

## Demographic Studies in Education and Population Education

S.C. BHATIA

Abraham, P. Usha. 1991. **A study of awareness, attitudes and skills of secondary school students of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts on population issues.** Ph.D., Edu. Osmania Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to study the awareness, attitudes and skills of secondary school students of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts on population issues.

*Objectives:* (i) To find out the awareness of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy secondary school students on population issues, (ii) to find out whether religion, sex, age, income of parents, education of father and education of mother have any correlation with the awareness of the students about population issues, (iii) to find out the attitude of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy secondary school students towards population issues, (iv) to find out whether religion, sex, age, income of parents, education of father and education of mother has any correlation with the attitude of students towards population issues, (v) to find out the graphic skills of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy secondary school students relating to population issues, and (vi) to find out whether religion, sex, age, income of parents, education of mother and education of father have any correlation with the knowledge of graphic skills related to population issues.

*Methodology:* Eight hundred students (400 from each of the two districts) were selected from

schools managed by different kinds of organisations with a view to assigning representation to all religious and communal groups. A self-constructed questionnaire, comprising a knowledge test, and Attitude Inventory were used. That apart test, items on skills were also standardised. Statistical techniques such as item analysis, frequency distribution, means, SD, 't' test, 'F' test, and chi-square test were used in the study.

*Major Findings:* (1) The performance scores of knowledge tests indicated a significant role being played by religion, sex, and educational background of father and mother. (2) In the attitude test, only sex had a significant correlation. (3) Religion and sex seemed to have a significant correlation with performance scores on graphic skills. [SSS 0852]

Agrawal, Saraswati. 1990. **An investigation into the awareness among primary and secondary school teachers towards population problem and their attitude towards population education.** Ph.D., Edu. Kanpur Univ.

*Problem:* The study investigates the awareness of primary and secondary school teachers about population problem and attitudes towards population education.

*Objectives:* (i) To measure awareness of and attitudes towards the population problem among male and female teachers of primary and

secondary schools belonging to high/low castes, (ii) to measure the relationship between awareness of the population problem and attitude towards population education among male and female teachers belonging to high/low castes, and (iii) to construct scales to measure awareness levels and attitudes towards the population problem and population education.

**Methodology:** Four hundred teachers from primary and secondary schools in Kanpur were selected using the stratified random sampling method. Self-constructed Population Awareness Scale and Attitude Scale were administered. The researcher used analysis of variance and product-moment coefficient of correlation to treat the data.

**Major Findings:** (1) Most teachers were aware of and had positive attitudes towards the population problem. (2) Caste seemed to be a significant variable in awareness of and attitude towards the population problem and population education. [KD 0201]

Akhtar, Syeda. 1988. **A study of the knowledge and attitude of secondary school teachers in Karnataka in respect of population education.** Ph.D., Edu. Univ. of Mysore.

**Problem:** It aims to study the knowledge and attitude of secondary school teachers in Karnataka in respect of population education.

**Objectives:** (i) To assess the knowledge of and attitude towards population education of secondary school teachers in Karnataka, and (ii) to examine the effects of a few social-psychological factors with a view to identifying significant predictors of knowledge of and attitudes towards population education.

**Methodology:** One hundred and fifty-six teachers were selected from 133 schools as per a stratified (three-stage) random sampling design. A self-constructed Knowledge Test and Attitude Scale in Population Education were used. Statistical techniques such as correlation, regression analysis, one-way analysis of variance

and multiple regression analysis were used to treat the data.

**Major Findings:** (1) Knowledge was related with attitude towards population education. Significant differences were observed in terms of family income, exposure to mass media, contact with population education personnel, training/orientation programmes, etc. (2) However, no significant differences were observed in terms of marital status, age at marriage, and social interaction. (3) Among the significant variables determining attitudes were religion and family size. [BNS 0973]

Amrithagowry, R. 1983. **A study on the effective methods to impart population education to higher secondary school students.** M.Phil., Home Sc. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women.

**Problem:** The study analyses effective methods to impart population education to higher secondary school students.

**Objectives:** (i) To assess the awareness level of students with regard to population dynamics, and (ii) to impart and evaluate population education to the students.

**Methodology:** Two hundred students (equal number of boys and girls) studying in Class XI and 40 teachers were selected for the study. A self-constructed Questionnaire was utilised for the study. The instructional process for population education was undertaken in three groups, with each group being treated with an incremental teaching methodology beginning from lecture to lecture and visual aids, to lecture plus visual aids plus discussion and film shows, etc. The collected data were treated with mean, SD, 't' test, F-test and paired 't' test.

**Major Findings:** (1) The place of residence appeared to be a significant variable in determining the awareness levels. (2) In terms of teaching methodology, groups exposed to enriched methods scored the most. [MC 0087]

Christian, J.S. 1992. **Preparation and try-out of a value verification module for teaching of population education in Standard V.** Ph.D., Edu. Gujarat Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to prepare value verification module and its try-out for teaching of population education in Standard V.

*Objectives:* (i) To analyse the syllabus of population education in Gujarat State, and (ii) to prepare and try out a value verification module.

*Methodology:* Two hundred and sixty students were divided into three experimental groups and three control groups. The groups were equated on socio-economic status as well as on age. A value verification module was prepared. A self-constructed Opinionnaire was used to assess the students' opinion about the value verification module. Mean, SD, and 't' test were used in the treatment of the data.

*Major Findings:* (1) There was a significant difference between the mean scores of pre-test and post-test mean scores of students. (2) There was, however, no significant difference between experimental and control group mean scores. [JHS 1053]

Dave, Nidhi. 1991. **A study of the effect of level of aspiration, prolonged deprivation and educational achievement on the awareness of youth towards population problem.** Ph.D., Edu. Agra Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to study the effect of level of aspiration, prolonged deprivation and educational achievement on the awareness of youth towards the population problem.

*Objective:* To study the population awareness factors of high and low aspirants, of high and low deprived, and of high and low academic achievers.

*Methodology:* Six hundred boys and girls in equal number were selected on the basis of the non-probability sampling method. Apart from the Population Awareness Tool developed by the

researcher, Level of Aspiration of Shah and Bhargava, Prolonged Deprivation Scale of Tripathi and Misra and the high school scores of the sample were also used in the study. The collected data were treated with mean, SD, CR and F-ratio.

*Major Findings:* (1) The level of aspiration played an important role in determining population awareness. (2) High-deprived and low-deprived groups significantly differed in population awareness. (3) High academic achievers and low academic achievers differed in their attitudes with respect to all the factors of population awareness. [SS 0757]

Deshpande, L.V. 1989. **Teaching population education to students of Standard IX through their syllabus and study its effectiveness.** Independent study. Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training.

*Problem:* The study centres round the teaching of population education concepts to school students by integrating them with the school syllabus instead of teaching the concepts as an independent subject.

*Objectives:* (i) To assess the students' knowledge concerning population education concepts, and (ii) to study the effect of teaching with an integrated approach.

*Methodology:* Girl students from Standard IX in Pune schools were chosen for the study. A self-made Population Education Achievement Test was utilised. Lesson plans specifying appropriate and elaborative learning experiences were developed. The collected data were treated with mean, SD and 't' test.

*Major Finding:* Significant differences between the pre-test and post-test scores were observed. [HP 0370]

Gaikwad, A.B. 1991. **A critical study of the impact of teaching population education on pupil-teachers in colleges of education affiliated to Shivaji University.** Ph.D., Edu. Shivaji Univ.



**Problem:** It is a critical study of the impact of teaching population education on pupil-teachers in colleges of education affiliated to Shivaji University.

**Objectives:** (i) To construct an attitude scale towards population education for pupil-teachers, and (ii) to study the impact of teaching population education to B.Ed. students on various variables.

**Methodology:** One hundred and fifty-eight students enrolled in the B.Ed. course formed the sample for the study. A self-made Attitude Scale based on Thurstone's technique was utilised in the study. A set of 98 statements ranging from extremely positive to extremely negative attitudes towards population issues were utilised. Personal data proforma was used to collect and analyse the data. Mean, SD, coefficient of correlation, standard error of mean difference, and critical ratio were used to treat the data.

**Major Finding:** The teaching of population education had a definite impact on male, rural, arts-graduate pupil-teachers in the age-group 21-30, unmarried, and belonging to joint families. [CMY 0892]

George, K.V. 1991. **Identification of sex-related problems of adolescents in the colleges of Kerala, and their perception of sex education.** Ph.D., Edu. Univ. of Kerala.

**Problem :** It attempts to identify sex-related problems of adolescents in the colleges of Kerala and their perception on sex education issues.

**Objectives:** (i) To identify the common sex-related problems experienced by adolescent boys and girls, (ii) to study the nature of the sex-related problems of adolescent boys and girls with respect to the whole sample and the sub-samples based on age, residence, religion, socio-economic status, family size and co-education facilities, (iii) to compare the sub-groups within the male and female subjects with respect to the sex-related problems, and (iv) to study the adolescents' perception of sex education.

**Methodology:** One thousand four hundred and seventeen students (663 boys and 754 girls) enrolled in Kerala University and in Mahatma Gandhi University served as the sample in the study. A self-made Questionnaire and Sex-related Problems Check-list were the main tools. Interviews were also conducted on a small sample. The collected data were treated with analysis of variance.

**Major Findings:** (1) While the social problems experienced by the boys and girls were similar, the physical, physiological and psychological problems were different. (2) The profile analysis of variance of sex-related problems was significant for boys and girls. (3) Friends appeared to be the primary source of information concerning sex. (4) Parents were found to be the least preferred. Adolescents had a good number of superstitious beliefs about sex. [VR 1666]

Gurumurthy, G. 1985. **Cultural determinants of fertility among Yanadi tribal community in South India.** Ph.D., Pop. Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

**Problem:** The study centres round the problem of the socio-cultural development of a tribal community through educational opportunities.

**Objective:** To study the fertility behaviour of the Yanadis and their major cultural and demographic determinants.

**Methodology:** Community members were drawn using a two-stage simple random sample. A self-made interview schedule was administered for the sample. Regression analysis, 't' test, mean, and SD were used to treat the data.

**Major Findings:** (1) The Yanadis with traditional attitudes had higher fertility (5.3 live births) as compared to those who did not (2.5 live births). (2) Son-preference was fairly strong in the community. The mean age for marriage for boys was 19 years, and for girls, 15 years. (3) A positive relationship was found between the number of children working and the mean

number of live births. (4) The mean duration of breast-feeding was 24 months, and a negative relationship was found between the duration of breast-feeding and fertility. (5) A large number of Yanadis seemed to know about the permanent methods of family planning but, not about the temporary methods. [PVD 0118]

Indira, V. 1992. **A study of awareness and attitudes of the +2 level students of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts on population issues.** Ph.D., Edu. Osmania Univ.

*Problem:* It attempts to study the awareness on population issues among the +2 students of two districts of Andhra Pradesh.

*Objectives:* (i) To find out whether age, caste, religious nature of school and optional group taken have any influence on the awareness and attitudes of students on population issues, (ii) to find out the mean performance of respondents on the awareness, attitude and their correlation on population issues, and (iii) to find out the difference in the awareness and attitudes between the respondents of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts on population issues.

*Methodology:* The sample comprised students belonging to the +2 level junior colleges and higher secondary schools in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts, which represented boys and girls belonging to different castes and religious groups. The total sample had 800 respondents of which 380 were from Hyderabad and 420 from Ranga Reddy. The subjects were administered in Questionnaire to the +2 level students in a teaching hour of 50 minutes duration. Frequencies, mean, SD, 't' test and ANOVA and chi-square were used to treat the data.

*Major Findings:* (1) Age had considerable influence on the performance of awareness and inter-comparison of student groups. Those in the age-group of 15-16 years showed better performance. (2) Religion had no influence on the awareness and attitudes of the respondents. The performance of the OC category students was

superior followed by BCs and Scs. (3) Schools in the past 10 years had influenced the awareness and attitudes of the respondents. The girl students performed better than boys. (5) Students whose optional groups were mathematics, economics and commerce performed better. [SSS 1953]

Kanitkar, Tara R.K.; Verma, R.K. and Ramesh, B.N. 1990. **Evaluation of the National Population Education Project (NPEP) – Formal Education System.** Independent study. National Council of Educational Research and Training.

*Problem:* The study aims to evaluate the National Population Education Project (NPEP).

*Objectives:* (i) To study the status, process and outcomes of the project in terms of its organisation, structure, strategies, activities and achievements and its impact on the awareness and attitude of students and teachers, and (ii) to analyse the population education contents integrated in the textbooks.

*Methodology:* Six states and one Union Territory were randomly selected out of a total of 26 states and Union Territories. A total of 16,476 students belonging to Classes IV, VIII, X were selected from rural and urban areas through the multi-stage sampling. The sample also included 2 451 primary and secondary school teachers. The study undertook an analysis of 234 textbooks used from Standards I to X in various states. Apart from interview guidelines, Awareness Tests and Attitude Scales were utilised in the study. The collected data were treated using mean and F-test.

*Major Findings:* (1) The Population Education Cells were not equipped with trained personnel. (2) Some of the contents like health, nutrition and population, environment and resources, were covered extensively whereas content related to family-size and its implication were not focused well. (3) A large gap was also observed between the lessons developed by the Population Education Cells and integrated into the

textbooks. (4) Teachers trained in population education were found significantly more aware than the untrained teachers. (5) However, the study also revealed a very low percentage of teachers trained in Population Education; the training was of inadequate duration. (6) Co-curricular activities were found effective. However, most of the activities were conducted at the state level as a part of the national competitions and not as part of the school system. (7) Research and evaluation as an area was found to be weak, with very few studies undertaken so far. (8) Lack of coordination among the Population Education Units in states/Union Territories and with other agencies was also noticed. (9) Class X students were found to be more aware, followed by Class VIII and Class IV students. Such awareness levels were influenced by the level of socio-economic development and exposure to the mass media. (10) Television was found more influential in developing positive attitude among students lower than among students of higher grades. [DESSH 0730]

Karajgwakar. 1989. *Janasankhya vridhi par shiksha ka prabhav (A study of the effect of education on population growth)*. Ph.D., Edu. Vikram Univ.

**Problem :** It attempts to study the effect of education on population growth.

**Objectives:** (i) To study the degree and nature of the effect of expansion of education on the growth of population, and (ii) to study the relationship of expansion of education with economic and social factors with a view to making education a still more effective factor to control population.

**Methodology:** One thousand men and women belonging to different age-groups, religions, castes, vocations, and areas of residence (rural-urban) were selected for the study from six tehsils of Ujjain on a random sampling basis. Self-made questionnaires were administered to the subjects. The collected data were treated with qualitative methods.

**Major Findings:** (1) The number of children in educated families were less than those in families with illiterate parents. (2) The average age of marriage was 20.44 among the educated parents, and 14.55 among the illiterate parents. (3) Agricultural families had more children than families whose heads were engaged in other vocations. (4) The number of children decreased with increase in income. (5) Educated parents favoured marriage for girls at 19.34 years, and for boys at 23.24 years. (6) Illiterate parents favoured marriage for girls at 17.62 years, and for boys at 20.33 years. (7) The educated parents preferred adoption in case of no children while the illiterate parents preferred a second marriage. [RSD 0207]

Kathuria, Ramdev P. 1988. **The effect of teacher-led, self-learning, peer-group discussion and mass media approaches of teaching population education to Classes IX and X on the knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about population explosion in India.** Independent study. Bhopal: Field Office, NCERT. (ERIC Funded)

**Problem:** The study analyses the effectiveness of various approaches in teaching population education.

**Objective:** To assess and determine the suitability of a set of approaches to the teaching of population education, in terms of changes in knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of the younger generation.

**Methodology:** The sample comprised 247 students who were exposed to the teacher-led approach, 191 students who adopted the peer-group discussion approach, and 200 students who adopted the mass media approach. In all, 638 students from Classes IX and X from schools in the Bhopal and Betul Divisions were chosen for the study. Pre- and post-tests with similar questions were administered to the participating students. The results of these tests were analysed in terms of various variables, including residential



status, sex, etc. Analysis of variance and 't' test were used to treat the data.

**Major Findings:** (1) The peer-group discussion and mass media approaches were equally successful in developing more knowledge among the students. (2) The self-learning and peer-group discussion approaches were more successful in rural areas, while the mass media approach was more suitable for the urban areas. (3) No significant differences in impact were observed among the four approaches with regard to attitude changes. (4) In comparing the approaches to sex, the mass media approach was found to be more helpful to urban boys than to rural boys or urban girls. (5) The self-learning approach was more helpful to rural boys and urban girls than to rural girls. [Author 1142]

Kaur, Harjit Pal. 1992. **A study of population awareness in relation to attitudes towards environmental education and population education of professional teachers.** Ph.D., Edu. Punjab Univ.

**Problem:** The study seeks to explore the relationship of population awareness with the attitudes towards environmental education and population education of male and female professional teachers.

**Objectives:** (i) To compare the attitudes towards environmental and population education of different types of teachers having different levels of population awareness, and (ii) to compare the attitudes towards environmental education and population education of different types of male and female teachers having different levels of education.

**Methodology:** Four hundred senior secondary school teachers, college and university teachers, agricultural university teachers, medical college teachers and engineering college teachers from Punjab and Chandigarh were selected for the study. Two self-constructed scales — Attitude Towards Environmental Education Scale and

Attitude Towards Population Education Scale — and the Population Awareness Scale (NCERT) were used in the study. Mean, SD, and 't' test were used for the treatment of the study.

**Major Findings:** (1) In the case of both males and females no difference existed in the population awareness of different categories of teachers. (2) Sex difference existed in the population awareness of different categories of teachers. (3) The level of population awareness was not related to the attitude towards environment education. [AK 1711]

Kulshreshtha, S. 1990. **A study of the attitude of women teachers towards population education.** Ph.D., Edu. Rohilkhand Univ.

**Problem:** It attempts to study the attitude of women teachers towards population education.

**Objectives:** (i) To assess the attitude of women teachers toward population education in relation to their age, qualifications, subject, teaching experience, marital status and training, and (ii) to study the determinants of the attitude of women teachers towards population education.

**Methodology:** Five hundred female teachers teaching at primary, secondary and tertiary levels were randomly selected from eight districts of Uttar Pradesh. A self-made Likert-type Attitude Inventory was used for the study. Analysis of variance and 't' test were used.

**Major Findings:** (1) Female teachers of the younger age-group (18-28) had a more positive attitude towards population education than those in the older age-group (40-50). (2) Untrained teachers achieved higher mean attitude scores than trained teachers. Unmarried teachers scored higher attitude scores than married teachers. (3) Hindu women teachers' attitude towards population education was significantly more favourable than that of their Muslim and Christian counterparts. (4) Female teachers teaching Arts subjects scored significantly higher than those teaching science subjects. (5) Higher

attitude scores were obtained by rural teachers than by urban teachers. [BS 0953]

Kumari, Santosh. 1991. **A comparative study of the attitudes towards population education by three referents — demographers, teachers and parents.** Ph.D., Edu. Maharishi Dayanand Univ.

*Problem:* It attempts to compare the attitudes of demographers, teachers and parents towards population education.

*Objectives:* (i) To study and compare the attitude towards population education of the demographers, teachers and parents, and (ii) to find out the extent of the relationship between the qualifications and the attitudes of the three professionals towards population education.

*Methodology:* A sample of 600 persons (200 from each group) was selected for the study. A self-constructed Attitude Scale towards Population Education Scale was used in the study. Mean, SD, and 't' test were used as statistical techniques.

*Major Findings:* (1) Male and female demographers and teachers were favourably inclined towards population education. (2) Female parents seemed to have a slightly more positive attitude towards population education than the male parents. (3) In all the groups, females had a more positive attitude towards the concept of population education than the males. [DKC 0102]

Kundu, Azad Singh. 1988. **A comparative study of modernity, locus of control and achievement value of adopters and non-adopters of family planning among the rural population.** Ph.D., Psy. Agra Univ.

*Problem:* It attempts to compare modernity, locus of control and achievement value of adoption and non-adoption of family planning of rural population.

*Objectives:* (i) To assess the psychological

attributes of persons who adopt family planning as compared to those who do not adopt it, (ii) to assess the psychological correlates of high and low fertility, (iii) to study the psychological factors associated with the decision to adopt the spacing method as compared to the adoption of the terminal method, and (iv) to assess the differences in the psychological attributes of adopters who started the practice of contraception early in their marital life as compared to those who started the contraception practice late.

*Methodology:* The study relied on a sample of 240 married adult males between 15-45 years of age and residing in rural areas. The variables identified for the study included demographic factors, family planning, modernity, achievement value and locus of control. The study used a self-constructed Socio-demographical Scale. In addition, it relied upon Knowledge Family Planning Index of Chung, et al., Attitude Towards Family Planning Index of Chung, et al., Overall Modernity Scale of A.K. Singh and Smith, PGI Achievement Value Index of Kluchohn and Strodt, PGI Locus of Control Scale of Rotter and Concern for Welfare of Children PGI Index.

*Major Findings:* (1) Adopters and non-adopters of family planning differed significantly on all the variables under study. (2) The small-family groups' scores were significantly higher on all these variables as compared to the large-family groups'. (3) Early-marital-career and late-marital-career groups differed significantly regarding family planning involvement. (4) Persons who took to the practice of spacing early in their marital career differed significantly on all the variables from those who started it late. [SS 0805]

Lakshamma, T. 1989. **Pregnancy and responsible parenthood.** Ph.D., Pop. Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

*Problem:* This study makes an attempt to identify the factors determining responsible parenthood, and the interrelationships between pregnancy and responsible parenthood regarding



the demographic, social, economic, health and family planning aspects.

**Objectives:** (i) To identify the demographic, socio-economic, biological and cultural determinants of pregnancy, (ii) to identify the economic, social and cultural determinants of responsible parenthood, (iii) to study the relationship between responsible parenthood and child-care, and (iv) to assess how responsible parenthood leads to better quality of children.

**Methodology:** The study relied on 600 currently married women on the basis of a stratified cluster random sampling technique. The identified sample were interviewed with a self-constructed questionnaire. The collected data were treated using multiple regression analysis.

**Major Findings:** (1) Respondents from urban areas were more enlightened than their counterparts in rural areas regarding many socio-economic, cultural, demographic and health aspects. (2) Responsible parents were more responsible towards their own and their children's care in matters of health, nutrition, education, etc., than moderately responsible and not-responsible women, both in urban and rural areas. (3) The education of the mother appeared to be the factor contributing highly to the prediction of responsible parenthood. [PVD 0116]

Manjulavalli, B. 1991. **Population education awareness among primary school teachers.** M.Phil., Edu. Alagappa Univ.

**Problem:** It aims to study the population education awareness among primary school teachers.

**Objectives:** (i) To identify the levels of knowledge of the primary school teachers regarding population education, (ii) to identify the attitudes of the primary school teachers towards population education, (iii) to identify the relationship, if any, between demographic variables and teachers' knowledge of population issues, and (iv) to identify the relationship, if any,

between the demographic variables and teachers' attitude.

**Methodology:** The investigator identified a sample of 150 teachers by using the random sampling technique. The investigator developed a questionnaire on the knowledge and attitude aspects utilising the Population Awareness Test (NCERT) as a model. The investigator has made use of chi-square, correlations, and 't' test.

**Major Finding:** The level of knowledge of teachers about population concepts was high and their attitude towards population education was highly favourable. [SM 1741]

Murthy, M.S.R. 1991. **Concept formation of sex and reproduction among unmarried rural adolescent girls.** Ph.D., Pop. Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

**Problem:** The study seeks to develop an understanding of awareness of sex, reproduction, family formation and family planning among the adolescent, unmarried, rural girls of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

**Objectives:** (i) To study the social and demographic background of the unmarried girls, (ii) to elicit information about the concept of sex and its formation in them, (iii) to study their pubertal experiences, the functions carried out and the restrictions imposed, (iv) to study their attitudes towards different sexual perceptions, and (v) to assess their opinions concerning family formation, mate-selection and family planning.

**Methodology:** A sample of 600 unmarried rural girls belonging to Harijan, Muslim and Caste Hindu families was identified on the basis of the multi-stage simple random sampling technique. A self-constructed interview schedule was used in the study. Statistical techniques such as percentages, chi-square, and regression analysis were utilised.

**Major Findings:** The pubertal age of respondents was around 13 years. Caste Hindu girls had better and earlier perception of sex and

reproduction as compared to the other groups. [PVD 0530]

Nanda, S. 1991. **A study of the reactions of pupil-teachers towards population education in teacher education syllabi.** M.Phil., Edu. Utkal Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to study the reactions of pupil teachers towards population education in the teacher education syllabi.

*Objectives:* (i) To assess the reactions of pupil-teachers towards population education syllabi, (ii) to assess the opinion of pupil-teachers with regard to the areas, objectives, concepts and content of population education as framed by the investigator, (iii) to assess the existing knowledge of pupil-teachers about population education, (iv) to assess the opinions of pupil-teachers towards population phenomena, and (v) to assess the opinion of pupil-teachers towards 'small family' and 'family planning' as aspects of population education.

*Methodology:* A sample of 100 pupil-teachers was identified by the random sampling method. A self-constructed questionnaire and interview schedules were used. The collected data were treated with qualitative methods.

*Major Findings:* (1) Pupil-teachers favoured the inclusion of population education in the syllabus. (2) It should be imparted through an integrated approach. (3) It should be made part of the assignments for pupil-teachers at the time of their practice-teaching. (4) There was no need for developing curriculum in population education separately. [KCP 0494]

Narayanasamy, V.R. 1992. **An analysis of population concepts in primary school textbooks and developing strategies for teaching them.** M.Phil., Edu. Madurai Kamaraj Univ.

*Problem:* The study aims to analyse population concepts in primary school textbooks and to develop strategies for teaching them.

*Objectives:* (i) To analyse the population concepts in primary school textbooks, (ii) to develop strategies for teaching such concepts, and (iii) to find out the effectiveness of the strategy for teaching population concepts.

*Methodology:* A sample of 240 teachers (equally from the two sexes) teaching in Classes III, IV and V was selected. Content analysis was undertaken. The one-group pre- and post-test design was used. Mean, SD, 't' test, chi-square and gain ratio were used to treat the data.

*Major Findings:* (1) Improvement was noticed in the teaching of population education after the intervention programme. (2) No significant difference was observed between urban and rural teachers in the teaching process. [MKU 1084]

Nirmala, A. Josephine. 1991. **Preparing teaching-learning materials in family-life education for adolescent students.** M.Phil., Edu. Madurai Kamaraj Univ.

*Problems:* It aims to prepare teaching-learning materials in family-life education for adolescent students, and to study their effectiveness.

*Objectives:* (i) To prepare teaching-learning materials on family-life education for adolescent students in schools, and (ii) to assess the effectiveness of such materials.

*Methodology:* The study selected a sample of 30 Class XI students. The one-group pre- and post-test design was used. The prepared teaching-learning materials in family-life education was tested for its effectiveness. Gain ratio was calculated.

*Major Finding:* The students increased their knowledge on concepts of family-life education through the experimental materials, and the materials were found to be effective. [MKU 1075]

Panda, E. 1989. **Developmental changes in sex-role differentiation in child-rearing duties.** M.Phil., Psy. Utkal Univ.

*Problem:* The study aims to investigate developmental changes in sex-role differentiation in child-rearing duties among students at different stages of development.

*Objective:* To investigate the knowledge and experience of certain child-care and rearing activities among high school, college and university boys and girls.

*Methodology:* The sample consisted of 200 subjects from Classes VII and IX and from Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. (20 male, 20 female from each of the five classes). A self-constructed Child-care Knowledge and Experience Inventory was used. Statistical techniques such as percentages and chi-square were used.

*Major Findings:* (1) Child-rearing knowledge increased through grades, but experience (skills) did not increase in the process. (2) Males and females differed only in relation to administration of medicine to the children. [KCP 0478]

Patnaik, R. 1989. **Measurement of attitude towards population education.** M.Phil., Edu. Utkal Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to measure the attitude of doctors, engineers, teachers, clerks, students and rural people.

*Objectives:* (i) To assess the opinions of different groups of people towards family planning and health of mother and child, as aspects of population education, (ii) to assess the opinion of different groups of people towards population education for teachers, and population education in schools, (iii) to assess the opinion of different groups of people towards mass awareness education, and (iv) to compare the perceptions of different groups of people towards these issues.

*Methodology:* A sample of 300 persons selected from different categories (doctors, engineers, teachers, clerks, students and rural people) was identified on the stratified random

sampling basis. In each category, there were 50 subjects. A self-constructed questionnaire and the Attitude Scale of Panda and Kanungo were used. Statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, 't' test and analysis of variance were used to analyse the data.

*Major Finding:* All categories of people expressed a favourable attitude towards population education and its various content areas. [KCP 1389]

Rajini, N. 1989. **Quality of work-life of female extension functionaries : An appraisal study.** M.Phil., Home Sci. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to assess the quality of the work-life of female extension functionaries.

*Objectives:* (i) To identify the problems faced by female extension workers, (ii) to assess how these problems affect their competencies and the steps taken by them to meet such problems, and (iii) to assess the need for employee counselling and for training in human skills.

*Methodology:* A sample of 97 functionaries was identified. A self-constructed questionnaire was used. Percentages were calculated to analyse the data.

*Major Findings:* (1) Personal problems such as lack of time to spend with the family, problems in the family, and problems in managing the dual load were identified. (2) Work-related problems included heavy workload, inadequate funds for work, inadequate travelling allowance, and difficulties in meeting the targets. (3) The need for work-based counselling was stressed. [AVRR 1295]

Rao, Subba. R. 1987. **A study of the attitude of parents and teachers from rural and urban areas towards population education.** Ph.D., Edu. Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya.

*Problem:* It attempts to study the attitude of



parents and teachers from rural and urban areas towards population education.

*Objective:* To study the attitude of parents and teachers from rural and urban areas towards population education.

*Methodology:* A sample of 1,310 teachers and parents was identified. It included 455 male and 305 female teachers, and 300 male and 250 female parents. A self-constructed Attitude Scale was utilised in the study. The collected data were treated with quantitative methods.

*Major Findings:* (1) Teachers and parents differed in their attitude towards population education. However, there was no significant difference between female and male teachers. (2) Male and female parents did express different attitudes towards population education. (3) A significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban parents and teachers was also noticed. (4) Income and sex appeared to be significant variables in determining attitudes. [NNS 0736]

Reddy, Jayarami P. 1982. **Socio-psychological determinants of urban fertility.** Ph.D., Pop. Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

*Problem:* The investigation focuses on the identification of major social and psychological determinants of differential fertility within and between the non-slum and slum dwellers of the metropolitan city of Hyderabad.

*Objectives:* (i) To study the differentials in the fertility behaviour of non-slum and slum dwellers, (ii) to examine the value attached to a son, (iii) to assess the level of modernisation, (iv) to assess infant and child mortality, (v) to study the socio-economic status and age at marriage of females, and (vi) to understand the differential effects of these variables on the fertility behaviour of slum and non-slum dwellers.

*Methodology:* A sample of 480 persons (240 slum and 240 non-slum dwellers) was identified on the stratified random sampling basis. A self-constructed interview schedule was used.

Statistical techniques such as means, percentages and regression analysis were used.

*Major Findings:* (1) About 60% of the variance in the fertility of the slum-dwellers was explained by four variables, namely, duration of marriage, perceived economic capacity to raise children, closed with interval, and wanting children to fulfil marriage. (2) In the case of non-slum dwellers, the variables included duration of effective marriage, value of son, education of husband, perceived economic capacity to raise children, experiencing infant and child mortality, wanting children for manifestation of masculinity; perceived financial burden in educating children accounted for 47% variance in their fertility. [PVD 0117]

Reddy, Samma P. 1990. **A study of the knowledge, attitude and practice of pre-service teachers on population issues.** Ph.D., Edu. Osmania Univ.

*Problem:* It seeks to study the knowledge, attitudes and practices of pre-service teachers on population issues.

*Objectives:* (i) To identify the acceptors of the small-family norm and family planning by religion, sex and caste, (ii) to assess their knowledge, attitude and practice levels, and (iii) to assess if the demographic factors effect knowledge, attitude and practice towards population issues.

*Methodology:* A sample of 615 pre-service teachers were identified on the basis of the stratified random sampling technique. A self-constructed Knowledge Test was developed and standardised. A Likert-type five-point Attitude Scale was developed. A Practice Check List was also constructed by the researcher. Statistical techniques such as percentages, mean, median, standard deviation, 't'-ratio, P-ratio, and other tests were used.

*Major Findings:* (1) The respondents were highly favourable in respect of late marriage,

small-family norm, family planning, women's education, women's employment, and introduction of population education into school subjects. (2) Religion, caste and sex did seem to influence the respondents' performance on the three tests. (3) Age influenced the attitude towards women's education. [SSS 0849]

Reddy, Venkata Lakshmi M. 1990. **Background, selection and training of population-education field functionaries at degree college level.** Ph.D., Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

*Problem:* It aims to study the background, selection and training of population-education field functionaries at the degree college level.

*Objectives:* (i) To identify the background of population-education programme officers in colleges and their selection, and (ii) to assess the quality of their training and the problems faced in the work situation.

*Methodology:* A sample of 220 programme officers was identified from 12 universities. A self-constructed questionnaire was used in the study. Statistical techniques such as percentages, and rank order list were used.

*Major Findings:* (1) Most of the programme officers were male, married, and with two children. Most of them had adopted family planning methods. (2) The Population Education Clubs undertook, in order of their ranking: lectures by experts, use of mass media and debates. (3) The problems experienced by the programme officers related to inadequate funds, heavy teaching workload, lack of transportation and communication facilities to reach the villages and inadequate cooperation from and coordination with the village community. [PVD 0531]

Sharma, P.C. 1990. **Education and employment, and the value system with reference to family planning of (unmarried) boys and girls in their early twenties.** Ph.D., Edu. Agra Univ.

*Problem:* The study examines the male and female value systems regarding family planning.

*Objectives:* (i) To assess the role performance of young men and women as husband and wife in their married lives, (ii) to assess their values regarding family planning, and (iii) to assess if students differ from industrial workers in their value system regarding family planning.

*Methodology:* A sample of 414 students and 400 workers was identified by random sampling method. Self-constructed Personal Bio-data Schedule, Marital Role Performance Scale and Value System Scale were used in the study. Statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation and 't' test were utilised.

*Major Findings:* (1) Significant differences were found among the two groups regarding marital role, value system and family planning. (2) Both male and female workers emphasised that all money matters should be decided by husbands. Students did not, however, agree with such a view. [SS 0748]

Singh, Gulzar. 1991. **A comparative study of attitudes towards population education, environmental education and family planning of different levels of workers in specific occupations.** Ph.D., Edu. Punjabi Univ.

*Problem:* It is a comparative study of attitudes towards population education, environmental education and family planning of different levels of workers in specific occupations.

*Objective:* To compare the attitudes towards population education (PE), environmental education (EE), and family planning (FP) of different vocational groups, of different vocational groups with different levels of income, of workers with different levels of educational background, of professional and non-professional groups and of agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

*Methodology:* A sample of 594 households was selected by stratified random sampling so as to

include six occupations for every 99 households. A self-constructed Bio-data Form and Attitude Scales for PE and EE, and the Attitude Towards Family Planning Scale of Hakim and Singh were used in the study. Mean, SD and 't' test were used to treat the data.

**Major Findings:** (1) For population education: (a) Doctors had a more positive attitude than administrators, engineers, teachers and businessmen; (b) Engineers had a more positive attitude than administrators; (c) Administrators, businessmen and teachers had a more positive attitude than agriculturists; (d) There was no difference in attitude between administrators and teachers, between administrators and businessmen, and between teachers and businessmen. (2) For environmental education, educational specialisation tended to determine a more positive attitude, with the sequence being doctors, engineers, administrators, teachers, businessmen and agriculturists. (3) For family planning, again, educational specialisation tended to determine more positive attitude with the sequence being medicos, engineers, administrators, teachers, businessmen and agriculturists. (4) Comparing the attitude towards PE, EE and FP of three professional groups, the same sequence holds valid. [AK 1855]

Sodhi, Harleen. 1992. **Impact of the adult education programme on the attitude of rural women towards small-family norms in relation to their age, religion, family type and socio-economic status.** Ph.D., Edu. Punjabi Univ.

**Problem:** The study focuses on the impact of the adult education programme on the attitude towards the small-family norm of rural adult women.

**Objectives:** (i) To compare the attitude towards the small-family norm of rural women who had participated in the adult education programme and of those who did not, in relation to family type, age, and socio-economic status, and (ii) to compare the attitude of Sikh and Hindu rural women.

**Methodology:** The study relied on a sample of 628 rural adult women from 32 adult education centres run during 1988-90. A self-constructed Questionnaire and a self-constructed Likert-type Attitude Scale were used in the study. The collected data were treated using chi-square and four-way ANOVA.

**Major Findings:** (1) Participation in the adult education programme positively affected attitude towards the small-family norm. (2) Religion was related to socio-economic status. However, religion was not related with age or family size. (3) The higher age-group had a more favourable attitude than the younger age-group. (4) Participation, family size and socio-economic status had an interactive effect on attitude, where participation had a more favourable effect on the attitude of women belonging to small families and lower socio-economic status than on the attitude of women belonging to large families and higher socio-economic status. (5) Age, family size and socio-economic status had an interaction effect on attitude, while women from large families, higher socio-economic status and higher age-group had a more favourable attitude than those from small families, lower socio-economic status and younger age-group. [AK 1717]

Sodhi, T.S. and Multani, Nishan Singh. 1990. **Rural and urban middle-aged Scheduled Castes parents: Their attitude towards the population problem.** *Indian Educational Review*, Vol. 25 (1): 114-16.

**Problem:** The study focuses on the attitude of rural and urban middle-aged Schedule Castes parents towards the population problem.

**Objective:** To assess the attitude of urban and rural Scheduled Castes parents towards the population problem.

**Methodology:** The study relied on a sample of 4,000 SC male parents living in urban and rural areas. A self-designed Bio-data Form along with a self-constructed Attitude Scale was used for obtaining information. The collected data were



treated using mean, SD and 't' values.

**Major Findings:** (1) A statistically significant difference between the rural and urban groups was noticed. (2) A significant difference was also noticed between postgraduate rural and urban SC parents. (3) The attitude of urban parents towards the population problem was comparatively more developed than that of their rural counterparts. [SPr 1491]

Sodhi, T.S. and Sharma, Guru Dev. 1988. **Attitude of middle-aged parents towards the introduction of population education in the school curriculum.** *Indian Educational Review*, Vol. 23 (3): 145-50.

**Problem:** It attempts to assess the attitude of middle aged parents towards the introduction of population education to school students.

**Objective:** To study the attitude of middle-aged parents towards introducing population education in the school curriculum.

**Methodology:** A sample of 1,000 males (equal number from urban and rural areas) was identified on a stratified random technique. A self-constructed Attitude Scale was utilised for the study. The collected data were treated using parametric statistics.

**Major Finding:** The hypothesis that there was no significant difference in the attitude towards the introduction of population education of those who had higher or lower educational qualifications was rejected. [SPr 1412]

Thambidurai, K. 1989. **A study of population awareness and attitudes towards population education and control of adult education programme functionaries in Tamil Nadu.** Ph.D., Edu. Univ. of Mysore.

**Problem:** The study focuses on the population awareness and attitudes towards population education and control of adult education programme functionaries in Tamil Nadu.

**Objectives:** (i) To assess the extent of population awareness among the instructors of the adult education programme in Tamil Nadu, (ii) to assess attitudes towards population education among the instructors, (iii) to measure the prevailing attitudes towards population control among the instructors, (iv) to identify the relationship between population awareness, attitude towards population education and attitudes towards population control, (v) to assess if socio-psychological differences among instructors account for any significant differences in their population awareness, attitude towards population education and attitude towards population control, and (vi) to suggest a suitable programme on population education for instructors.

**Methodology:** A total of 1,480 adult education instructors were selected by adopting multi-stage proportionate random sampling technique. Population Awareness Test and Attitude Scale were used as tools. The collected data were treated using mean, correlation, ANOVA and 't' test.

**Major Findings:** (1) Though the level of population awareness was average, the level of attitude towards population education was high and adequate. (2) A significant relationship between population awareness and attitude towards population education and population control was noticed. (3) A significant relationship between attitudes towards population education and attitude towards population control was found. (4) Marital status, generation, and type of organisation to which they belong had significant influence on the obtained scores on the Test and the Scale. (5) However, sex, religion, birth-order and parity level had no such influence on the scores. [BNS 0974]

Ubaidullah, M. 1985. **Knowledge, attitudes and practices of population education among the NAEP participants.** Ph.D., Pop. Edu. Sri Venkateswara Univ.

**Problem:** The study aims at highlighting the variables influencing the NAEP participants' knowledge of and attitudes towards population education, besides serving as a conceptual framework to determine a population education curriculum for the NAEP.

**Objectives:** (i) To examine the type of relationship between the dependent and the independent variables, (ii) to examine whether differences in social, economic, demographic, mass media and other variables, would account for significant differences in knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of population education as far as the NAEP participants of Andhra Pradesh are concerned, (iii) to examine the interrelationship between knowledge of, attitude towards and practices of population education, and (iv) to study the differential contribution of social, economic, demographic and other variables in predicting the knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of population education.

**Methodology:** A sample of 625 subjects was identified according to a three-stage proportionate random sampling procedure. A self-constructed battery of tests on Knowledge of Population, Attitude Scale, an Interview Schedule for Population Education Practices, and an Information Schedule for independent variables were developed. The collected data were treated using chi-square, correlation, CR and multiple regression analysis.

**Major Findings:** (1) Age at marriage, family income, frequency of exposure to mass media, and exposure to population education programmes were positively and significantly related to knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of population education. (2) Sex, religion, caste, occupation, type of family and size were significantly related to the knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of population education. (3) Type of house, institutional facilities available at the village and family literacy index were not significantly associated with the knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of

population education. (4) Viewing television, reading newspapers, viewing films, and exposure to population education programmes turned out to be the significant predictors of knowledge of, attitudes towards and practices of population education. [PVD 0375]

Verma, A. 1989. **Population change and educational development in Bihar**. Ph.D., Edu. Patna Univ.

**Problem:** It aims to study population change and educational development in Bihar.

**Objectives:** (i) To study the attitude of students towards population education, and (ii) to study the impact of population growth on educational development in Bihar.

**Methodology:** The sample comprised 257 college students of whom 41 were male and 216 female. A self-constructed Questionnaire was used for the study. The collected data were treated using percentages, mean, SD and 't' test.

**Major Finding:** There was no significant difference in terms of income, education, religion, sex, age, marital status and size of family on attitudes towards family planning and population education. [KCP 1381]

Verma, O.P. 1990. **A study of attitude of teachers and students towards population education in Kumaun hills**. Ph.D., Edu. Kumaun Univ.

**Problem:** This study focuses on the assessment of attitude of teachers and students towards population education in Kumaun Hills.

**Objectives:** (i) To study the effect and interactional effect of grade, sex and locale on the attitude of teachers towards population education, (ii) to assess the difference between the attitude of male and female teachers of different grades, and of rural and urban teachers (male and female) of the same grade, (iii) to study the effect and interactional effect of level of education, sex and locale of students on their

attitude towards population education, and (iv) to study the difference between the attitude of male and female students of different grades and of rural and urban students (male and female) of the same grade.

**Methodology:** The sample comprised 120 rural and 120 urban teachers from Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital districts of the Kumaun region. There were 80 teachers each of the LT grade, the Inter grade and the degree grade. The sample of students was selected by using the lottery method. There were 80 students each of the high school, Inter and undergraduate levels. An equal number of male and female and rural and urban students were taken up. The researcher-developed Population Education Attitude Scale was used. A 3x2x2 factorial design was used. The data were treated using ANOVA.

**Major Findings:** (1) There was a significant effect of grade on teacher's attitude to population education. (2) Male teachers had a significantly higher attitude than female teachers. (3) The interaction of the grade and sex of teachers was significant. (4) There was no significant difference between rural and urban teachers of different grades. (5) The educational levels of the students had a significant effect on their attitudes towards population education. (6) There was a significant interaction effect of educational level and sex on students' attitudes towards population education. [AB 1565].

Vinayak, Vachhrajani Bhadraru. 1989. **A study of the impact of self-instructional material on sex education, on adjustment, neuroticism and attitude towards sex of high school students.** Ph.D., Edu. Saurashtra Univ.

**Problem:** It attempts to study the impact of

self-instructional material of sex education on their adjustment, neuroticism and attitude towards sex among the high school students.

**Objectives:** (i) To prepare self-instructional material on sex education, (ii) to assess the impact of such material on the adjustment, neuroticism, and attitude towards sex of high school students, and (iii) to study the effect of treatment, standard, sex, and their various interactions on the adjustment, neuroticism and attitude towards sex of high school students separately.

**Methodology:** A total of 547 students (285 boys, 262 girls) of Standards X and XII of Gujarati-medium schools were identified on the basis of the purposive sampling technique. Self-constructed self-instructional material on sex education was used for the study. The Adjustment Inventory of K.G. Desai, the Personality Inventory of K.G. Desai and a self-constructed Attitude Scale measuring attitude towards sex were also used for the study. Critical ratios were calculated, based on the scores of the pre-test, of all the tools to determine the significance of the difference of means. Significance of the difference of means was tested for each experiment. A  $2 \times 2 \times 2$  factorial design ANOVA of equal cell size was used for urban areas whereas for the rural areas reliance was placed on a  $2 \times 2$  factorial design.

**Major Findings:** (1) Self-instructional materials on sex education had a positive effect on the neuroticism of both rural and urban girls of Standards X and XII. (2) These also had a positive effect on the attitude of rural and urban boys and girls towards sex. (3) There was no significant effect of the interactions between treatment and sex on adjustment, neuroticism and attitude towards sex for rural areas. [DAU 0013]

## Also See

Padmavati, A.S. 1992. **India's population policies vis-a-vis women's reproductive rights.** M.Phil., Edu. Mother Teresa Women's Univ. [USN 1967] (See in Chapter 31.)

Senapati, T. 1989. **Strategies for primary curriculum development in population education for the schools of Puri District.** M.Phil., Edu. Utkal Univ. [KCP 0490] (See in Chapter 13.)