

# Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude with Reference to Government and Non Government Occupational Peoples

**Vikas K. Rohit**

PhD Research Scholar, Department of Psychology  
S. P. University, V.V.Nagar-388 120, Gujarat.

Received: May 5, 2018

Accepted: June 4, 2018

## ABSTRACT

*Main purpose of the research is to find out the family planning and birth control attitude with reference to different religions people. The all subjects were randomly selected from anand district and surroundings villages. Scale was use for data collection for family planning and birth control attitude were developed and standardize by M. Rajmanickam (2005), and data were analysis by 't' test. Result show, There is no significant difference between the family planning and birth control attitude of government and non-government occupational male and female of different religions people. There is no significant difference between the family planning and birth control attitude of low and high age of male and female of different religions people.*

### Keywords:

## 1. Introduction.

India's population has already reached 1.26 billion in the current year and considering the present growth rate, by 2028, the country's population will be more than China, according to a recent report from the UN. Though, the report has clearly mentioned that the rate of population growth has slowed down in recent years, due to effective implementation of family planning and family welfare programmes, yet the rate is growing at a much faster rate compared to China. The national fertility rate is still high which is leading to long-term population growth in India.

Population growth has been a cause of worry for the Government of India since a very long time. Just after independence, the Family Planning Association of India was formed in 1949. The country launched a nationwide Family Planning Programme in 1952, a first of its kind in the developing countries. This covered initially birth control programmes and later included under its wing, mother and child health, nutrition and family welfare. In 1966, the ministry of health created a separate department of family planning. The then ruling Janata Government in 1977 developed a new population policy, which was to be accepted not by compulsion but voluntarily. It also changed the name of Family Planning Department to Family Welfare Programme.

However, the family planning programme in India cannot be ignored. Let us discuss below about family planning in India and how it has played a major role in solving the problem of population growth in India to a certain extent.

## 2. Objectives:

1. To study of the family planning and birth control attitude among government and non government occupational male and female.
2. To study of the family planning and birth control attitude among low and high age of male and female.

## 3. Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference between family planning and birth control attitudes among government and non-government occupational male and female.
2. There is no significant difference between family planning and birth control attitudes among low and high age of male and female.

## 4. Method:

### Sample:

For this research 379 occupational male and female were taken as sample from anand district and surroundings villages. Out of that only 360 samples randomly selected, which are 173 government and 187 non-government occupational people.

### ➤ Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

**1. Personal Data sheet:**

Personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of occupation (government/Non Government) types of age (low and high) was collected.

**2. Family Planning and birth control attitudes scale:**

This scale is developed standerzize by M. Rajmanickam (2005) was used. This scale is designed as a summated rating on the pattern of Likert Scaling technique. It contains 64 statements under eight substests like, population problems, family planning, birth control, fertility control, birth control methods, abortion, contraceptive method, sterilization and age of marriage.

**5. Statistical Analysis:**

In this study 't' test was used for statistical analysis.

**6. Result and Discussion:**

- Family planning and birth control attitude with reference to occupational people. The results are presented in table No.1.

**Table No. 1**  
(N=360)

**Mean, SD and 't' value of FPBC with reference to occupation**

Occupation	N	Mean	SD	't' value
Government	173	208.73	23.54	0.24 (NS)
Non Government	187	209.41	29.65	
NS= Not significant				

To study on the subject of there is significant difference or not between family planning and birth control attitude of Government and Non Government occupation people of gender education and religions, null hypothesis No. 1 was constructed.

Ho.01 No insignificant variation concerning family planning and birth control attitudes among government and non-government occupational people.

To know statistical important of mean variation t test was calculated, for observing the considerable variance among government and non-government occupational people. 't' value is 0.24 Table No. 4.39 which is statistically insignificant. Also 4.39 tables showing that score of mean regard to family planning and birth control attitude of government and non-government occupation were 208.73 and 209.41 respectively and with regards. The difference between two is very negligible. Hence, the null hypothesis No. 1 was keep on and concluded to, there were not important differentiation relating the family planning and birth control attitude of government and non-government occupational people.

- Family planning and birth control attitude with reference to age of the people.

The effect of age of the people on their family planning and birth control attitude was examined.

The result is presented in table No.2

**Table No.2**  
(N=360)

**Mean, SD & 't' value of FPBC attitude with reference to age**

Age	N	Mean	SD	't' value
Low	194	209.81	28.22	0.56 (NS)
High	166	208.23	25.22	
NS= Not significant				

To study on the subject of there is significant difference or not between family planning and birth control attitude of high and low age people, null hypothesis No. 2 was constructed.

Ho.2 No significant difference relating family planning and birth control attitudes among low and high age of people.

The calculated t value revealed the numerical important of difference of mean, no meaningful variation was observed among high & low age people. t value is 0.56 Table No. 4.42 which is not considerable value is set up. It is exposed to table No.4.42 score of mean regard to family planning and birth control attitude of low and high age were 209.81 and 208.23 respectively and with regards. The difference between two is very negligible. Hence, the null hypothesis No. 2 was maintain and it is conclude to there is no any substantial difference concerning the family planning and birth control attitude of high and low age people.

## 7. Conclusion:

- 1 No significant difference founded regarding the family planning and birth control attitude of government and non-government employed of different religions people.
- 2 No significant difference between the family planning and birth control attitude of low and high age of male and female of different religions people.

## References:

- Broota, K.D., (1992), Experimental design in behavioural research, Wily, Western limited.
- Brown, J., Mary, E. and Warren, D., (2009). Planning in Low-Income Families: Influence of Locus of Control and Dyadic Consensus on Realistic Standard Setting, Home Economics Research Journal, Volume 1, pp-67-75.
- Nag A., Singhal, P., (2013). Impact of Education and Age at Marriage on Fertility among Uttar Pradesh Migrants of Ludhiana, Anthropologist, 15(2), pp. 225-230.
- Phukan, R.S., (2014). Family planning in India- its history, Programmes, Importance and Impact.
- Phukan, R.S., (2014). Over population in India - Causes, Effects and How to Control it. Schemes for Implementation India: Dept of Family Welfare.
- Mishra, U., (2004). Impact of education on attitude towards family planning, journal of population education, ISSN.0972-5652, vol.6, No.1.