2012 in Daddi-Kamalapur Village. An attempt is made to study the What Knowledge they have and what's their Attitude towards

family planning among the Gowli's of Daddi-Kamalapur? Data was collected from 130 married individuals; constitute 70 males and 60 females with the use of observation, Interview Schedule and face to face discussion techniques in intensive field work at Dadi-Kamalapur village. We had two key informants, they were "Asha" (Accredited social Health Activist) and a High School teacher belongs to this Gowli community.

## 4. Habitat

Daddi-Kamalapur village comes under the Dharwad taluk of Dharwad district. This village is about 12 km away from Dharwad on side of the Mugad road. This village comes under the constituency of Mandihal village Panchayat, which is 15 km away from Dharwad. Three villages are covered by this village Panchayat namely Mandihal, Daddi-Kamalapur, Varavanagalavi. The members, who are elected from these all three villages participate in all the activities and run the Panchayat smoothly. According to the village Panchayat records total population of the village is 592 comprising of 322 males and 270 females (including children). It is a single caste village. There are some gotras (clan) within the caste namely; Dandewale, Kanewale, Koramaddi, Gharwale, poolwale, pailawanwale, etc. Village has named as Daddi - Kamalapur because whole village was consist of Daddies means houses built with the raw materials like dry grass, bamboo, wood, mud and stones.

**Table 1:** Total Population of Daddi-kamalapur village

Gender	Total	Per Cent
Male	322	54.40%
Female	270	45.60%
Total	592	100%

(According the village Panchayat records)

## 5. Results and Discussion

**Table 2:** Gender-wise distribution of Sample

Gender	Total	Per Cent
Male	70	53.84%
Female	60	46.15%
Total	130	100%

**Table 3:** Educational status of informants

Standard	Gender Wise Distribution			Per Cent
	Male	Female	Total	
Illiterates	26(37.14%)	20(33.33%)	46	35.38%
Below 7 <sup>th</sup> Class	19(27.14%)	16(26.66%)	35	26.92%
7 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	19(27.14%)	20(30.33%)	39	30%
PUC	02(2.85%)	04(6.66%)	06	4.61%
BA/BSc	01(1.42%)	00	01	0.76%
Bed	01(1.42%)	00	01	0.76%
Technical course	02(2.85%)	00	02	1.53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70(100%)</b>	<b>60(100%)</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100%</b>

This table represents the educational qualification or status of respondents. As shown in table respondents were distributed in seven categories of educational status, those are Illiterates, below 7th class, 7th to 10th, PUC, BA/BSc, Bed and technical courses. The distribution is in percentage is as follows respectively 37.14% male 33.33% female totally 35.38% individuals were illiterate, 27.14% male and 26.66 % female totally 26.92% were educated below 7th class. 27.14% male and that of 30.33 % of female totally 30% were educated 7th to 10th. Total 4.61% sample was educated PUC level including 2.85 male and 6.66 female. Totally 0.76 % was educated BA/BSc and Bed education among sample is also as same as BA/BSc. 2.85% males were educated in technical courses and it is 1.53% of total sample size. Very interestingly, we cannot find a single female educated after PUC.

**Table 4:** Birth control methods should be used by married couples

Sl no.	Response	Male	Female	Total
1	Yes	48(36.92%)	32(24.61%)	80(61.53%)
2	No	22(16.92%)	28(21.53%)	50(38.46%)

Above table shows that 36.92% male and 24.61% female totally 61.53% individuals are responded 'YES' married couple should use Birth Control Methods, and for the remaining 16.92% male, 21.53% female totally 38.46% individuals opine that this is not necessary to use birth control methods by married couple.

**Table 3:** Family planning is one of the most effective ways to check the growing population

Sl no	Responses	Male	Female	Total
1	Agree	45(64.28%)	24 (40%)	69 (53.07%)
2	Disagree	20 (28.57%)	15 (25%)	35 (26.92%)
3	Don't know	5 (7.14%)	21(35%)	26 (20%)
Total		70 (100%)	60 (100%)	130 (100%)

Table No.3 shows, 64.28% male and 40% female totally 53.07% of individuals are agreed that adoption of Family Planning is the most effective way to control or check the growing population, 28.57% male and 25% female total 26.92 % individuals are disagree and that of 20% of total sample consisting 7.14% male and 35% female are don't know whether it is effective way or not.

**Table 4:** To resort to birth control practices is a sin (Against god, religion etc...)

Response	Yes	No
Total	72 (55.38%)	58 (44.61%)

Table shows that, 72 (55.38%) individuals opine practice of birth control is a sin, it's against god and our religion and 58 (44.61%) individuals are said no it is not like that we have not considered it as sin, but here we should not forget this 44.61% of total sample consist people belongs to both new and older generation, some of them are faced lot of problems because of having more children and some of them are saying that they don't want to see their children facing the same problems which were faced by them already .

**Table 5:** Number of children having

SL.NO	children	Frequency (families)	Per Cent	Mean (Child Bearing)
I	01	2	04%	5.34
II	02	5	10%	
III	03	3	06%	
IV	04	09	18%	
V	05	12	24%	
VI	06	02	04%	
VII	07	10	20%	
VIII	08	02	04%	
IX	09	01	02%	
X	10	01	02%	
XI	11	03	06%	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table no. 5 reveals that 50 families were available out of 130 samples which were selected randomly, among them 24% of total sample families were having 5 children, 20% of families were having 07 children, following these 18%, 10%, 06%, 04% and 2% families were having respectively 04, 02, 3/11, 1/6/8, 9/10 children. Mean child bearing of this community is 5.34.

## 6. Conclusion

India is a second highest populated country in the World. The population has been enormously rising every year. The Government of India has been initiated to introduce Family planning. The main motto of the initiative is to control the population explosion in India by promoting birth control methods and having a smaller family.

There are many factors that leave the family planning go in vain, most important one being ignorance. Most of the Indian populations living in the Villages or rural areas are unaware of the family planning programs and its benefits. In this village community know little bit about it, but don't have complete knowledge, means they are in the stage of semi known and unknown. So reaching this population and educating them with the advantages of family planning and how to implement the program will greatly help in controlling the population.

Now-a-days, In Daddi-Kamalapur village people aware about this family planning and they like to have small family. In the past means old population or their fathers and forefathers (ancestors) were (presently also we can find this in older people) having big family consisting 9 to 11 children. That time hospital facilities were found very rare, many of them are not likes at least to visit the hospital and they are not worried about any family planning and all, so obviously got more children.

Through present investigation I came to know another reason for having more offspring in early days that is “They needed more workers to work in farms and to look after their animal stock and also they use their children in their traditional works”.

In present days also most of the people having a notion like, we don't have right to kill or resist a life coming to the earth. There is a Kannada proverb which is in vogue yet today, not only in rural areas, but in urban minds also that is ‘Hutsid Devru Hullmesangillan’, so it shows that God will look after and we should not resist the life which is coming to earth, but we can also notice perception of sin is in transition.

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