CHAPTER-IV
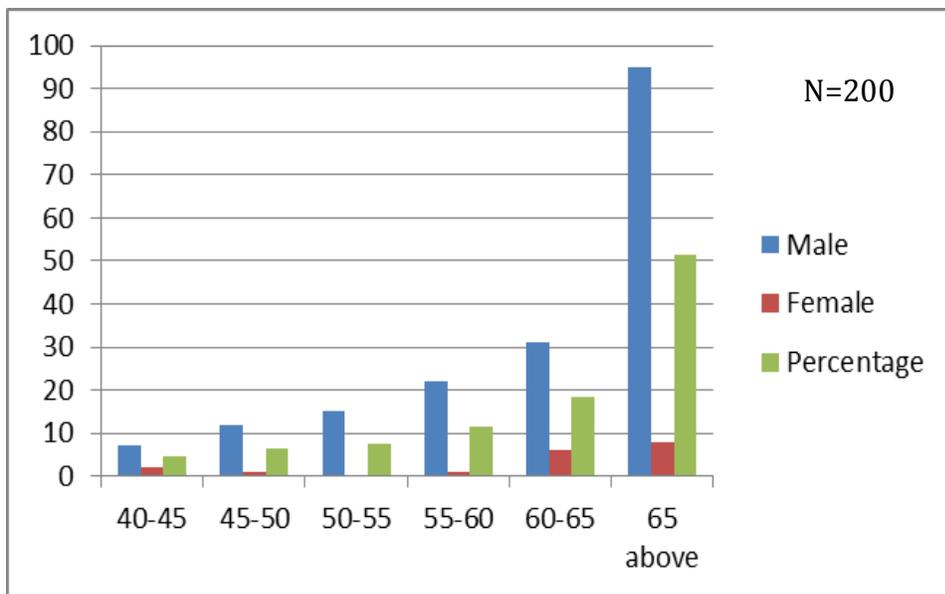
Background Characteristics of Respondents

BACKGROUND CHARACTERSTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Household Composition

Age of household Head

A society can be divided in different age groups which reflect the maturity level of that group. Generally age of an individual does not only depict the physical and mental maturity of an individual but also its role in the society but in case of mother and child's health practices it not clear the same.
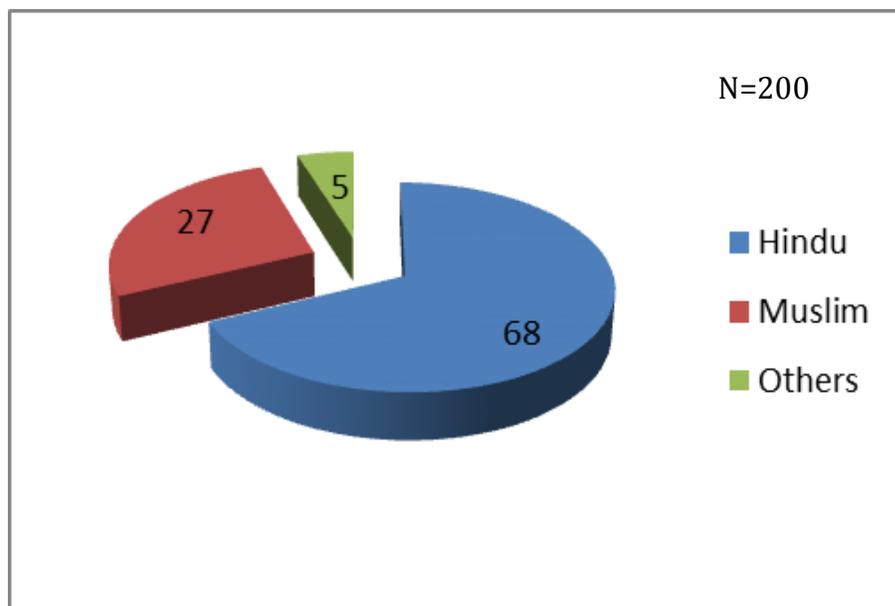

Fig.4.1 Age of household Head

Fig 4.1 shows the percent distribution of household by various characteristics of the household head (sex, age, religion, caste, occupation and education). The table is based on the population because household type and the number of usual household members pertain to the usual resident population the table shows the 91 percent of household head are male with age group of 65 above.

More than 80 percent of household head are age 55 to 65 above and only 4.5 percent are age 40 to 45 years. 6.5 percent are age 45-50 years and 7.5 percent are age 50-55 years. Maximum of the household heads are male in the family. Only 9 percent of household's heads are female.

Religion of Household

Religion is an important factor in the process of development of child and health care aspect of mother. Religion affects the health care practices in rural area.
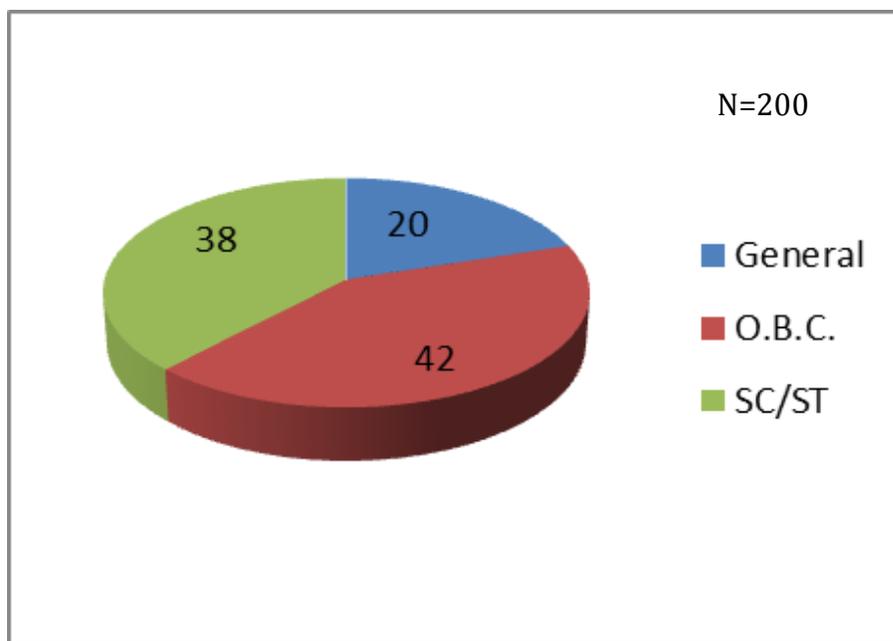

N=200

■ Hindu
■ Muslim
■ Others

Fig 4.2 Religion of Household

Fig 4.2 68 percent of household heads are Hindu, and 27 percent are Muslims and 5% are belongs to other religion.

Caste of Household

According to Williams, Caste is a system in which an individual's rank and its accompanying rights and obligations are ascribed on the basis of birth into a particular group.

Fig.4.3 Caste of Household

Fig. 4.3 shows the 42 percent of household heads belongs to other backward caste, 38 percent to schedule caste and schedule Tribe caste and 20 percent belongs to the general category.

Type of Household family

In our Indian society generally there are two types of family exist i.e. Nuclear family and joint family. For the multidimensional growth of the child it is required that child get proper love, care and guidance from the elder persons of the family specially grandparents which can be possible only if the child live in joint family.in the other terms joint families helps child to become sociable. Practices of health regarding issues to child and mother depends upon the type of family.

Table 4.4

Type of Household Family

Type	No. of Household	Percentage
Nuclear	46	23.00
Joint	154	77.00
Total	**200**	**100**

Table 4.4 shows the percent distribution of household by the type of family 77 percent of households are joint family households. Nuclear households are less common in rural areas than urban areas so 23 percent household are belongs to nuclear households.
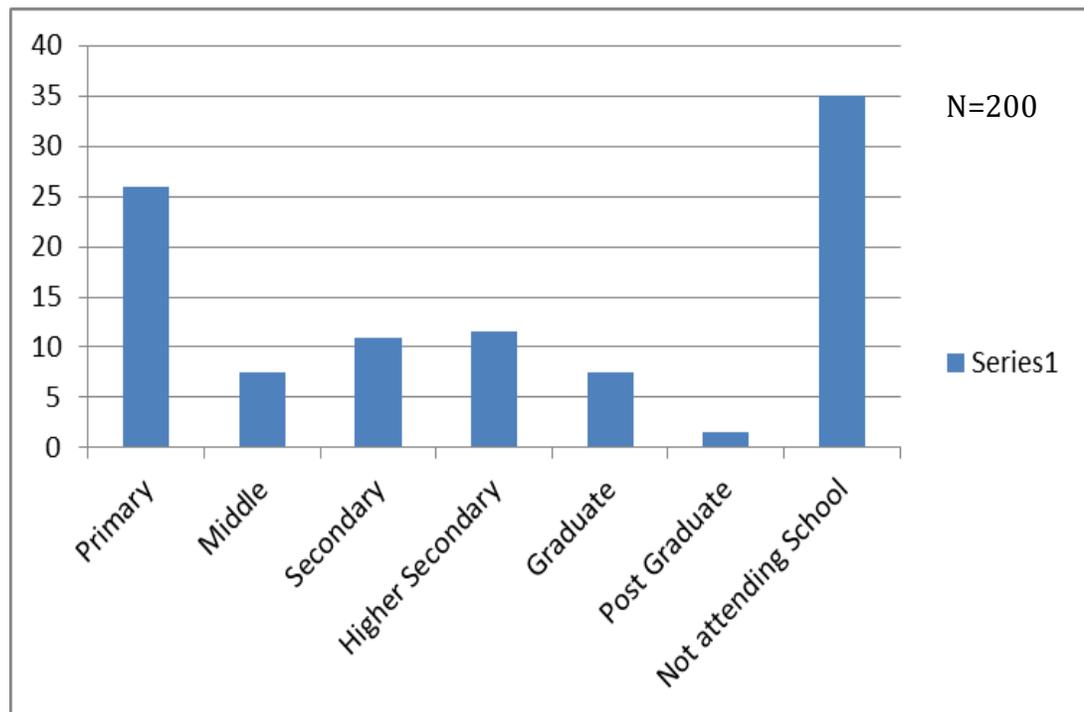
Education of Household Head

Table 4.5

Education of Household Head

Education	No. of Household Head	Percentage
Yes	130	65.00
No	70	35.00
Total	**200**	**100**

Table 4.5 reflects 65 percent household heads are educated and 35 percent are not educated.

Education status of Household Head

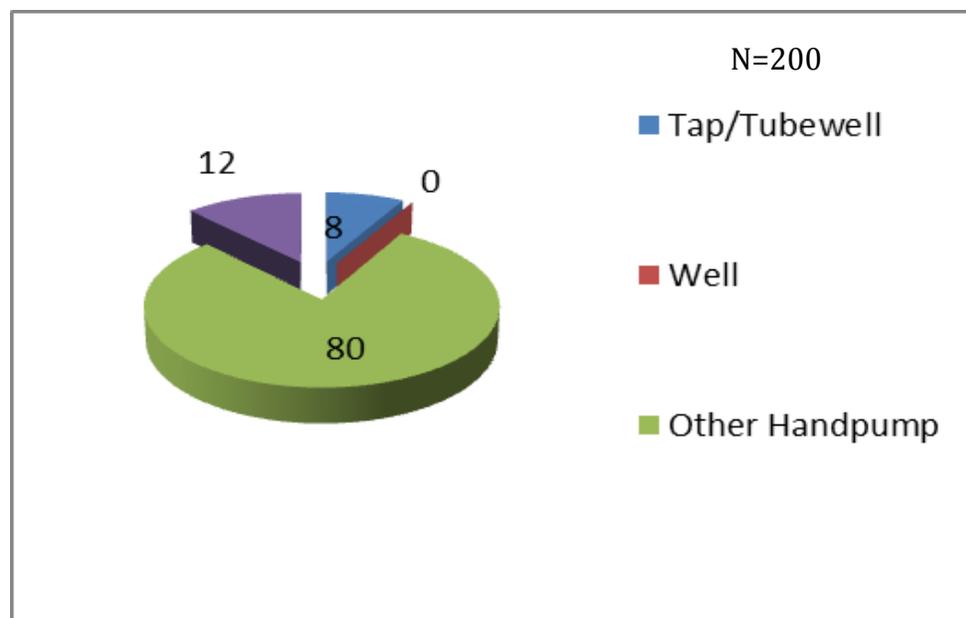**Fig 4.6 Education status of Household Head**

Fig. 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of level of educated households. 26 percent of households head are attended primary school. 7.5 percent are completed middle level schooling 11 percent and 11.5 percent household heads are completed secondary and Higher secondary education respectively. Only 1.5 percent Household head received the past graduation education and rest of 35 Percent are not attended school. Lastly only 7.5 percent household heads received the graduation level education.

Housing Charactertics

Facility of electricity and Toilet

Table 4.8 provides information on housing characteristics 65 percent of households have electricity. Water resources and sanitation facilities have an important influence on the health of household members; especially children regarding sanitation facilities only 35 percent of households have a toilet facility.
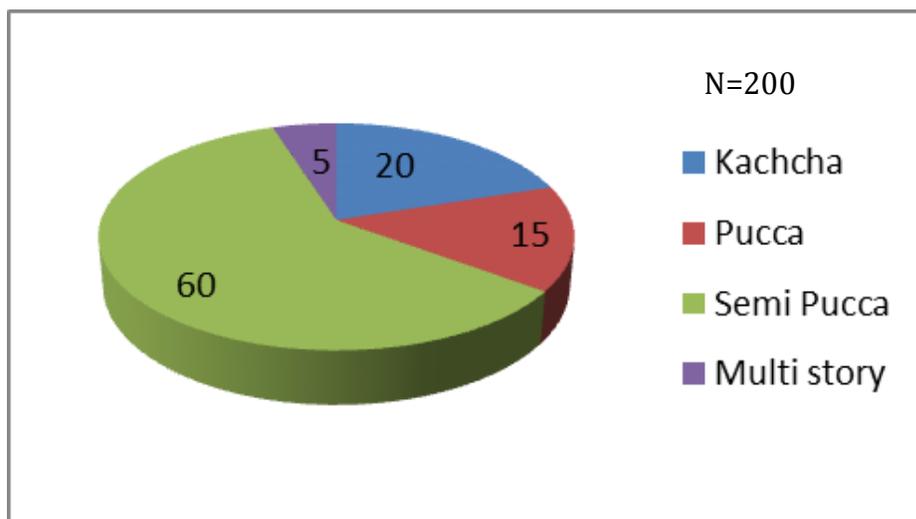
Source of Drinking water

Fig 4.9 Source of Drinking water

In Fig 4.9 shows that 80 percent of household use own hand pump drinking water, 12 percent of households are use India Mark hand pump drinking water and 8 percent drinking water from tube well or other sources.

Type of House

Fig 4.10 Type of House

Fig 4.10 shows the type of house construction, 61 percent of household's lives in houses that are semi Pucca houses, 20 Percent live in Kaccha houses and only 15 percent lives in Pucca houses and 5 percent household's lives in multistory houses.

Type of Ration Card
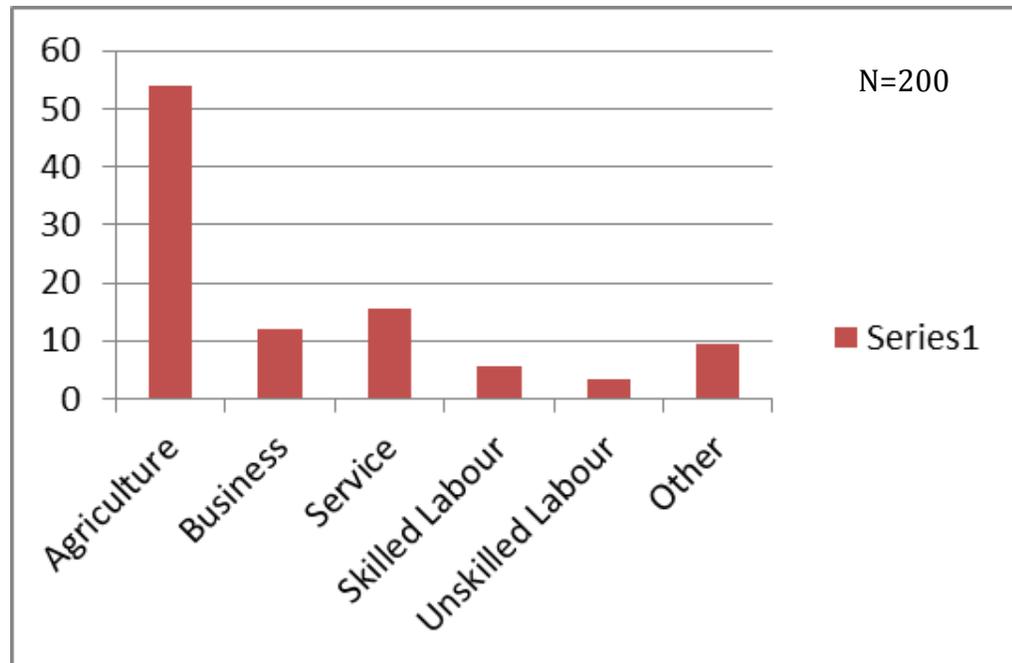
Type of Ration Card Table 4.11

Type of Card	No. of Household	Percentage
A.P.L.	96	48.00
B.P.L	76	38.00
Antyodaya	24	12.00
None	4	2.00
Total	**200**	**100**

Table 4.11 reveals 48 percent household have APL ration card, 38 percent holds BPL card and only 12 percent households have antyodaya ration card.

Occupation/Source of Income

Occupation directly effects on the fulfillment of the needs of mother and their child health and other aspect of life.
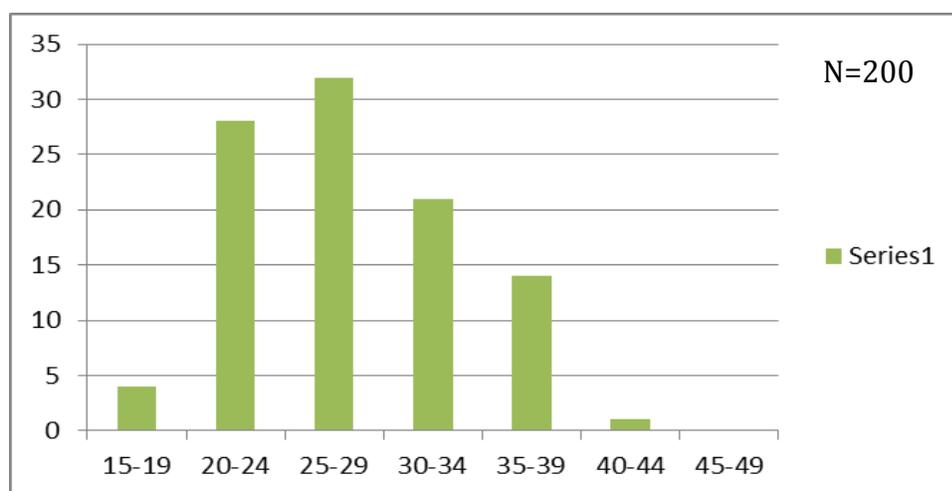

Fig 4.12 Occupation/Source of Income

Fig 4.12 Shows Among the household heads more than half (54 percent) worked in Agriculture. 15.5 percent are worked in service sector. 3.5 percent and 9.5 percent household held worked as unskilled and other sector linked respectively. 12 percent are run own business and only 5.5 percent worked as a skilled labour.

<h1 style="text-align:center">Characteristics of respondents</h1>

When demographic and health seeking behavior is associated with several characteristic including their age, marital status, religion and caste. Modernization influence such as education and exposure to mass media are also important catalysts for demographic and socio economic change. In addition women's status and autonomy are critical in promoting change in reproductive attitudes and behaviors especially in patriarchal societies. (Dyson and Moore 1983; Das Gupta 1987; Jeffery and Basu, 1996) The National population Policy, 2000 of the Government of India identifies the low status of women in India. Typified by factors such as discrimination against the girl child and female adolescents early age at marriage, high rates of maternal mortality as on important barrier to the achievement of population and maternal and child welfare goals (Ministry of Health and Finally Welfare, 2000). This chapter presents a profile of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 who were identified is eligible respondents for the study.

Background Characteristics

Current Age distribution of respondents

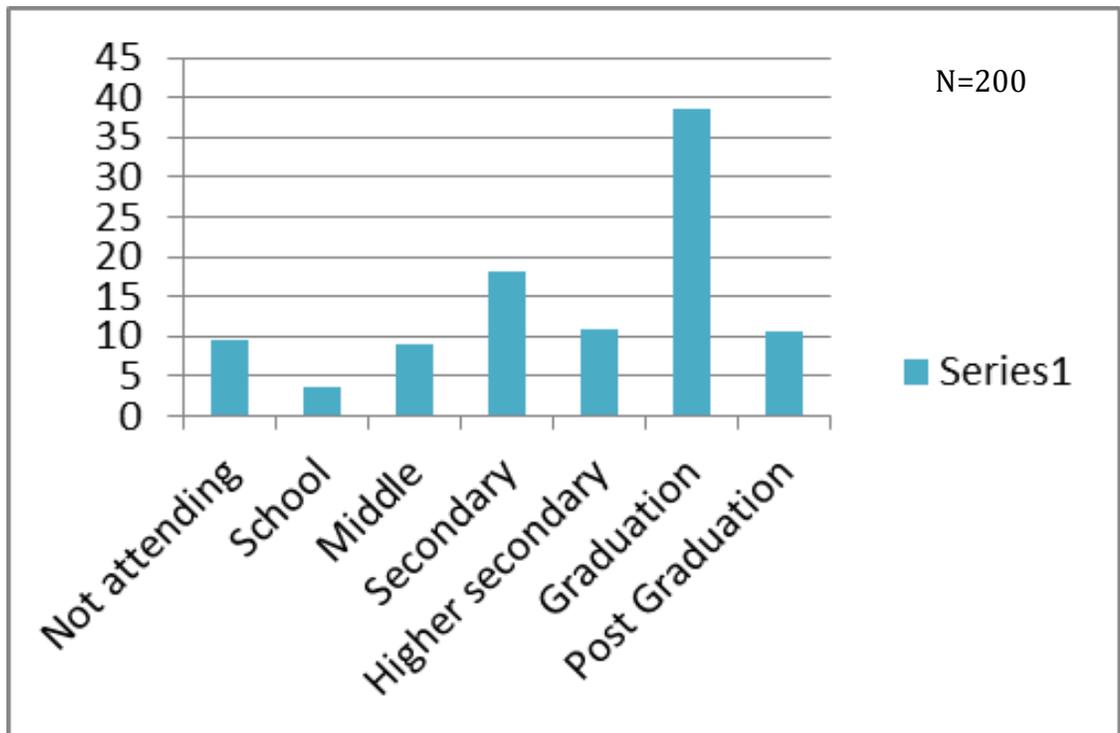**Fig 5.1 Current Age distribution of respondents**

Fig 5.1 Present the percentage distribution of ever married women age 15-49 age religion, caste, education, age at marriage, age of husband at marriage. The proportion of respondents 4 percent in the age group 15-19 years 28 percent in the age group 20-24 years, and followed by 32 percent are highest in the age group 25-29 years and followed by 21 percent in the age group 30-34 years and then falls steadily to 1 percent in the age group 40-44 years. The initial increase reflects the increasing share of ever married women in these age groups. The decline after 25-29 years reflects the almost pyramid shape of the population age distribution. More than 80 percent respondents are in reproductive age group of 20-34 years. The concentration is particularly high in the high fertility age group of 20-29 year, which contains almost 60 percent of respondents.

Current age of Husband /Spouse

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of age of husband at marriage. The percentage of respondents 16 percent in age 20-24yrs, 31.50 percent in age 30-34yrs,8 percent in age 35-39 yrs,4 percent in age 40-44 yrs., and followed by 39.50 percent are the highest in the age group 25-29 yrs.', and then falls steadily to one percent in age group 45-49yrs.(see in appendix)
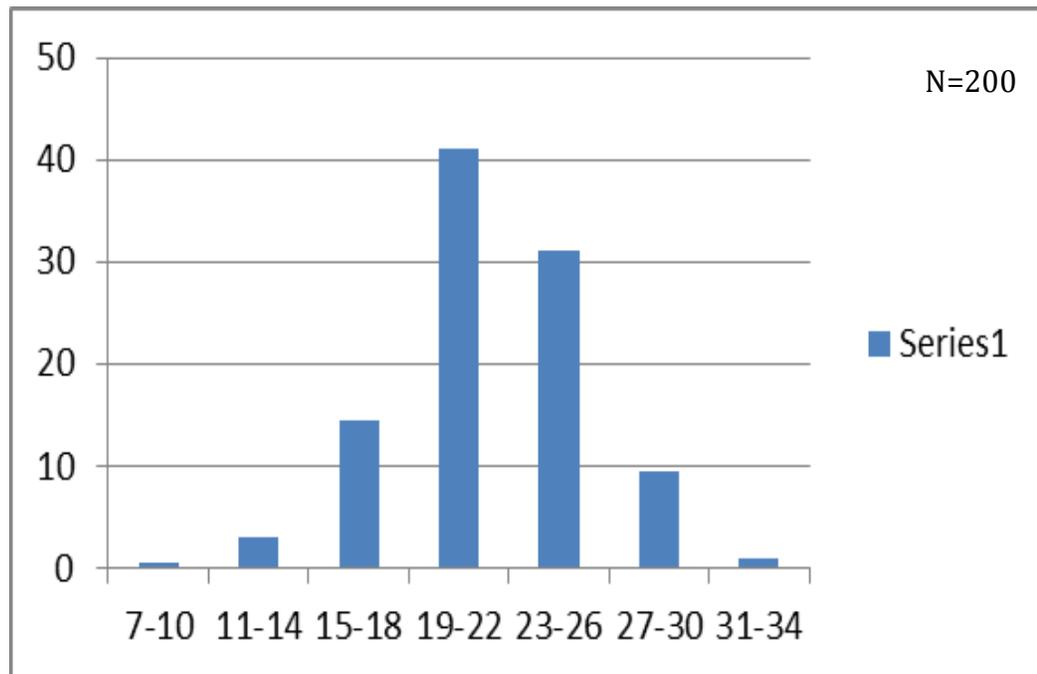
Education of Respondent

The educational levels of respondents have an important influence on demographic and health seeking behavior and practices. 9.5 percent of currently married women age 15-49 are illiterate, at least 18 percent respondent age 15-49 age have completed secondary level schooling. Only 9 percent respondents completed middle level schooling.

Fig 5.3 Education of Respondent

Maximum of the respondents 38.5 percent achieved the graduation level education. Osnly 10.5 percent respondents are completed post-graduation level education Increasing of education shows the women are more aware about their own education its reflects in their own health behavior & practices.

Age at marriage of respondents

Fig 5.4 Age at marriage of respondents

Fig 5.4 shows the distribution of age it marriage of respondents. The number of children that women will have a life time is strongly influenced by the age at which she marries. In Uttar Pradesh to lowered, formal marriage is not always immediately followed by cohabitation. Rather its husband and wife typically begin to cohabit only after the gauna immediately. Even if gauna is not practical, a marriage may not be consummated immediately if it occurs at a very young age. Table shows the approx 18 percent women married before the legal age at marriage is 18 and 41 percent women.

Married after completing of age 18, 31 percent respondents married age 23-26 years only 9 percent respondent married age 27-30 year. That shows marriageable age increase by passing the time with increasing education of women. only one percent respondents married age 31-34 years.

Age of Husband at marriage

Table 5.5

Age of Husband at marriage

Age (in years)	No of Respondents	Percentage
18-20	38	19.00
21-23	51	25.50
24-26	69	34.50
27-29	23	11.50
30-32	13	6.50
33-35	6	3.00
36-38	0	0
Total	**200**	**100**

Table 5.5 reflects the maximum number of respondents age of husband at marriage is lying on age 24-26 are 34.50 percent, age 21-23 are 25.50 percent, age 18-20 are 19 percent, age 27-29 are 11.50 percent.