

Chapter-3

Socio-Economic Background of the Respondents

The focus on socio-economic background is crucial to understand the multiple factors that impact on women's reproductive health behaviour and preferences for health care. The educational qualification together and economic background determines how an individual looks at health and how his/her health behaviour will be. Hence the present chapter is aimed to portray the socio-economic background of the respondents, which is here measured in term of their age-group, marital status, religion, type of family, number of family members, language known, educational qualification of the respondents and the father/spouse of the respondents, occupation of the respondents and the father/spouse of the respondents, type of house, household consumption pattern, cultivated land, quantity of land, type of land ownership, monthly household income.

The study is focused on 300 respondents in two settings out of which half of the respondents (150) are from the rural setting i.e. Heinoubok village and other half of the respondents are from the urban setting i.e. Nagamapal .

Age group

The age of the respondents are categorized into three age groups viz- 1) 16-25 years, 2) 26-35 years, and 3) 36-45 years. Equal numbers of respondents (33.3 percent) are taken from all the three age groups in both the settings.

Out of the 300 respondents half of the respondents are Meitei married women (150) while remaining half of the respondents (150) are unmarried Meitei women.

Religion

Religion tends to be an important characteristic as it is often knotted with customs and tradition. Meitei society can be broadly classified into two different religious sections-one section consists of those who follow Sanamahi religion, and another consists of those who have adopted Hinduism. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table-3.1

Table-3.1: Religion followed by the respondents

Religion	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
Hinduism	124	82.7	131	87.3	255	85
Sanamahism	26	17.3	19	12.7	45	15
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

* Sanamahism is the worship of Sanamahi, the Creator aspect of Sidaba Mapu, the trinity God of the Meeteis. Sanamahism is one of the oldest sects of South Asia. It originated in Manipur, India and is mainly practiced by the Meeteis, Kabui, Zeliangrong and other communities who inhabit Manipur, Assam, Tripura, Myanmar and Bangladesh, with small population in United Kingdom, United States and Canada.

* f = Frequency, % = Percentage

The data reveals that from the sample size taken for the study, majority (85 percent) of the respondents are practicing Hinduism and remaining 15 percent of the respondents practice Sanamahi¹ religion. The segregation of the data into rural and urban setting reveals almost identical picture as in both the settings majority of the respondents (Rural-82.7percent, Urban-87.3percent) are following Hinduism.

Language known

Language is the method of human communication and is an integral part of culture and society. It is a complex and open system that allows for innovation, modification and evolution. To know the status of the knowledge of different languages, the respondents are categorized into four categories–1) Manipuri 2) Manipuri + Hindi, 3) Manipuri +English and 4) Manipuri +English + Hindi. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table-3.2

Table- 3.2 Language known by the respondents

Language	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Manipuri (meiteilon)	92	61.3	28	18.7	120	40
Manipuri+Hindi	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	1.7
Manipuri+English	36	24	31	20.7	67	22.3
Manipuri+Hindi+English	18	12	90	60	108	36
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data reveals that 40 percent of the respondents know only their mother tongue i.e. Manipuri, 36 percent of the respondents are multilingual as they know Manipuri, Hindi and English followed by 22.7 percent of the respondents who are bilingual as they know Manipuri and English, and the rest 1.7 percent of the respondents know both Manipuri and Hindi.

In urban setting most of the respondents are multilingual (Rural- 12 percent, Urban- 60 percent) who know Manipuri, Hindi and English and in rural setting most of the respondents (Rural- 18.7 percent, Urban 61.3 percent) know only their mother tongue.

Educational qualification of the respondents

One of the biggest disappointments with India's development has been education. Education can be a great lever to make a difference and an en route for successful addressal of health related issues. On the basis of the educational qualification of the respondents, they are classified into eight categories v.i.z. 1) Illiterate, 2) Primary, 3) High school, 4) Higher secondary, 5) Graduate. 6) Post-graduate 7) Technical 8) Professional. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table-3.

Table-3.3: Educational qualification of the respondents

Qualification	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
Illiterate	11	7.3	2	1.3	13	4.3
Primary school	8	5.3	2	1.3	10	3.3
High school	89	59.3	48	32	137	45.7
Higher secondary	27	18	49	32.7	76	25.3
Graduate	9	6	37	24.7	46	15.3
Post graduate	6	4	5	3.3	11	3.7
Technical	0	0	5	3.3	5	1.7
Professional	0	0	2	1.3	2	0.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data shows that majority (95.7 percent) of the respondents are literate. Among them 45.7 percent of the respondents have a high school degree, followed by 25.7 percent of the respondents who are educated up to higher secondary, 15.3 percent of the respondents are qualified up to graduate level, 3.7 percent of the respondents are post graduates, 3.3 percent of the respondents are educated up to primary level, 1.7 percent of the respondent have technical degree and only 0.7 percent of the respondents are professionals. Hence the qualification of the respondents can be observe that most of them are concentrated in high school to graduate level degree. Their number diminishes as they move above graduation level and below high school level.

But there is a noticeable disparity in the educational qualification of the respondents in rural and urban settings. In rural setting the major concentration of the respondents is in high school level (59.3 percent), though a considerable number (18 percent) of them also have higher secondary degree, but as they move above higher secondary level and below high school level their number decreases. In urban setting the major concentration of the respondents is shared by high school, higher secondary and graduate degree holders. Hence it can be observed that the urban setting is performing better than the rural setting as far as their educational qualification is concerned.

Qualification of the father/spouse of the respondents

On the basis of the educational qualification of the father/spouse respondents, they are classified into seven categories viz., 1) Primary, 2) High school, 3) Higher secondary, 4) Graduate 5) Post-graduate 6) Technical 7) Professional. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown table-3.4

Table-3.4: Qualification of the father/spouse* of the respondents

Qualification	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Primary school	10	6.7	4	2.7	14	4.7
High school	87	58	38	25.3	125	41.7
Higher secondary	28	18.7	35	23.3	63	21
Graduate	19	12.7	48	32	67	22.3
Post graduate	1	0.7	13	8.7	14	4.7
Technical	0	0	6	4	6	2
Professional	5	3.3	6	4	11	3.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

* *Father/Spouse: Data of father is collected from unmarried respondents and Spouse' statistics is collected from married respondents.*

Cent percent of the respondents' father/spouse are literate. Nearly half of the respondents' father/spouse are educated up to high school, followed by 22.3 percent who have a graduate level degree, little more than one –fifth (21 percent) are educated up to higher secondary, 4.7 percent each are educated up to post-graduate and primary level, 3.7 percent are educated up to professional level and 2 percent are educated up to technical respectively. Hence the data regarding the qualification of the respondents' father/spouse reveals that like the respondents themselves most of educational qualifications of their father/spouse too are concentrated in high school to graduate level degree. Their number diminishes as they move above graduation level and below high school level.

Again a noticeable disparity can be observed in the educational qualification of the father/spouse of the respondents' family in both rural and urban settings. In rural

setting the major concentration of the father/spouse of the respondents is in high school level (58 percent), though a considerable number (18.7 percent) of them also have higher secondary and graduate degree (12.7 percent), but as they move above higher secondary level and below high school level their number decreases. In urban setting the major concentration of the father/spouse of the respondents is shared by graduates, higher secondary and high school degree holders. Hence the urban setting is again accomplishing better than the rural setting as far as the educational qualification of the father/spouse of the respondents' is concerned.

Occupation of the respondents

In traditional Indian society, household is the domain of work for most of the women. A woman is generally not expected to go out of house for work and earn livelihood for the family. But working women, because of their financial independence and higher educational qualification in all probability, can take certain important decisions that are in the best interests of herself, her children and the family-if necessary even by breaking the age-old traditional myths and taboos.

Occupations of the respondents are classified into seven categories viz. 1) Student, 2) Home maker, 3) Business 4) Unskilled worker, 5) Skilled worker and 6) Private Job 7) Government service. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown table-3.5

Table-3.5: Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban(Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Student	40	26.7	48	32	88	29.3
Home maker	35	23.3	40	26.7	75	25
Unskilled worker	28	18.7	0	Nil	28	9.3
Skilled worker	23	15.3	4	2.7	27	9
Business	6	4	24	16	30	10
Private Job	1	0.7	18	12	19	6.3
Govt. service	3	2	10	6.7	13	4.3
Unemployed	14	9.3	6	4	20	6.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data reveals that 29.3percent of the respondents are students, one-fourth (25 percent) of the respondent are homemaker, one-tenth (10 percent) of the respondents are engaged in business, 9.3 percent of the respondents are unskilled worker, 9 percent of the respondents are skilled worker, 6.3 percent of the respondents are engaged in private jobs and 6.7 percent are unemployed and only 4.3 percent of the respondents are engaged in government service. Hence the data indicates that as many as 38.3% of the respondents are employed in different sectors which give a glimpse of their empowerment status in their family.

But the segregation of the data into rural urban setting tell that though in both the setting most of respondents are either students or homemaker, in urban setting business is preferred as occupation by a significant proportion (16 percent) of the respondents. Moreover, it can be also observed that in rural setting as many as 9.7 percent of the respondents are unemployed, whereas in urban 4 percent of the respondents are in this category.

Occupations of the father/spouse of the family

The occupation of the father/spouse of the respondents are classified into seven categories v.i.z 1) Government service, 2) Business, 3) Unskilled worker 4) Skilled worker 5) Agriculturists, 6) Retired person, 7) Private job. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown table-3.6

Table-3.6: Occupation of the Father/spouse of the family

Occupation	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Govt. Service	26	17.3	70	46.7	96	32
Business	6	4	58	38.7	64	21.3
Unskilled Worker	51	34	2	1.3	53	17.7
Skilled Worker	29	19.3	3	2	32	10.7
Agriculturists	25	16.7	0	0	25	8.3
Retired	9	6	8	5.3	17	5.7
Private Job	4	2.7	9	6	13	4.3
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

As far as the occupation of the father/spouse of the respondents is concerned, 32 percent of the father/spouse of the respondents are engaged in government services, little more than one one-fifth (21.3 percent) are businessmen, 17.7 percent are unskilled workers, 10.7 percent are skilled workers, 8.3 percent of the respondents head of the family are agriculturists.

In urban setting most of the father/spouse of the respondents are engaged in government jobs (46.7 percent) and in business (38.7 percent), but in rural setting most of them are unskilled (34 percent) and skilled workers (19.3 percent). Hence the better educational qualification is reflected in the occupation of the father/spouse of the respondents particularly in the urban area.

Family type

The type of family in which a woman lives may also affect her health. Generally it is seen that a woman living in a nuclear family may have more freedom to exercise her own decisions and choices, which may not be possible for a women living in a joint family. Hence the distribution of women into their family type is shown in the following table-3.7

Table-3.7: Type of family of the respondents

Family type	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Nuclear	118	78.7	137	91.3	255	85
Joint	32	21.3	13	8.7	45	15
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data shows that majority (85 percent) of the respondents in both the setting (Urban-91.3 percent/ Rural-78.7 percent) prefer nuclear family and the rest 15 percent of the respondent families are joint family.

Family size

The size of family is considered as an important variable in sociological analysis. On the basis of the size of the family, the respondents are classified into the following categories: 1) 2-4 members, 2) 5-7 members, 3) 8-10 members and 4) Above 10 members. The distribution of respondents into these categories is shown in Table-3.8

Table-3.8: Family size of the respondents

Family size	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
2-4	47	31.3	47	31.3	94	31.3
5-7	78	52	95	63.3	173	57.7
8-10	21	14	8	5.3	29	9.7
Above 10	4	2.7	0	0	4	1.3
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data shows that more than half (57.7 percent) of the respondents have 5-7 members in their house, followed by 31.3 percent of the respondents who have 2-4 members in their house, nearly one-tenth (9.7 percent) of the respondents' number of family member are 8-10 members and remaining 1.3 percent of the respondents have above 10 members in their house.

Again the rural urban difference in this category is significant as most of respondents are from rural setting who have 8-10 members and all the respondents who have above ten members in their household are also from rural setting. Hence though in rural setting more respondents have families with 8-10 and above 10 members, but majority of the respondents in urban setting have

Type of house

The house type of the respondents is also an important variable to know the living condition of the respondents. Hence, the respondents are categorized into three categories—1) Pucca 2) Semi-pucca 3) Kutcha. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table-3.9

Table-3.9: House type of the respondents

Type of house	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
Pucca	0	0	68	45.3	68	22.7
Semi-pucca	14	9.3	57	38	71	23.7
kutchra	136	90.7	25	16.7	161	53.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

1. Pucca means brick wall cement plaster floor with Reinforced Concrete Cement roof,
2. Semi Pucca means brick wall cement plaster floor with tin roof/brick wall with tin roof or mud plastered bamboo wall, cement plastered floor and tin roof and
3. kutchra means mud plastered bamboo wall with tin roof/mud plastered bamboo wall with thatched roof

The data reveals that more than half (53.3 percent) of the respondents live in a kutchra houses, nearly one-fourth (23.7 percent) of the respondents live in a semi-pucca houses and remaining 22.7 percent of the respondents have Pucca house.

A noticeable variation can be observed in the living condition of the respondents in rural and urban settings. Majority of the respondents (45.3 percent) are living in pucca houses in urban setting, whereas in rural setting almost all of them (90.7 percent) are living in kutchra houses.

Household consumption patterns

The consumption pattern of an individual is an indicator of his/her social and economic status in modern society. The consumption pattern is measured through pointer scale. On the basis of household consumption pattern, the respondents are classified into the five categories – 1) very low, 2) low, 3) average 4) high 5) very high.

The distribution of the households into these categories is shown in table-3.10

Table-3.10: Household consumption pattern of the respondents

Household consumption pattern	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
Very low	36	24	0	0	36	12
Low	37	24.7	2	1.3	39	13
Average	51	34	34	22.7	85	28.3
High	20	13.3	77	51.3	97	32.3
Very high	6	4	37	24.7	43	14.3
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

**The household consumption pattern of the respondents is measured by following the table*

1)Air Conditioner 2) Car 3) Computer 4) Washing Machine 5) Water Purifier (Aqua Guard/Cooler) 6) Cordless phone 7) Greaser 8)Refrigerator 9) VCD player 10)Electric Pressure Cooker <i>(No of option ticked X 5)</i>
11) Inverter 12) Electric Oven 13) Scooter/Motor Cycle 14) Colour T.V. 15) Mixture/Juicer/Grinder 16) Dining Table 17) Cooking Gas 18) Immersion rod 19) Dinner Set 20) Washing basin <i>(No of option ticked X 4)</i>
21)Camera 22) Moped 23)Dressing Table 24)Television(B&W) 25) Telephone 26) Tape Recorder 27) Carpet 28) Air Cooler 29) Sofa Set 30) Cable Connection <i>(No of option ticked X 3)</i>
31) Radio 32) Emergency Light 33) Water filter 34) Shower 35) Sewing Machine 36) Binocular 37) Steel Almirah 38) Good Night Coil /All Out 39) Show Case 40) Pressure Cooker. <i>(No of option ticked X 2)</i>
41) Wall Clock 42) Iron 43) Bicycle 44) Torch 45) Kerosene Stove 46) Table/Harmonium 47) Electric Heater 48) Calculator 49) Electric Fan 50) Thermos Flask. <i>(No of option ticked X 1)</i>

**Total number after adding all will be categorized according to the following grouping.
Very high (Above 120), High (91-120), Average (61-90), Low (31-60), Very low (1-30)
(Gupta,S.2014)*

The data reveals that 33 percent of the respondents household consumption pattern are high, 28 percent of the respondents household consumption pattern are average, 14.3 percent of the respondents household consumption pattern are very high, 12.7 percent of the respondents household consumption pattern are low and remaining 12 percent of the respondents household consumption pattern are very low.

But the real picture of the status of the respondents' consumption pattern is revealed only when the sample size is segregate into rural and urban setting In rural setting it is shared by average (34percent), low (24.7 percent) and very low (24 percent) consumption pattern.

Possession of Cultivated land

The possession of land by the respondents family are classified into two categories – 1) No (those who does not possess any land) and 2) Yes (those who possess land). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table-3.11

Table-3.11: Possess of cultivated land by the respondents family

Cultivated land	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
No	44	29.3	109	72.7	153	51
Yes	106	70.7	41	27.3	147	49
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data shows that little more than half (51 percent) of the respondents don't have cultivated land and remaining 49 percent of the respondent have cultivated land.

Very expectedly in urban setting most of the respondents don't have (72.7 percent) cultivated land unlike in rural setting where most of the responds have (70.7 percent) cultivated land.

Quantity of cultivated land

The quantity of land possession by the respondents household are classified into five categories – 1) Laokhai-1 2) Sangam-1 3) Sangam-2/marak, 4) Pari-1, 5) More than 1 pari. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table-3.12

Table-3.12: Quantity of cultivated land possess by the respondents family

Quantity	Rural(Heinoubok)		Urban(Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Laokhai 1	10	9.4	0	0	10	6.8
Sangam-1	41	38.7	20	48.7	61	41.5
Sangam-2/marak	41	38.7	6	14.6	47	32
Pari-1	13	12.2	2	4.9	15	10.2
More than 1 pari	1	0.9	13	31.7	14	9.5
Total	106	100	41	100	147	100

Source: Field Data *1 Laokhai=half acre, 1Sangam=1 acre

The data indicates that little more than one-fifth (41.5 percent) of the respondents have 1 sangam of cultivated land, 32 percent of the respondents have 2 sangam (marak), 10.2 percent of the respondents have 1 pari, 9.5 percent of the respondents have more than 1 pari and 6.8 percent of the respondents have 1 laokhai of cultivated land.

Type of land ownership

Ownership of land is also an indicator of economic condition of the family. On the basis of type of land ownership, the respondents' households are classified into three categories – 1) Owned 2) Leased In 3) Leased Out. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table-3.13

Table-3.13: Type of land ownership possess by the respondents family

Type of land ownership	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban(Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	Freq	%
Owned	51	48.1	1	2.4	52	35.4
Leased In	53	50	0	0	53	36
Leased Out	2	1.9	40	97.6	42	28.6
Total	106	100	41	100	147	100

Source: Field Data

The data shows that 35.5 percent of the respondents have owned cultivated land, 36 percent of the respondents have leased in type of cultivated land ownership and 28.6 percent of the respondents have leased out type of cultivated land ownership.

Monthly household income

Family income of a person has an important bearing on the social background of the person and is considered an important variable in analysing the social background of the person. The respondents household monthly income (in Rs) are classified into ten categories: 1) Up to 1,000, 2) 1,000-1,500, 3) 1,500-2,000, 4) 2,000-3,000, 5) 3,000-5,000, 6) 5,000-7,000, 7) 7,000-10,000, 8)10,000-15,000, 9) 15,000-20,000 and 10) Above 20,000. The distribution of respondents into these categories is shown in Table-3.14

Table-3.14: Monthly household income of the respondents

Income	Rural (Heinoubok)		Urban (Nagamapal)		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Up to 1000	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.3
1000-1500	2	1.3	0	0	2	0.7
1500-2000	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.3
2000-3000	24	16	0	0	24	8
3000-5000	54	36	0	0	54	18
5000-7000	23	15.3	0	0	23	7.7
7000-10000	10	6.7	50	33.3	60	20
10000-15000	10	6.7	13	8.7	23	7.7
15000-20000	10	6.7	13	8.7	23	7.7
Above 20000	15	10	74	49.3	89	29.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

Source: Field Data

The data reveals that 29.7 percent of the respondents monthly household income is above 20,000, one-fifth (20 percent) of the respondents monthly household income is from 7,000 to 10,000, 17.3 percent of the respondents monthly household income is 3,000 to 5,000.

But there is a noticeable disparity in the monthly household income of the respondents' family in rural and urban settings. In rural setting the major concentration of the respondents is in 3000-5000 income level (36 percent), and a considerable number (16 percent) of the respondents' household income is from 2000-3000 and 5000-7000 (15.3 percent) but as they move above 5000-7000 level and below 2000-3000 level their number decreases. In urban setting the major concentration of the respondents is in above 2000 income level (49.3 percent), but a considerable number (33.3 percent) of the respondents' household income is also from 7000-10000 level. Hence it can be noticed from the study that the urban setting is earning much more than the rural setting.

Conclusion

After going through the socio-economic background of the respondents in both the study areas it can be concluded that as far as the practicing of religion is concerned, majority of the respondents are practicing Hinduism followed by the local religion (Sanamahi). As far as the preference of family is concerned, though nuclear family is preferred more in both the settings, but the numbers of nuclear families are more in urban setting and the numbers of joint families are found more in rural setting as the concept of traditional family is still more popular in rural setting.

Hence, the study reveals that existence of more number of large families in rural setting than in urban setting. The educational background of the respondents and their father/spouse of the respondents reveal that a huge majority of the respondents and their father/spouse are literate, but the urban setting is accomplishing better than the rural setting as far as the educational qualification of the respondents and their father/spouse of the of the respondents' is concerned.

When it comes to the languages known by the respondents, it can see that in urban setting most of the respondents are multilingual who know Manipuri, Hindi and English and most of the rural respondents know only their mother tongue

The occupation of the respondents reveals that, as many as about 39 percent of the respondents are employed in different sectors which give a glimpse of their empowerment status in their family. But the rural urban difference reveals that apart from students or homemakers who are majority in both the settings but a considerable proportion of the rural setting's respondents are skilled and unskilled worker and in urban setting business are preferred as occupation by a significant proportion of the respondents. Moreover, it can also see that in rural setting as many as 9.3 percent of the respondents are unemployed, whereas in urban setting only 4 percent are in this category.

In urban setting most of the father/spouse of the respondents are engaged in government jobs and in business, but in rural setting most of them are unskilled and skilled workers, which also reveals the economic status of the respondents in both the settings. Here the role of higher educational qualification is reflected in the quality of jobs that the father/spouse of the respondents' are engaged in.

The living condition of the respondents can be reflected from the pattern of houses they live in which shows that overall more than half of the respondents live in a kutcha houses. But a noticeable variation in the living condition of the respondents in rural and urban setting, as majority of the respondents (45.3 percent) are living in pucca houses in urban setting, whereas in rural setting almost all of them (90.7 percent) are living in kutcha houses. Hence it reflects the disparity of economic status in both the settings.

Moreover the household consumption patterns of the respondents also provides a glimpse of the economic state of the respondents and here the real picture of the status of the respondents' consumption pattern is revealed only when the sample size is segregate into rural and urban setting. As in urban setting the major concentration of the respondents is in high and very high consumption pattern and in rural setting it is shared by average, low and very low consumption pattern. The poor economic condition together with lack of awareness and lack of facilities is reflected in the poor consumption pattern of the rural setting's respondents.

The status of the possession of cultivated land is also an important indicator of the socio-economic status of the respondents, which states that little more than half of the respondents' family has cultivated land. Very expectedly in urban setting most of the respondents family don't have (72.7 percent) cultivated land unlike in rural setting where most of the respondents have (70.7 percent) cultivated land. The availability of land in the rural areas can be looked as the reason behind the difference of possession of the land in both the setting.

One of the significant indicators of the economic condition of the family is their monthly income and here the data reveals that the urban setting is earning much more than the rural setting. The educational qualification together with technical education, job opportunities and superior infrastructure can be looked at the major rationale behind the difference of income between the rural and urban setting.

Hence in almost all the sectors stating from education of the respondents and their father/spouse of the family, occupational background of their father/spouse, living condition, consumption pattern and monthly household income, urban setting's respondents are performing much better than their rural counterparts, only in the possession of cultivated land, the rural setting's respondents are doing better.

Therefore it will be of prime interest to see the overall reproductive health status of the respondents from these two completely diverse infrastructural and socio-economic backgrounds.