

Proceedings of the Conference

THE eighth annual conference of the Indian Association for the Study of I Population was held jointly with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare at the Institute's premises from 27 to 29 December, 1982. The major themes of the Conference was ageing, employment and rural-urban disparities in health and education. In all 40 papers were received for discussion and 105 persons representing 39 institutions and organisations participated in the conference. Apart from the inaugural and the closing sessions, three plenary sessions of the conference were held. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. C. Gopalan, Director of the Nutrition Foundation of India. The topics discussed at the plenary sessions were ageing, employment, rural-urban disparities in health rural-urban disparities in education and priorities in population research. The first four plenary sessions were followed by meetings of the four working groups on ageing, employment, rural urban disparities in Health and rural-urban disparities in Education under the Chairmanships of A.B. Bose, Nitin Desai, N.S. Deodhar and Moonis Raza respectively. The closing session was addressed by A. M. Khusro, Member, Planning Commission. The Presidential Address by P. Padmanabha, the Inaugural Address by C. Gopalan and the organisers' statements at the plenary session have been presented in full in the preceding parts of the report. In the following pages, the reports presented by the rapporteurs of the different group meetings are given.

B.K. Ramabhadran

The session on research priorities was chaired by Asok Mitra and organised by P. B. Desai.

Introducing the subject the organiser pointed out that no papers were invited for the Session and it was intentionally kept to be an open session in which the

participants could freely share their views and experiences. Recalling the emphasis laid by the inaugural address on the qualitative aspects of the population problem, the organiser underscored the point that population growth can not be used an alibi for the trend of deterioration in the general quality of life, which it has not been possible to reverse during the three decades of planning. This trend posed in fact a challenge to population specialists and called for a good deal of introspection on their part. In order to determine the research priorities he felt that the IASP, as a scientific body, should steer clear of the controversies surrounding consequences and determinants. The IASP, he suggested, should preserve its integrity and have an abiding commitment to the highest purpose of Serving the people at large; it should not take upon itself the role of an advisor on population intervention. While the scientific community and policy makers should have the benefit of research, it should also be addressed to the people; its finding should reach the people so that an element of self-reliance emerges in the resolution of problems such as the alleviation of poverty.

Apart from research priorities, the deliberations in the session focussed also on the logistic and organisational problems. Regarding data needs of population research, for example, it was considered necessary to take stock of the data availability, to shift the data after a scientific evaluation and to establish a data bank. Such a Data Bank could operate through a decentralised network with several regional foci, as necessary. In this regard, all institutions connected with data collection should display a data-sharing attitude towards research workers. The need was also felt for library research to evaluate the methodological soundness of a large number of studies that have been going on in population, assimilate the findings and bring them out in a language which the policy makers could easily understand.

The multidisciplinary character of population research was emphasised and it was stressed that the IASP could take the initiative in bringing together research organisations, data producers and users of research findings. It was indicated that the ICSSR, which was deeply interested in social science aspects of population research would co-operate in such efforts. In this context it was felt that there was need for an agenda for research over a 'five-year time frame' to assess the financial needs and delineate areas of funding. A generally shared view was that the IASP should in collaboration with the ICSSR set up a working group, on the lines of the ICMR-ICSSR working group on primary health care, in order to explore the field of population research and to suggest guidelines for effective integration of population interventions into the processes of planning and policy making for comprehensive development.

The need to develop demography as a science and improve the quality of demographic research through upgrading of training of demographers was also stressed. It was observed that research work was being done in isolation and that

there was need for coordination in population research with the IASP playing a leading role. A suggestion was made that the IASP should constitute a Standing Committee for this purpose. Greater interaction between researchers and operational staff was considered to be a mutually reinforcing requirement.

With regard to population education, it was felt that there was no uniformity of approach at present and there was, therefore, need to develop a core syllabus. As regards the framework for research several categories were mentioned, including its fundamental aspects, methodologies, policy-orientation and action component.

Regarding delineation of priorities, it was emphasized that population research should be pursued in the larger context of society so as to bring out the societal dimension of demographic problems. Such an approach was considered useful for wider publicity and better application of research findings. Fertility, status of women and family planning merited attention in further research. The need to develop a strategy for involving rural females of 10-20 year age group in the family planning programme was specifically stressed. Promotion of employment and income-generating opportunities in the rural areas deserved considerable attention of research workers. On determinants of fertility, it was felt that patchy and repetitive research must give way to area-specific and problem-oriented investigations. The IEC component of family planning propagation, community participation, population education, techno-managerial role of PHC doctors, social marketing techniques and involvement of private practitioners were highlighted. Community participation models for small areas were thought to be successful but the replicability of such models needs to be thoroughly investigated. Promotion of family planning as people's movement under the 20-point programme required research on community involvement and participation.

On micro-economics of fertility it was felt that besides studying the influences from outside the household, there was the need for longitudinal in-depth studies of the internal structure of the household, particularly women's status within the household, which is bound to effect her fertility behaviour. The importance of psycho-social research on contraception and on contraceptive technology were also underlined. Recalling that the national demographic goal was $NRR = 1$ by 2000, the question was posed whether the days of soft options are being replaced by those of hard options. The need was to identify areas where soft options could continue and areas where hard options have to be adopted.

On mortality, infant mortality, nutrition, and the accessibility and utilisation of health services in rural areas were pointed out as needing urgent research attention. It was felt research in these fields should be mission-oriented so as to adequately serve the cause of improving the 'quality of life.' Of particular relevance in this regard was the need to study infant mortality through longitudinal investigations of communities and households. With regard to nutrition, discussion centred on the cut-off point and the identification of the critical group to

which nutrition intervention could be directed. A deeper knowledge of the accessibility and quality of health services, patterns of rural mortality and causes of death was considered essential to plan health intervention and correct the present skewed distribution of health resources between rural and urban areas. Internal migration was considered an area in which more research was called for as it effected several varied aspects of development. In this context, it was stressed that migration patterns down to the district level need to be studied. A plea was also made for studies on historical demography.

The idea to set up a data bank was welcomed but a note of caution was sounded against any tendency to over-centralize data generation and management. A regional network of data base was indeed necessary for promoting research in the country. Much depended on the role of participative research in which the funding agencies, data producers and researchers could be involved. For this purpose, the ICSSR, Planning Commission, CSO, UGC, RG and other major data producers and IASP should work together. The importance of regional studies and the role of teaching in improving research competence were commended. The assurance from the Government that they would be receptive to new ideas emerging from research was warmly appreciated.

P. Ramachandran

The Group meetings on ageing were chaired by A. B. Bose and V. P. Pethe acted as the organiser.

The organiser presented in the Plenary session (he highlights of the papers received on the subject and raised various issues for discussion. Thereafter the following points were made in the discussion at the plenary session:

- (1) More crucial than ageing were the problems of employment, infant and child health, education etc.
- (2) Concern was expressed about the increasing life expectancy and rise in age at marriage on the one hand and reducing the retirement age on the other.
- (3) The problem of ageing is not limited to its demographic aspect; it has to be viewed in a wider perspective including the impact of socio-cultural changes in the society on the aged population.
- (4) As joint family is breaking down, the societal care to the aged population should be promoted through alternative modes. Qualitative aspects of human behaviour towards aged population merits considerable attention.
- (5) Steps should be taken now so that the ageing problem does not become as acute as it has in some of the countries that have completed their demographic transition.
- (6) Appropriate employment policies should be undertaken so that the experience of the aged is fruitfully combined with the efficiency and innovativeness of the young.
- (7). The problem of the aged are specific and acute in urban areas.
- (8).

The implications of changing age structure on society such as the changing demands of the young and the old need to be studied.

In the Group meetings the following points were made :

1. Though the proportion of the aged in the India's population is small, the absolute number is sizeable.
2. The growth rate of the aged population has been increasing since 1951 and will accelerate in the future.
3. Sex ratio among the aged has been decreasing over time.
4. Proportion of widows among females is much greater than the corresponding proportion of widowers.
5. Age-specific death rates were higher for aged males than for aged females.
6. The principal causes of death among the aged belonged to the categories, of respiratory disorders and the diseases of the circulatory system.
7. Work participation rate among the aged is higher than that of the total population; it is higher for males than for females.
8. The proportion of the aged is higher in the developed than in the developing countries.

The following conclusions and observations emerged from the group discussion :

1. There is an urgent need to create awareness of the various problems of the aged in India. Seminars/workshops may be organised in different parts of the country on this topic in order to draw attention of the public, social scientists, health administrators and other policy makers. It is imperative to dispell misgivings that the old age benefits constitute a burden upon the economically active population.
2. Preferential health care facilities for the aged is of great importance. Geriatrics should be given more importance in medical education: geriatric problems should be included in the syllabi of medical and para-medical courses in the country. Possibilities of providing special health services, free or subsidised, to the aged and infirm, especially in rural areas, should be explored.
3. Old age security, especially for the rural aged, should be provided. This will have an impact on the acceptance of the small family norm in the rural areas. Possibilities should be explored for providing facilities to the aged for recreation, continuing education and concessional travel to religious centres, in the country.
4. Avenues should be explored for utilising the services of the aged but

otherwise healthy persons who have had work experience in different fields. In this context, reconsideration should be given to proposals of reducing the retirement age in some states. There is, on the other hand, a good case for increasing retirement ages.

5. Institutional care should be given to those aged persons who do not have family protection.
6. In implementing programmes for the aged, voluntary organisations should be encouraged to come forward and undertake specific activities.
7. Efforts should also be made to preserve our traditional institutions and values which have a built-in mechanism to take care of the aged within the family and community.
8. The specific problem of the aged has not been given adequate attention in our research so far. More research is called for on the various dimensions of the living conditions of the aged in India.

J. N. Srivastava

The Working Group meetings on employment were chaired by Nitin Desai and J. Krishnamurty functioned as the organiser.

At the plenary session the organiser formulated the main points posed on the broad problems of employment in the different papers. Particular attention was directed to the problem of rapidly increasing labour supply caused by population growth in the country and the need for rapid increase in demand for labour to avoid worsening of the employment situation was stressed. He drew attention to the question of priorities in employment policy and the need to take into account the likely growth of assetless labour, who would demand wage employment. In contrast, that the government policy had laid stress on the creation of opportunity of self-employment. He also raised the question as to 'who are the most needy'—the openly unemployed or working poor, the educated or the illiterate?

The Working Group focused the discussion on three themes—(1) Labour force concepts and measurement (2) Employment trends and policy and (3) Issues regarding special categories like women, educated persons and migrants.

There was a detailed discussion of the concepts used by the National Sample Survey Organisation in their 27th and 32nd rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment. A number of problems of comparability and meaningfulness of the concepts were raised and discussed at length. There was a broad agreement that there is an ample justification for using the concepts of the 32nd round in their 38th round also in order to ensure comparability.

There was a brief discussion on census data on work force. A number of participants pointed out the difficulties in making intercensal comparison. There was also some discussion of the reasons for and implications of the decline in

the share of agriculture, which appears to have taken place over the last decade.

The Working Group also took up the more fundamental question of determining the appropriate concept of work of socially useful activities. Some participants felt that considerable amount of productive work performed by women was being ignored and the existing work force concept needs to be substantially broadened. In particular, concept of socially active population was examined, though the discussion on this issue was inconclusive.

The next issue related to employment trends and policy. The discussion was lively and covered a number of points. Main issues covered were: priorities for employment policy, links between demographic and economic variables, problems of implementation of area level planning and conception of employment norms.

The Working Group also took up some general issues relating to employment in the context of social policy. The general feeling was that the Plan concentrated excessively on unemployment and did not give adequate emphasis to the dynamics and character of participation rates, across space and time for the different segments of population.

On special categories, some time was devoted to discussing employment problems for women and the special problems of concept, measurement and appropriate policies in this regard. On migrants, it was generally agreed that there was a serious gap in the data base on the internal and international migration. The special problems of child labour were also discussed. It was generally agreed that exploitation of child labour should be ended, though the actual measures for achieving this objective remained to be worked out. On educated persons, the Group felt that the matriculates faced the most serious problem and special measures were needed to provide more employment opportunities to this category.

From the discussion in the Working Group, the following conclusions had emerged.

1. The NSS in its 38th round have done well in adopting the same concept as in the 32nd round. However, appropriate concept of work is difficult to define satisfactorily, and as an experiment, detailed studies of time disposition of household should be attempted. It was noted that the NCAER is, in fact, about to start such a study, and this study will also make possible comparisons with a sub-sample of the NSS. This should help in improving concepts of work for use in future surveys.
2. The employment policy in the Plan was not broad based. Too much emphasis is placed on unemployment and its removal. The broader issues of the dynamics of participation rates and population size and the ways in which these are affected by planned policies and other associated

changes needs more analysis, in particular for women and children. Labour force itself should be a target variable and the instruments which affect it over time should be identified and used. There was also a need for better analysis of the spatial, and activity-wise, disposition of the population, as many policy variables are location and activity specific.

3. The employment policy should focus more attention on the provision of wage employment rather than self-employment, as the share of casual labour force in the work-force was growing over time.
4. A number of specific studies are needed to have a better understanding of the employment problem and to devise and implement policies more effectively
 - A. Studies were needed which would collate data on migration and other relevant variables to determine areas and regions where local people did not adequately benefit from the development process.
 - B. Studies should attempt to link up population growth with household composition and formation, access to land and other assets, patterns of agricultural development, poverty and unemployment.
 - C. A set of regular studies are required to examine output and employment simultaneously so that issues relating to productivity are taken into account.
 - D. Since the NSS and the census do not provide an operational data base for local level planning, an independent identification and monitoring system is necessary. It should be so designed as to provide a cross-checking with the NSS/census. The data generated by the system would also enhance our understanding of the economic system at the local level.
 - E. For women and children, isolated analysis of only demographic variables is not adequate. Studies should take into account the relevant issues relating to overall social policy.
 - F. More studies are needed to determine the differential impact on women, children and men of the technological changes in agriculture and other sectors of the economy. This is an important area and will help in assessing the impact of specific patterns of growth on employment opportunities for different sections of population.
 - G. Since, within the educated unemployed, matriculates face the most serious problem, special programmes should concentrate on them. It may be necessary to expand vocational training facilities, though ultimately demand for their services will depend on the growth of demand for non-farm production.
 - H. The general lack of adequate data on migration flows was noted. The impact on the labour force of seasonal migration of agricul-

tural labourers and construction workers and of out-migration from India are topics on which special studies should be undertaken. The working conditions of migrants also need to be studied.

1. The Group felt that for research purposes, the Census should attempt to tabulate industrial classification at a greater level of disaggregation by area and category.

Anita Minocha

The Group meetings were chaired by N.S. Deodhar and V.P. Chondankar, organised by Ashish Bose and M.M. Gandotra and Anita Minocha acted as the rapporteurs.

Among the ten contributed papers in this session, three were on health implications of rural-urban disparities; one, on the impact of health education in removing these disparities; two on mortality; one on the incidence of orphanhood; one on the prevalence of infections hepatitis (jaundice); one on health and medical care utilization; and one on disabilities in rural-urban set-ups. The main points emerging from the discussion of these papers in the working Group meetings are:

1. The Government should give serious consideration to policies in regard to export of essential food items like vegetables, fruits, milk powder, fish and meat products etc, as these exports are likely to have an adverse impact on the nutritional status of the common people.
2. The Government should also safeguard the interests of the rural population and, in particular, weaker sections of the community in regard to the internal passage of these items from the rural to the urban areas.
3. In programmes of health education, particular care should be taken to see that unhealthy practices and customs concerning breast-feeding and weaning, care of infant etc., which affect the health of the mother and the child, are discouraged.
4. While it was necessary to study carefully the implications of rural-urban disparities in the field of health, it was considered important also to understand the disparity among individual members within the household or the family in food and nutritional intake. There is the disturbing evidence showing that rise in income levels as a result of agricultural prosperity is not nutritionally benefiting the female members in the rural households.
5. Health education should be made a compulsory subject at the primary and secondary school levels forming an integral part of examinations. However, mere examination of a subject like health will not achieve any purpose unless students perceived its applicability to daily life. The great-

est need is for educating the mother at the same time. Further, the school children should be involved in practical projects of health education.

6. In regard to latrines, it was felt desirable from the point of view of maintenance, to have individual family latrines as far as possible. However, in slums and other areas where this is not practicable, innovative steps must be taken to ensure the proper cleanliness and maintenance of the public latrines
7. In order to ensure that villagers do, in fact, benefit from the various schemes launched by the government for their welfare, it is necessary to effectively convey to the villagers the minimum details about the schemes and the authorities implementing them. One way of doing this would be to prominently display all such schemes, together with the concerned authorities, on a board prominently in each village. This will go a long way in informing the people about these schemes.

There was a general discussion of the theme of the inaugural address by C. Gopalan. His emphasis on the need for special attention to problems of "young unmarried girls of age 10 years and above in rural areas" was greatly appreciated. It was underscored that the key to the success of our family planning programme lies in devising a strategy for this female age group, which renders it rewarding to poor rural parents not to marry off their daughters till at least they are of 20 years of age. It was, however, pointed out that it was not necessary to limit the focus on 'unmarried girls', the married girls in the age group 10-20 years should also be covered by such programmes. It was emphasized that these girls were involved in productive work within the household and schemes that merely take them out of their households and put cash income in their hands may not necessarily improve their nutritional status. Therefore, there was an urgent need for health education focussing attention on young girls, married and unmarried, so that any increase in income leads to direct input to their nutritional level.

Narayan Das

In the plenary session, the organiser presented a summary statement of the main contents of the papers received by the Conference. He emphasized that rural-urban differences in education constitute a basic social problem. While numerous studies have been undertaken to measure education differences between males and females as well as between Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Caste population, few studies have focused on rural-urban differences in education.

Most papers deal with the rural-urban differences in so far as it relates to literacy. One of them seeks to analyse in detail the complexities in the process of

diffusion of literacy in the third world countries in general and in India, in particular. It argues that the process of diffusion of literacy in India is different from that of many of its neighbouring countries. In spite of its many inadequacies characterised by a significant primary, a weak secondary and a bloated tertiary sector, the spread of literacy has been accompanied by a more equitable distribution of the gains of literacy. However, the continuing low levels of literacy, particularly in rural areas and the persistence of high level of inequities partly reflect the failure to achieve the goals of universal primary education. Its major contentions are : the economic base of a region exerts a strong impact on the spread of literacy; the processes of urbanisation and industrialisation strongly influence the level as well as the inequality in the distribution of literacy; and universalization of education is intrinsically linked with the development process as a whole and a narrow sectoral approach of educational planning is inadequate.

An over-view of the progress in education in India since independence deals with educational facilities at different levels, students enrolments, the provision of teachers, expenditure on education and so on. It reveals wide difference between urban and rural areas in literacy rates. It finds that the elementary education facilities are accessible to children both in the urban and rural areas but this is not true in respect of higher levels of education.

Another paper argues that equalization of opportunity of accessibility to primary schools should not be judged by the same yardstick for rural and urban areas. In a large number of cases, the primary schools are located outside one's village or community although it may be within a radius of 2 km. Since it is located outside one's community many parents are not inclined to send their children to schools.

Then third is a detailed district level exercise focused on male, female and overall literacy rates in West Bengal. On the whole, it is found the literacy rates in the various districts are related to their degree of urbanisation. This is followed by a hypothetical model for estimating the effect of elimination of rural urban differentials in education on the growth of the Indian population. The model is based on the relationship between changes in the proportion never married among females aged (15-19) years and the increase in education. The study suggests that increase in the percentage of never married females in the age group (15-19) years, resulting from the increase in percentage of females with matriculation or higher educational levels, would affect the total population size to a considerable extent even by 1991.

An exploration of factors underlying disparities in literacy rates in different states comes to the conclusion that the proportion of the non-agricultural among workers and state expenditure on education play a significant role in determining the disparities. The paper does not, however, advanced any theoretical framework to buttress this technical analysis.

Yet another paper discusses state level trends in literacy rural-urban disparities and sex differentials in literacy rates. Its limited conclusion is that the states with low level of literacy tend to have high level of child participation and high incidence of education wastage. Another piece of state and district-wise analysis reveals that participation rates in the secondary and tertiary sectors for both males and females, and urbanization are the principal explanatory factors for the level of educational development. A similar state level exercise explains urban-rural disparities in literacy in terms of levels of urbanization and industrialisation. It is cautioned, however, that this finding should be further tested within each state by taking district and tehsils as units of analysis.

The detailed discussion of these papers in the Working Group meetings appreciated the use of new index for measuring inequality in education but suggested that it needs to be tested further. It was further noted that the variance explained by the selected variables was very small and that effort should be made to identify all the possible variables which affect the dependent variable for a logical selection of the most pertinent ones.

The Group noted that rural-urban disparities in literacy have tended to narrow down in almost all the states. The contention that the urbanisation process tends to reduce rural-urban inequality in education was discussed in detail. The possibility of migration of educated persons tending to widen rural-urban disparities in literacy was admitted and it was observed that growth of small size towns could help to reduce such inequalities.

The following policy issues emerged from the discussion :

1. In order to reduce the dropout rate or stagnation at the primary level in the rural areas, attempt should be made to alter the school hours and vacation to suit the local conditions and to provide some suitable incentives to the children. Efforts should also be made to modify the content of curricula with a view to including materials of interest and importance to the rural community.
2. Informal and functional education for the adults should be organised separately in the rural areas. This will also help to revive the literacy for those who would have relapsed to illiteracy. Towards this end newspapers in local language should be made available at very nominal price.
3. Vocational institutions should be located in the rural areas to impart training suited to local needs.
4. For the analysis of rural-urban disparities as well as for detailed investigation of drop-out in enrolment etc., the currently available data are inadequate. Effort should be made to publish the relevant data by rural-urban and sex for the different districts of each state.

Background Papers in Working Groups

Working Group I: Problems of Ageing

1. Ageing—Demographic, Social and Economic Aspects K.G. Desai
2. Raison D'etre for Social Security for Senior Citizens : A Critique of Kingsley Davis and Oever (1981) Vasant P. Pethe
3. Aspects of Ageing in India Ashish Bose
4. Aged in India—Demographic, Social and Economic Aspects N.G. Nag
5. The Problem of Ageing in Rural Bengal Bhaswati Majumder and Debesh Chakrabarty
6. Demographic Profiles of Aged in India A.K. Biswas
7. Variations in Proportion of Deaths in Aged Population in Some Selected States of India C. P. Prakasam and P.K. Murthy
8. The Aged and their Work Status B.M. Dinesh and P.H. Rayappa

Working Group II: Employment in India

9. Re-orientation of Employment Policy V.C. Sinha
10. Non-Agricultural Employment Situation in India B.L. Nagda
11. State of Employment in India A.K. Dasgupta
12. Some Areal Dimensions of Work-Force Participation in Karnataka P. Hanumantha Rayappa, Krishnappa and Deepak Grover
13. The Impact of Migration on Employment and Unemployment in the Brahmaputra-Valley of Assam Jayanta Kumar Gogoi
14. Unemployment in Rural Bengal: Some Preliminary Findings; The Case of Boinchi—A Micro Study Debesh Chakaraborty and Sankar Roy

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| 15. Occupational mobility in Urban area
Around Calcutta | B.N. Sarkar |
| 16. Employment Opportunities in Delhi Metro-
politan Area: An Analysis of Time Trend | T.K. Pachal |
| 17. Work-Status of Female Migrants Before and
After Migration | Sudesh Nangia |
| 18. Unemployment in India: The Broad
Magnitudes | J. Krishnamurty |

Working Group III: Rural Urban Disparities: Health

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| 19. Health Implications of Rural-Urban
Disparities | N.S. Deodhar |
| 20. Health Implications of Rural-Urban
Disparities | P.P. Talwar and
U. Dosajh |
| 21. Disparity in Consumer Expenditure and
Mortality in India | B. Chakraborti |
| 22. The Availability of Family Welfare Services
to the rural population of Bengal | A.K. Saha |
| 23. Impact of Information, Education and
Communication : Population Education
and Health Education for Removing
Rural Urban Disparity in India—A
Case Study | S.L. Nagda |
| 24. Disabilities in an Urban and A Rural Set-
up : Comparative Study | Madhuree A. Talwalkar |
| 25. A Note on the Approximate Age-specific
Prevalence of Infectious Hepatitis in an
Out break in Kolhapur City in 1981 | V.P. Chodankar |
| 26. A Note on Classification by Rural Urban
Differentials of Districts of Karnataka
According to Health Status and Mortality
Decline in India: Development vs. Public
Health Program Hypothesis | N.R. Prabhakara |
| 27. An Overview of Indian Life Tables Prepa-
red By Census Actuaries | U.P. Sinha |
| 28. Incidence of Orphanhood Under Declining
Mortality | S.S. Narayanaswami |

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| 29. | A Multiple Regression Analysis of Health and Medical Care Utilization | J. Richard |
| 30. | Health Implications of Rural-Urban disparities in Haryana | D.S. Singhal |

Working Group IV: Rural-Urban Disparities: Education

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| 31. | Inequalities in the Level of Literacy—
The Regional Dimension | Moonis Raza and
Y.P. Aggrawal |
| 32. | Education—Rural-Urban Disparities | R.S. Kurup |
| 33. | Implications of Rural Urban Disparities—
Education | A. K. Jalaluddin |
| 34. | A Hypothetical Experiment to Understand
the effect of Reducing Rural-Urban
Differentials in Education | M. Sivamurthy and
A.S. Kadi |
| 35. | Determinants of Rural/urban Disparities
in Literacy Rates in India (1981)—A Path
Analysis Approach | B.K. Bhargava |
| 36. | later-State Variations in Literacy Levels
and Educational Wastage in India | K. Balasubramanian |
| 37. | Implications of Education in Influencing
Development Factors: A Districtwise
Analysis | Narayan Prasad Das and
A.S.Dey |
| 38. | Urbanization and the Rural-Urban
Differences in Literacy | Victor S. D'Souza |
| 39. | Population Education in Schools: Myths
and Realities | K. C. Nautiyal |
| 40. | Implications of Rural/Urban Disparities
in the Literacy of West Bengal, 1981 | Phanibhusan Roy |