FINAL REPORT

A CASE STUDY OF PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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A CASE STUDY OF PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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CONTENTS

STUDY TEAM

Project Director	**Project Leader**
Mr. I. Natarajan	Dr. R.K. Shukla

Project Team Member

Mr. J. P. Gautam

Senior System Analyst	Dr. (Mrs.) Geeta Rani Bhowmik
Secretarial Assistance	Mrs. Poonam Dhawan
Field Team	Mr. T. K. Krishnan Mr. K. S. Urs

MEMBERS OF PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PAC)

1. Prof. W.A. Quazi, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi
2. Dr. Gauhar Raza, NISTADS, New Delhi.
3. Dr. Anuj Sinha, NCSTC, DST, New Delhi.

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FOREWORD

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) undertook to conduct "A Case Study of People's Perception towards Science and Technology" for Department of Science & Technology (DST) in 1997-98. The main objective of study was to assess the perception of Indian society towards the issues related to Science and Technology (S&T) that concern day to day life.

The evaluation of people's perception towards Science and technology is relatively unexplored area in developing countries. We have presented estimates of major parameters to determine what common people already knew, understand, or perceive in the name of "Science & Technology".

The result of this study will essentially be an important input in the form of qualitative indicators for policy makers. It will also enable the masses to keep pace with developments in Science and Technology and meaningfully assess its impact on their lives and participate in the overall national development in future.

We extend our sincere thanks to National Science and Technology Management Information System (NSTMIS), Department of Science and Technology for extending financial support to execute the project.

The study has been possible due to the co-operation of numerous people associated with Department of Science and Technology, members of Project Advisory Committee (PAC), State Councils of S&T and household level respondents. The DST officials, specially, Dr. Laxman Prasad, Mr. Rakesh Chetal, Dr. S.J. Samathanam, Mr. Praveen Arora and Dr. Namita Gupta interacted with us at various stages and helped in conducting the study. The study team wishes to place on record its appreciation of this help.

Rakesh Mohan
Director General

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

(I) About the Study

1. People's perception towards Science and Technology (S&T) is a relatively unexplored area of study and the existing surveys carried out on the subject are only indicative but not representative in nature. To understand the people's perception about scientific and technological issues, the awareness about these issues, and how closely the masses follow such issues, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Delhi, commissioned the present study titled " A Case Study of People's Perception towards Science and Technology". It provides information on
   - the level of people's understanding of scientific and technological contributions and issues related to their day to day life; and
   - the level of people's perception of S&T's contribution to the present standard of living and the former's assessment about the future relationship between science, technology and economic prosperity.
2. The literacy level varies from a minimum of 38.48 per cent for Bihar to the maximum of 89.81 per cent for Kerala. These two states have been selected for the study, as they represent the extreme cases of literacy levels and overall development. For the rural sample two districts, and within each district three villages were selected from both states. The urban sample comprises Delhi, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram and Patna.
3. In each of the selected village/urban block, individuals above fifteen years of age were listed through a specially designed proforma. The listing proforma sought individual's particulars such as age, education and occupation. After completing the listing operation, individuals were then classified into one of the strata, based on sex, age and educational qualification. A maximum of two individuals were selected from each effective stratum to ensure that each listed individual in the stratum had an equal probability of selection. A total of 532 individuals from rural areas and 1072 individuals in the urban areas constituted the ultimate sampling units.
4. The questionnaire based approach, containing open and closed questions, was used in the present survey to analyse the level of the perception of people in different areas of science.
5. The data for the survey were collected during September to December 1997-98.
6. In the following sections, a summary of the findings of the Chapters II - IV is given.

(II) Information Acquisition

1. **Source of Information :** The major source of information for **rural** people is the 'radio' (over 87 percent). The second important source of information in Bihar (rural) is the local leader/people (54 percent) followed by television (28 percent). A smaller proportion of people of Bihar (rural) have opted for the print media as important source of information than for people in Kerala (rural), for whom the second important source of information is the newspaper followed by television and magazines. In general, **urban** masses use all types of channels of information but television and newspapers are the two most important sources of information in urban areas like Delhi and Bangalore. Local people/leaders are the least preferred choice as a source of information in urban areas, with the exception of Patna.

2. **Utilisation pattern of information sources** : The majority of rural people who have less access to TV and newspaper, prefer to listen to the radio regularly or occasionally. However, urban people spend more time to watch TV programmes and to read newspapers. For instance, in Bihar (rural) a substantial proportion of respondents have reported that they neither watch TV (40 percent) nor read newspapers (47 percent). However, these proportions for a city like Delhi are only 2 percent and 17 percent.

3. **Level of Confidence in the Channel of information** : The majority of respondents expressed that television and radio are two most important authentic sources for information. In general, better educated respondents are reported greater reliance on print materials (newspapers and magazines) while less educated individuals relied more often on audiovisuals. Among various information sources, the local leader/people as an information source is the least reliable across the sample places.

4. **Preference for Reading Media**

4.1 Forty two percent of population do not read any types of books/magazines in Bihar (rural) followed by Patna (28.4 percent). However, this proportion is very small in other sample places particularly in urban areas. In rural areas (Bihar & Kerala), majority of people prefer to read religious books/magazines followed by novels/stories and books related to films. But this proportion for Kerala (rural) is much higher than Bihar (rural).

4.2 In urban areas, there is no definite type of preference for reading. For example, in Delhi and Bangalore, the majority (30-48 percent) prefer to read all types of print media. However, in Thiruvananthapuram, people prefer to read novels/stories (78.3 percent) and books related to films (76.7 percent) rather than scientific (53.9 percent)and religious books (37.2 percent).

4.3 Reading of scientific magazines/books are the least preferred choice of respondents in rural areas and Patna.

4.4 Women in rural areas prefer to read books/magazines related to religion and films than their counterpart in urban areas. It is expected that rural people are more religious than urban people and have great faith in religion. This is reflected from this study that even rural people with higher education prefer to read religious books in comparison to other books. However, urban people with higher education, by and large, give equal importance to all types of books as far as preference for reading is concerned.

5. **Preference of Information** : News is the most preferred information in all the sample places except Bihar (rural) and Patna where people ranked it third. However, information related to films is placed at second or third place with respect to the preference of the people. S&T occupies fifth place, the least preferred subject, except for the city of Bangalore (where it is ranked second). People living in urban areas show greater preference for all subjects than do people in rural areas and this may be due to greater cultural activity in the city which generates its own interest.

(III) Public Understanding of Science

1. Using a set of twelve items to gauge public understanding, Thiruvananthapuram ranked first followed by Bangalore, Delhi and Kerala (rural) while Bihar (rural) ranked sixth. Across the twelve items, Thiruvananthapuram, Bangalore and Delhi ranked either first, second or third except for two concepts, i.e. smoking causes serious health problems and hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties. Patna and Kerala (rural) ranked fourth or fifth irrespective of items posed to respondents. Among sample places, it is observed that the level of understanding of people of Bihar (rural) is significantly lower than other sample places.

2. Respondents with a higher the level of education have better level of understanding of concepts than respondents with a low level of education. Similarly, the level of understanding of students and service men is significantly higher than people who opt for occupations like, agriculture, wage earning, trading, etc.

(IV) Level of Awareness

1.1 **Level of Awareness in the Area of Agriculture** : The proportion of the 'least' informed in agriculture is approximately 51 percent for Bihar (rural). In other words a majority of the population of Bihar(rural) is aware of answer to less than five of twelve of the questions which were asked to each respondent. This proportion is much higher in urban areas particularly for Delhi. For Kerala (rural & urban) the share of population who answered over

eight technologies/process correctly, is the highest.

1.2 About 48 percent of people in Kerala (rural) are aware of the use of these technologies followed by 32 percent in Bihar (rural). The level of use of these technologies for Thiruvananthapuram and Patna is the same (10-11 percent) respectively. However, this proportion is the least for Delhi(3 percent).

1.3 The share of population who answered two major benefits of various technologies correctly is on the contrary, significantly higher than rural areas. It is also important to note that approximately 34 percent of the population of Bihar (rural) are using technologies/process without knowing their importance (benefits).

2. **Level of Awareness in the Household Sector** : Majority of people (over 50 percent) fall under the category of "most" informed with respect to the awareness of household technologies across sample places. It varies from between 96 percent for Thiruvananthapuram to 53 percent for Bihar (rural). The proportion of people using these technologies ranges from 40 percent for Bihar (rural) to 77 percent for Delhi. Also, the majority of people are aware about two major benefits of technologies/processes related to household sector.

3. **Level of Awareness in the Field of Communication**: Results reveal that the majority of people (over 50 percent) of urban areas like Delhi, Bangalore and Thiruvananthapuram fall under the category of the 'most' informed in the field of communication. However, this proportion for Patna and Bihar (rural) is 36 percent and 11 percent, respectively. It is also observed that the majority of people of Delhi (67 percent) and Bangalore (50 percent) were using these technologies in day-to-day routine, but this proportion is the least for rural Bihar (9 percent).

4. **Level of Awareness in the Field of Health & Hygiene** : Over 60 percent of people of urban areas (except Patna) are aware about five to six technologies/processes related to health and hygiene. This proportion for Patna is 24 percent which is less than even rural Kerala (47 percent). However, people of Bihar (rural) falls under the category of the "Least" informed in health and hygiene. In comparison to other subject areas, health and hygiene has a higher percentage of people unaware about major benefits and the proportion varies from 4 percent for Delhi to 24 percent for Bihar (rural).

(V) The Impact of Science & Technology on the Quality of Life

1. A positive attribution to S&T of a high standard of living, improved public health, and an increased enjoyment of life of individuals across sample places. Even in the case of improved working conditions and national/world peace, a plurality of respondents thought that the contribution of S&T has been more positive than negative.
2. There are significant differences between the assessment of men and women on S&T's impact on the quality of life. In general, men show a more positive response to S&T than do women. From this finding, it may be concluded that the benefits of S&T outweigh its harmful consequences; better educated respondents are more likely to assess the balance as strongly favouring beneficial over harmful results.

(VI) People's Perception of and Reaction to Modern Technology

1. A large proportion (above 50 percent) of people have a negative perception towards modern technology that varies from 53 percent for Bangalore to 93 percent for Bihar (rural). The level of perception for Thiruvananthapuram (64 percent) and Delhi (65 percent) is approximately same. As far as Kerala (rural) is concerned, the negative perception is much lower than for Bihar (rural) for all the issues considered.
2. As in case of negative perception, a large proportion of people react negatively towards modern technology. It varies from 50 percent for Bangalore to 92 percent for Bihar (rural). The three main issues related to modern technology that were reacted negatively by majority of people across the sample places are
   - Threat of jobs (63 percent for Bangalore to 97 percent for Bihar-rural)
   - Reduces people's creativity (53.8 percent for Bangalore to 94 percent for Bihar-rural).
   - Alienates people from work (47.6 for Bangalore to 93 percent for rural-Bihar).

   Among different sample places, the negative reaction for Bihar (rural) is much higher than other sample places for different issues.
3. There are indications of a relationship between the perception and reaction of people to modern technology. The difference between mean scores as well as standard deviations on the negative perception (X_1) and the negative reaction (Y_1) are not significant for respective sample places. In fact, the standard deviations for both are approximately equal across sample places. Again, the two deviations move in the same direction which suggests that on the whole, they have a positive relationship. Also, the regression coefficients are positive and range from 0.83 for Bihar (rural) to 0.94 for Delhi. This shows a positive relationship

between the perception of and reaction to people to modern technology by respondents. The measure of the level of association, indicates the range of the standard error of estimate's value as 1.6 to 2.7, which however, indicate that this relationship is not strictly a perfect linear function (a zero value expresses a perfect linear relationship).

4. The negative behaviour towards modern technology arises from the perceived enslavement of the people who loose their creativity and initiative and become a mere tenderer of technologies without sufficient room to improve respective skills. Of course, all these impinge upon people's motivation and the effectiveness and efficiency in production. Thus, the negative behaviour towards modern technology needs to be checked through behaviour modification techniques.

5. Despite the fact that this study seems to be the first of its kind in India, the findings appear to be sufficiently rich to permit NCAER to offer some recommendations for policy-makers. The introduction of new technologies must as a condition necessitate the introduction of some form of feed back mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of communication between researchers/policy-makers and common users. The message to be communicated by researchers/policy-makers must be in a form that easily facilitates understanding for people and if any form of discrepancy exists this may lead to negative consequences.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

Science has been man's greatest ally since the dawn of civilisation. It has created innumerable pathways to progress, that have taken man from his primitive cave habitat to moon - indeed a very long journey in terms of space and time. Today, science has become an integral part of life. For all these achievements, all scientists, past and present have truly earned the deep gratitude of mankind.

India being the largest democracy and given the potential of its resources, both natural and human - is certainly heading towards becoming a major economic power in the next millennium and attaining economic prosperity through science and technology is the key element of that endeavour. The Indian economy is steadily opening up to liberalization, although it has been embedded with the vicious circle of population growth and poverty for several decades. The scientific and technological break through along with the changing attitudes of the Indian society towards scientific thinking, has led to a change in every walk of life.

Future generations will undoubtedly live in a society increasingly science and technology in fact, every aspect of life will bear the visible impact of the electronic age. Generally speaking, technological development in most developing countries is still in the stage of learning and mastering advanced achievements made elsewhere in the world. Much of the research work done so far often be just for the sake of research, with very little

connection with production sectors and national socio-economic development objectives. In this context therefore, education efforts and scientific activities which enable the masses to manipulate and assimilate advanced technologies are perhaps more important than purely academic research.

Although different agencies and departments are taking up various programmes for socio-economic development of the country, what is really important now is to bring out an integrated holistic approach so that the inputs of modern science and technology (S&T) can be brought together into the routine life of people. Therefore, an attitudinal change in the society as a whole towards S&T is requires which could be brought about by identifying the issues with the help of concerned people. In turn, a constant interaction between the scientific community and the masses and a proper feedback mechanism in this regard called for to define and apply technologies that are indeed appropriate for betterment of mankind. Related to these questions are a whole range of concerns that are linked to fundamental sociological and anthropological issues of perception, communication and knowledge systems.

So far, peoples perception towards S & T is a relatively unexplored area of study and the existing surveys carried out on the subject are only indicative but not representative in nature. A survey of the attitudes to science and scientific knowledge base was carried out at Allahabad in 1989 by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS). A similar survey was administered in Mongolpuri, a resettlement colony at Delhi in the month of Oct. 1990. In view of the importance of the subject, comprehensive research programme needs to be undertaken in order to suggest detailed prescriptive measures to formulate strategies of intervention, the thought structures of the masses regarding S & T (that are part of the cultural ethos of the people).

In light of these circumstances, to make scientific and technological developments more people-friendly, it is important to understand the people's perception about scientific and technological issues, the awareness about these issues, and how closely the masses follow such issues in the India. Therefore, it is high time that information sources are identified and perceived reliability assessed which could indicate the ability of the masses in India to prepare for their future. Finally, examining the attitudes of Indian adults towards S & T and understanding the emergence of attitudes among the next generation, can provide use insights for policy planners.

Studies along these lines, either to examine a specific S&T issue on a issues on wider scale to look into the future policy implications, are going on in the advanced nations on a continuous basis since 1980's. In India, we certainly need to put in more effort in this regard.

1.2 Basic Concepts on Thinking About Public Attitudes and Knowledge

The following concepts are useful in thinking about the specific research methods public attitudes towards understanding of S & T in general.

Opinions : Opinions are lightly held dispositions toward a given issue, person, or other attitude object (Hennessy 1972). If asked about some issue that is of little concern to a particular individual, that person might give a response as part of a conversation or interview, but that opinion is not salient to his or her basic interests or values, nor is it likely to be stable over time.

Attitudes : Attitudes are dispositions toward an issue, person, or other attitude object that reflect important concerns and values (Hennessy 1972). A person with a long-standing interest in a given will have firm feelings about that area. If asked about an

issue of major concern most individuals can provide a detailed and logically consistent response, reflecting previous thinking on that issue and its connections to other concerns and values. Attitudes in contrast to opinions, tend to be stable over time and integrated into an individual's broader set of values and concerns.

Ideology and Perception : The concept of **ideology** is rooted in the work of Converse (1964) and refers to a network of attitudes that reflects either a logical consistency or a higher order philosophy. However, **perceptions** are images, knowledge, interests and attitudes of people in relation to the results of respective activities (theories and applications) and in relation to the impact of the farmer on culture, social institutions and nature.

Issue interest : Issue interest is a relative measure, both conceptually and empirically. Since the number of issues that an individual can follow effectively is limited, these responses provide an indicator of those areas each individual considers to be of greatest personal interest (Miller 1983a).

Objective level of understanding : The objective level of understanding is a reflection of the number of selected scientific and technical concepts that were correctly identified by interviews. This allows for the construction of a measure of the level of understanding of S&T held by people. It should however, be noted that interviews are able to assess a selected range of concepts and generally cannot measure either in depth understanding of concepts or the ability to use and apply these concepts in practical, "hands-on" situations. Nonetheless, it is useful to be able to distinguish between those persons who have a minimal level of understanding of various scientific concepts and those who do not understand these basic concepts.

Subjective level of understanding : Apart from some objective metric of understanding, individuals have a subjective metric that allows them to classify themselves as for instance, "**the most informed, moderately informed,** or **the least informed**" about selected issue areas. Although those individuals who are objectively more knowledgeable are significantly more likely to describe themselves as being most informed. There are some other individuals who have a relatively high level of understanding as measured by objective indicators, who aware of the depth of understanding held by professionals in the field, describe themselves as moderately informed. Conversely, some individuals who feel well-informed may not display a high objective level of understanding. The purpose of this concept is that individuals who think they are most informed are significantly more likely to participate in public policy disputes than are persons who have some doubts about respective levels of understanding (Rosenau 1974 and Miler 1983a).

1.3 Objectives

The primary objectives of the study are:

(1) To evaluate people's understanding of scientific and technological contributions and issues related to their day to day life.

(2) To evaluate people's perception of S&T's contribution to the present standard of living and the former's assessment about the future relationship between science, technology and economic prosperity.

(3) To evaluate the disparities in various aspects, from points 1-2 above, in rural/urban areas, and by gender, age, education, religion/caste, states etc.

1.4 Methodology

The Evaluation of people's perception towards Science and Technology is relatively unexplored area in developing countries. We had organised a workshop to finalise the methodology and approach to be adopted to execute the survey, nature and content of questionnaire, and other related aspects. The detail is presented below.

This study attempts to assess the perception of the Indian society towards the issues related to S&T that concern to their day to day life. An individual member of the society would be the ultimate respondent as he/she belongs to a society which is diverse in culture and socio-economic development. The status of overall development due to impact of S&T in rural and urban areas stand wide apart, as is also the case with regard to people's perception of scientific and technological issues. This background suggests conducting separate case studies for rural and urban areas while attempting an assessment of the said objectives via interviews of individuals through a structured questionnaire.

The study conducted by NISTADS revealed that the correlation between the correct response and interest in cultural/literacy activities was stronger when compared with its relationship to the exposure to formal education, which in effect means that socialisation in the tradition of modern science is necessary but not a sufficient condition to enhance the process of scientific information from becoming a part of the cultural complex of people's reasoning. The cultural and literacy forms of dissemination of scientific information assumes a significant dimension in the light of above argument. Therefore attitudes of the people towards S&T are directly related with the overall development and literacy levels of the region.

The index of the relative development in relation to all India (100) has been worked out by CMIE for all states and all the districts in the states. These are published in "Profile of Districts-November, 1993 CMIE". While computing this indicator, factors such as population growth & density, urbanisation, literacy, distribution of work force, per capita foodgrains production and infrastructure among other characteristics have been taken into account. The index may not be something precise, but is sufficiently good proxy for

development. Literacy levels are expected to be highly correlated with the overall development. Therefore, the selection of sample places in both rural (state, districts and villages) and urban (cities and blocks) areas is largely based on these two parameters. Also, the selection of urban blocks from sample cities was done in a manner to cover all types of settlement colonies so as to get a representative sample.

1.41 The Coverage

The literacy level varies from a minimum of 38.48 per cent for Bihar to the maximum of 89.81 per cent for Kerala. These two states have been selected for the study, as they represent the extreme cases of literacy levels and overall development. On similar counts, the cities of Delhi and Bangalore have been selected for the study. Apart from these two cities, the capital cities of the selected states have also been included in the urban sample.

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

State/District/City	No. of Sample Villages/ Urban Blocks	No. of Individuals Listed	No. of Individuals Selected
RURAL			
Kerala	6	1140	216
Ernakulam	3	570	108
Mallapuram	3	570	108
Bihar	6	1140	216
Dhanbad	3	570	108
Saharsa	3	570	108
URBAN			
Delhi	10	1900	360
Bangalore	10	1883	352
Thiruvananthapuram	5	950	180
Patna	5	950	180

1.42 Listing, Stratification and Selection of Individuals

In each of the selected village/urban block, individuals above fifteen years of age were listed through a specially designed proforma. The listing proforma sought individual's particulars such as age, education and occupation. After completing the listing operation, individuals were then classified into one of the strata, based on sex, age and educational qualification in the order given below:

Stratification of Individuals

Stratum No	Sex	Age (In years)	Education
1	Male	15-30	Illiterate
2	Male	15-30	Up to Matric
3	Male	15-30	Above Matric
4	Male	30-45	Illiterate
5	Male	30-45	Up to Matric
6	Male	30-45	Above Matric
7	Male	Over 45	Illiterate
8	Male	Over 45	Up to Matric
9	Male	Over 45	Above Matric
10-18	Female and other criteria are the same as male.		

The stratification of individuals, ensured the representation of all types of individuals. A maximum of two individuals were selected from each effective stratum to ensure that each listed individual in the stratum had an equal probability of selection. It was also observed, in a few of the sample places, that some strata were empty. For example: In Earnakularm district, the stratum carrying the attribute "illiterate" was empty i.e. no individuals listed in this class. In such a situation, the required sample individual were distributed into the preceding or succeeding effective stratum within same gender. In addition, care has been taken to avoid the representation of more than one individual from a household irrespective of age and educational qualification.

1.43 Approach

All households use some technology in one form another. Technology as a social experience affects each citizen in various ways, depending on how the educational, occupational and the social role facilitate exposure to the processes and the products of technology. Although science is not generally experienced as directly by citizens as technology, one can nevertheless anticipate that public attentiveness to and attitudes towards science will vary among age, sex, educational, ethnic and occupational groupings that reflect the exposure to science.

Questions in general about a particular technology may not provide useful results. Awareness and usefulness technology are greatly influenced by the level of scientific culture of the population in which it takes place. This is also the element which shapes the degree of social acceptance of specific practices, innovation or changes. Therefore, this study has focused on the following areas where specific technologies are used by the respondents - agriculture, household, communication and health & hygiene. It was also proposed that the study be confined to specific technologies in each one of the areas and concentrate on three aspects i.e. awareness, uses and benefits.

The different levels of **awareness** could be

(a) the existence of technology but not its usefulness;

(b) the knowledge of both but ignorance about its reasons and

(c) the awareness related to relevance of the technology.

For example : it may not be worthwhile to ask about computer technology to a group of cultivators.

Uses of the technology could be of two kinds :

(a) Direct uses - like use of refrigerator, washing machine, TV and other household appliances.

(b) Indirect uses- where technology is used by elsewhere but households reap the benefit. For example : Storage facility.

Benefits from a technology could be in the form of income generation, saving of time and the avoidance of drudgery and diversion.

The survey through a questionnaire or schedule is an important internationally recognised method for determining the attitude of large populace on various social, political, cultural and S&T policy issues, but such a method has its own limitations. To arrive at better results, it is also imperative to test the conclusions of the analysis of data, collected through large level survey operations by other methods such as conducting in depth discussions among smaller groups of selected respondent on the questions that have been posed to the populace during the survey operation. The latter method however depends on the limitations of the survey and the availability of time to carry out such detailed discussions. So, the research team decided to administer an questionnaire-based survey with **open-ended** and **closed or pre-coded questions.**

Both types of question have advantages and disadvantages and in the case of pre-coded questions, the answers may be imposed by interviewers and therefore will not be unified because of the involvement of many interviewers. For example, in reply to the question "how interested are you in the following subjects?", the interviewees rate on a predetermined scale (not at all, not very much, average, fairly, very) their own interest in the subjects which are proposed to them. In this case, the reply does not identify the groups of the 'faithful' for the different subject areas, but shows the level of interest of the overall population in each of the subjects.

However, in the case of open-ended questions, spontaneous responses from respondents may be recorded by interviewers and coded later. These types of questions are more useful for subjects which require a lot of probing before getting the correct response from respondents. For instance, in reply to the question "with regard to questions linked to information, in which subject or subjects are you interested?", the interviewees answer, without any suggestions from the interviewer, the first thing that comes to mind. This method therefore identifies the most probable consumers of information products related to the subjects mentioned spontaneously. The same approach - open and closed questions - was used in the present survey to analyse the level of the perception of people in different areas of science.

1.45 Collection, Processing and Analysis of Data

The primary data collection was done by NCAER field staff using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was carefully designed after discussions with researchers & scientists from different fields and then rigorously pretested in the field before finalising the same.

The collected primary data underwent 100 percent editing and validity checking. The data thus cleaned was processed for tabulation and analysis using the software developed by the staff of the computer laboratory of NCAER and all the possible and necessary statistical tools have been adopted for the purpose of data analysis.

1.5 Importance of the study

The proposed study will essentially be an important input mainly in the form of ***qualitative indicators*** for policy makers in the government. Most importantly, it will reflect the quality and measure of attitudinal changes among the present and future generations of India towards scientific thinking. The perception of the impact of scientific and technological developments on the day to day life and well-being of the masses will be useful information for policy makers. Accordingly, this will either supplement or re-orient the government policies, so that desirable change in the people's attitude could be achieved. It will also enable the masses to keep pace with the developments in S&T and meaningfully assess its impact on their lives and participate in the overall national development in future.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Since this is a 'Case Study" based on few sample places, the sample bears a restriction that the generalisation of the emerging results cannot be done scientifically, which would have otherwise been possible through a large scale sample survey. The study nevertheless, would provide significant inputs for thought among policy makers and for further research.

CHAPTER II

INFORMATION ACQUISITION

2.1 Introduction

The media is the main channels for the diffusion of information on various subjects and S & T is no exception. In this respect, science is an "information product" and its place in the information market will basically depend on two factors: the interest of the audience - reader, listener or viewer - and the adaption of the media products to the demands of this audience. For this reason, it was considered important to focus on the following aspects to examine the place science occupies in relation to other information products.

(a) Source of information and utilisation pattern of information sources.

(b) Level of confidence in the channel of information.

(c) Preference of reading media and of information.

2.2 Source of Information and Its Utilisation Pattern

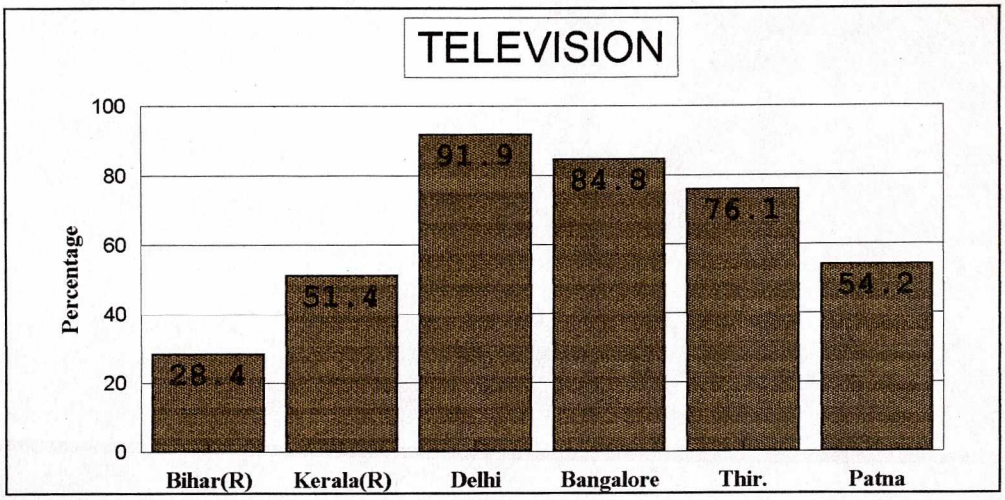
Given the pace of change in science and technology, most individuals cannot - in the adult role as worker, consumer, parent and citizen - rely solely on the science taught in school. Therefore, it is proposed to explore the alternative sources of information which people use most frequently, to learn about new developments in the sphere. Questions related to the sources of information (like, television, radio, newspaper, magazine etc.) and respective

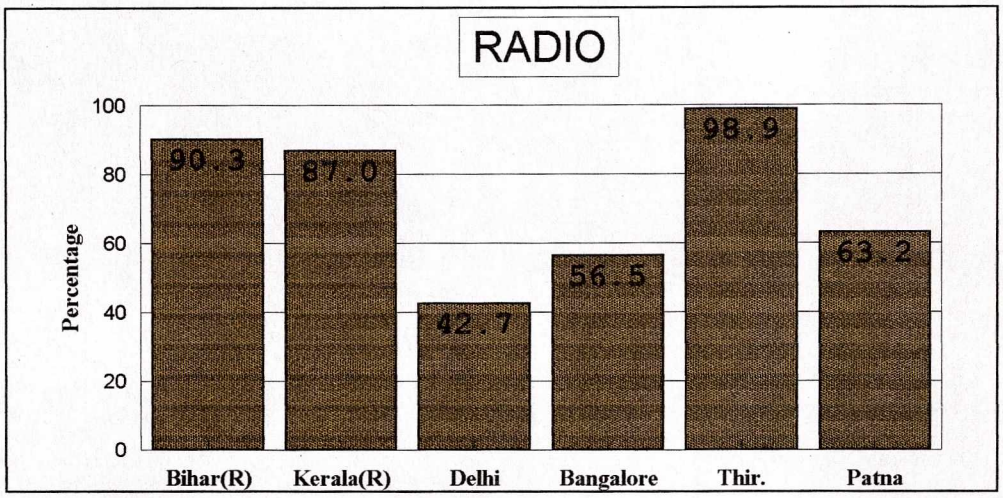
pattern of utilisation were posed to the respondents.

By and large, the rural people have been less access to information sources like television and print media, and are also affected by the low level of education than urban areas. From Tables 2.1 to 2.6 (and Fig 2.1), it is observed that the major source of information for rural people is the 'radio' (over 87 percent). About 95 percent people reported that they are used to listen radio either regularly or occasionally. The second important source of information in Bihar (rural) is the local leader/people (54 percent) followed by television (28 percent). The use of print media like newspapers and magazines solely depends on the level of literacy and because of this factor a smaller proportion of people of Bihar (rural) have opted for the print media as important source of information than for people in Kerala (rural), for whom the second important source of information is the newspaper followed by television and magazines.

Urban populations are supposed to be equipped with better information sources and have a diverse channel to attain information than rural people. In general, urban masses use all types of channels of information but television and newspapers are the two most important sources of information in urban areas like Delhi and Bangalore. Local people/leaders are the least preferred choice as a source of information in urban areas, with the exception of Patna.

FIG 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION





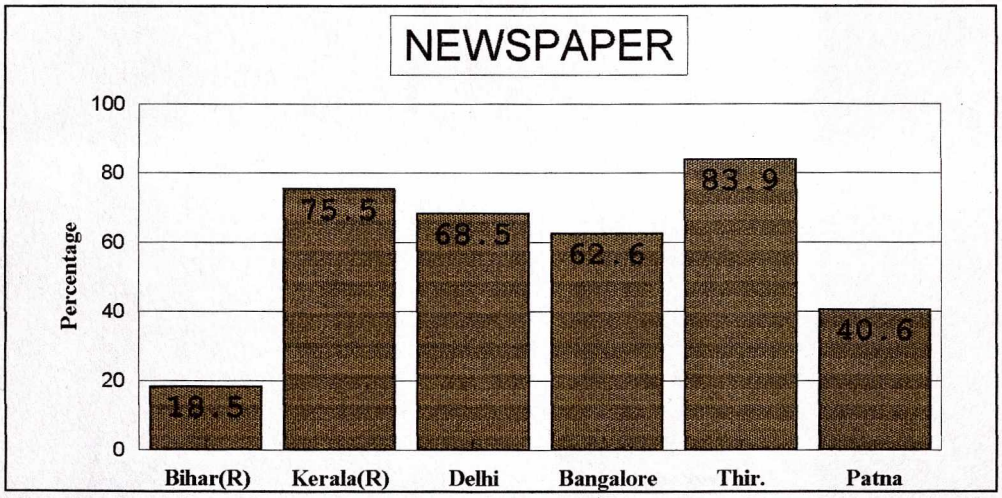
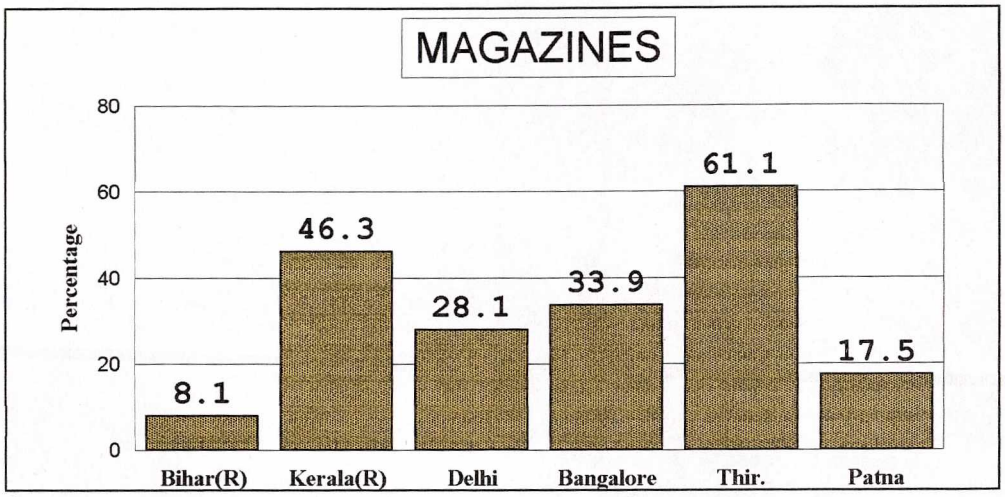
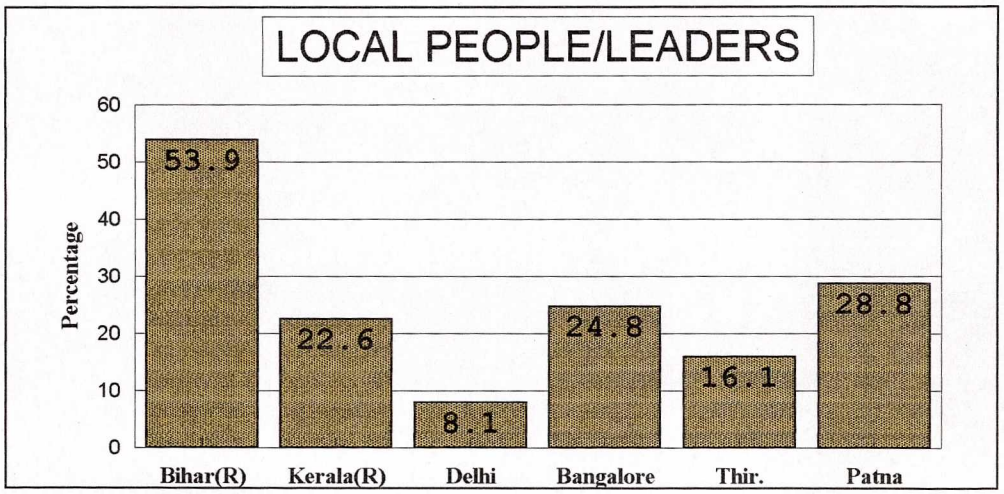


FIG 2.1 : (Continued)



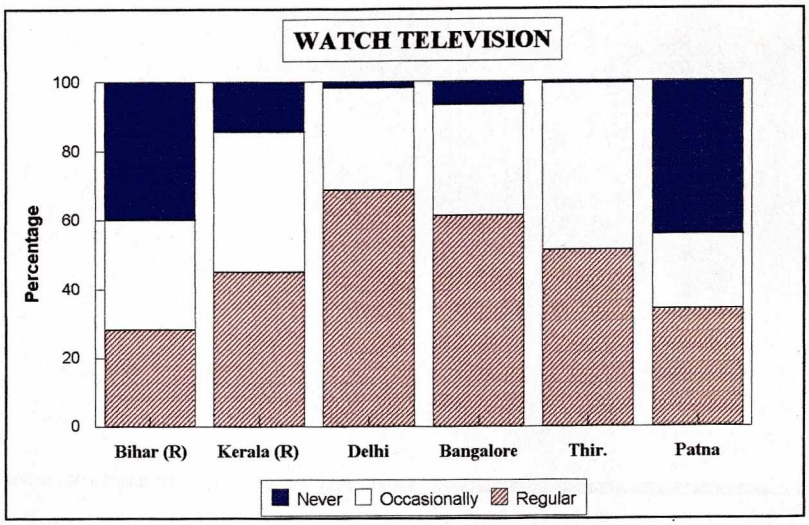


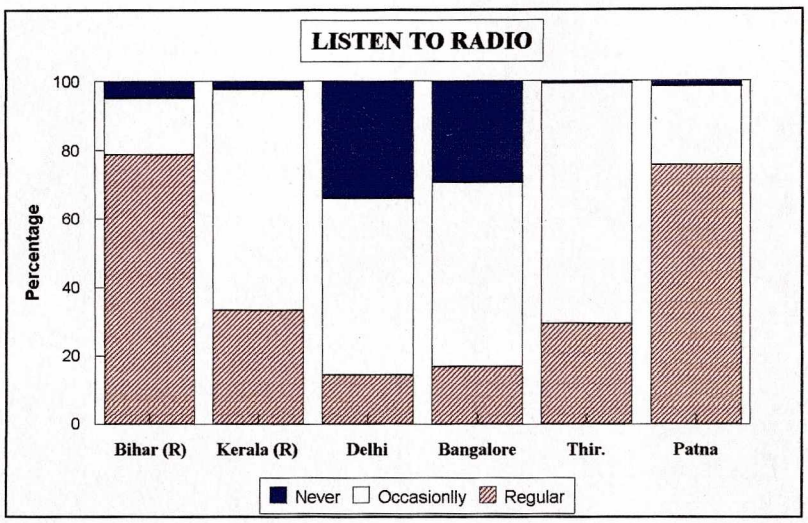
The **utilisation pattern of information** sources depends upon several factors like, accessibility of the information source, level of literacy, age, occupation of individuals etc. It is noticed that the higher the level of education, the more diversified is the source of information. However, audiovisual media predominates among people with a low level of education - a group which includes many women - and printed media, among people with a higher level of education. Each respondent was asked to furnish information about the utilisation pattern of information sources and the results are presented in Tables 2.7 to 2.12 (Fig. 2.2). The majority of rural people who have less access to TV and newspaper, prefer to listen to the radio regularly or occasionally. However, urban people spend more time to watch TV programmes and to read newspapers. For instance, in Bihar (rural) a substantial proportion of respondents have reported that they neither watch TV (40 percent) nor read newspapers (47 percent). However, these proportions for a city like Delhi are only 2 percent and 17 percent. It is also noticed that the source of information and its utilisation pattern for the city of Patna is not much different from rural areas. It may be due to the domination of rural people of Bihar and the low literacy rate in comparison to other urban sample locations.

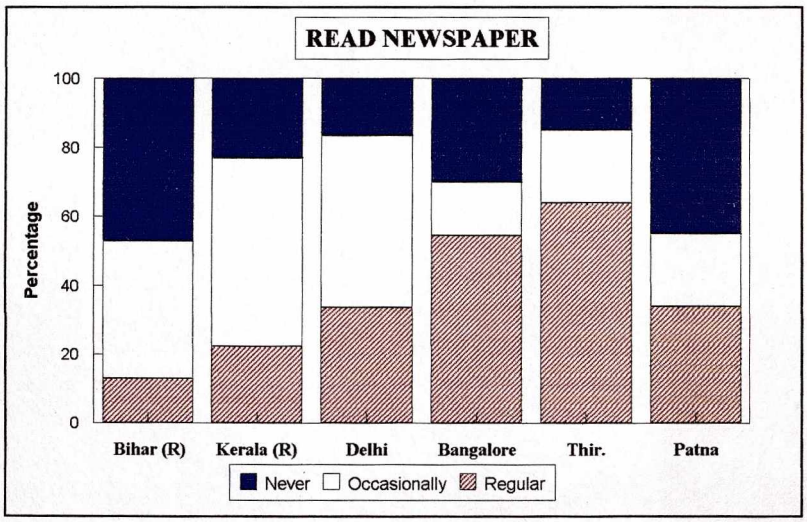
2.3 Level of Confidence in the Channel of information

The decisive role that exposure to various channels of information plays in shaping the world view of a common citizen needs no emphasis. However, it was decided that the issue needs further probing and therefore a question relating to the perceived reliability of information disseminated by various channels of media to which a respondent had an access, was posed during the interview.

Fig. 2.2 : Distribution of Respondents by Utilisation Pattern of Information Source







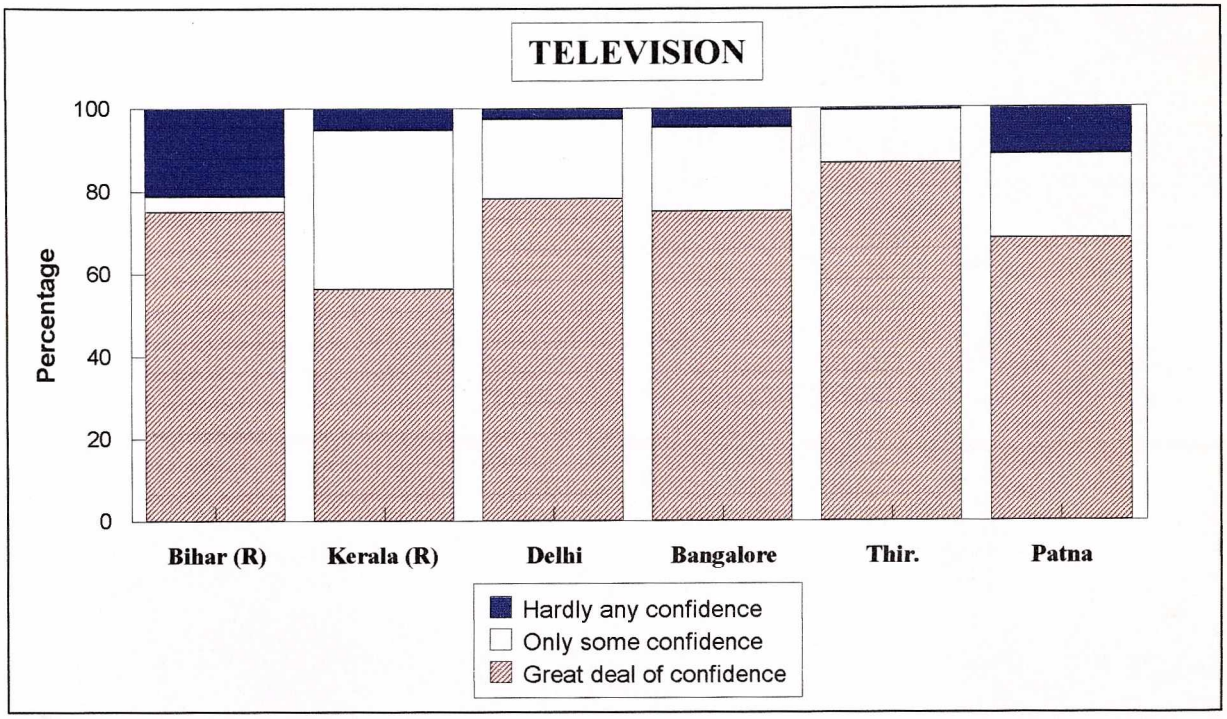
From Tables 2.13 to 2.18, it is observed that the majority of respondents expressed that television and radio are two most important authentic sources for information. In general, better educated respondents are reported greater reliance on print materials (newspapers and magazines) while less educated individuals relied more often on audiovisuals. There are a few differences between men and women, with men relying slightly more on newspapers and women depending a little more on television and radio. Among various information sources, the local leader/people as an information source is the least reliable across the sample places. (Fig. 2.3)

2.4 Preference for Reading Media and of Information

An individual's perception about a subject depends on various factors. People use several channels of media to gain knowledge on some particular subject. Print media is one of the most important mode of information acquisition, particularly for educated people on diverse subjects. As we noticed in earlier sections, print media is one of the major source of information in urban areas. To discover the place of science in relation to other information products such as culture, sports, news (politics), films, etc., it is important to study the preference for reading of various types of books (novels/stories, scientific & religious books etc.) and of information, irrespective of information sources used by respondents.

From Tables 2.19 to 2.24, it is observed that 42 percent of population do not read any types of books/magazines in Bihar (rural) followed by Patna (28.4 percent). However, this proportion is very small in other sample places particularly in urban areas. In rural areas (Bihar & Kerala), majority of people prefer to read religious books/magazines followed by novels/stories and books related to films. But this proportion for Kerala (rural) is much higher than Bihar (rural).

Fig. 2.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Level of Confidence in Information Source



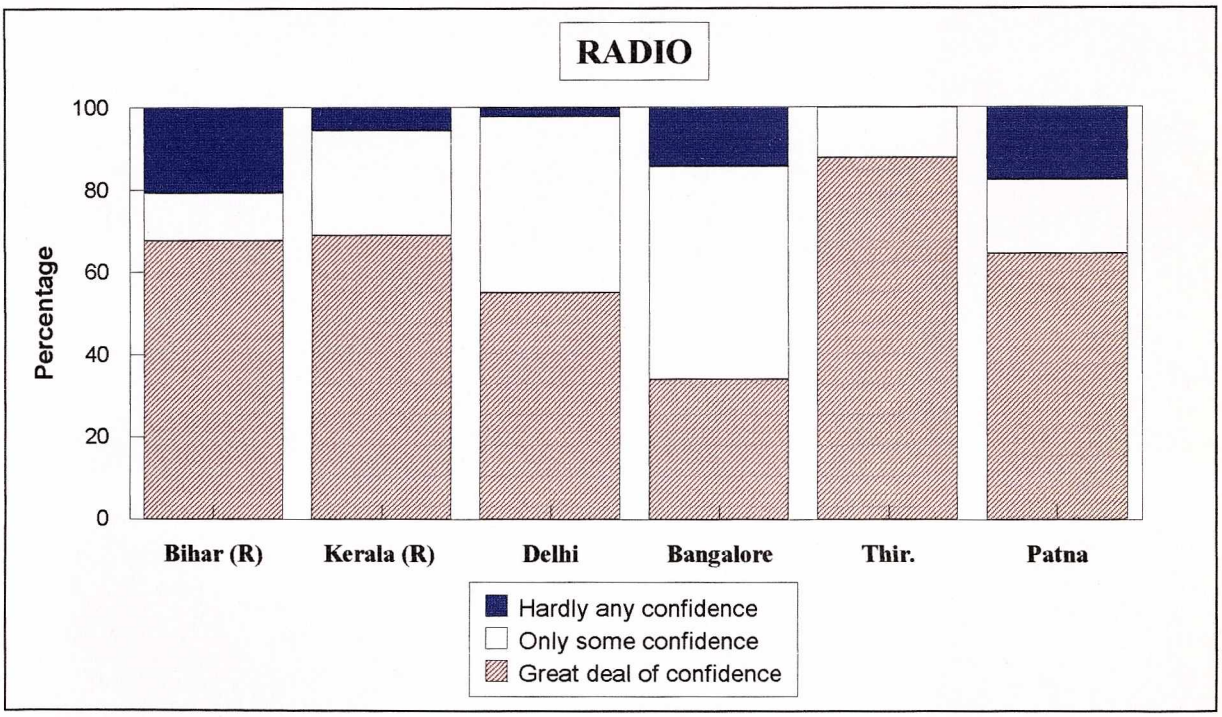
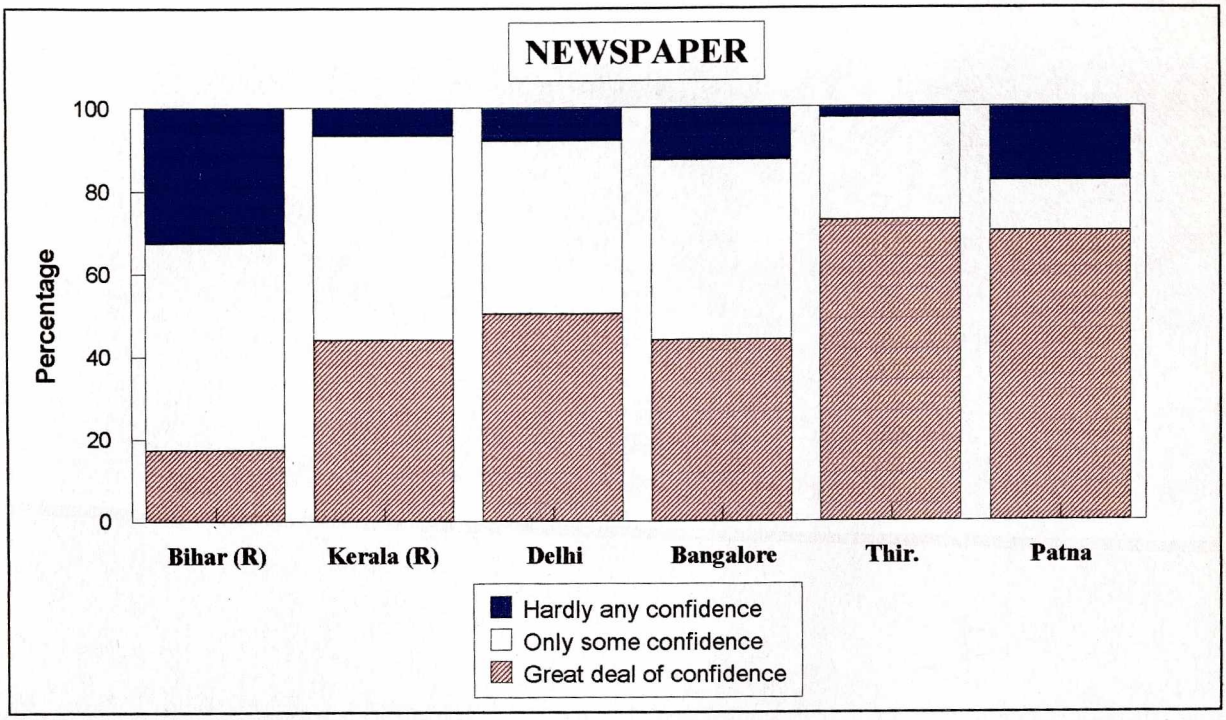
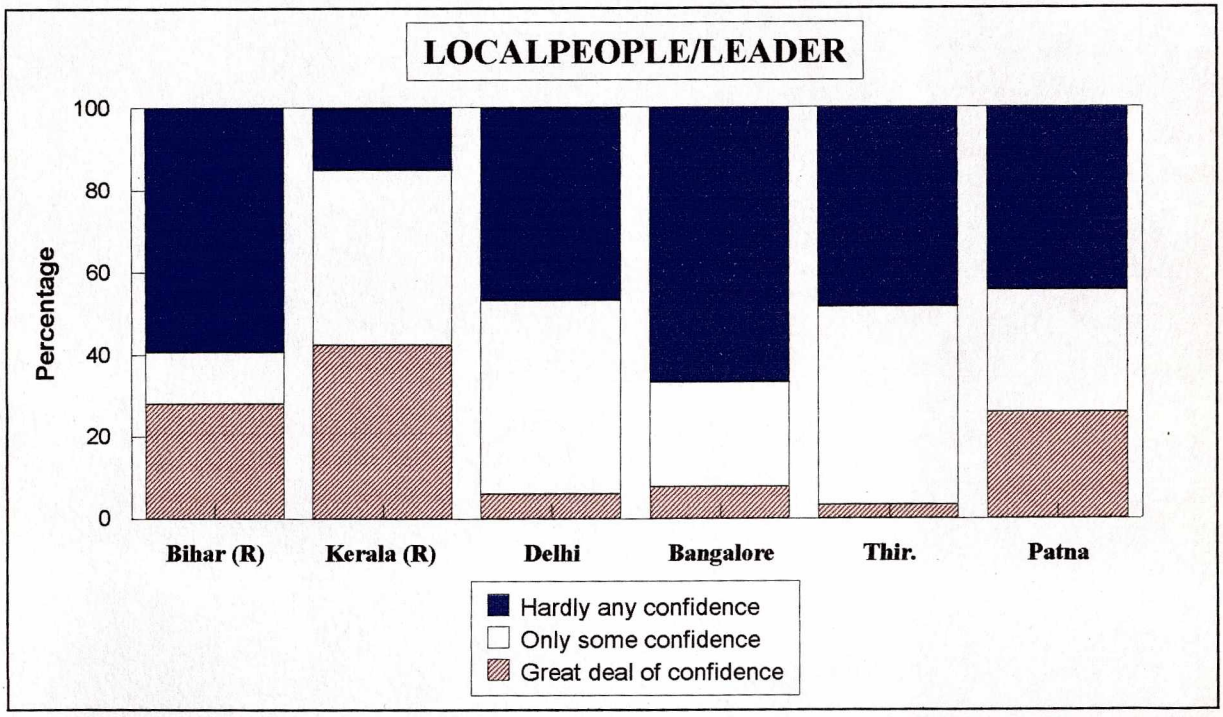


Fig. 2.3 : (Continued)





In urban areas, there is no definite type of preference for reading. For example, in Delhi and Bangalore, the majority (30-48 percent) prefer to read all types of print media. However, in Thiruvanthapuram, people prefer to read novels/stories (78.3 percent) and books related to films (76.7 percent) rather than scientific (53.9 percent)and religious books (37.2 percent).

Reading of scientific magazines/books are the least preferred choice of respondents in rural areas and Patna. However, people of Bangalore city have given first preference to read such books/magazines followed by novels/stories and books related to films.

The preference for reading of different categories of print media is greatly affected by sex, age, education status and occupation of people. It is observed that women in rural areas prefer to read books/magazines related to religion and films than their counterpart in urban areas. It is expected that rural people are more religious than urban people and have great faith in religion. This is reflected from this study that even rural people with higher education prefer to read religious books in comparison to other books. However, urban people with higher education, by and large, give equal importance to all types of books as far as preference for reading is concerned.

For any given person, the range of possible areas of interest is vast. One of the characteristics of modern society is that the volume of information is overwhelming and no single individual can become knowledgeable or remain current in more than a relatively narrow range of topics. Also, various print media and audiovisual sources of information provide information to people on different topics related to politics, films, sports, culture/religion, science & technology etc. This section explores the preference of information (ranking of information) by the people. A question was asked to all respondents to rank the information according to their preference and is evaluated on the basis of five point scale and results are presented in Tables 2.25 to 2.30.

It is observed that news is the most preferred information in all the sample places except Bihar (rural) and Patna where people ranked it third. However, information related to films is placed at second or third place with respect to the preference of the people. In other words S & T occupies fifth place, the least preferred subject, except for the city of Bangalore (where it is ranked second).

the preference of any subject is in any case not distributed homogeneously among the population. The younger, more educated group and people in the service have greater interest not just in scientific matters, but in all other subjects as compared to counterparts in rural areas. As for differences between the genders, men are slightly more interested in S&T than women, who give more preference to films and cultural/religious matters. People living in urban areas show greater preference for all subjects than do people in rural areas and this may be due to greater cultural activity in the city which generates its own interest.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND IMPACT OF S&T

3.1 Public Understanding of Science

The process of the acquisition of information requires citizens to be able to read about current developments in science and technology. Setting aside the construction of a single definition of scientific literacy, it is useful to look at the level of public understanding of major concepts related to S&T. A prerequisite for the effective acquisition of information about S&T is the possession of a basic vocabulary of scientific terms and concepts. In this context a set of questions on the use of basic concepts in understanding key aspects of S&T was posed to respondents. Depending upon the nature of the question, five probable answers were identified. The answer could be categorised as "Completely True" (CT), "True to Some Extent"(TSE), "Untrue to Some Extent" (UTSE), " Completely Untrue" (CU) and "Do not Know" (DN). The questions were so chosen that the former represented the 'scale of complexity' and the analysis shows a that high degree of exposure to formal education system is required to explain comparatively complex phenomena. The results are presented in Tables 3.1 to 3.6.

A substantial majority of people understand that smoking causes serious health problems, that the science & technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable, that plants are living organisms and that vaccines in order to be effective must be administered prior to infection. However, fewer than half of the respondents know that

the computers create more jobs than do eliminate or it is father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby.

Using a set of twelve items to gauge public understanding, Thiruvanthapuram ranked first followed by Bangalore, Delhi and Kerala (rural) while Bihar (rural) ranked sixth. Across the twelve items, Thiruvananthapuram, Bangalore and Delhi ranked either first, second or third except for two concepts, i.e. smoking causes serious health problems and hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties. Patna and Kerala (rural) ranked fourth or fifth irrespective of items posed to respondents. Among sample places, it is observed that the level of understanding of people of Bihar (rural) is significantly lower than other sample places.

It is quite obvious that the public understanding of scientific and technological concepts related to day-to-day life varies among age, sex, educational and occupational groupings. Across the sample places, it is noticed that a higher proportion of men understand most of the concepts related to S&T than do women. The similar observation is observed for younger people in comparison to older people. The level of understanding is also greatly determined by the level of education among respondents. It is observed that respondents with a higher the level of education have better level of understanding of concepts than respondents with a low level of education. Similarly, the level of understanding of students and service men is significantly higher than people who opt for occupations like, agriculture, wage earning, trading, etc.

3.2 Level of Awareness Among the Sampled Population

In the following four sectors of knowledge sample questions were framed related to the technology/process encountered by common people in everyday life.

(a) Agriculture

(b) Households

(c) Communication

(D) Health and hygiene.

Respondents were asked open and close ended questions on three aspects viz. awareness, use and two major benefits of technology related to each one of the technologies/processes. At this stage, it should be made clear that the probable answers about the two major benefits of technology while conducting interviews were not to be revealed to the respondents. The enumerators engaged for the purpose were specifically told not to prompt or disclose these options to the respondents. During the interview each technology related to various subjects was treated as an open ended question. The enumerators were instructed to record respondents statements verbatim and before feeding into the computer, responses were classified into required categories depending upon the respective nature of replies.

In the questionnaires used for conducting interviews, each subject areas contained a set of technologies/processes. For the analysis, the population was divided into three groups based on the scientific knowledge test:

(i) "**Least**" informed in science

(ii) '**Moderately**' informed in science

(iii) '**Most**' informed in science.

The grouping of respondents is based on the number of questions answered correctly which has varied from one subject area to another and the broad criteria is presented in the following table.

Subject area	Number of questions posed to respondents	Number of questions answered correctly		
		Least informed in science	**Moderately** informed in science	**Most** informed in science
Agriculture	12	≤4	5-7	8-12
Household	12	≤4	5-7	8-12
Communication	5	≤2	3	4-5
Health & hygiene	6	≤2	3-4	4-6

3.21 Level of Awareness in the Area of Agriculture

Agriculture, still, is the mainstay and source of livelihood for the majority of the working population in India. Any national agenda which neglects this section of our society is likely to serve only a limited purpose. A programme for the popularisation of scientific and technological information cannot ignore the needs of those who live in the rural areas and obtain their livelihood from agriculture. Seeing the importance of this sector, it was decided to ask to respondents about twelve common technologies/processes related to agriculture to respondents in order to assess their level of awareness in this field. The twelve heads are as follows:

(a) Use of manure/fertiliser

(b) Green manuring

(c) Application of bio-fertilisers

(d) Removal of weeds

(e) Rotation of crops

(f) Puddling before planting of rice

(g) Hybrid varieties

(h) Potato transplanter

(i) Cold storage facilities

(j) Weather forecasting

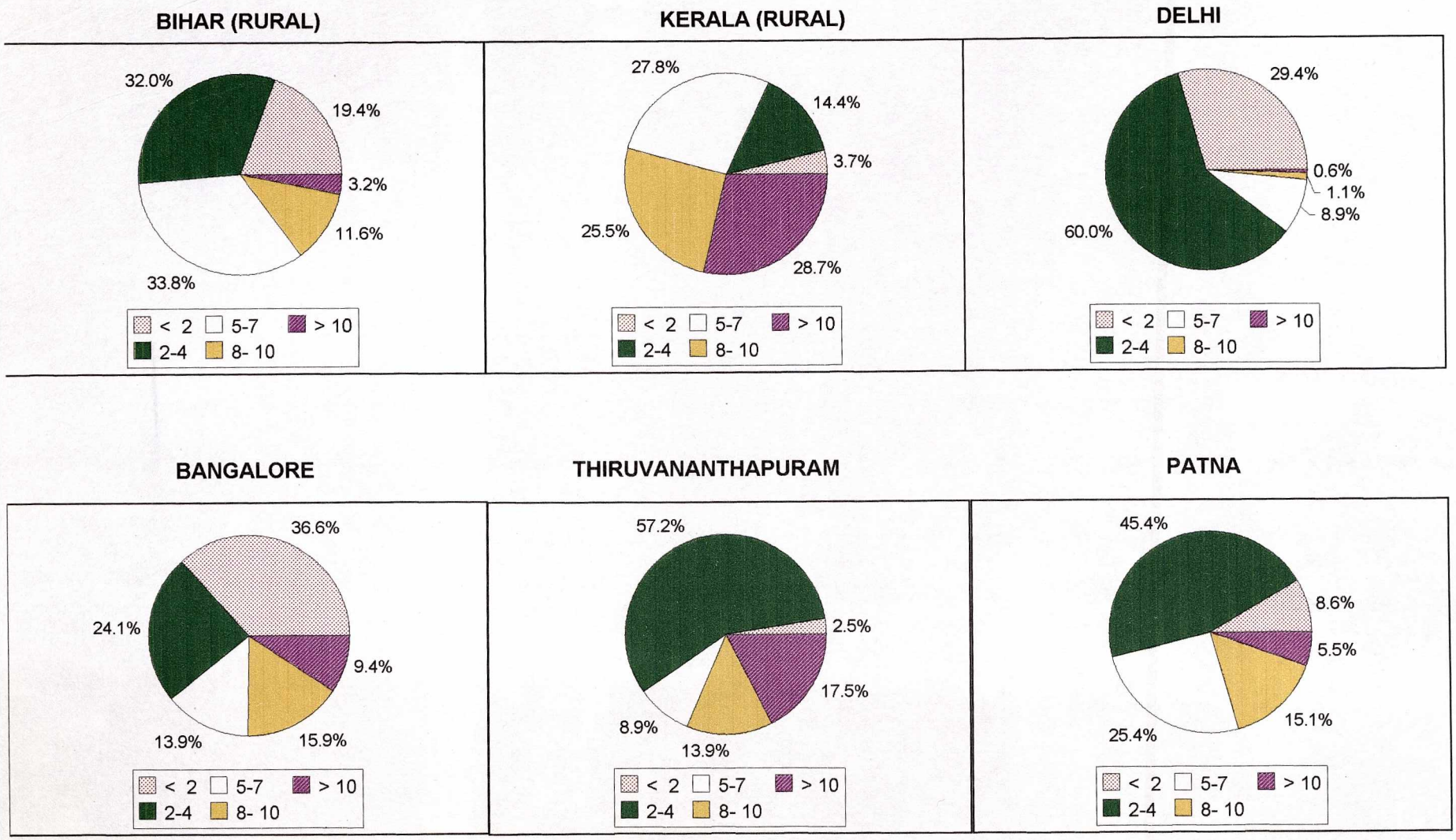
(k) Sprinkler/drip irrigation

(l) Artificial insemination of livestock.

On the basis of responses received persons are grouped into the following three categories: respondents who answered between zero and four questions correctly (the 'least' informed), respondents who answered between five and seven questions correctly ('moderately' informed) and those respondents who obtained more than 7 marks (i.e. 8-12 marks) (the 'most' informed in agriculture). The results of the above analysis are presented in Table 3.7 and predicted in Figs. 3.1 and 3.5.

Based on this criteria, it is observed that the proportion of the 'least' informed in agriculture is approximately 51 percent for Bihar (rural). In other words a majority of the population of Bihar (rural) is aware of answers to less than five of twelve of the questions which were asked to each respondent. This proportion is much higher in urban areas particularly for Delhi. It is obvious from the fact that share of the population who opt agriculture as an occupation is marginal in urban areas. It is also true that the awareness about any technology/process depends on level of education of respondents as well as how frequently the latter come in contact with technology/process in every day life. This type of relationship has also been proved from this study. For example, for Kerala (rural & urban) the share of population who answered over eight technologies/process correctly, is the highest. In order to know the extent of use of technologies/process related to agriculture, it is observed that 48 percent of people in Kerala (rural) are aware of the use of these technologies followed by 32 percent in Bihar (rural). The level of use of these technologies for Thiruvanathapuram and Patna is the same (10-11 percent) respectively. However, this proportion is the least for Delhi(3 percent).

Fig 3.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Agriculture



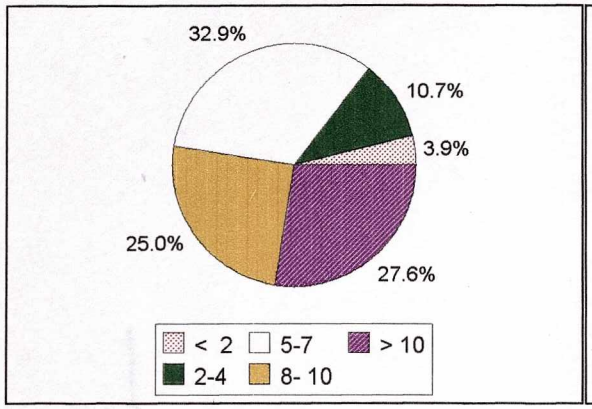
The two major benefits were asked to those respondent who are either aware of technology or if use in the past. Although, in urban areas a small proportion of population is aware of/using the technologies in every day life, the share of population who answered two major benefits of various technologies correctly is on the contrary, significantly higher than rural areas. It is also important to note that approximately 34 percent of the population of Bihar (rural) are using technologies/process without knowing their importance (benefits).

3.22 Level of Awareness in the Household Sector

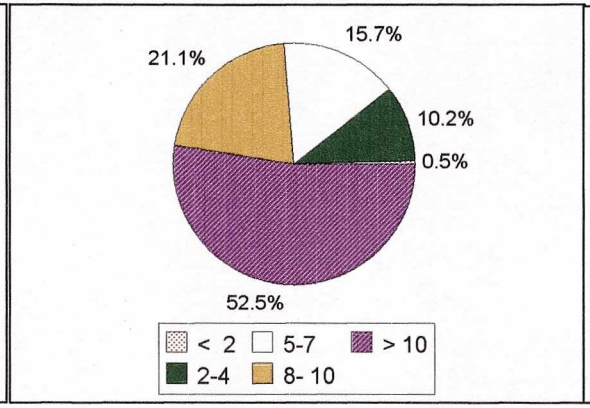
Similar to agriculture, twelve processes/technologies related to (normally used in the routine life) of the household sector were posed to respondents. Table 3.8 (and Fig. 3.2) reveals that majority of people (over 50 percent) fall under the category of "most" informed with respect to the awareness of household technologies across sample places. It varies from between 96 percent for Thiruranantha puram to 53 percent for Bihar (rural). The proportion of people using these technologies ranges from 40 percent for Bihar (rural) to 77 percent for Delhi. Also, the majority of people are aware about two major benefits of technologies/processes related to household sector. The proportion of people unaware about major benefits for Bihar, is significantly higher than in other sample locations.

Fig 3.2 : Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies in Households

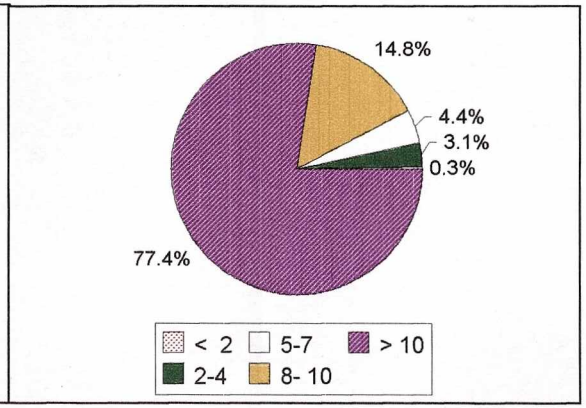
BIHAR (RURAL)



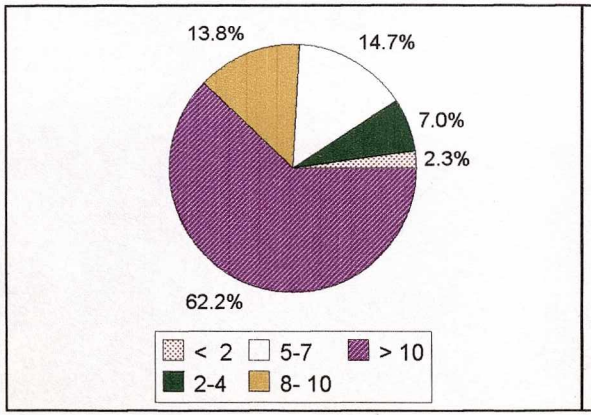
KERALA (RURAL)



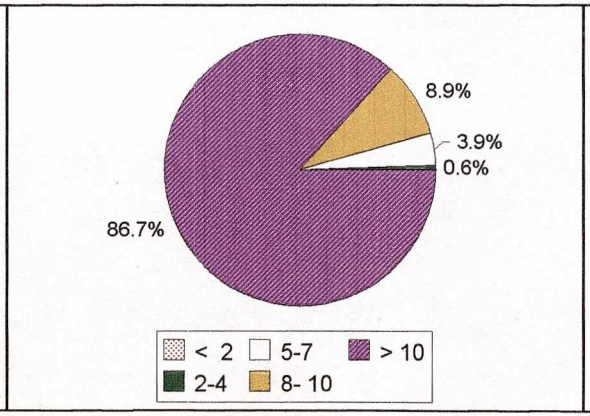
DELHI



BANGALORE



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



PATNA

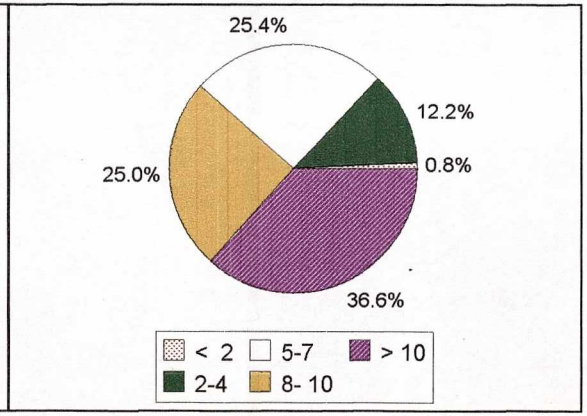
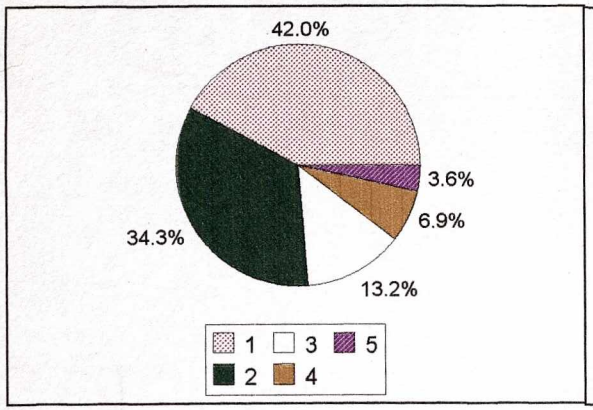
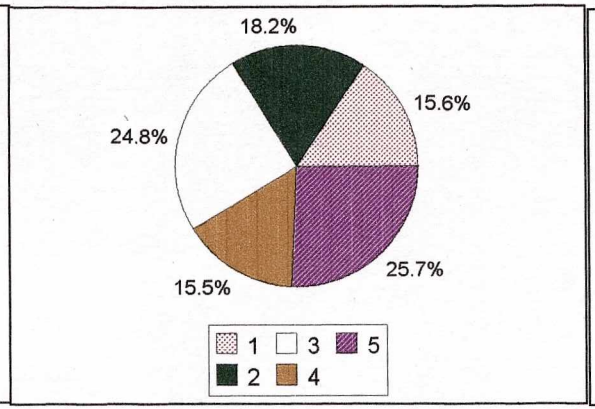


Fig 3.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Communication

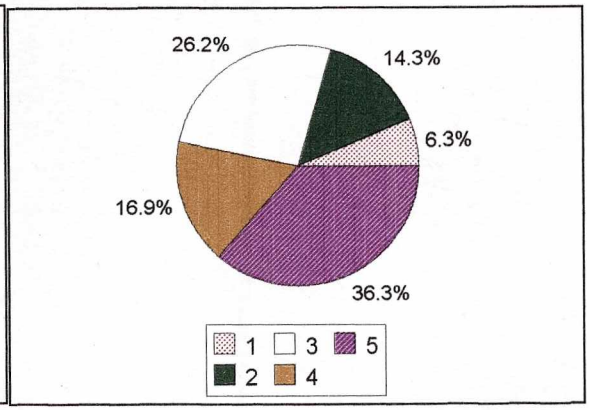
BIHAR (RURAL)



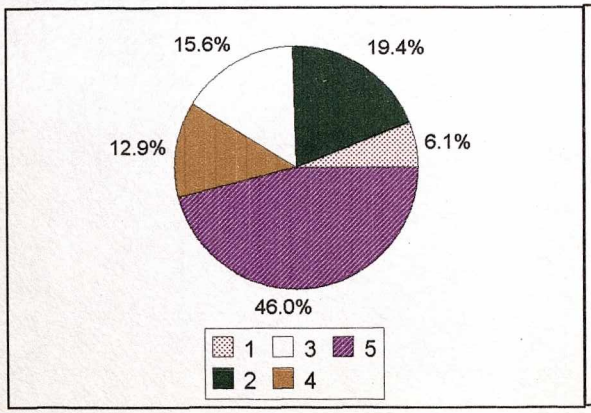
KERALA (RURAL)



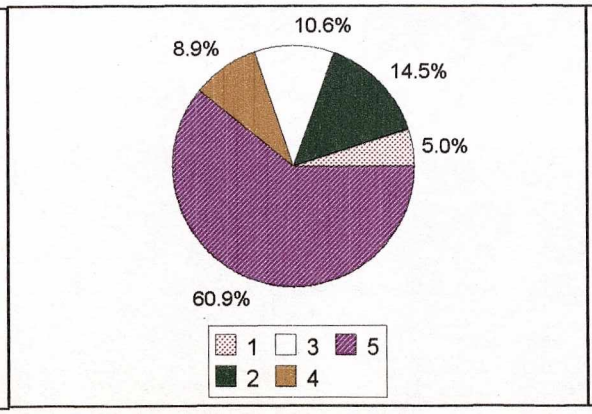
DELHI



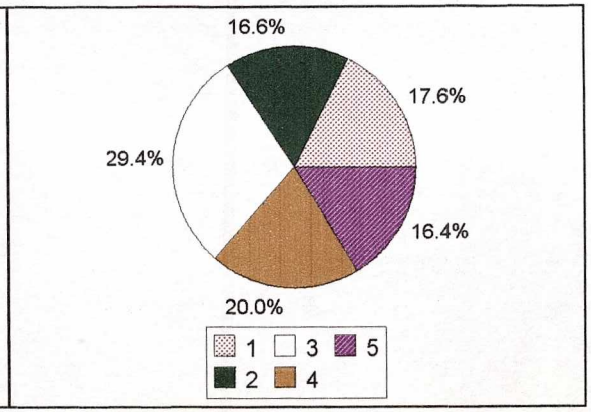
BANGALORE



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



PATNA



3.23 Level of Awareness in the Field of Communication

Since independence India has made commendable progress in the field of communication. In the ancient past, birds and messengers were main instruments of communication. Now a days, even at the small town level, most of the advanced technologies like STD, ISD, Fascimile, E-mail etc., are available which enable even common people to send messages from the world once. Seeing the fast development in the field of communication, it is proposed to assess the level of people's awareness, usefulness and major benefits of various technologies related to communication.

Results reveal that the majority of people (over 50 percent) of urban areas like Delhi, Bangalore and Thiruvanthapuram falls under the category of the 'most' informed in the field of communication. However, this proportion for Patna and Bihar (rural) is 36 percent and 11 percent, respectively. It is also observed that the majority of people of Delhi (67 percent) and Bangalore (50 percent) were using these technologies in day-to-day routine, but this proportion is the least for rural Bihar (9 percent). As is evident in the case of household sector, here also the same proportion of people replied correctly or unaware about major benefits of technologies related to communication (Table 3.9 and Fig. 3.3).

3.24 Level of Awareness in the Field of Health & Hygiene

The area of health and hygiene is of prime concern for every individual irrespective of his/her geographical location, educational status, age or occupation. To assess the level of awareness in the area of health & hygiene, six technologies/process were posed to every respondents. It is quite natural to expect that people of urban areas, would have a higher level of awareness as compared to the rural population.

This can be due to two reasons:

(i) persons in urban areas by and large, has a higher educational standard, and

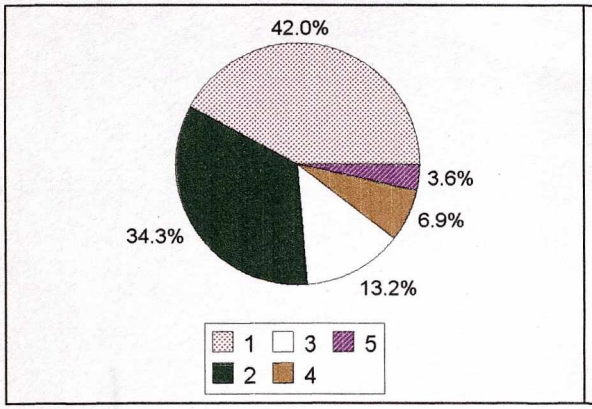
(ii) a very large section of the urban population is exposed to information through media and health care centres.

From Table 3.10 (and Fig. 3.4), it is noticed that over 60 percent of people of urban areas (except Patna) are aware about five to six technologies/processes related to health and hygiene. In other words, the majority of people fall under the 'most' informed category in urban area with respect to health and hygiene. This proportion for Patna is 24 percent which is less than even rural Kerala (47 percent). However, people of Bihar (rural) falls under the category of the "Least" informed in health and hygiene.

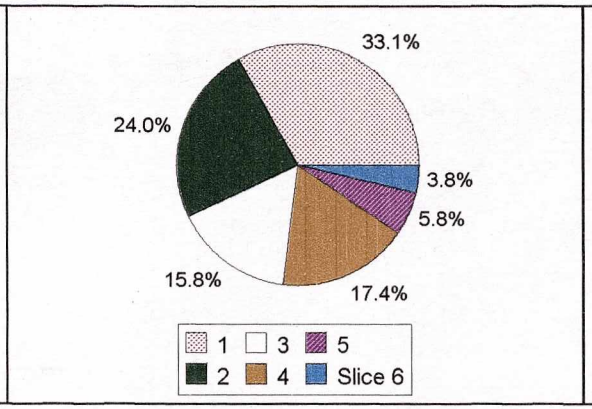
As far as use of these technologies is concerned, the awareness among people of Delhi ranks first with 82 percent followed by Bangalore (66 percent). It is obvious that the awareness and major benefits of any technology, affects the level of usefulness of technology. In comparison to other subject areas, health and hygiene has a higher percentage of people unaware about major benefits and the proportion varies from 4 percent for Delhi to 24 percent for Bihar (rural).

Fig 3.4 : Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Health & Hygiene

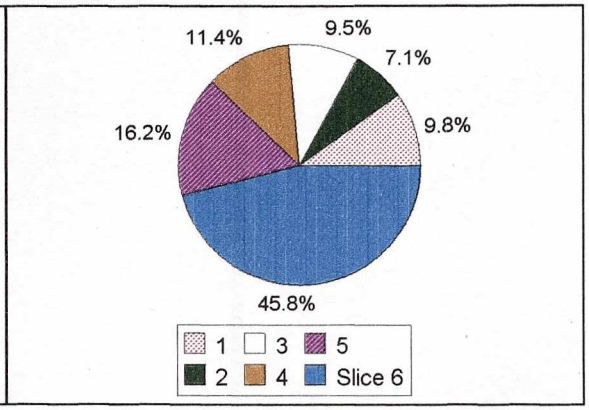
BIHAR (RURAL)



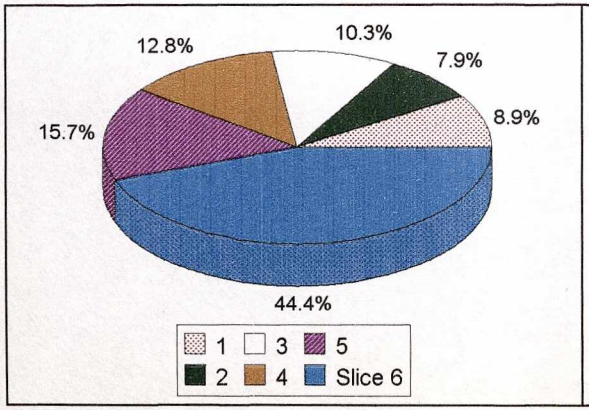
KERALA (RURAL)



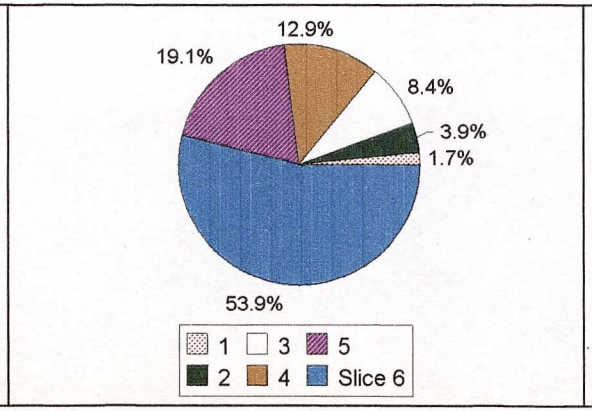
DELHI



BANGALORE



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



PATNA

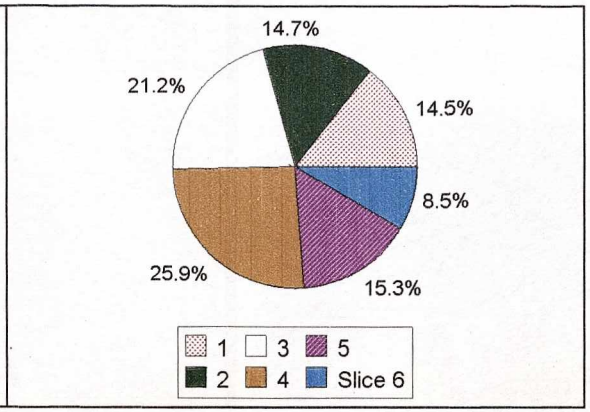
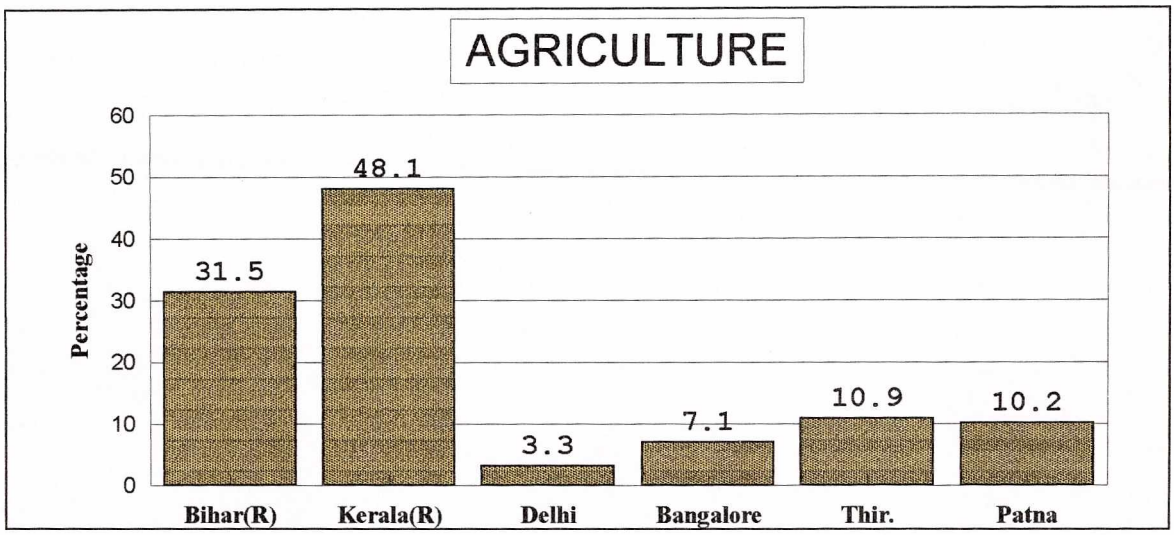


FIG 3.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY USE OF TECHNOLOGIES



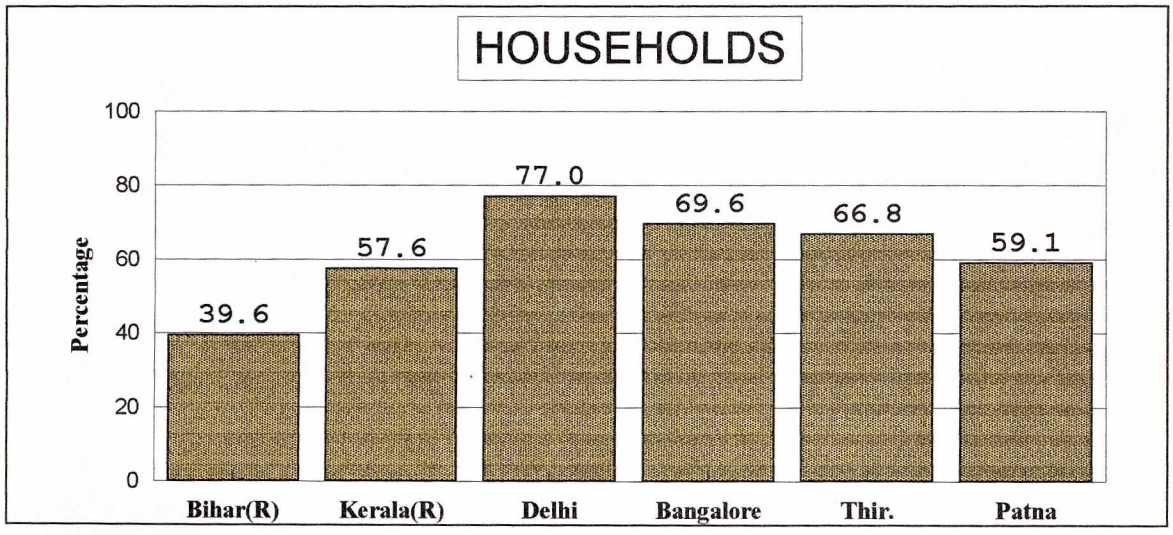
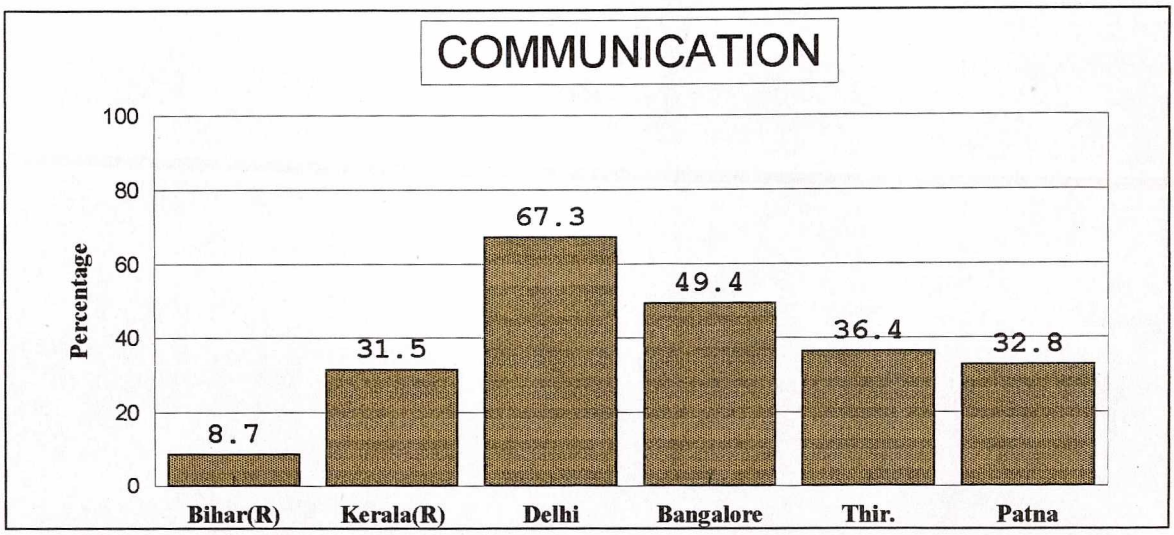
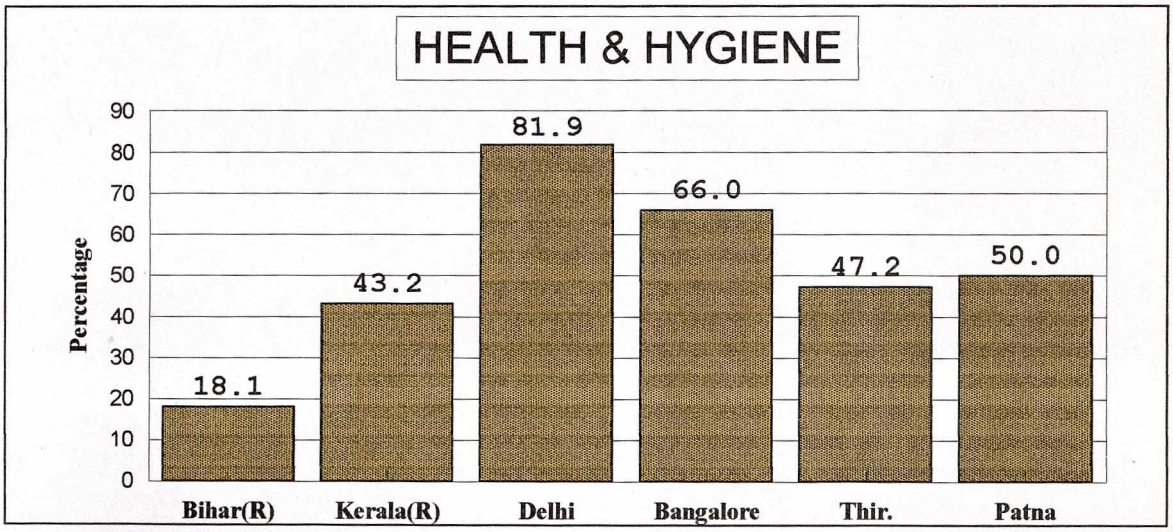


FIG 3.5 : (Continued)





3.3 The Impact of Science & Technology on the Quality of Life

Technology as a social experience affects each citizen in varying ways, depending on how the educational, occupational, and social role mediates exposure to the processes and the products of technology. Although science is not generally experienced as directly by citizens as is technology, one can nevertheless anticipate that public attentiveness to and attitudes towards science, will vary among age, sex, educational and occupational groupings that reflect the exposure to science.

In almost every survey, respondents continue to express high levels of expectations for good outcomes from concerned subjects and at the same time express some wariness of the aspects. In the light of this, the samples of individuals were asked to assess whether S&T has a positive, negative, or no impact on several aspects of the quality of life. From tables 3.11 to 3.16, it is observed that a positive attribution to S&T of a high standard of living, improved public health, and an increased enjoyment of life of individuals across sample places. Even in the case of improved working conditions and national/world peace, a plurality of respondents thought that the contribution of S&T has been more positive than negative. In order to know the extent of overall positive impact of S&T on different aspects of the quality of life, a proper ranking of different aspects has been done for each one of the sample places. It is noticed that the maximum positive response is on the aspect of the " standard of living" followed by "public health" and "enjoyment of life".

Normally, people expect a mixture of beneficial and harmful results from S&T. Consistent with previous results, individuals with higher levels of formal education are more likely to anticipate positive results from science. This is possibly reflecting qualitative differences in the quality of life experiences by the different educational strata in Indian society.

There are significant differences between the assessment of men and women on S&T's impact on the quality of life. In general, men show a more positive response to S&T than do women. From this finding, it may be concluded that the benefits of S&T outweigh its harmful consequences; better educated respondents are more likely to assess the balance as strongly favouring beneficial over harmful results. In other words, more exposure to education or science results in a more positive assessment of the net benefit of S&T to society.

CHAPTER IV

PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION OF AND REACTION TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

As commercial activities continue to dominate world affairs, so does also technological growth and advancement. The two mutually exclusive phenomena are progressing is very fast and it seems fairy difficult to determine which of the two developments started first. Some scholars would argue that technology as a concept has always been in existence and its existence is as old as man himself. It may, therefore, be right to argue that what is referred to as 'modern technology' could only be defined or explained in the context and time in which the idea had flourished. Thus, it implies that technology is not just a static phenomenon but carries with it a dynamic force.

Scientific activity, both as its technological application and as basic research, has a notable impact on social and economic life. Moreover, investment in technical and scientific research and the transfer of its results to people are greatly influenced by the level of the scientific culture of the population in which it takes place, since this is the element which shapes the degree of social acceptance of specific practices, innovations or changes.

The introduction of sophisticated technology would simply improve and simplify the process of work for the people. Such an approach could be attractive, since it is likely to provide tools and instruments which will enhance people's skills and make the job more interesting. However, human intervention in the use of technology is likely to continue as

it does not seem feasible for technologies to take the place of man. Also, people seem to be getting apprehensive of the introduction of certain kinds of technology. The use of some of these technologies does not only create physical health hazards for the individuals but it also seems to add a dimension of psychological problems to the people.

In light of the above arguments, this chapter aims to focus on following aspects:

(i) To assess the extent of people's perception of the introduction of modern technology;

(ii) To assess the extent of people's reaction (s) to the introduction of modern technology;

(iii) To examine whether or not the introduction of modern technology has in any way motivated the people positively or negatively and

(iv) To offer possible explanations for any change in behaviour as a result of the introduction of modern technology.

The increasing rate of technological advancement in developing countries is likely to create the opportunity for more persons to participate in new developments. This opportunity may possibly, with time, reduce resistance to technological change, particularly with constant interaction between people and technology systems. But a decrease in the opportunity for people to interact with one another in a high society is likely to push the frontiers of the man-machine interface. While even further introduction of automation is still emerging, both in concept, design and use there is still substantial evidence to suggest that technological advancement has started already. If only one can maintain the tempo and make concerted efforts to accelerate the technological consequences on human interactions, behaviours, attitudes and society at large, this may constitute another challenge to humanity in general. This challenge may bring with it problems that can require a great deal of effort and perseverance on the part of society to continuously adopt defensive mechanisms in order not to allow ourselves to be enwraped by the snares of the "technology syndrome".

In order to explain people's behaviour towards modern technology, the following hypotheses were formulated:

(i) The proportion of people who have a positive perception of modern technology is less than 30.

(ii) The proportion of people who react negatively to modern technology is more than 70.

(iii) The people's perception of modern technology influences their reaction to modern technology.

4.2 Statistical Tools Applied for Analysis

It is proposed to use percentages to present the data collected. The responses that came under one category were counted and expressed in relation to responses in other categories on the same issue, hence the relative frequencies. The rationale behind this analytical technique is that relative terms rather than absolute figures, are much more meaningful in a comparative analysis when dealing with a sample. Another reason for using percentages, stems from the statistical analysis intended. Apart from the significance tests required by the first and second hypotheses, the third hypothesis suggests a correlational test that would employ the Pearson's product-movement correlation coefficient (r) which is the most common association measure that utilises data interval and ratio scales. However, regression analysis was also used since the hypotheses equally infer a causative relationship, so as to show the functional relationship between perception (X) and reaction (Y) (Y=a+bY) and level of association through the standard deviation of estimate (Syx). For the significance of difference between the hypothesized and observed percentages of people with a negative perception or positive reaction, the t-statistics was used.

4.3 Perception of and Reaction to Modern Technology

In an attempt to determine the level of people's perception of modern technology, some of the issues (10) on modern technology were put to respondents, who were asked to affirm or reject the response option chosen. The response options are : "Completely True (CT)", "True to Some Extent (TSE)", "Untrue to Some Extent (UTSE)", and "Completely Untrue (CU)". Given this pattern of perception, the manner in which respondents react to modern technology was the next thing to determine based on the pattern of perception. The "reaction issues" were also limited to ten, requiring the same response options, so as to match the former to "perception issues", with a view to establish a relationship pattern between perception and reaction to modern technology.

From Statement 4.1, it is observed that a large proportion (above 50 percent) of people have a negative perception towards modern technology that varies from 53 percent for Bangalore to 93 percent for Bihar (rural). The level of perception for Thiruvanthpuram (64 percent) and Delhi (65 percent) is approximately same. However, the level of negative perception for rural Kerala (78 percent) is lower than Patna (83 percent). In Bihar (rural), the people perceive the introduction of modern technology as an effort to substitute machine for worker (98 percent), to enslave man to programmed worked (96 percent) and to increase the conceptual demand on the people (91 percent). These percentages for Bangalore are 65, 58 and 49, respectively. To people of Bihar (rural) it is an attempt to make machines do everything (88 percent), including the dictation of the pace of work (97 percent) and mechanisation of man (97 percent) against Bangalore where these proportions are 50, 53 and 51. Respondents in rural Bihar see modern technology as a source of stress and strain (97 percent), and fraught with increased accidents and costs (95 percent).

Statement 4.1 : The Positive Perception of Modern Technology

(Percentage)

Issues	Bihar (Rural)	Kerala (Rural)	Delhi	Bangalore	Thiruvan-thapuram	Patna
Machines substitute for worker	2.0	19.8	21.0	34.9	37.7	3.8
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	4.0	18.9	25.9	42.1	24.1	23.0
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	12.5	16.9	30.5	57.0	34.2	32.7
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	9.0	26.3	46.1	51.3	40.9	25.2
Machines do not improve work process here	12.7	27.3	37.2	53.1	41.9	41.6
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	11.8	16.8	35.7	49.6	40.7	11.5
Machines increase accidents and costs	4.6	21.1	38.3	39.1	37.3	4.6
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	3.3	22.5	37.8	48.8	33.3	9.2
Machines cause stress and strain	2.8	24.9	39.3	46.5	32.3	13.9
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	2.9	23.2	39.2	47.2	35.1	4.2
Mean	6.6	21.8	35.1	47.0	35.8	17.0
Standard Deviation (SD)	4.2	3.5	7.0	6.3	5.0	12.4
Calculated value of 't'	-16.8	-7.0	2.2	8.1	3.4	-3.1
Tabulated value of 't'	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3

As far as Kerala (rural) is concerned, the negative perception is much lower than for Bihar (rural) for all the issues considered. In comparison to Patna, except for three issues (to substitute machine for man, to enslave man to programmed work and machines improve work process) the negative perception was lower for other issues for Kerala (rural).

On the whole, the negative perception for different issues for Bangalore is lower than other sample places. It is only on three out of the ten issues that a larger proportion to them expressed a positive perception. Over 50 percent of people disagreed with the view that modern technology has not improved productivity or product quality and work processes, and take much time as well as efforts to understand.

As in case of negative perception, a large proportion of people react negatively towards modern technology. It varies from 50 percent for Bangalore to 92 percent for Bihar (rural) (Statement 4.2). The three main issues related to modern technology that were reacted negatively by majority of people across the sample places are

- Threat of jobs (63 percent for Bangalore to 97 percent for Bihar-rural)
- Reduces people's creativity (53.8 percent for Bangalore to 94 percent for Bihar-rural).
- Alienates people from work (47.6 for Bangalore to 93 percent for rural-Bihar).

Among different sample places, the negative reaction for Bihar (rural) is much higher than other sample places for different issues.

Statement 4.2 : The Negative Reaction to Modern Technology

(Percentage)

Issues	Bihar (Rural)	Kerala (Rural)	Delhi	Bangalore	Thiruvan-thapuram	Patna
Threat to job	96.5	75.3	69.5	63.0	64.3	94.4
Reduction of creativity	93.8	76.9	64.4	53.8	77.8	74.8
No skills improvement	85.9	79.8	62.1	43.1	70.5	71.6
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	89.0	73.3	44.0	46.3	63.4	70.5
Work processes inappropriate to development level	86.1	68.1	56.4	43.9	63.2	56.0
Alienation from work	91.6	79.6	57.9	47.6	65.3	83.2
Threat to life	93.3	75.5	51.3	57.8	65.8	92.9
Deterioration of work relations	95.6	73.3	60.1	48.4	69.0	88.0
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	94.7	71.9	51.7	48.4	71.0	82.8
Organizational design based on western norms	95.9	70.2	54.6	47.2	71.7	92.8
Mean	92.3	74.4	57.2	49.9	68.2	80.7
Standard Deviation (SD)	3.8	3.6	6.9	6.0	4.4	11.7
Calculated value of 't'	17.77	3.64	-5.54	-10.03	-1.23	2.74
Tabulated value of 't'	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26

In order to test the first two research hypotheses, it is required to further analyse data to find mean percentage responses and standard deviation. When mean percentage (negative and positive) responses on their perception and reaction are determined with the respective standard deviations, it would then be possible to compare the observed with the hypothesised proportions in a significance test of difference between two means.

The mean score on negative perception (X_1) varies from 53 percent for Bangalore to 93 percent for Bihar (rural). This means that an average of over 50 percent of people interviewed have a negative perception of modern technology. This employs the proportion of positive perception represent a proportion less than 30 percent as hypothesised for Bihar (rural 6.6 percent), Kerala (rural 21.8 percent) and Patna (17 percent). The first hypothesis is confirmed if one compare the observed with hypothesised in a significance test of difference between two means for above three sample places. It is therefore, concluded that given a distribution of people's perception of modern technology with a standard deviation of 4, 3.5 and 12.4, and 5 percent probability, less than 30 percent of them will have a positive perception.

The mean score on negative reaction (Y_1) ranges from 50 percent for Bangalore to 92 percent for Bihar (rural). This suggests that only an average of less than 50 percent of the people interviewed exhibited a positive reaction to modern technology. A negative reaction represented a proportion more than that was hypothesised (70 percent) for Bihar-rural (92 percent), Kerala-rural (74 percent) and Patna (81 percent). The second hypothesis is accepted if one compares the observed with the hypothesised for above three places. Thus, it is inferred that given a distribution of people's reaction towards modern technology with a standard deviation of 3.8, 3.6 and 11.7, and 5 percent probability, more than 70 percent of respondents will show a negative reaction to modern technology for above three sample places.

There are indications of a relationship between the perception and reaction of people to modern technology. The difference between mean scores as well as standard deviations on the negative perception (X_1) and the negative reaction (Y_1) are not significant for respective sample places. In fact, the standard deviations for both are approximately equal across sample places. Again, the two deviations move in the same direction which suggests that on the whole, they have a positive relationship. However, is this evidence sufficient to assert that there is a statistically positive relationship between the perception of, and reaction to, modern technology on the behaviour of people.

This question brings into focus a third hypothesis, the testing of which requires further statistical manipulation of the data. The regression analysis confirms the third research hypothesis and the results are presented in Statement 4.3. The regression coefficients are positive and range from 0.83 for Bihar (rural) to 0.94 for Delhi. This shows a positive relationship between the perception of and reaction to people to modern technology by respondents. The measure of the level of association, indicates the range of the standard error of estimate's value as 1.6 to 2.7, which however, indicate that this relationship is not strictly a perfect linear function (a zero value expresses a perfect linear relationship).

It was observed that modern technology determined the perception-reaction behaviour of people in the linear function of Y = (-3.64 to 14.7) + (0.94 to 0.83) (X) for different sample places, therefore, the predictive level of reaction (Y) due to the level of perception (X) will vary from the actual by about ± (1.6 to 2.7) in the value (percent) for respective sample places. For example, for Bihar (rural) Y = 14.7 + 0.83 (X), the predictive level of reaction due to the level of perception will vary from the actual by about ± 1.6 in value (percent). Thus, to reduce the negative reaction, the extent to which the negative perception should be checked is suggested by fitting regression equation.

Statement 4.3 : The Relationship Between Perception of and Reaction to Modern Technology in People's Behaviour

Place	Constant	b	S.E. (b)	R2
RURAL				
Bihar	14.70	0.83	0.12	0.86
Kerala	1.16	0.93	0.15	0.83
URBAN				
Delhi	-3.64	0.94	0.12	0.88
Bangalore	1.07	0.92	0.08	0.94
Thiruvananthapuram	14.48	0.85	0.10	0.90
Patna	3.82	0.93	0.06	0.96

4.4 Conclusion

The major emphasis of this chapter has been to study the behaviour of the people in relation to modern technology. The findings revealed that there exists an apparent negative reaction of the people towards the introduction of modern technology. The negative behaviour towards modern technology arises from the perceived enslavement of the people who loose their creativity and initiative and become a mere tenderer of technologies without sufficient room to improve respective skills. More capital means less labour for the majority to meet the high cost of sophisticated technologies and the requirements of new production processes. Of course, all these impinge upon people's motivation and the effectiveness and efficiency in production. Thus, the negative behaviour towards modern technology needs to be checked through behaviour modification techniques.

Despite the fact that this study seems to be the first of its kind in India, the findings appear to be sufficiently rich to permit NCAER to offer some recommendations for policy-makers. The introduction of new technologies must as a condition necessitate the introduction of some form of feed back mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of communication between researchers/policy-makers and common users. The message to be communicated by researchers/policy-makers must be in a form that easily facilitates understanding for people and if any form of discrepancy exists this may lead to negative consequences.

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APPENDIX – I

TABLES

Table 2.1 : Distribution of Respondents Based on the Source of Information - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	Newspaper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	26.7	91.7	22.3	7.5	60.4
Female	30.1	88.9	14.7	8.7	47.2
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	32.7	89.5	17.9	9.9	51.8
30-45	30.8	87.5	23.4	8.7	61.9
Over 45	19.1	94.8	13.3	4.6	46.7
Education					
Illiterate	23.6	84.7	0.0	0.0	55.3
Primary	28.6	96.8	6.2	1.4	77.0
Matric	31.3	93.3	38.1	14.8	47.2
Graduate & Above	42.2	91.7	49.5	37.9	25.9
Occupation					
Agriculture	25.3	97.4	24.1	5.9	68.8
Wage Earner	20.2	78.8	8.8	1.4	53.1
Student	49.3	81.0	35.6	23.3	60.6
Trader	27.7	100.0	18.1	5.6	79.6
Service	22.2	95.0	40.9	20.2	39.8
Others	29.0	91.7	12.0	6.3	46.3
TOTAL	28.4	90.3	18.5	8.1	53.9

Table 2.2 : Distribution of Respondents Based on the Source of Information - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	News Paper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	52.4	84.8	85.7	52.4	22.5
Female	50.5	89.2	65.8	40.5	22.6
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	48.7	88.5	93.6	62.8	22.5
30-45	51.6	81.3	75.0	45.3	22.5
Over 45	54.1	90.5	56.8	29.7	22.8
Education					
Illiterate	29.9	96.7	0.0	0.0	21.7
Primary	40.1	84.6	65.8	19.6	22.2
Matric	47.4	89.4	87.6	53.7	22.6
Graduate & Above	80.1	80.4	85.2	73.5	23.3
Occupation					
Agriculture	43.8	93.8	56.3	56.3	22.9
Wage Earner	27.6	72.4	79.3	44.8	19.4
Student	70.8	91.7	100.0	66.7	23.4
Trader	71.4	100.0	100.0	57.1	24.4
Service	65.0	80.0	100.0	60.0	22.0
Others	49.6	88.5	64.6	37.2	23.1
TOTAL	51.4	87.0	75.5	46.3	22.6

Table 2.3 : Distribution of Respondents Based on the Source of Information - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	News Paper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	92.8	43.3	68.9	27.2	6.7
Female	91.1	42.2	68.3	28.9	9.4
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	92.3	43.9	71.0	32.3	5.8
30-45	96.3	43.5	66.7	25.9	7.4
Over 45	86.6	40.2	67.0	23.7	12.4
Education					
Illiterate	87.1	32.3	0.0	0.0	9.7
Primary	88.9	40.7	66.7	18.5	5.6
Matric	93.4	45.0	72.9	31.1	6.6
Graduate & Above	92.7	43.5	81.5	35.5	10.5
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	71.4	32.0	32.0	0.0	14.3
Student	93.6	50.0	78.2	43.6	9.0
Trader	92.5	43.4	69.8	18.9	3.8
Service	92.1	39.3	71.9	34.8	10.1
Others	91.7	40.9	62.1	19.7	7.6
TOTAL	91.9	42.7	68.5	28.1	8.1

Table 2.4 : Distribution of Respondents Based on the Source of Information - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	News Paper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	83.3	56.0	69.1	36.3	24.4
Female	86.4	57.1	56.5	31.5	25.0
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	86.1	50.4	71.3	39.5	17.8
30-45	85.4	56.3	63.1	32.0	26.2
Over 45	83.3	63.3	52.5	29.2	30.8
Education					
Illiterate	54.4	49.3	0.0	0.0	48.8
Primary	78.9	45.2	56.3	6.5	41.9
Matric	86.8	56.5	63.9	27.4	18.6
Graduate & Above	93.0	61.7	81.8	63.3	21.9
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	59.0	32.5	33.2	18.2	35.8
Student	95.6	60.0	95.6	57.8	20.0
Trader	88.7	58.5	83.0	37.7	24.5
Service	90.4	59.6	69.2	36.5	17.3
Others	85.2	59.9	51.9	29.0	25.9
TOTAL	84.8	56.5	62.6	33.9	24.8

Table 2.5 : Distribution of Respondents Based on the Source of Information - THIRUVANATHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	News Paper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	76.7	97.8	88.9	58.9	15.4
Female	75.6	100.0	78.9	63.3	16.8
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	76.8	98.2	100.0	80.4	11.1
30-45	73.0	98.4	85.7	61.9	14.9
Over 45	78.7	100.0	67.2	42.6	21.9
Education					
Illiterate	38.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
Primary	44.8	100.0	42.9	12.2	41.5
Matric	76.9	97.9	91.0	60.9	15.1
Graduate & Above	88.9	100.0	92.0	83.4	6.7
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	37.2	100.0	53.7	16.4	30.6
Student	80.2	96.1	99.1	83.2	10.6
Trader	90.3	100.0	99.1	80.4	20.9
Service	91.7	100.0	99.1	83.2	4.7
Others	75.7	98.7	76.8	51.6	19.5
TOTAL	76.1	98.9	83.9	61.1	16.1

Table 2.6 : Distribution of Respondents Base on the Source of Information - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Television	Radio	News Paper	Magazines	Local People
Sex					
Male	53.7	66.7	47.8	14.4	46.7
Female	55.3	60.0	33.3	20.0	11.1
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	59.6	62.7	47.5	18.6	20.3
30-45	50.6	64.7	39.7	22.1	22.1
Over 45	53.9	62.3	34.0	9.4	47.2
Education					
Illiterate	42.6	59.7	0.0	0.0	51.4
Primary	22.4	48.8	0.0	0.0	52.5
Matric	64.0	76.4	53.8	13.2	16.3
Graduate & Above	71.1	50.0	96.4	62.1	7.8
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	14.0	78.6	10.7	5.0	78.6
Student	73.1	57.1	100.0	57.1	14.3
Trader	69.8	76.2	23.8	0.0	47.6
Service	66.5	51.4	75.7	27.0	13.5
Others	55.6	60.8	29.1	15.2	15.2
TOTAL	54.2	63.2	40.6	17.5	28.8

Table 2.7 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	21.3	38.0	40.7	18.5	40.7	40.7	73.2	22.2	4.6
Female	35.2	25.9	38.9	7.4	38.9	53.7	84.3	10.2	5.5
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	29.1	34.9	36.1	10.5	50.0	39.5	86.1	10.5	3.5
30-45	33.3	25.0	41.7	20.8	31.9	47.2	72.2	19.4	8.3
Over 45	20.7	36.2	43.1	6.9	34.5	58.6	75.9	20.7	3.5
Education									
Illiterate	22.2	30.6	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	22.2	8.3
Primary	31.0	22.6	46.4	3.2	64.0	32.8	87.1	9.7	3.2
Matric	31.2	37.9	30.9	23.5	71.6	4.9	84.5	12.4	3.2
Graduate & Above	42.5	25.0	32.5	60.4	39.6	0.0	81.7	18.3	0.0
Occupation									
Agriculture	18.4	38.3	43.3	15.0	42.1	42.9	73.7	23.7	2.6
Wage Earner	18.2	36.4	45.5	6.1	18.2	75.8	64.0	23.3	12.7
Student	38.1	38.1	23.8	20.0	70.0	10.0	78.2	14.3	7.5
Trader	29.0	12.5	58.5	30.0	60.0	10.0	75.1	24.0	0.9
Service	30.0	30.0	40.0	69.5	30.0	0.5	90.0	10.0	0.0
Others	33.3	28.1	38.5	2.1	39.6	58.3	84.4	11.5	4.2
TOTAL	28.2	31.9	39.9	13.0	39.8	47.2	78.7	16.3	5.1

Table 2.8 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	44.8	46.7	8.6	26.0	59.7	14.3	31.4	68.6	0.0
Female	45.1	35.1	19.8	18.6	49.9	31.5	35.1	60.4	4.5
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	43.6	48.7	7.7	28.8	64.7	6.4	38.5	57.7	3.9
30-45	51.6	31.3	17.2	20.7	54.3	25.0	29.7	68.8	1.6
Over 45	40.5	40.5	18.9	16.4	44.4	39.2	31.1	67.6	1.4
Education									
Illiterate	15.2	48.7	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.6	56.4	0.0
Primary	22.0	42.6	35.5	4.0	44.9	51.1	36.2	61.7	2.1
Matric	42.2	50.0	7.8	24.4	68.8	6.8	33.0	63.2	3.8
Graduate & Above	85.7	14.3	0.0	43.8	52.6	3.6	27.3	72.7	0.0
Occupation									
Agriculture	56.3	12.5	31.3	11.5	51.0	37.5	25.0	75.0	0.0
Wage Earner	27.6	65.5	6.9	20.3	59.0	20.7	41.4	58.6	0.0
Student	66.7	29.2	4.2	33.8	66.2	0.0	25.0	70.8	4.2
Trader	50.0	42.9	7.1	34.2	65.8	0.0	7.1	92.9	-0.0
Service	60.0	30.0	10.0	36.9	63.1	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0
Others	39.8	42.5	17.7	17.6	48.7	33.6	39.8	56.6	3.5
TOTAL	44.9	40.7	14.4	22.2	54.7	23.1	33.3	64.4	2.3

Table 2.9 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	71.1	27.8	1.1	37.2	48.9	13.9	12.2	55.6	32.2
Female	66.1	31.7	2.2	30.0	50.6	19.4	16.7	47.2	36.1
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	69.7	29.7	0.6	40.0	47.1	12.9	14.8	53.6	31.6
30-45	71.3	26.9	1.9	29.6	51.9	18.5	13.0	53.7	33.3
Over 45	63.9	33.0	3.1	27.8	51.6	20.6	15.5	45.4	39.2
Education									
Illiterate	51.6	41.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	29.0	64.5
Primary	70.4	25.9	3.7	20.4	53.7	25.9	11.1	50.0	38.9
Matric	66.2	33.1	0.7	39.1	53.6	7.3	13.9	54.3	31.8
Graduate & Above	75.0	24.2	0.8	41.1	55.6	3.2	18.5	54.0	27.5
Occupation									
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	39.0	47.0	14.0	13.0	28.6	58.4	25.0	28.6	46.4
Student	76.9	21.8	1.3	46.2	48.7	5.1	14.1	64.3	21.6
Trader	75.5	22.6	1.9	32.1	54.7	13.2	18.9	54.7	26.4
Service	67.4	32.6	0.0	36.0	54.6	9.4	15.7	49.0	35.3
Others	63.6	34.1	2.3	26.5	46.2	27.3	11.4	45.5	43.2
TOTAL	68.6	29.7	1.7	33.6	49.7	16.7	14.4	51.4	34.2

Table 2.10 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	58.9	33.9	7.1	61.3	14.3	24.4	17.3	54.8	28.0
Female	63.0	30.4	6.5	48.4	16.3	35.3	16.3	52.7	31.0
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	61.2	33.3	5.4	62.8	13.2	24.0	16.3	51.9	31.8
30-45	63.1	29.1	7.8	52.4	16.5	31.1	17.5	51.5	31.1
Over 45	59.2	33.3	7.5	47.5	16.7	35.8	16.7	57.5	25.8
Education									
Illiterate	22.5	48.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	46.4	46.4
Primary	45.0	29.0	26.0	10.5	21.0	68.5	7.8	44.0	48.2
Matric	64.1	32.8	3.1	53.5	20.5	26.0	19.8	52.0	28.2
Graduate & Above	72.9	26.9	0.2	85.8	10.5	3.7	17.5	61.6	20.9
Occupation									
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	25.0	50.4	24.6	14.4	21.1	64.6	5.3	40.0	54.7
Student	62.2	37.8	0.0	86.7	11.1	2.2	20.0	60.0	20.0
Trader	66.0	32.1	1.9	71.7	20.8	7.6	18.9	50.9	30.2
Service	69.2	28.9	1.9	59.6	23.1	17.3	17.3	57.7	25.0
Others	65.4	27.2	7.4	48.2	11.1	40.7	17.9	54.9	27.2
TOTAL	61.1	32.1	6.8	54.5	15.5	30.1	16.8	53.7	29.5

Table 2.11 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	37.8	61.1	1.1	68.9	20.0	11.1	25.6	73.3	1.1
Female	64.4	35.6	0.0	58.9	22.2	18.9	33.3	66.7	0.0
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	53.6	46.4	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	16.1	82.1	1.8
30-45	50.8	49.2	0.0	65.1	22.2	12.7	33.3	66.7	0.0
Over 45	49.2	49.2	1.6	52.5	16.4	31.2	37.7	62.3	0.0
Education									
Illiterate	23.5	65.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.0	65.0	1.0
Primary	25.8	70.8	3.4	10.3	29.1	60.6	43.6	56.4	0.0
Matric	59.0	41.1	0.0	60.5	28.4	11.1	26.3	72.6	1.1
Graduate & Above	49.6	50.4	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0
Occupation									
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	33.3	66.7	0.0	11.2	38.0	50.8	41.7	58.3	0.0
Student	57.7	42.3	0.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	18.1	77.9	4.0
Trader	54.6	45.5	0.0	63.6	36.4	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0
Service	45.6	54.1	0.3	97.4	2.6	0.0	20.5	79.5	0.0
Others	57.5	41.3	1.3	57.5	22.5	20.0	33.8	66.3	0.0
TOTAL	51.1	48.3	0.6	63.9	21.1	15.0	29.4	70.0	0.6

Table 2.12 : Distribution of Respondents by the Utilisation Pattern of Information Sources - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Watch T V			Reading Newspaper			Listen to the Radio		
	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never	Regular	Occasionally	Never
Sex									
Male	33.6	17.8	48.6	42.2	21.1	36.7	71.1	25.6	3.3
Female	34.1	25.6	40.3	25.6	21.1	53.3	80.0	20.0	0.0
Age Group (Years)									
15-30	36.5	18.6	44.8	42.4	18.6	39.0	76.3	18.6	5.1
30-45	31.7	25.0	43.3	32.4	20.6	47.1	72.1	27.9	0.0
Over 45	33.8	20.8	45.5	26.4	24.5	49.1	79.3	20.8	0.0
Education									
Illiterate	27.1	28.6	44.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.5	24.5	2.0
Primary	11.5	50.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.3	17.2	1.5
Matric	38.2	16.7	45.1	42.6	45.2	12.2	78.3	21.7	0.0
Graduate & Above	49.3	3.8	46.9	86.6	13.4	0.0	68.7	26.5	4.9
Occupation									
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	8.2	53.6	38.2	10.5	10.1	79.4	86.4	13.6	-0.0
Student	45.9	3.8	50.3	92.9	7.1	0.0	71.4	21.5	7.1
Trader	43.7	4.8	51.6	23.8	42.9	33.3	76.2	23.8	0.0
Service	40.9	10.8	48.3	67.6	10.8	21.6	70.3	27.0	2.7
Others	35.4	22.8	41.8	19.0	26.6	54.4	74.7	24.1	1.3
TOTAL	33.9	21.7	44.4	33.9	21.1	45.0	75.6	22.8	1.7

Table 2.13 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	50.9	43.6	5.5	68.5	28.1	3.4	29.5	11.8	58.7	21.6	52.6	25.8
Female	70.8	18.6	10.6	67.4	30.1	2.5	26.7	13.3	60.0	13.2	47.4	39.5
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	63.9	33.3	2.8	60.8	36.5	2.7	16.7	0.0	83.3	25.0	45.0	30.0
30-45	65.5	27.6	6.9	63.0	35.1	1.9	46.1	7.7	46.1	17.6	51.7	30.7
Over 45	50.8	32.1	17.1	85.1	10.6	4.3	22.7	37.0	40.3	5.9	55.4	38.7
Education												
Illiterate	54.5	32.8	12.7	73.2	24.5	2.3	55.5	23.6	20.9	8.0	28.2	63.8
Primary	66.7	20.0	13.3	52.0	48.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	11.1	65.0	23.9
Matric	63.5	34.2	2.3	68.8	26.0	5.2	9.2	7.7	83.1	24.0	68.5	7.5
Graduate & Above	72.7	27.3	0.0	67.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.1	37.0	5.9
Occupation												
Agriculture	50.0	46.2	3.8	79.5	19.4	1.1	42.0	24.3	33.7	6.7	64.2	29.1
Wage Earner	26.0	56.4	17.6	76.0	20.0	4.0	62.3	5.2	32.5	16.7	33.3	50.0
Student	71.2	26.3	2.5	63.2	31.6	5.3	10.1	8.9	81.0	26.3	64.7	9.0
Trader	78.5	18.2	3.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	11.9	6.8	81.3	20.1	68.5	11.4
Service	86.5	12.5	1.0	70.6	23.5	5.9	12.1	5.0	82.9	56.3	42.9	0.8
Others	69.8	20.9	9.3	62.3	35.1	2.6	18.2	12.3	69.5	13.8	45.9	40.3
TOTAL	60.9	31.1	8.0	68.0	29.1	2.9	28.1	12.5	59.4	17.4	50.0	32.6

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.14 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	49.0	46.2	4.8	64.8	28.6	6.7	14.4	43.3	42.3	44.4	54.6	1.0
Female	63.3	31.2	5.5	72.7	22.7	4.5	16.2	41.4	42.3	43.4	44.4	12.1
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	60.3	37.2	2.6	74.4	20.5	5.1	7.8	48.1	44.2	49.4	49.4	1.3
30-45	54.9	38.9	6.2	63.7	31.6	4.7	23.5	42.1	34.4	44.3	51.7	4.0
Over 45	53.5	39.4	7.0	67.6	25.7	6.8	16.2	36.5	47.3	37.7	47.5	14.8
Education												
Illiterate	34.6	45.9	19.5	66.7	30.8	2.6	5.8	43.6	50.6	1.5	35.9	62.6
Primary	52.7	38.1	9.2	70.2	19.2	10.6	3.4	48.8	47.8	43.2	50.3	6.5
Matric	59.4	37.7	2.8	72.4	23.8	3.8	15.1	41.5	43.4	50.5	49.5	0.0
Graduate & Above	61.1	37.9	1.1	60.2	34.6	5.2	31.9	37.2	31.0	45.3	53.0	1.7
Occupation												
Agriculture	37.5	50.0	12.5	56.3	43.8	0.0	12.5	68.8	18.8	23.1	76.9	0.0
Wage Earner	58.6	37.9	3.5	82.8	13.8	3.4	13.8	37.9	48.3	50.0	46.4	3.6
Student	58.3	41.7	0.0	79.2	16.7	4.2	4.4	56.5	39.1	57.2	39.1	3.7
Trader	50.0	42.9	7.1	64.3	21.4	14.3	42.9	21.4	35.7	28.6	71.4	0.0
Service	55.0	45.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	54.6	45.0	0.4
Others	59.1	34.5	6.4	67.0	27.7	5.4	13.3	42.5	44.3	42.4	46.5	11.1
TOTAL	56.4	38.4	5.2	68.8	25.6	5.6	15.3	42.4	42.3	43.9	49.4	6.7

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.15 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	81.5	16.3	2.2	57.8	40.1	2.1	6.8	45.3	48.0	52.9	40.4	6.7
Female	74.9	22.3	2.9	52.1	45.5	2.5	5.4	49.0	45.6	47.5	43.4	9.1
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	80.3	18.4	1.3	48.6	49.1	2.3	2.5	52.1	45.4	44.4	49.1	6.5
30-45	77.4	19.8	2.8	64.6	33.7	1.7	11.2	38.2	50.6	55.1	35.8	9.1
Over 45	75.8	20.0	4.2	54.2	42.9	3.0	5.7	49.4	44.8	53.9	37.2	8.9
Education												
Illiterate	53.3	36.7	10.0	56.7	40.7	2.6	27.1	39.0	33.9	30.1	22.6	47.3
Primary	82.7	17.3	0.0	49.9	47.8	2.3	3.5	41.7	54.8	54.1	35.6	10.3
Matric	79.3	19.3	1.3	51.2	47.1	1.6	4.6	43.8	51.5	46.9	48.3	4.8
Graduate & Above	81.0	15.6	3.3	61.2	35.7	3.1	3.5	55.8	40.7	57.7	41.6	0.7
Occupation												
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	71.4	28.6	0.0	66.1	32.1	1.8	0.0	20.0	80.0	74.3	20.0	5.7
Student	83.1	14.3	2.6	47.8	50.7	1.5	3.2	52.4	44.4	38.2	55.7	6.1
Trader	76.9	21.1	1.9	57.9	39.6	2.6	2.2	50.0	47.8	59.7	31.9	8.4
Service	79.3	18.4	2.3	65.0	31.7	3.3	7.9	50.0	42.1	57.6	35.1	7.4
Others	75.2	21.7	3.1	50.5	47.5	2.0	8.7	42.3	49.0	47.3	43.5	9.2
TOTAL	78.1	19.3	2.6	54.9	42.8	2.3	6.1	47.0	46.8	50.3	41.8	7.9

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.16 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	77.8	18.9	3.4	40.9	47.8	11.3	5.5	27.3	67.3	48.7	44.0	7.3
Female	73.0	21.6	5.5	27.9	55.0	17.1	9.9	23.7	66.4	39.5	42.9	17.6
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	74.2	20.6	5.2	29.6	56.1	14.3	4.8	28.9	66.3	41.7	47.9	10.4
30-45	77.6	22.4	0.0	42.2	45.8	12.1	6.9	20.7	72.4	40.6	47.8	11.6
Over 45	74.3	18.1	7.6	31.6	51.6	16.8	12.1	25.8	62.1	49.4	34.2	16.5
Education												
Illiterate	57.1	32.1	10.8	20.0	62.5	17.5	13.6	27.3	59.1	21.2	24.6	54.2
Primary	75.0	25.0	-0.0	22.8	66.5	10.7	15.8	29.3	54.9	30.0	49.6	20.4
Matric	76.7	17.9	5.4	34.4	50.0	15.6	7.4	20.0	72.6	42.3	48.1	9.6
Graduate & Above	78.4	19.1	2.5	41.0	45.8	13.2	4.3	32.7	63.0	57.7	39.5	2.7
Occupation												
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	77.0	15.6	7.4	35.0	36.8	28.2	22.5	11.5	66.0	8.2	53.9	37.9
Student	77.4	18.1	4.5	34.1	53.7	12.2	8.2	34.3	57.5	35.2	45.0	19.8
Trader	73.6	22.5	3.8	42.9	43.5	13.6	10.9	25.6	63.5	42.6	55.3	2.1
Service	85.3	14.7	0.0	51.1	42.2	6.7	0.0	25.0	75.0	53.6	36.6	9.8
Others	71.2	23.1	5.7	25.2	60.2	14.6	5.6	26.2	68.2	52.6	38.6	8.8
TOTAL	75.1	20.3	4.6	34.0	51.5	14.5	7.8	25.3	66.9	44.0	43.4	12.7

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.17 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	87.6	12.4	0.0	91.1	8.9	-0.0	3.4	50.6	46.1	71.8	25.9	2.4
Female	85.6	13.3	1.1	84.4	15.6	0.0	3.4	46.1	50.6	73.4	24.1	2.5
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	83.9	16.1	-0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	78.6	19.6	1.8
30-45	90.5	7.9	1.6	90.5	9.5	-0.0	1.6	50.8	47.6	75.2	24.8	0.1
Over 45	85.0	15.0	0.0	85.3	14.8	0.0	8.5	49.2	42.4	64.5	30.0	5.5
Education												
Illiterate	70.1	18.2	11.7	74.2	25.8	0.0	32.1	38.9	29.0	20.1	35.6	44.3
Primary	73.1	26.7	0.2	73.1	26.9	0.0	14.6	54.6	30.8	53.6	36.9	9.5
Matric	87.4	11.9	0.8	86.8	13.2	0.0	2.1	52.6	45.3	75.8	23.2	1.0
Graduate & Above	91.5	8.5	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	39.1	60.9	76.9	22.2	0.9
Occupation												
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	79.2	20.8	0.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	13.9	50.0	36.1	62.5	37.5	0.0
Student	76.9	23.1	0.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	42.3	57.7	69.2	23.6	7.2
Trader	90.9	9.1	0.0	96.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	36.4	63.6	54.6	45.5	0.0
Service	92.3	7.7	0.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	79.5	18.0	2.6
Others	88.6	10.1	1.3	91.3	8.8	0.0	3.8	48.7	47.4	75.8	22.2	2.0
TOTAL	86.7	12.8	0.5	87.7	12.2	0.0	3.4	48.2	48.4	72.7	24.8	2.5

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.18 : Distribution of Respondents by by Level of Confidence in Information Source - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	TV Programmes			Radio Programmes			Local Leaders/Peoples			Newspaper/Magazines		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sex												
Male	73.8	19.2	7.0	76.0	16.7	7.3	18.1	32.0	49.9	48.0	18.2	33.7
Female	62.9	21.7	15.4	52.4	19.2	28.4	33.2	27.8	39.0	50.0	17.8	32.2
Age Group (Years)												
15-30	66.6	20.7	12.7	55.6	19.6	24.8	15.9	33.9	50.2	48.1	19.9	32.0
30-45	68.3	22.5	9.1	75.4	16.0	8.6	22.8	24.2	53.0	48.1	19.8	32.0
Over 45	70.4	17.2	12.4	59.3	18.8	21.9	40.1	32.9	27.0	51.0	13.7	35.3
Education												
Illiterate	47.6	27.2	25.2	56.8	18.0	25.2	45.1	32.0	22.9	56.6	16.6	26.8
Primary	61.1	17.2	21.7	54.6	21.6	23.8	35.6	30.8	33.6	50.7	18.6	30.6
Matric	78.6	18.0	3.4	64.6	17.5	17.9	18.6	23.4	58.0	46.4	19.5	34.1
Graduate & Above	80.7	18.1	1.2	80.4	16.6	3.0	6.3	39.7	54.0	42.8	16.2	41.0
Occupation												
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	77.6	15.7	6.7	59.3	12.9	27.8	17.4	22.8	59.8	50.0	22.3	27.7
Student	74.4	18.2	7.4	64.2	18.8	17.1	0.0	40.2	59.8	47.4	18.6	34.0
Trader	63.0	22.6	14.4	73.5	16.8	9.7	33.9	30.0	36.0	45.8	22.9	31.3
Service	78.6	17.8	3.6	75.2	15.7	9.1	0.0	29.3	70.7	50.0	15.2	34.8
Others	60.3	23.2	16.5	58.6	21.0	20.4	43.3	30.7	26.0	49.3	16.0	34.6
TOTAL	68.3	20.4	11.3	64.3	18.0	17.7	25.8	29.8	44.4	49.0	17.9	33.1

Note : 1= Great deal of confidence, 2= Some by Level of confidence and 3= Hardly any confidence.

Table 2.19 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	3.7	13.5	18.1	39.3	6.5	50.8
Female	3.1	15.1	16.9	45.9	3.7	33.8
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	4.5	20.4	20.1	51.4	4.7	43.6
30-45	3.6	13.3	17.5	39.3	7.0	35.6
Over 45	1.6	6.5	13.7	33.6	3.5	48.7
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	3.9	20.6	21.8	64.8	4.3	8.9
Matric	5.7	25.4	32.5	73.0	7.6	1.6
Graduate & Above	10.2	23.0	27.1	77.8	26.3	0.6
Occupation						
Agriculture	0.4	10.0	18.4	37.9	8.1	99.2
Wage Earner	0.1	7.7	9.9	13.6	3.1	95.4
Student	12.1	32.2	31.1	77.1	9.8	0.0
Trader	4.0	21.1	17.5	45.0	12.9	18.9
Service	8.8	19.0	18.7	76.5	15.4	6.3
Others	3.0	13.2	16.5	41.2	1.1	16.4
TOTAL	3.4	14.3	17.5	42.6	5.1	42.3

Table 2.20 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	20.5	37.2	40.0	61.9	24.8	8.9
Female	17.0	26.1	30.4	53.1	18.0	12.6
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	24.2	57.7	51.5	67.9	21.8	3.3
30-45	17.3	26.6	32.8	59.4	26.6	11.3
Over 45	14.1	8.1	19.8	44.6	16.2	18.2
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	16.9	3.5	15.1	46.4	11.1	7.4
Matric	18.7	40.1	43.8	66.7	24.6	2.3
Graduate & Above	27.3	51.9	48.4	68.5	31.9	0.9
Occupation						
Agriculture	4.6	25.0	19.9	56.2	18.8	22.7
Wage Earner	1.9	27.6	28.6	62.1	27.6	10.7
Student	40.0	75.0	58.4	62.5	37.5	0.0
Trader	21.1	28.6	50.1	71.4	35.7	3.7
Service	33.2	40.0	57.3	80.0	30.0	2.6
Others	17.6	23.0	28.2	49.6	13.3	13.8
TOTAL	18.7	31.5	35.1	57.4	21.3	10.8

Table 2.21 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	39.5	36.7	38.9	31.7	13.4	8.9
Female	33.3	40.5	41.7	34.5	10.0	7.3
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	39.4	41.3	43.3	34.2	16.8	3.9
30-45	32.4	38.9	40.8	28.7	6.5	12.1
Over 45	36.1	34.0	35.1	36.1	9.3	10.4
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	22.2	42.6	35.2	51.9	1.9	0.0
Matric	45.0	43.0	44.4	33.8	13.3	0.0
Graduate & Above	41.1	41.1	47.6	32.3	17.0	0.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	3.9	14.4	28.7	28.8	15.2	23.5
Student	48.1	49.0	43.8	31.0	16.2	3.0
Trader	36.3	43.7	47.4	34.2	7.4	3.3
Service	38.7	36.2	40.7	31.7	15.3	3.6
Others	29.9	33.5	35.8	35.1	8.1	15.1
TOTAL	36.4	38.6	40.3	33.1	11.7	8.1

Table 2.22 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	56.8	33.3	44.6	30.4	20.3	12.3
Female	41.3	36.9	46.7	30.4	20.7	12.9
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	56.6	45.7	54.2	23.3	24.1	8.6
30-45	46.3	34.9	42.7	28.2	22.4	16.5
Over 45	42.2	24.1	39.1	40.0	15.0	13.5
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	4.3	40.3	31.2	22.9	2.8	20.4
Matric	47.6	39.4	49.6	35.8	18.5	7.8
Graduate & Above	78.7	37.9	57.7	33.3	35.4	2.3
Occupation						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	3.6	26.6	18.6	16.0	8.0	36.9
Student	83.9	47.2	71.8	22.6	36.1	4.2
Trader	83.1	45.8	49.5	42.2	28.7	4.0
Service	48.4	35.0	52.4	25.4	17.6	2.4
Others	38.9	30.6	41.7	33.9	17.5	15.0
TOTAL	48.7	35.2	45.7	30.4	20.5	12.6

Table 2.23 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	57.8	76.7	80.0	38.9	31.2	1.2
Female	50.0	76.7	76.6	35.5	22.2	0.0
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	73.2	96.5	96.4	21.4	34.0	0.0
30-45	47.6	82.6	84.1	42.8	23.8	0.0
Over 45	42.6	52.5	55.7	45.9	23.0	1.8
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	6.1	36.8	42.8	42.7	11.9	0.0
Matric	47.9	81.3	83.0	43.3	21.7	0.0
Graduate & Above	84.8	88.2	87.9	26.4	41.7	0.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	4.0	41.3	49.4	20.8	4.0	2.6
Student	82.0	99.0	98.9	15.4	33.3	0.0
Trader	52.8	99.0	98.9	54.5	26.2	0.0
Service	89.4	91.4	93.8	43.6	49.3	0.0
Others	38.8	68.1	68.0	43.7	18.0	0.6
TOTAL	53.9	76.7	78.3	37.2	26.7	0.6

Table 2.24 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Preference for Reading - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific Magazines	Film Magazines	Novels/ Stories	Religious Books	Others	None
Sex						
Male	16.4	25.5	20.3	39.2	14.9	26.7
Female	0.0	29.7	16.9	44.0	9.3	30.1
Age Group (Years)						
15-30	10.0	25.9	13.8	18.7	20.6	28.9
30-45	8.7	28.1	22.4	45.3	7.5	23.9
Over 45	5.6	28.9	19.1	62.3	8.5	33.6
Education						
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	4.8	6.9	2.4	4.1	1.9	14.4
Matric	7.3	28.9	14.7	43.2	16.1	3.5
Graduate & Above	24.3	78.5	64.9	123.4	27.6	0.2
Occupation						
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	94.4
Student	15.4	59.2	7.2	31.5	59.5	3.0
Trader	14.9	19.7	19.3	31.5	6.1	4.2
Service	19.6	33.6	35.6	65.5	20.8	1.5
Others	2.8	31.4	16.7	50.2	5.7	27.7
TOTAL	8.2	27.6	18.6	41.6	12.1	28.4

Table 2.25 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - BIHAR (RURAL)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	2.34	2.44	1.37	3.06	1.08
Female	2.20	2.72	1.21	3.44	1.06
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	2.41	2.97	1.39	3.19	1.09
30-45	2.18	2.63	1.26	3.19	1.07
Over 45	2.18	1.95	1.19	3.40	1.06
Education					
Illiterate	2.18	2.41	1.16	2.85	1.01
Primary	2.31	3.07	1.25	3.37	1.01
Matric	2.27	2.62	1.36	3.56	1.09
Graduate & Above	2.78	2.14	1.88	3.50	1.43
Occupation					
Agriculture	2.27	2.05	1.31	3.63	1.06
Wage Earner	1.99	2.55	1.17	2.42	1.00
Student	2.79	3.10	1.65	2.81	1.17
Trader	2.58	3.00	1.56	2.63	1.12
Service	2.38	2.35	1.39	4.00	1.23
Others	2.20	2.70	1.20	3.36	1.04
TOTAL	2.27	2.57	1.29	3.24	1.07

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 2.26 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - KERALA (RURAL)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	4.38	1.78	2.06	3.77	1.74
Female	4.45	2.02	1.72	4.09	1.55
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	4.47	2.36	1.81	3.62	1.60
30-45	4.53	1.77	1.92	4.02	1.60
Over 45	4.26	1.54	1.93	4.20	1.73
Education					
Illiterate	3.12	1.90	2.26	4.44	1.24
Primary	4.26	1.74	1.77	4.17	1.41
Matric	4.57	2.07	1.72	3.97	1.68
Graduate & Above	4.68	1.71	2.27	3.46	1.94
Occupation					
Agriculture	3.94	1.50	2.19	4.88	1.61
Wage Earner	4.38	1.55	1.97	4.00	1.59
Student	4.71	2.54	2.04	2.79	1.61
Trader	4.21	2.07	2.36	3.64	1.98
Service	4.65	1.75	1.70	3.90	1.49
Others	4.42	1.92	1.76	4.07	1.65
TOTAL	4.42	1.90	1.88	3.94	1.64

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 2.27 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - DELHI

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	3.52	2.62	2.22	1.94	2.11
Female	3.27	2.53	1.99	2.43	1.51
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	3.24	2.68	2.21	2.01	1.87
30-45	3.62	2.50	1.91	2.34	1.88
Over 45	3.40	2.51	2.14	2.30	1.63
Education					
Illiterate	2.48	2.68	1.55	2.84	1.39
Primary	3.20	2.81	1.91	2.46	1.43
Matric	3.45	2.69	2.25	2.13	1.80
Graduate & Above	3.65	2.31	2.15	1.98	2.09
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	3.14	2.71	1.00	1.86	1.00
Student	3.15	2.74	2.60	1.64	1.85
Trader	3.74	2.57	1.94	2.30	1.79
Service	3.69	2.37	2.22	1.99	2.19
Others	3.21	2.63	1.86	2.63	1.58
TOTAL	3.39	2.58	2.10	2.19	1.81

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 2.28 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - BANGALORE

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	3.42	2.21	2.28	1.96	2.65
Female	3.22	2.41	1.71	2.18	2.29
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	3.55	2.60	2.22	1.75	2.84
30-45	3.32	2.24	1.96	1.99	2.26
Over 45	3.06	2.08	1.73	2.50	2.22
Education					
Illiterate	1.43	2.25	1.06	1.19	1.00
Primary	1.93	3.06	1.13	2.23	1.19
Matric	3.32	2.44	1.83	2.37	2.28
Graduate & Above	4.32	1.91	2.77	1.86	3.58
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	2.39	2.53	1.24	1.53	1.48
Student	4.02	2.67	3.11	1.84	4.09
Trader	3.91	2.21	2.40	2.23	3.01
Service	3.79	1.96	2.02	2.10	3.07
Others	3.02	2.29	1.70	2.23	1.87
TOTAL	3.32	2.30	1.98	2.08	2.46

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 2.29 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	4.60	3.29	2.57	1.97	2.21
Female	4.36	3.57	2.13	2.24	2.21
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	4.55	3.46	2.79	1.61	2.45
30-45	4.54	3.70	2.40	2.05	2.08
Over 45	4.34	3.11	1.90	2.62	2.13
Education					
Illiterate	3.65	4.00	1.35	3.10	1.10
Primary	3.41	3.80	1.73	3.33	1.26
Matric	4.56	3.75	2.42	1.96	1.84
Graduate & Above	4.85	2.79	2.53	1.77	3.22
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	4.17	4.12	1.75	3.13	1.21
Student	4.35	3.27	3.23	1.46	2.69
Trader	5.00	3.45	2.55	1.82	1.74
Service	4.82	2.85	2.69	1.54	3.10
Others	4.38	3.55	2.05	2.33	1.95
TOTAL	4.49	3.40	2.37	2.08	2.23

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 2.30 : Mean Scores on the Preference for Information - PATNA

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	News	Films	Sports	Cultural/ Religious	S & T
Sex					
Male	2.38	2.54	1.56	2.79	1.23
Female	2.26	2.77	1.12	2.94	1.10
Age Group (Years)					
15-30	2.15	2.90	1.61	2.97	1.22
30-45	2.04	2.72	1.18	2.72	1.22
Over 45	2.85	2.30	1.25	2.94	1.04
Education					
Illiterate	1.33	2.33	1.00	2.50	1.00
Primary	1.93	1.81	1.00	1.98	1.10
Matric	2.28	3.10	1.45	2.97	1.05
Graduate & Above	4.07	2.82	1.79	3.80	1.63
Occupation					
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	1.11	1.54	1.14	1.46	1.00
Student	3.00	3.14	2.36	3.50	1.71
Trader	2.05	3.67	1.38	2.95	1.10
Service	3.30	2.86	1.49	3.27	1.32
Others	2.25	2.65	1.15	3.06	1.03
TOTAL	2.32	2.67	1.34	2.87	1.14

Note : Data represent mean scores on a scale of five items.

Table 3.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	55.6	1.9	0.0	10.5	32.1	41.7	11.9	3.7	1.9	40.9
Female	34.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	51.3	33.3	8.0	0.9	0.9	56.9
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	56.2	2.3	0.0	9.5	32.0	40.7	14.9	2.3	1.2	40.9
30-45	45.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	44.2	36.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	58.1
Over 45	28.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	53.0	34.5	7.2	5.2	3.5	49.7
Education										
Illiterate	15.1	1.4	0.0	20.3	63.2	5.6	10.3	2.8	0.0	81.4
Primary	61.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	29.5	25.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	61.6
Matric	65.0	1.0	0.0	6.6	27.4	66.8	8.6	3.4	3.4	17.8
Graduate & Above	80.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	18.7	93.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	15.6	0.0	0.0	15.3	69.1	21.2	3.4	7.9	0.0	67.5
Wage Earner	36.1	3.0	0.0	23.2	37.7	15.3	6.2	3.0	0.0	75.4
Student	63.3	4.8	0.0	4.8	27.1	76.2	12.5	4.8	0.0	6.6
Trader	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	53.6	22.5	0.0	0.0	23.9
Service	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	75.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Others	51.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	37.2	36.0	10.2	0.0	3.1	50.7
TOTAL	45.2	0.9	0.0	12.2	41.7	37.4	9.7	2.5	1.4	49.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.1 : (Continued) - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	93.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	51.9	15.7	11.1	0.0	21.3
Female	92.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.5	50.9	5.6	2.8	0.9	39.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	57.0	10.5	2.3	0.0	30.2
30-45	94.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	45.8	6.9	12.5	0.0	34.7
Over 45	86.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	10.4	50.0	15.5	6.9	1.7	25.9
Education										
Illiterate	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	22.6	4.2	5.6	1.4	66.3
Primary	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	50.2	24.6	12.6	0.0	12.6
Matric	96.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	78.5	11.4	5.7	0.0	4.5
Graduate & Above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	12.9	9.6	0.0	4.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	92.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	60.5	13.2	10.5	0.0	15.8
Wage Earner	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	24.2	3.0	12.1	0.0	60.6
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	12.5
Service	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Others	91.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.3	47.5	9.4	4.2	1.0	37.9
TOTAL	92.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	5.6	51.4	10.6	7.0	0.5	30.6

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.1 : (Continued) - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	39.8	22.2	5.6	6.5	25.9	14.3	15.2	0.0	14.3	56.2
Female	38.0	13.0	0.0	4.6	44.5	12.6	13.5	0.0	4.5	69.4
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	43.0	17.4	2.3	3.5	33.7	17.9	18.0	0.0	14.6	49.6
30-45	33.3	16.7	1.4	9.7	38.9	12.5	14.1	0.0	6.3	67.2
Over 45	39.7	19.0	5.2	3.5	32.8	8.1	9.6	0.0	5.4	76.9
Education										
Illiterate	18.1	9.7	4.2	8.6	59.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	19.2	78.2
Primary	38.7	19.4	3.2	3.2	35.5	10.5	8.5	0.0	2.1	78.9
Matric	56.9	25.0	1.1	2.3	14.7	23.2	27.4	0.0	2.6	46.8
Graduate & Above	64.6	15.8	3.3	12.9	3.3	51.5	25.4	0.0	3.5	19.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	47.4	18.4	5.3	5.3	23.7	6.3	6.3	0.0	25.1	62.4
Wage Earner	18.2	9.1	6.1	6.1	60.6	3.5	17.2	0.0	6.9	72.4
Student	60.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	10.6	33.3	16.7	0.0	6.2	43.8
Trader	37.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	21.4	21.4	0.0	11.3	45.8
Service	65.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	35.6	25.0	0.0	5.3	34.1
Others	33.3	15.6	1.0	6.3	43.8	11.5	14.2	0.0	4.4	69.9
TOTAL	38.9	17.6	2.9	5.5	35.2	13.5	14.4	0.0	9.3	62.7

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.1 : (Continued) - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	18.9	5.6	1.1	0.0	74.4	31.4	8.6	0.0	1.0	59.1
Female	11.1	2.2	1.1	0.0	85.6	16.8	6.3	0.9	0.9	75.1
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	24.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	72.3	34.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	57.7
30-45	13.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	80.9	23.4	8.6	1.6	1.6	64.8
Over 45	3.6	5.7	0.5	0.0	90.2	9.4	5.4	0.0	1.4	83.8
Education										
Illiterate	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	97.4	5.1	5.1	0.0	2.1	87.6
Primary	10.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	86.5	21.3	2.1	1.2	0.4	75.0
Matric	24.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	68.7	37.1	11.8	0.9	0.1	50.1
Graduate & Above	74.5	4.8	5.5	0.0	15.3	78.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	13.9
Occupation										
Agriculture	4.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	93.6	6.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	92.1
Wage Earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	6.9	0.0	1.6	85.6
Student	35.7	12.8	0.0	0.0	51.5	78.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.5
Trader	63.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	28.7	40.6	18.3	1.2	0.0	39.9
Service	65.9	8.6	2.7	0.0	22.8	75.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
Others	7.6	3.8	1.3	0.0	87.3	16.2	7.1	0.9	0.9	75.0
TOTAL	15.0	3.9	1.1	0.0	80.1	24.1	7.4	0.5	0.9	67.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.1 : (Continued) - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	61.1	10.6	2.8	1.9	23.6	77.8	8.3	4.6	0.9	8.3
Female	56.7	3.9	5.6	5.0	28.9	64.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	29.6
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	59.4	5.2	3.2	4.8	27.5	76.7	5.8	1.2	0.0	16.3
30-45	57.4	12.0	5.6	2.8	22.2	72.2	4.2	1.4	0.0	22.2
Over 45	59.8	4.1	4.1	2.3	29.7	62.1	12.1	5.2	1.7	19.0
Education										
Illiterate	35.2	3.2	3.8	0.0	57.8	61.3	4.8	2.8	0.0	31.1
Primary	59.3	17.6	7.4	5.6	10.1	71.4	6.5	2.8	0.0	19.4
Matric	80.6	6.0	3.3	5.6	4.5	79.6	9.1	1.1	1.1	9.1
Graduate & Above	75.6	12.9	3.6	6.2	1.7	85.4	8.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	35.6	6.5	4.9	0.0	53.0	89.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3
Wage Earner	21.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	72.2	57.6	9.1	3.0	0.0	30.3
Student	78.9	3.9	6.4	6.4	4.4	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trader	65.2	10.6	1.9	5.7	16.7	75.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5
Service	78.2	12.5	2.3	6.7	0.3	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	73.6	6.8	5.3	4.6	9.8	60.6	6.3	3.1	1.0	29.0
TOTAL	58.8	7.0	4.2	3.4	26.7	71.3	6.9	2.3	0.5	19.0

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.1 : (Continued) - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	46.7	7.2	5.0	8.9	32.2	25.6	15.6	1.1	11.1	46.7
Female	46.7	8.3	2.8	5.6	36.7	24.4	18.9	0.0	8.9	47.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	43.2	8.6	4.5	5.2	38.5	30.4	17.9	1.6	16.1	34.1
30-45	50.9	7.4	4.6	8.3	28.7	20.6	20.6	0.0	6.7	52.0
Over 45	46.5	7.2	2.1	8.9	35.3	22.4	12.1	0.0	4.9	60.6
Education										
Illiterate	12.6	5.6	3.2	6.9	71.7	15.0	10.5	0.0	16.5	58.0
Primary	62.5	3.7	3.6	7.4	22.8	6.7	30.2	0.0	14.5	48.6
Matric	71.2	11.9	4.6	7.3	5.0	39.1	17.9	1.2	2.6	39.2
Graduate & Above	78.7	5.3	4.3	8.4	3.3	49.6	26.0	2.0	1.7	20.7
Occupation										
Agriculture	14.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wage Earner	10.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	75.5	12.5	8.3	0.0	34.8	44.4
Student	72.5	10.3	6.4	7.7	3.1	45.2	15.4	0.0	20.3	19.1
Trader	65.3	5.7	1.9	5.7	21.5	24.3	36.4	9.1	9.1	21.2
Service	78.9	6.7	3.4	2.6	8.4	52.5	23.1	0.0	2.5	21.9
Others	60.8	13.6	6.7	4.6	14.4	31.2	25.5	0.6	5.0	37.7
TOTAL	46.7	7.8	3.9	7.2	34.4	25.0	17.2	0.6	10.0	47.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	64.6	12.1	2.5	6.1	14.7	61.0	16.5	1.0	0.0	21.6
Female	55.2	9.8	2.4	6.6	26.0	49.6	12.6	0.0	2.7	35.2
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	69.2	12.1	2.7	6.7	9.3	71.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	12.0
30-45	58.6	10.9	2.3	5.8	22.4	56.3	15.6	1.6	1.6	25.0
Over 45	50.9	9.8	2.2	6.7	30.4	36.5	11.8	0.0	2.7	49.0
Education										
Illiterate	37.9	0.0	1.1	4.0	57.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	89.8
Primary	53.4	7.7	1.9	5.7	31.3	6.6	21.3	0.0	3.6	68.5
Matric	61.3	14.2	2.6	6.5	15.4	68.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	11.7
Graduate & Above	71.2	10.6	3.1	7.6	7.6	93.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	45.2	9.5	1.8	7.8	35.7	37.5	3.5	6.3	0.0	52.8
Wage Earner	25.3	8.6	2.4	7.1	56.6	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3
Student	73.8	14.6	3.2	7.9	0.5	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Trader	72.6	9.6	2.0	6.3	9.5	64.3	21.3	0.0	0.0	14.4
Service	75.2	12.8	3.0	6.5	2.5	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Others	63.4	10.8	2.3	5.6	17.9	41.6	24.6	0.0	2.7	31.2
TOTAL	59.8	10.9	2.4	6.4	20.5	55.1	14.5	0.5	1.4	28.6

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : (Continued) - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	86.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	52.1	40.0	1.9	1.0	5.0
Female	83.8	2.7	0.0	0.9	12.6	36.5	27.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	91.0	5.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	56.0	37.2	1.3	0.0	5.5
30-45	89.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	42.4	31.3	1.6	1.6	23.3
Over 45	75.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	23.0	33.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	35.9
Education										
Illiterate	54.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	43.3	23.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	74.1
Primary	69.0	3.3	0.0	2.1	25.6	32.0	10.6	2.1	2.1	53.1
Matric	92.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	49.6	43.4	0.9	0.0	6.0
Graduate & Above	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	51.4	44.1	0.0	0.0	4.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	50.0	18.8	6.3	0.0	25.0
Wage Earner	75.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	27.6	37.9	0.0	3.5	31.0
Student	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	4.2
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	35.7	0.0	0.0	4.2
Service	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Others	82.3	1.8	0.0	0.9	15.1	44.3	28.3	0.9	0.0	26.5
TOTAL	85.2	3.2	0.0	0.5	11.1	44.2	33.3	0.9	0.5	21.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : (Continued) - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	28.6	38.1	1.9	5.7	25.7	29.6	16.7	5.6	17.6	30.6
Female	32.4	27.0	0.0	2.7	37.8	18.5	7.4	4.6	13.0	56.5
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	30.8	35.9	2.6	6.4	24.4	26.7	14.0	5.2	8.7	45.4
30-45	28.1	39.1	0.0	3.1	29.7	22.2	11.1	2.8	16.7	47.2
Over 45	32.4	23.0	0.0	2.7	41.9	22.4	10.3	6.9	20.7	39.7
Education										
Illiterate	5.6	8.5	0.0	7.1	78.8	6.9	11.1	5.6	2.6	73.8
Primary	15.6	15.6	0.0	4.3	64.5	14.6	20.9	3.2	6.6	54.7
Matric	38.7	34.9	1.9	5.7	18.9	27.6	6.8	8.1	15.2	42.3
Graduate & Above	36.6	52.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	31.2	14.6	0.0	28.7	25.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	31.3	37.5	0.0	6.3	25.0	6.1	10.3	7.9	18.4	57.3
Wage Earner	24.1	17.2	0.0	17.2	41.4	3.1	15.2	6.1	16.9	58.8
Student	25.0	45.8	4.2	8.3	16.7	46.1	23.8	9.5	14.3	6.3
Trader	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	39.5	25.0	0.0	13.6	21.9
Service	20.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	65.3	5.0	0.0	25.3	4.4
Others	33.6	24.8	0.9	0.9	39.8	17.7	8.3	5.1	13.1	55.8
TOTAL	30.6	32.4	0.9	4.2	31.9	23.9	11.9	5.1	15.3	43.8

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : (Continued) - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	24.8	30.5	3.8	1.0	40.0	52.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	37.8
Female	21.6	20.7	0.0	1.8	55.9	43.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	48.9
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	26.9	35.9	1.3	0.0	35.9	66.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	19.6
30-45	21.9	25.0	1.6	1.6	50.0	42.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	49.2
Over 45	20.3	14.9	2.7	2.7	59.5	32.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	63.6
Education										
Illiterate	1.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	90.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0
Primary	4.3	9.2	2.1	2.1	82.2	6.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	87.2
Matric	32.1	22.6	1.9	1.9	41.5	55.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	33.7
Graduate & Above	29.5	55.4	2.2	0.0	13.0	86.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	18.8	50.0	6.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wage Earner	20.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	65.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7
Student	33.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	68.6	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Trader	14.3	57.1	0.0	7.1	21.4	52.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	32.1
Service	35.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	25.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Others	21.2	15.9	1.8	1.8	59.3	52.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	41.1
TOTAL	23.1	25.5	1.9	1.4	48.1	47.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	43.4

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : (Continued) - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	89.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	8.6	69.5	22.9	0.0	1.0	6.7
Female	83.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	13.5	58.6	17.1	0.0	0.0	24.3
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	93.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	74.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
30-45	92.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	65.6	20.3	0.0	0.0	14.1
Over 45	74.3	2.7	0.0	1.4	21.6	51.4	21.6	0.0	1.4	25.7
Education										
Illiterate	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	35.5	6.2	0.0	2.6	55.7
Primary	80.9	1.9	0.0	2.1	15.1	56.3	9.1	0.0	1.2	33.4
Matric	95.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	67.0	24.5	0.0	0.0	8.5
Graduate & Above	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	62.5	31.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
Wage Earner	82.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	79.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	10.4
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.2
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	79.7	2.7	0.0	0.9	16.8	54.0	19.5	0.0	0.9	25.7
TOTAL	86.6	1.8	0.0	0.5	11.1	63.9	19.9	0.0	0.5	15.7

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.2 : (Continued) - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	70.5	14.3	0.0	1.0	14.3	54.3	3.8	0.0	2.9	39.0
Female	55.0	13.5	0.0	0.9	30.6	42.3	4.5	0.0	4.5	48.7
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	74.4	9.0	0.0	1.3	15.4	53.9	5.1	0.0	1.3	39.7
30-45	68.8	17.2	0.0	1.6	12.5	48.4	3.1	0.0	6.3	42.2
Over 45	44.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	39.2	41.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	50.0
Education										
Illiterate	21.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	73.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5
Primary	38.1	12.0	0.0	2.1	47.8	36.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	57.2
Matric	71.7	14.2	0.0	0.9	13.2	48.1	6.6	0.0	4.7	40.6
Graduate & Above	81.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	20.7
Occupation										
Agriculture	68.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	18.8	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8
Wage Earner	58.6	17.2	0.0	3.5	20.7	41.4	3.5	0.0	6.9	48.3
Student	70.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	50.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	45.8
Trader	78.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Service	75.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	45.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	35.0
Others	56.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	31.9	45.1	4.4	0.0	3.5	46.9
TOTAL	62.5	13.9	0.0	0.9	22.7	48.1	4.2	0.0	3.7	44.0

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	67.2	6.7	2.2	5.0	18.9	63.3	13.9	2.2	9.4	11.1
Female	65.6	8.9	0.6	5.0	20.0	64.4	8.3	1.1	8.9	17.2
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	69.0	8.4	0.7	5.8	16.1	60.7	14.2	0.0	12.9	12.3
30-45	63.0	8.3	2.8	4.6	21.3	70.4	9.3	1.9	5.6	13.0
Over 45	66.0	6.2	1.0	4.1	22.7	61.9	8.3	4.1	7.2	18.6
Education										
Illiterate	41.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.6	41.9	6.5	6.5	16.1	29.0
Primary	63.0	7.4	1.9	3.7	24.1	57.4	11.1	1.9	7.4	22.2
Matric	64.9	8.6	1.3	6.6	18.6	62.3	11.3	0.7	11.3	14.6
Graduate & Above	75.8	8.1	1.6	4.0	10.5	74.2	12.1	1.6	5.6	6.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3	28.6	0.0
Student	73.1	7.7	0.0	6.4	12.8	66.7	14.1	0.0	10.3	9.0
Trader	67.9	7.6	3.8	3.8	17.0	75.5	13.2	0.0	5.7	5.7
Service	71.9	3.4	1.1	6.7	16.9	68.5	7.9	1.1	11.2	11.2
Others	56.8	11.4	1.5	3.8	26.5	56.1	9.9	3.0	7.6	23.5
TOTAL	66.3	7.8	1.4	5.0	19.5	63.7	11.2	1.7	9.2	14.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : (Continued) - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	82.8	2.2	1.1	2.2	11.7	75.0	10.6	2.8	6.7	5.0
Female	73.9	4.4	1.1	2.8	17.8	64.3	10.0	1.7	3.9	20.1
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	79.4	2.6	0.7	2.6	14.8	74.7	9.0	2.6	6.5	7.3
30-45	76.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	16.7	70.5	12.0	0.0	4.6	12.8
Over 45	78.4	5.2	1.0	3.1	12.4	60.4	10.3	4.1	4.1	21.0
Education										
Illiterate	54.8	6.5	0.0	3.2	35.5	22.9	6.5	0.0	3.2	67.4
Primary	63.0	1.9	1.9	3.7	29.6	64.6	5.6	0.0	3.7	26.1
Matric	80.1	2.7	2.0	2.7	12.6	76.7	9.9	2.0	7.3	4.1
Graduate & Above	88.7	4.0	0.0	1.6	5.6	75.2	13.7	4.0	4.0	3.1
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1
Student	89.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.4	60.1	15.4	3.9	10.3	10.4
Trader	88.7	1.9	3.8	0.0	5.7	77.9	7.6	0.0	3.8	10.7
Service	79.8	4.5	1.1	3.4	11.2	76.2	12.4	2.3	6.7	2.5
Others	68.2	4.6	0.0	3.8	23.5	70.8	7.6	2.3	1.5	17.8
TOTAL	78.3	3.3	1.1	2.5	14.8	69.9	10.3	2.2	5.3	12.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : (Continued) - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	60.5	7.2	6.1	8.9	17.3	31.7	12.2	8.9	15.6	31.7
Female	55.2	8.3	4.4	6.1	25.9	25.0	11.7	7.2	16.1	40.0
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	63.1	7.7	5.2	9.7	14.3	27.1	14.2	9.0	14.8	34.8
30-45	59.3	8.3	4.6	3.7	24.0	26.9	10.2	9.3	15.7	38.0
Over 45	48.1	7.2	6.2	8.3	30.3	32.0	10.3	5.2	17.5	35.1
Education										
Illiterate	9.7	0.0	3.2	9.7	77.4	3.2	6.5	0.0	12.9	77.4
Primary	45.3	1.9	0.0	5.6	47.3	13.0	5.6	0.0	9.3	72.2
Matric	60.4	7.3	6.0	10.6	15.8	25.8	15.9	7.3	19.2	31.8
Graduate & Above	72.3	12.9	7.3	4.0	3.5	44.4	11.3	14.5	15.3	14.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	57.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9
Student	67.3	11.5	3.9	11.5	5.8	34.3	15.4	11.5	19.2	19.6
Trader	52.7	3.8	9.4	7.6	26.5	26.4	11.3	5.7	17.0	39.6
Service	73.8	7.9	7.9	3.4	7.1	31.5	13.5	11.2	14.6	29.2
Others	46.3	7.6	2.3	7.6	36.3	24.2	9.9	5.3	12.9	47.7
TOTAL	57.9	7.8	5.3	7.5	21.5	28.3	11.9	8.1	16.0	35.7

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : (Continued) - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	38.3	8.9	7.2	10.6	35.0	43.3	7.2	5.6	16.1	27.8
Female	32.2	9.4	7.2	8.9	42.2	38.3	8.3	5.6	12.8	35.0
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	38.1	7.7	5.8	9.7	38.7	44.5	6.5	3.2	11.6	34.2
30-45	29.6	13.9	7.4	13.0	36.1	38.0	8.3	5.6	17.6	30.6
Over 45	37.1	6.2	9.3	6.2	41.2	38.1	9.3	9.3	15.5	27.8
Education										
Illiterate	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	80.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	38.7	48.4
Primary	13.0	0.0	7.4	1.9	77.8	20.4	7.4	5.6	13.0	53.7
Matric	34.4	14.6	8.6	8.0	34.4	35.1	8.6	6.6	10.6	39.1
Graduate & Above	52.4	8.9	7.3	15.3	16.1	63.7	8.9	5.6	13.7	8.1
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	14.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	84.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	57.1
Student	42.3	14.1	7.7	10.3	25.6	44.6	10.3	3.9	15.4	25.9
Trader	35.9	5.7	11.3	11.3	35.9	39.6	7.6	15.1	9.4	28.3
Service	42.7	10.1	6.7	13.5	27.0	53.9	7.9	4.5	16.5	17.2
Others	27.3	7.6	6.1	6.7	52.4	31.8	6.8	3.8	13.6	43.9
TOTAL	35.3	9.2	7.2	9.7	38.6	40.8	7.8	5.6	14.4	31.4

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : (Continued) - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	91.1	5.6	1.1	0.0	2.2	38.9	10.0	5.0	8.9	37.2
Female	87.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	28.3	10.6	5.0	12.2	43.9
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	85.1	6.8	1.5	0.0	6.6	35.5	11.0	3.2	10.3	40.0
30-45	91.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	30.6	11.1	8.3	9.3	40.7
Over 45	94.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	34.0	8.3	4.1	12.4	41.2
Education										
Illiterate	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	9.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	87.1
Primary	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	13.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	64.8
Matric	86.7	8.9	1.7	0.0	2.8	37.8	11.3	2.0	12.6	36.4
Graduate & Above	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	12.1	8.9	12.1	23.4
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7
Student	88.2	4.2	2.8	0.0	4.8	42.3	10.3	6.4	12.8	28.2
Trader	90.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	35.9	9.4	1.9	11.3	41.5
Service	91.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	41.6	9.0	6.9	9.0	33.6
Others	89.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	23.5	12.1	4.6	10.6	49.2
TOTAL	89.4	5.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	33.6	10.3	5.0	10.6	40.5

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.3 : (Continued) - DELHI

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	67.2	3.3	2.8	6.1	20.6
Female	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	62.2	4.4	1.7	6.7	25.0
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	91.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	63.9	3.2	1.9	6.5	24.5
30-45	87.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	71.3	4.6	0.9	7.4	15.7
Over 45	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	58.8	4.1	4.1	5.2	27.9
Education										
Illiterate	35.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	62.6	48.4	6.5	0.0	16.1	29.0
Primary	81.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	15.0	46.3	7.4	1.9	5.6	38.9
Matric	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	4.0	2.7	6.0	25.2
Graduate & Above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	1.6	2.4	4.8	11.3
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	42.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	28.6
Student	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	71.8	2.6	1.3	7.7	16.7
Trader	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	66.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	30.2
Service	95.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	71.9	3.4	2.3	5.6	16.9
Others	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	56.1	6.1	3.8	6.8	27.3
TOTAL	91.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	64.6	3.9	2.2	6.4	22.9

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	63.7	16.1	3.6	2.4	14.3	66.7	10.7	2.4	1.2	19.1
Female	66.3	10.9	2.2	1.6	19.0	61.4	8.2	3.3	2.2	25.0
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	75.2	10.9	2.3	0.8	10.9	63.6	10.1	2.3	2.3	21.7
30-45	57.3	17.5	5.8	1.9	17.5	67.0	5.8	4.9	1.0	21.4
Over 45	60.8	12.5	0.8	3.3	22.5	61.7	11.7	1.7	1.7	23.3
Education										
Illiterate	21.5	4.4	5.8	1.5	66.9	7.3	14.5	5.8	1.5	71.0
Primary	48.1	16.1	6.5	6.5	22.9	18.3	9.7	3.2	0.0	68.8
Matric	69.8	11.5	3.3	0.6	14.8	69.3	8.5	1.8	2.5	17.9
Graduate & Above	76.0	18.8	0.0	3.4	1.8	85.9	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	50.0	7.9	5.3	2.6	34.2	34.2	10.5	2.6	0.0	52.6
Student	84.4	13.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	82.2	8.9	2.2	4.4	2.2
Trader	66.0	20.8	3.8	5.7	3.8	83.0	7.6	3.8	1.9	3.8
Service	65.8	19.2	3.9	3.9	7.3	75.3	13.5	1.9	0.0	9.3
Others	63.0	10.5	1.9	0.6	24.1	56.2	8.6	3.1	1.9	30.3
TOTAL	65.1	13.4	2.9	2.0	16.6	63.9	9.4	2.9	1.7	22.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : (Continued) - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	68.5	14.9	2.4	2.4	11.9	55.7	32.1	4.2	1.2	6.8
Female	67.9	15.2	1.6	0.0	15.2	51.7	19.0	4.4	1.1	23.9
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	72.1	12.4	3.1	0.8	11.6	60.0	25.6	5.4	0.8	8.3
30-45	65.1	20.4	1.9	1.0	11.7	50.8	30.1	4.9	1.0	13.3
Over 45	66.7	13.3	0.8	1.7	17.5	49.2	20.8	2.5	1.7	25.8
Education										
Illiterate	30.2	5.8	4.4	1.5	58.2	8.7	7.3	4.4	3.5	76.2
Primary	40.6	9.6	6.0	1.6	42.2	26.1	19.4	3.2	1.5	49.8
Matric	68.7	21.1	1.2	0.6	8.3	61.7	26.8	4.4	0.6	6.6
Graduate & Above	87.2	9.8	1.2	1.8	0.0	62.1	29.7	4.6	0.9	2.6
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	50.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	39.2	23.7	13.4	5.3	0.0	57.7
Student	82.2	13.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	51.1	40.0	6.7	0.0	2.2
Trader	75.5	18.9	3.8	0.0	1.9	50.9	35.9	9.4	0.0	3.8
Service	78.9	21.2	0.0	3.9	-3.9	56.2	35.1	0.0	1.9	6.8
Others	63.0	13.6	1.9	1.2	20.4	61.6	17.3	3.1	1.9	16.2
TOTAL	68.2	15.1	2.0	1.1	13.5	53.5	25.2	4.3	1.1	15.9

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : (Continued) - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	45.2	25.6	5.4	0.6	23.2	32.1	17.3	10.7	10.7	29.2
Female	44.0	17.4	6.5	0.5	31.5	32.1	15.2	7.6	4.4	40.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	43.4	24.0	6.2	1.6	24.8	34.9	16.3	10.9	7.0	31.0
30-45	46.6	20.4	6.8	0.0	26.2	30.1	17.5	8.7	9.7	34.0
Over 45	44.2	19.2	5.0	0.0	31.7	30.8	15.0	7.5	5.8	40.8
Education										
Illiterate	3.3	5.8	7.3	1.5	82.2	2.9	5.8	1.5	5.4	84.5
Primary	8.3	18.5	6.5	2.0	64.8	8.2	12.9	3.2	12.6	63.1
Matric	46.7	19.6	7.2	0.6	25.9	31.8	15.7	10.1	7.5	35.0
Graduate & Above	64.5	29.9	3.4	0.0	2.2	48.7	21.4	11.4	6.5	12.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	26.3	5.3	2.6	5.3	60.5	17.4	2.6	5.3	7.9	66.8
Student	41.4	40.0	8.9	0.0	9.7	40.0	22.8	15.6	11.1	10.5
Trader	56.6	30.2	9.4	0.0	3.8	41.5	18.9	15.1	15.1	9.4
Service	55.2	27.6	5.8	0.0	11.4	34.6	26.1	7.7	9.6	22.0
Others	42.6	15.4	4.9	0.0	37.0	29.6	13.6	6.8	3.1	46.9
TOTAL	44.6	21.4	6.0	0.6	27.4	32.1	16.2	9.1	7.4	35.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : (Continued) - **BANGALORE**

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	36.3	30.4	4.8	1.2	27.4	44.1	8.3	6.6	3.0	38.1
Female	29.9	23.4	7.1	1.6	38.0	46.7	8.2	8.7	0.5	35.9
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	34.1	28.7	6.2	2.3	28.7	48.1	9.3	7.8	1.6	33.3
30-45	34.0	23.3	8.7	1.0	33.0	49.5	8.7	4.9	1.0	35.9
Over 45	30.8	27.5	3.3	0.8	37.5	39.2	6.7	10.0	2.5	41.7
Education										
Illiterate	4.4	8.7	2.5	0.0	84.5	1.2	1.9	8.7	0.0	88.2
Primary	6.5	12.6	6.5	0.0	74.5	10.6	6.5	6.5	3.2	73.3
Matric	33.4	25.4	6.3	2.7	32.2	47.5	7.5	8.5	2.5	34.0
Graduate & Above	48.9	38.5	6.4	0.0	6.2	66.1	11.9	6.4	0.9	14.7
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	7.9	18.4	2.6	2.6	68.4	22.6	4.3	2.6	5.3	65.2
Student	51.1	33.3	4.4	4.4	6.7	62.2	22.2	4.4	0.0	11.1
Trader	45.3	34.0	7.6	1.9	11.3	58.5	1.9	7.6	3.8	28.3
Service	44.2	30.8	3.9	0.0	21.2	53.9	1.9	11.6	1.9	30.7
Others	26.5	23.3	7.4	0.6	42.2	39.5	9.3	8.6	0.6	42.0
TOTAL	33.0	26.7	6.0	1.4	32.9	45.5	8.2	7.7	1.7	36.9

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : (Continued) - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	89.3	8.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	64.9	10.1	3.6	2.4	19.1
Female	77.1	6.4	0.9	1.0	14.6	58.7	16.3	4.4	1.1	19.6
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	88.6	5.8	1.8	0.0	3.8	58.9	12.4	6.2	2.3	20.2
30-45	81.2	9.7	0.2	2.8	6.1	63.1	16.5	3.9	1.0	15.5
Over 45	78.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	14.2	63.3	11.7	1.7	1.7	21.7
Education										
Illiterate	54.2	6.9	1.4	2.8	34.7	12.6	10.1	0.0	3.8	73.5
Primary	71.0	12.9	3.2	0.0	12.9	22.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	54.5
Matric	83.0	8.0	1.1	1.1	6.8	70.3	13.7	3.7	0.6	11.7
Graduate & Above	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	11.2	6.9	3.3	4.8
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	66.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	42.1	13.2	2.6	2.6	39.5
Student	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	13.3	13.3	4.4	11.4
Trader	88.2	7.5	3.2	0.0	1.1	79.3	17.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Service	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	7.7	3.9	1.9	11.5
Others	79.2	7.3	1.0	1.8	10.7	57.4	14.2	3.1	1.2	24.1
TOTAL	82.8	7.3	1.0	0.8	8.2	61.6	13.4	4.0	1.7	19.3

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.4 : (Continued) - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	67.3	10.1	1.8	1.2	19.6	62.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	34.2
Female	62.0	12.5	3.8	1.1	20.7	72.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	26.4
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	62.8	13.2	2.3	1.6	20.2	80.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	15.8
30-45	70.9	11.7	1.9	0.0	15.5	66.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	30.8
Over 45	60.8	9.2	4.2	1.7	24.2	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8
Education										
Illiterate	8.3	11.6	4.4	1.5	74.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.5
Primary	12.6	29.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4
Matric	72.6	8.1	3.1	1.2	15.0	69.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	28.4
Graduate & Above	83.5	12.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	88.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	44.7	5.3	2.6	5.3	42.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4
Student	75.6	8.9	4.4	0.0	11.1	75.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.7
Trader	75.5	15.1	5.7	0.0	3.8	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5
Service	82.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	94.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
Others	56.8	13.0	2.5	1.2	26.6	70.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	28.5
TOTAL	64.5	11.4	2.9	1.2	20.1	67.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	30.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	78.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	2.2
Female	90.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	64.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	22.6
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
30-45	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	69.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	11.4
Over 45	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	59.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	23.7
Education										
Illiterate	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	1.6	15.3	0.0	0.0	83.1
Primary	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	12.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	55.1
Matric	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	72.6	21.6	0.0	0.0	5.8
Graduate & Above	96.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	12.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	50.5
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	19.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Service	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Others	90.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	69.3	19.9	0.0	0.0	10.8
TOTAL	94.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	71.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	12.3

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : (Continued) - THIRUVANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	96.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	71.7	14.4	2.2	3.3	8.3
Female	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	55.0	21.1	0.0	1.1	22.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	25.0	3.6	3.6	0.6
30-45	95.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	68.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	12.1
Over 45	96.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	54.3	9.8	0.0	3.3	32.5
Education										
Illiterate	90.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
Primary	91.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	44.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	48.7
Matric	97.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	62.3	20.0	1.1	3.2	13.5
Graduate & Above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	19.4	2.4	1.7	1.6
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	20.6	4.2	0.0	6.2	69.0
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2	30.8	3.9	2.3	5.9
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.3
Service	96.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	76.9	20.1	2.6	0.0	0.4
Others	97.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	68.8	17.5	0.0	2.5	11.2
TOTAL	97.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	63.4	17.8	1.2	2.2	15.5

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : (Continued) - THIRUVANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	61.7	16.7	2.2	0.0	19.4	32.2	12.2	0.0	25.6	30.0
Female	48.2	14.4	2.2	2.2	32.9	11.1	14.4	3.3	26.7	44.5
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	66.8	21.4	3.6	1.8	6.4	21.4	21.4	1.8	35.7	19.6
30-45	51.3	17.5	1.6	0.0	29.7	25.4	11.1	3.2	20.6	39.7
Over 45	47.6	8.2	1.6	1.6	40.9	18.0	8.2	0.0	23.0	50.8
Education										
Illiterate	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	95.0
Primary	6.7	3.5	3.2	0.0	86.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	86.7
Matric	55.4	16.8	3.2	2.1	22.5	16.3	12.6	1.1	30.4	39.7
Graduate & Above	75.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	39.9	17.3	3.4	27.9	11.5
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	9.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	86.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	83.3
Student	65.4	19.2	3.9	3.9	7.7	23.1	20.9	3.9	42.3	9.9
Trader	55.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	37.9	9.1	0.0	36.4	16.7
Service	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	20.5	2.6	25.6	9.7
Others	51.0	15.0	3.8	1.3	29.0	12.5	11.3	1.3	23.8	51.3
TOTAL	54.9	15.7	2.1	1.1	26.2	21.7	13.3	1.7	26.2	37.0

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : (Continued) - **THIRUVANTHAPURAM**

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	40.0	17.8	1.1	2.2	38.9	59.3	12.0	3.7	1.9	23.2
Female	25.6	27.8	1.1	0.0	45.6	46.3	7.4	0.0	5.6	40.7
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	46.4	28.6	0.0	1.8	23.2	57.4	11.1	1.2	3.5	26.9
30-45	30.2	22.2	3.2	0.0	44.5	51.4	6.9	1.4	4.2	36.1
Over 45	23.0	18.0	0.0	1.6	57.4	50.0	11.4	2.6	3.5	32.6
Education										
Illiterate	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	8.2	6.9	1.4	3.8	79.7
Primary	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	86.7	19.6	22.6	6.5	5.9	45.5
Matric	26.3	23.6	0.0	0.0	50.1	44.6	10.8	1.5	4.6	38.6
Graduate & Above	55.0	32.0	0.8	3.4	8.9	81.0	2.8	0.0	1.3	14.9
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	8.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	87.5	9.6	0.0	6.1	7.4	76.9
Student	40.3	33.6	0.0	0.0	26.1	72.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
Trader	27.3	27.3	8.1	0.0	37.4	46.3	35.2	0.0	0.0	18.5
Service	64.1	28.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	80.0	5.9	0.0	2.1	12.0
Others	20.0	21.3	0.0	1.3	57.5	44.3	7.3	2.1	5.2	41.1
TOTAL	32.8	22.9	1.1	1.2	42.0	52.8	9.7	1.7	3.7	32.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : (Continued) - THIRUVANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	90.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	57.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	27.8
Female	88.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	53.3	14.4	0.0	0.0	32.2
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	94.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	66.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	16.1
30-45	90.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	49.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	30.2
Over 45	83.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	14.8	52.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	42.6
Education										
Illiterate	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2
Primary	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	10.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	82.8
Matric	91.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	55.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	29.5
Graduate & Above	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	7.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	14.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	81.0
Student	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	69.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Trader	85.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	72.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	18.2
Service	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.4	23.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Others	85.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.2	50.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
TOTAL	89.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	55.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	30.0

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.5 : (Continued) - THIRUVANTHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	85.2	7.4	0.9	1.9	4.6	81.5	4.6	4.6	2.8	6.5
Female	69.4	3.7	0.0	2.8	24.1	65.7	3.7	0.9	1.9	27.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	79.9	7.6	0.0	1.2	11.3	73.3	8.9	1.2	3.5	13.2
30-45	76.4	4.2	0.0	1.4	18.1	70.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	20.8
Over 45	75.9	5.2	1.4	4.3	13.3	76.8	0.0	2.8	3.5	17.0
Education										
Illiterate	29.6	6.9	0.0	8.2	55.3	13.5	1.4	4.2	1.4	79.6
Primary	46.2	14.5	0.0	5.9	33.4	28.6	8.7	8.5	0.0	54.2
Matric	72.0	6.9	1.1	2.6	17.4	69.9	5.7	3.0	4.6	16.9
Graduate & Above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	49.2	16.1	0.0	4.1	30.6	19.6	0.0	11.5	11.8	57.1
Student	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Service	95.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	67.7	5.2	0.0	4.2	22.9	72.3	0.0	3.1	2.1	22.5
TOTAL	77.3	5.7	0.6	2.3	14.1	73.6	4.2	2.8	2.4	16.9

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : Distribution of Respondents by Understanding of Scientific and Technological Concept - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	The air we breath comes from plant					Light travels faster than sound				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	70.2	3.3	0.0	5.0	21.4	61.1	15.6	0.0	6.7	16.6
Female	67.6	2.2	0.0	5.0	25.2	41.1	9.2	0.0	3.9	45.8
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	73.2	3.4	0.0	5.8	17.6	64.4	15.6	0.0	7.1	12.9
30-45	65.9	2.9	0.0	4.6	26.6	44.1	14.8	0.0	4.6	36.5
Over 45	67.9	1.9	0.0	4.6	25.6	45.3	5.7	0.0	4.1	44.9
Education										
Illiterate	60.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	35.7	6.3	15.3	0.0	4.0	74.4
Primary	60.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	36.3	31.2	10.3	0.0	3.7	54.8
Matric	76.0	5.0	0.0	6.6	12.4	69.6	16.3	0.0	7.3	6.8
Graduate & Above	72.4	3.8	0.0	4.0	19.8	88.6	1.1	0.0	4.2	6.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	55.4	0.0	0.0	11.2	33.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	14.3	64.3
Student	68.6	14.3	0.0	4.5	12.6	92.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.1
Trader	76.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	20.0	41.9	11.2	0.0	3.8	43.1
Service	75.7	2.7	0.0	3.6	18.0	86.5	2.7	0.0	6.7	4.1
Others	68.9	2.5	0.0	3.8	24.8	40.5	24.1	0.0	1.5	33.9
TOTAL	68.9	2.8	0.0	5.0	23.3	51.1	12.4	0.0	5.3	31.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : (Continued) - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Smoking causes serious health problems					Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	63.3	25.2	0.0	0.0	11.5
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	10.1	1.1	0.0	36.6
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	17.9
30-45	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	52.9	16.5	1.5	0.0	29.1
Over 45	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	24.1
Education										
Illiterate	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	36.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	57.4
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	39.4
Matric	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	16.8	0.0	0.0	8.3
Graduate & Above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	17.1	3.2	0.0	0.6
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.9
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	20.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
Trader	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	61.9	29.5	0.0	0.0	8.6
Service	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.7	16.2	2.9	0.0	5.2
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	21.1	0.0	0.0	19.4
TOTAL	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	57.7	17.6	0.6	0.0	24.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : (Continued) - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living					Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	56.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	18.0	17.8	36.1	0.0	0.0	46.1
Female	42.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	15.6	21.1	1.1	0.0	62.2
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	50.9	28.5	0.0	0.0	20.7	18.6	35.3	0.0	0.0	46.0
30-45	45.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	38.8	14.7	25.6	1.5	0.0	58.2
Over 45	52.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	41.6	17.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	57.7
Education										
Illiterate	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	97.9
Primary	20.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	5.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	73.8
Matric	67.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.6	50.2	1.0	0.0	40.2
Graduate & Above	87.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	66.0	25.2	0.8	0.0	8.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Student	64.3	28.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	24.6	45.6	0.0	0.0	29.8
Trader	57.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	4.8	35.6	0.0	0.0	59.6
Service	73.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	39.5	50.6	0.0	0.0	9.9
Others	46.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	36.4	13.9	23.9	1.3	0.0	60.9
TOTAL	49.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	33.5	16.7	28.6	0.6	0.0	54.2

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : (Continued) - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity					It is the father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	38.0	14.8	7.4	4.6	35.2	41.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	56.7
Female	25.9	10.2	4.6	0.0	59.3	43.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	53.3
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	37.9	13.9	4.2	0.0	44.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
30-45	29.2	16.7	4.5	1.9	47.8	41.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	54.4
Over 45	28.6	5.6	9.9	5.3	50.6	45.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	51.0
Education										
Illiterate	8.9	4.2	4.2	1.4	81.4	4.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	91.3
Primary	12.6	3.8	14.8	0.0	68.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0
Matric	36.5	15.6	4.6	4.6	38.8	56.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	39.8
Graduate & Above	68.1	23.8	6.0	0.0	2.1	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	5.2	6.1	4.6	8.2	75.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5
Student	47.6	15.6	9.5	0.0	27.3	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0
Trader	62.5	12.5	4.0	0.0	21.0	28.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	66.7
Service	60.0	26.3	5.0	0.0	8.7	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
Others	17.7	7.8	6.9	2.1	65.5	39.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	55.7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	31.9	12.5	6.0	2.2	47.3	42.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	55.1

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : (Continued) - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Plants are living organisms					Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	70.2	7.7	3.6	1.2	17.3	66.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	31.1
Female	65.2	9.2	2.7	0.0	22.8	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	76.9	7.8	0.8	0.0	14.6	67.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	30.5
30-45	65.1	7.8	5.8	1.0	20.4	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8
Over 45	60.8	10.0	2.5	0.8	25.8	69.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	28.3
Education										
Illiterate	23.2	10.1	7.3	0.0	59.4	29.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	69.7
Primary	69.9	8.6	2.1	3.2	16.2	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4
Matric	85.6	8.1	2.5	0.6	3.2	81.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	17.1
Graduate & Above	91.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	50.0	5.3	2.6	2.6	39.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7
Student	91.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Trader	81.1	9.4	3.8	1.9	3.8	71.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	20.1
Service	84.6	8.9	3.9	0.0	2.7	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
Others	58.6	9.9	3.7	0.0	27.8	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4
TOTAL	67.7	8.5	3.3	0.6	19.9	66.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	32.3

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.6 : (Continued) - PATNA

(Percentage)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection					We should not sleep under dense trees at night				
	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU	DN
Sex										
Male	61.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	52.4	11.3	3.0	3.6	29.8
Female	47.8	13.3	1.1	1.1	36.7	56.0	7.1	0.5	2.2	34.2
Age Group (Years)										
15-30	62.5	23.2	1.8	0.0	12.5	55.8	9.3	2.1	3.9	28.9
30-45	47.6	10.9	0.0	1.6	39.9	55.3	11.7	1.0	2.9	29.1
Over 45	54.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	44.3	51.0	6.1	2.5	1.7	38.7
Education										
Illiterate	20.9	5.4	0.0	0.8	72.9	14.5	8.2	1.5	4.5	71.4
Primary	46.2	5.6	1.7	0.0	46.5	39.2	16.1	1.7	3.1	39.9
Matric	65.8	16.9	1.1	1.1	15.2	75.6	6.2	1.2	2.5	14.5
Graduate & Above	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	12.6	3.4	1.1	8.0
Occupation										
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	17.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	78.1	26.3	10.2	2.5	6.1	54.9
Student	56.4	38.5	3.9	0.0	1.3	68.9	6.7	0.0	2.5	21.9
Trader	63.6	9.1	2.4	0.0	24.9	64.2	11.3	9.4	1.9	13.2
Service	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	-0.0	73.6	13.5	0.0	1.9	11.0
Others	50.0	11.1	0.0	1.3	37.7	50.0	6.8	0.6	2.5	40.1
TOTAL	54.4	12.2	0.6	0.6	32.1	54.2	9.2	1.8	2.9	32.0

Note : CT = Copletely True, TSE = True to Some Extent, UTSE = Untrue to Some Extent, CU = Completely Untrue and DN = Don't Know.

Table 3.7 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Agriculture

Technology Groups (Number)	Awareness	% Used	Two major benefits			
			Correct	Partially correct	Incorrect	Do not know
			BIHAR (RURAL)			
< 2	19.4	4.2	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
2-4	32.0	32.6	48.7	13.7	5.6	32.0
5-7	33.8	41.2	55.9	8.4	1.2	34.4
8- 10	11.6	39.0	57.4	7.3	1.0	34.3
> 10	3.2	55.1	50.9	7.1	0.0	42.0
TOTAL	**100**	**31.5**	**53.8**	**9.7**	**2.5**	**33.9**
			KERALA (RURAL)			
< 2	3.7	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-4	14.4	90.1	57.3	42.7	0.0	0.0
5-7	27.8	65.1	72.9	23.8	1.4	1.9
8- 10	25.5	41.5	88.0	8.8	1.0	2.2
> 10	28.7	16.3	68.2	31.8	0.0	-0.0
TOTAL	**100**	**48.1**	**72.6**	**25.5**	**0.7**	**1.2**
			DELHI			
< 2	29.4	2.2	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
2-4	60.0	3.8	62.1	23.9	9.8	4.2
5-7	8.9	4.2	80.6	6.8	5.8	6.9
8- 10	1.1	1.8	57.6	34.2	8.1	0.0
> 10	0.6	1.8	75.0	23.5	0.5	1.0
TOTAL	**100**	**3.3**	**61.8**	**27.2**	**7.4**	**3.6**
			BANGALORE			
< 2	36.7	6.2	75.4	22.2	0.2	2.2
2-4	24.2	6.9	74.2	21.0	1.1	3.7
5-7	13.9	8.1	71.3	17.5	2.1	9.1
8- 10	15.9	8.6	76.6	10.8	3.0	9.6
> 10	9.4	7.5	84.0	8.0	3.8	4.2
TOTAL	**100**	**7.1**	**75.5**	**17.6**	**1.6**	**5.3**
			THIRUVANANTHAPURAM			
< 2	2.5	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-4	57.2	10.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-7	8.9	21.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8- 10	13.9	7.0	74.8	21.3	0.0	3.9
> 10	17.5	10.3	95.2	4.4	0.0	0.4
TOTAL	**100**	**10.9**	**96.9**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.4**
			PATNA			
< 2	8.6	28.6	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
2-4	45.4	5.6	86.1	9.8	0.0	4.2
5-7	25.4	11.7	72.8	19.0	2.2	6.1
8- 10	15.1	11.3	54.1	36.9	0.0	9.0
> 10	5.5	9.7	62.1	29.6	0.0	8.3
TOTAL	**100**	**10.2**	**66.9**	**21.7**	**0.6**	**10.7**

Table 3.8 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies in Households

Technology Groups (Number)	Awareness	% Used	Two major benefits			
			Correct	Partially correct	Incorrect	Do not know
			BIHAR (RURAL)			
< 2	3.9	50.0	58.0	24.2	6.0	11.7
2-4	10.7	38.8	46.5	25.9	11.4	16.3
5-7	32.9	39.0	53.6	20.2	9.3	16.9
8- 10	25.0	36.3	65.4	11.7	13.4	9.6
> 10	27.6	42.3	61.8	11.2	17.7	9.3
TOTAL	**100**	**39.6**	**58.2**	**16.4**	**12.8**	**12.7**
			KERALA (RURAL)			
< 2	0.5	98.6	72.1	25.3	1.2	1.4
2-4	10.2	80.1	70.7	28.4	0.0	1.0
5-7	15.7	47.9	74.9	21.2	0.0	3.9
8- 10	21.1	72.5	69.2	27.9	1.0	1.8
> 10	52.5	49.7	61.6	31.8	3.2	3.4
TOTAL	**100**	**57.6**	**66.7**	**28.9**	**1.7**	**2.7**
			DELHI			
< 2	0.3	88.2	88.9	10.2	0.0	0.9
2-4	3.1	56.8	82.0	12.7	0.0	5.3
5-7	4.4	71.0	88.7	9.3	0.8	1.2
8- 10	14.8	82.6	67.7	24.6	2.0	5.7
> 10	77.5	77.1	66.7	27.2	3.2	2.9
TOTAL	**100**	**77.0**	**68.2**	**25.7**	**2.9**	**3.3**
			BANGALORE			
< 2	2.3	75.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
2-4	7.0	65.0	82.5	12.4	0.0	5.0
5-7	14.8	74.4	83.6	12.7	0.0	3.7
8- 10	13.8	69.3	73.4	19.2	1.5	5.8
> 10	62.2	68.9	78.7	16.0	1.7	3.6
TOTAL	**100**	**69.6**	**78.7**	**16.1**	**1.3**	**3.9**
			THIRUVANANTHAPURAM			
< 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-4	0.6	86.7	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
5-7	3.9	40.7	72.9	27.1	0.0	0.0
8- 10	8.9	31.0	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
> 10	86.7	71.5	83.1	14.5	2.2	0.2
TOTAL	**100**	**66.8**	**83.3**	**14.4**	**2.1**	**0.2**
			PATNA			
< 2	0.8	73.6	81.9	6.0	2.5	9.6
2-4	12.2	64.4	75.0	13.1	1.1	10.9
5-7	25.4	60.9	82.6	5.6	1.7	10.1
8- 10	25.0	56.6	69.0	17.6	3.0	10.4
> 10	36.6	57.4	51.9	32.6	5.5	9.9
TOTAL	**100**	**59.1**	**67.4**	**19.1**	**3.3**	**10.2**

Table 3.9 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Communication

Technology Groups (Number)	Awareness	% Used	Two major benefits			
			Correct	Partially correct	Incorrect	Do not know
			BIHAR (RURAL)			
1	42.0	3.3	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
2	34.3	6.0	77.1	2.9	8.6	11.4
3	13.2	17.8	78.3	0.9	8.7	12.2
4	6.9	20.5	65.0	2.2	7.2	25.6
5	3.6	40.0	64.3	2.9	7.1	25.7
TOTAL	**100**	**8.7**	**75.4**	**1.8**	**8.4**	**14.5**
			KERALA (RURAL)			
1	15.6	48.6	90.0	6.5	3.5	0.0
2	18.2	46.7	83.6	9.2	3.7	3.6
3	24.8	37.3	85.3	7.2	7.5	0.0
4	15.5	26.0	82.8	8.2	5.0	4.0
5	25.7	8.2	82.7	5.6	6.3	5.4
TOTAL	**100**	**31.5**	**85.5**	**7.6**	**5.1**	**1.8**
			DELHI			
1	6.3	65.6	93.8	4.8	1.4	0.0
2	14.3	72.9	74.3	17.1	2.9	5.7
3	26.2	82.5	82.6	30.6	3.8	4.9
4	16.9	55.4	87.8	5.9	2.4	3.9
5	36.3	60.0	81.4	13.6	2.6	2.4
TOTAL	**100**	**67.3**	**82.3**	**18.0**	**2.9**	**3.8**
			BANGALORE			
1	6.1	68.8	81.8	9.5	5.9	2.8
2	19.4	63.7	83.9	6.2	6.8	3.1
3	15.6	30.9	78.6	13.9	3.8	3.7
4	12.9	41.9	75.4	18.8	3.5	2.3
5	46.0	49.3	80.2	11.7	4.6	3.5
TOTAL	**100**	**49.4**	**80.6**	**11.1**	**5.1**	**3.2**
			THIRUVANANTHAPURAM			
1	5.0	22.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	14.5	17.3	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0
3	10.6	29.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	8.9	32.8	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
5	60.9	43.9	91.6	8.0	0.4	0.0
TOTAL	**100**	**36.4**	**92.3**	**6.6**	**1.1**	**0.0**
			PATNA			
1	17.6	17.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7
2	16.6	40.0	59.4	31.3	0.0	9.4
3	29.4	36.5	65.7	14.3	0.0	20.0
4	20.0	32.5	84.6	7.7	7.7	0.0
5	16.4	35.6	68.8	18.8	6.3	6.3
TOTAL	**100**	**32.8**	**71.3**	**15.8**	**2.6**	**10.2**

Table 3.10 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Awareness About Technologies Related to Health & Hygiene

Technology Groups (Number)	Awareness	% Used	Two major benefits			
			Correct	Partially correct	Incorrect	Do not know
			BIHAR (RURAL)			
1	33.1	20.8	44.4	10.4	10.4	34.8
2	24.0	17.2	48.2	8.5	15.6	27.8
3	15.8	16.8	59.6	3.5	32.3	4.6
4	17.4	16.7	67.0	5.0	11.2	16.8
5	5.8	16.5	69.1	2.5	25.5	2.9
6	3.8	13.9	61.5	3.1	14.4	21.0
TOTAL	**100**	**18.1**	**53.0**	**7.4**	**15.8**	**23.8**
			KERALA (RURAL)			
1	15.5	90.9	80.0	3.9	10.1	6.0
2	10.3	72.7	80.0	5.6	8.4	6.0
3	10.8	39.1	74.1	7.4	13.0	5.6
4	16.4	40.7	75.8	13.5	4.5	6.2
5	23.5	22.0	72.7	15.6	6.2	5.5
6	23.5	23.7	64.2	14.1	15.2	6.5
TOTAL	**100**	**43.2**	**75.9**	**8.7**	**9.4**	**6.0**
			DELHI			
1	9.8	84.4	87.8	7.4	4.8	0.0
2	7.1	86.5	69.8	22.3	6.8	1.1
3	9.5	84.2	69.0	20.9	7.5	2.7
4	11.4	80.3	62.3	22.2	9.0	6.6
5	16.2	90.0	64.4	23.3	6.7	5.6
6	45.8	77.6	78.3	13.6	4.9	3.2
TOTAL	**100**	**81.9**	**73.4**	**17.0**	**6.1**	**3.5**
			BANGALORE			
1	8.9	80.0	80.8	9.6	1.9	7.7
2	7.9	69.5	77.3	9.1	8.2	5.5
3	10.3	48.0	80.0	6.3	7.0	6.7
4	12.8	58.8	67.7	11.8	12.7	7.8
5	15.7	72.6	76.5	7.8	9.4	6.3
6	44.4	66.4	72.0	7.5	12.5	8.0
TOTAL	**100**	**66.0**	**74.3**	**8.3**	**10.1**	**7.4**
			THIRUVANANTHAPURAM			
1	1.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	3.9	35.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	8.4	53.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	8.3
4	12.9	45.7	83.3	11.9	0.0	4.8
5	19.1	51.2	72.4	26.4	0.0	1.2
6	53.9	45.5	77.5	21.4	0.4	0.8
TOTAL	**100**	**47.2**	**77.3**	**18.1**	**0.2**	**4.4**
			PATNA			
1	14.5	95.0	65.8	3.8	15.1	15.3
2	14.7	51.9	50.6	7.4	14.7	27.3
3	21.2	51.0	65.3	17.3	5.9	16.7
4	25.9	39.3	68.2	12.7	8.2	15.8
5	15.3	31.9	66.7	11.6	14.4	7.3
6	8.5	32.2	34.5	55.2	10.6	4.4
TOTAL	**100**	**50.0**	**62.2**	**12.7**	**11.3**	**16.1**

Table 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - BIHAR (RURAL)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	80.6	4.6	14.8	66.7	18.5	14.8	54.6	30.6	14.8	56.5	28.7	14.8	55.6	29.6	14.8
Female	69.4	2.8	27.8	68.5	4.6	26.9	51.9	21.3	26.9	55.6	15.7	28.7	47.2	15.7	37.0
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	82.6	2.3	15.1	74.4	10.5	15.1	53.5	31.4	15.1	61.6	20.9	17.4	54.7	23.3	22.1
30-45	73.6	2.8	23.6	66.7	11.1	22.2	59.7	18.1	22.2	54.2	25.0	20.8	50.0	23.6	26.4
Over 45	65.5	6.9	27.6	58.6	13.8	27.6	44.8	27.6	27.6	50.0	20.7	29.3	48.3	20.7	31.0
Education															
Illiterate	48.0	6.7	45.3	35.4	18.4	46.2	33.0	21.7	45.3	34.5	20.1	45.4	26.3	27.2	46.5
Primary	87.9	0.0	12.1	78.8	9.1	12.0	52.3	34.6	13.1	45.3	37.3	17.4	64.6	19.9	15.5
Matric	94.1	2.2	3.7	94.2	4.3	1.5	68.7	28.8	2.4	76.1	20.8	3.1	69.4	17.5	13.0
Graduate & Above	96.8	3.2	0.0	79.5	20.1	0.5	87.4	12.6	0.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	66.1	33.9	0.0
Occupation															
Agriculture	87.1	2.6	10.3	76.6	13.1	10.3	61.2	28.6	10.3	68.9	20.9	10.2	55.6	34.1	10.3
Wage Earner	45.6	6.0	48.4	42.6	9.0	48.4	27.6	23.9	48.5	30.5	24.0	45.5	27.4	24.2	48.4
Student	90.8	9.4	0.0	86.0	14.2	0.0	52.9	47.0	0.1	71.9	28.3	0.0	76.6	23.7	0.0
Trader	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	49.7	0.1	75.8	24.7	0.0	50.4	49.5	0.1	62.8	37.4	0.0
Service	100.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.9	0.0	90.9	9.9	0.0	90.6	9.9	0.0	70.4	29.9	0.0
Others	70.0	3.1	26.9	65.9	8.3	25.8	50.5	23.6	25.8	50.4	20.6	29.0	48.2	14.5	37.3
TOTAL	75.0	3.7	21.3	67.6	11.6	20.9	53.2	25.9	20.9	56.0	22.2	21.8	51.4	22.7	26.0

Table 3.12 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - KERALA (RURAL)

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	82.9	1.9	15.2	84.8	1.0	14.3	76.2	12.4	11.4	83.8	5.7	10.5	52.4	42.9	4.8
Female	79.3	4.5	16.2	72.1	5.4	22.5	73.9	17.1	9.0	73.9	9.9	16.2	49.5	33.3	17.1
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	85.9	3.8	10.3	78.2	3.8	17.9	74.4	16.7	9.0	80.8	6.4	12.8	55.1	38.5	6.4
30-45	81.3	0.0	18.8	75.0	0.0	25.0	73.4	10.9	15.6	79.7	7.8	12.5	42.2	42.2	15.6
Over 45	75.7	5.4	18.9	81.1	5.4	13.5	77.0	16.2	6.8	75.7	9.5	14.9	54.1	33.8	12.2
Education															
Illiterate	83.7	0.0	16.3	78.6	2.8	18.6	74.3	15.6	10.1	73.9	14.1	12.0	63.2	25.4	11.4
Primary	78.4	6.4	15.2	75.5	6.9	17.6	74.8	15.1	10.1	77.6	9.3	13.1	58.0	30.7	11.3
Matric	80.6	3.8	15.7	78.4	3.1	18.6	75.4	14.3	10.2	80.0	6.2	13.8	53.9	34.9	11.2
Graduate & Above	83.7	0.0	16.3	80.6	0.0	19.4	74.6	15.3	10.1	78.7	7.9	13.4	32.2	57.1	10.6
Occupation															
Agriculture	73.3	12.5	14.2	75.8	6.3	17.9	82.5	6.3	11.2	74.7	12.5	12.8	51.3	37.5	11.2
Wage Earner	83.7	0.0	16.3	80.9	0.0	19.1	78.9	10.3	10.7	82.5	3.4	14.1	42.5	48.3	9.3
Student	83.7	0.0	16.3	80.9	0.0	19.1	77.0	12.5	10.5	81.9	4.2	14.0	41.0	50.0	9.0
Trader	83.7	0.0	16.3	80.9	0.0	19.1	88.0	0.0	12.0	85.4	0.0	14.6	46.9	42.9	10.2
Service	83.7	0.0	16.3	80.9	0.0	19.1	79.2	10.0	10.8	81.2	5.0	13.8	49.3	40.0	10.7
Others	80.0	4.4	15.5	76.6	5.3	18.1	70.1	20.4	9.5	76.4	10.6	13.0	55.9	31.9	12.2
TOTAL	81.0	3.2	15.7	78.2	3.2	18.5	75.0	14.8	10.2	78.7	7.9	13.4	50.9	38.0	11.1

Table 3.13 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - DELHI

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	84.4	6.1	9.4	69.4	20.0	10.6	58.3	29.4	12.2	67.2	20.6	12.2	37.2	48.3	14.4
Female	83.9	8.3	7.8	74.4	17.2	8.3	48.9	42.8	8.3	63.9	27.2	8.9	40.6	47.8	11.7
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	87.1	7.1	5.8	73.5	20.6	5.8	52.9	39.4	7.7	70.3	21.3	8.4	36.1	54.2	9.7
30-45	79.6	8.3	12.0	69.4	15.7	14.8	50.0	37.0	13.0	57.4	27.8	14.8	39.8	41.7	18.5
Over 45	84.5	6.2	9.3	72.2	18.6	9.3	58.8	29.9	11.3	67.0	23.7	9.3	42.3	45.4	12.4
Education															
Illiterate	45.2	25.8	29.0	45.2	25.8	29.0	32.3	38.7	29.0	41.9	29.0	29.0	32.3	38.7	29.0
Primary	74.1	11.1	14.8	64.8	18.5	16.7	57.4	25.9	16.7	55.6	27.8	16.7	31.5	46.3	22.2
Matric	90.7	4.0	5.3	75.5	19.2	5.3	54.3	38.4	7.3	67.5	24.5	7.9	34.4	57.6	7.9
Graduate & Above	90.3	4.8	4.8	77.4	16.1	6.5	56.5	37.1	6.5	73.4	20.2	6.5	49.2	39.5	11.3
Occupation															
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	57.2	28.3	14.5	28.5	57.5	13.9	57.3	28.5	14.2	57.2	28.5	14.3	42.7	43.0	14.3
Student	93.7	2.5	3.7	75.6	20.6	3.8	50.1	43.5	6.4	70.6	21.7	7.6	38.3	55.3	6.3
Trader	79.4	11.2	9.4	77.3	13.3	9.4	54.8	35.8	9.4	69.9	20.7	9.4	39.5	49.2	11.3
Service	90.0	3.3	6.7	69.6	20.4	10.1	59.7	31.4	8.9	64.2	24.6	11.2	40.3	45.1	14.6
Others	78.1	9.7	12.1	71.9	16.0	12.1	50.9	35.5	13.6	62.2	25.7	12.1	37.8	45.6	16.6
TOTAL	84.2	7.2	8.6	71.9	18.6	9.4	53.6	36.1	10.3	65.6	23.9	10.6	38.9	48.1	13.1

Table 3.14 : Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - BANGALORE

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	70.8	11.3	17.9	67.9	14.3	17.9	66.7	13.7	19.6	68.5	13.1	18.5	53.6	28.6	17.9
Female	67.9	8.2	23.9	67.4	8.2	24.5	62.5	12.0	25.5	67.9	7.6	24.5	47.8	26.1	26.1
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	71.3	12.4	16.3	69.8	14.0	16.3	64.3	18.6	17.1	71.3	12.4	16.3	48.8	34.9	16.3
30-45	72.8	8.7	18.4	72.8	8.7	18.4	70.9	10.7	18.4	72.8	8.7	18.4	60.2	21.4	18.4
Over 45	64.2	7.5	28.3	60.8	10.0	29.2	59.2	8.3	32.5	60.8	9.2	30.0	44.2	24.2	31.7
Education															
Illiterate	24.0	15.5	60.4	24.1	13.2	62.7	20.0	16.0	64.0	24.1	15.1	60.8	20.4	14.8	64.8
Primary	53.5	13.8	32.7	56.6	9.8	33.6	56.5	6.5	37.1	53.6	10.1	36.3	48.4	15.0	36.7
Matric	71.5	10.7	17.9	70.6	11.3	18.1	68.7	12.4	18.9	74.0	8.4	17.6	60.5	21.3	18.1
Graduate & Above	84.5	5.0	10.5	79.5	10.5	10.0	73.9	14.2	12.0	76.6	11.8	11.6	44.2	44.6	11.2
Occupation															
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	42.3	13.1	44.6	39.7	15.7	44.7	39.7	13.1	47.2	52.8	2.6	44.5	29.2	23.6	47.3
Student	84.8	11.0	4.1	78.2	17.6	4.2	73.7	22.1	4.2	82.5	13.3	4.1	58.2	35.4	6.4
Trader	83.4	11.2	5.4	81.5	13.1	5.4	81.6	9.4	9.1	83.3	9.4	7.2	62.8	31.9	5.3
Service	83.1	5.7	11.2	77.3	11.4	11.2	83.1	5.7	11.1	77.2	11.5	11.3	52.3	36.4	11.3
Others	62.6	9.2	28.2	63.9	7.3	28.7	56.5	13.5	30.0	60.1	11.1	28.8	49.2	21.5	29.3
TOTAL	69.3	9.7	21.0	67.6	11.1	21.3	64.5	12.8	22.7	68.2	10.2	21.6	50.6	27.3	22.2

Table 3.15 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - THIRUVANANTHPURAM

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	81.1	3.3	15.6	81.1	3.3	15.6	75.6	8.9	15.6	71.1	13.3	15.6	51.1	33.3	15.6
Female	78.9	4.4	16.7	78.9	4.4	16.7	76.7	6.7	16.7	70.0	13.3	16.7	51.1	32.2	16.7
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	94.6	0.0	5.4	91.1	3.6	5.4	85.7	8.9	5.4	82.1	12.5	5.4	51.8	42.9	5.4
30-45	82.5	3.2	14.3	84.1	1.6	14.3	79.4	6.3	14.3	73.0	12.7	14.3	50.8	34.9	14.3
Over 45	63.9	8.2	27.9	65.6	6.6	27.9	63.9	8.2	27.9	57.4	14.8	27.9	50.8	21.3	27.9
Education															
Illiterate	18.9	21.4	59.7	18.9	21.4	59.7	18.8	17.6	63.5	18.8	16.1	65.1	14.3	19.4	66.3
Primary	31.5	9.5	59.0	31.5	9.5	59.0	31.4	7.8	60.7	31.4	7.2	61.5	19.1	19.4	61.5
Matric	84.5	4.5	10.9	84.5	4.5	10.9	82.3	6.2	11.5	72.3	17.0	10.7	59.3	29.6	11.2
Graduate & Above	94.5	0.0	5.5	94.5	0.0	5.5	86.2	10.0	3.8	85.4	9.9	4.7	52.3	43.8	3.9
Occupation															
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	52.4	0.0	47.6	52.3	0.0	47.7	52.6	0.0	47.4	52.4	0.0	47.6	34.4	17.2	48.4
Student	100.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	85.4	14.6	0.0	60.2	39.8	0.0
Trader	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	34.2	65.8	0.0
Service	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	68.2	31.8	0.0
Others	75.9	4.5	19.5	75.9	4.6	19.5	74.9	6.4	18.7	64.2	16.6	19.2	47.8	33.6	18.6
TOTAL	82.9	2.7	14.4	82.9	2.7	14.4	79.4	6.6	14.0	73.4	12.4	14.2	52.1	33.8	14.1

Table 3.16 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Impact of Science and Technology - PATNA

Sex, Age, Education & Occupation	Standard of Living			Public Health			General Working Condition			Enjoyment of Life			National/World Peace		
	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact	Positive	Negative	No impact
Sex															
Male	73.3	3.3	23.3	74.4	2.2	23.3	71.1	5.6	23.3	74.4	2.2	23.3	64.4	8.9	26.7
Female	67.8	6.7	25.6	71.1	5.6	23.3	65.6	12.2	22.2	67.8	10.0	22.2	50.0	20.0	30.0
Age Group (Years)															
15-30	71.2	8.5	20.3	76.3	3.4	20.3	69.5	11.9	18.6	72.9	8.5	18.6	61.0	15.3	23.7
30-45	64.7	4.4	30.9	67.6	2.9	29.4	63.2	7.4	29.4	66.2	4.4	29.4	51.5	14.7	33.8
Over 45	77.4	1.9	20.8	75.5	5.7	18.9	73.6	7.5	18.9	75.5	5.7	18.9	60.4	13.2	26.4
Education															
Illiterate	48.6	9.9	41.4	52.6	8.2	39.2	49.0	13.2	37.7	50.7	11.8	37.5	39.1	17.1	43.8
Primary	25.9	4.9	69.2	20.6	10.1	69.3	15.7	13.9	70.4	20.7	9.6	69.7	10.7	14.0	75.4
Matric	84.6	3.2	12.1	89.3	0.0	10.7	81.8	7.7	10.5	86.3	3.2	10.5	65.7	17.1	17.3
Graduate & Above	98.1	1.9	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	94.7	5.3	0.0
Occupation															
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wage Earner	21.6	3.6	74.9	18.0	7.1	75.0	18.0	7.1	74.9	21.6	3.6	74.9	17.8	7.4	74.8
Student	93.4	0.0	6.6	93.4	0.0	6.6	93.5	0.0	6.5	93.4	0.0	6.6	85.6	0.0	14.4
Trader	86.2	4.7	9.0	91.0	0.0	9.0	81.5	9.5	9.0	91.0	0.0	9.0	71.3	19.8	8.9
Service	89.7	0.0	10.3	89.8	0.0	10.2	89.8	0.0	10.2	89.7	0.0	10.3	80.9	2.8	16.3
Others	71.3	8.8	19.8	76.4	6.3	17.3	68.8	15.1	16.1	71.3	12.6	16.1	51.8	23.6	24.6
TOTAL	70.6	5.0	24.4	72.8	3.9	23.3	68.3	8.9	22.8	71.1	6.1	22.8	57.2	14.4	28.3

Table 4.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	90.5	7.4	0.0	2.0
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	73.6	22.4	3.2	0.8
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	57.1	30.4	8.0	4.5
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	59.5	31.5	2.7	6.3
Machines do not improve work process here	53.9	33.3	5.9	6.9
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	69.6	18.6	5.0	6.8
Machines increase accidents and costs	82.7	12.7	4.6	0.0
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	73.5	23.2	3.3	0.0
Machines cause stress and strain	75.3	21.8	1.4	1.4
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	89.0	8.1	2.9	0.0

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.2 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	72.8	7.4	0.9	18.9
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	57.6	23.5	5.7	13.3
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	70.2	12.8	3.1	13.8
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	53.2	20.5	6.0	20.3
Machines do not improve work process here	47.9	24.9	12.1	15.2
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	56.6	26.6	3.0	13.8
Machines increase accidents and costs	37.1	41.8	16.9	4.2
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	31.5	46.0	13.7	8.8
Machines cause stress and strain	31.1	44.0	9.2	15.7
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	47.8	29.0	4.4	18.8

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - DELHI

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	51.7	27.3	3.6	17.4
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	49.3	24.8	19.0	6.9
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	34.7	34.7	17.1	13.5
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	21.5	32.4	27.2	18.9
Machines do not improve work process here	21.3	41.5	22.9	14.3
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	21.3	43.0	15.2	20.5
Machines increase accidents and costs	19.0	42.7	23.4	14.9
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	23.1	39.1	23.5	14.3
Machines cause stress and strain	19.8	40.8	25.2	14.1
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	21.7	39.2	21.3	17.9

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.4 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	19.1	46.0	23.1	11.8
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	31.6	26.3	29.5	12.6
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	15.3	27.6	25.0	32.0
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	18.6	30.1	27.4	23.9
Machines do not improve work process here	17.4	29.5	21.4	31.7
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	28.3	22.2	27.8	21.8
Machines increase accidents and costs	21.7	39.1	21.3	17.8
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	29.3	21.9	30.3	18.5
Machines cause stress and strain	25.8	27.7	29.5	17.0
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	16.8	36.0	24.4	22.8

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.5 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - THIRUVANATHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	54.1	8.2	26.0	11.7
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	65.6	10.3	15.7	8.4
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	44.0	21.8	17.2	17.0
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	26.7	32.4	18.7	22.2
Machines do not improve work process here	24.4	33.7	18.8	23.1
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	24.8	34.5	21.8	19.0
Machines increase accidents and costs	40.2	22.5	14.9	22.5
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	44.9	21.8	17.0	16.3
Machines cause stress and strain	42.3	25.4	14.9	17.4
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	46.0	19.0	12.9	22.1

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Respondents by Perception of Science & Technology - PATNA

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Machines substitute for worker	79.5	16.7	0.0	3.8
Machine work is programmed (monotony)	41.6	35.4	18.4	4.6
Machines do not improve productivity/product quality	60.6	6.7	21.0	11.7
Machine work take much time and effort to understand	62.8	12.1	7.6	17.6
Machines do not improve work process here	55.3	3.1	19.2	22.4
Machines do almost everything (boredom)	78.6	9.9	4.8	6.7
Machines increase accidents and costs	92.1	3.3	4.6	0.0
Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanization)	62.3	28.5	9.2	0.0
Machines cause stress and strain	29.8	56.3	6.9	6.9
Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)	93.8	2.0	4.2	0.0

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.7 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - BIHAR (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	89.5	7.0	0.9	2.6
Reduction of creativity	60.8	33.0	3.9	2.3
No skills improvement	53.4	32.6	5.9	8.2
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	53.0	35.9	6.9	4.1
Work processes inappropriate to development level	52.0	34.1	8.8	5.0
Alienation from work	67.3	24.3	8.4	0.0
Threat to life	73.3	20.0	4.4	2.2
Deterioration of work relations	76.3	19.3	3.5	0.9
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	57.2	37.5	3.8	1.5
Organizational design based on western norms	76.5	19.4	4.1	0.0

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.8 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - KERALA (RURAL)

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	51.2	24.1	1.2	23.5
Reduction of creativity	35.2	41.7	4.0	19.1
No skills improvement	25.8	53.9	11.2	9.0
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	24.0	49.3	18.7	8.0
Work processes inappropriate to development level	24.6	43.5	20.3	11.6
Alienation from work	46.3	33.3	10.2	10.2
Threat to life	46.1	29.3	8.4	16.2
Deterioration of work relations	39.5	33.7	17.4	9.3
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	46.9	25.0	12.5	15.6
Organizational design based on western norms	25.4	44.8	14.9	14.9

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.9 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - DELHI

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	53.9	15.6	3.4	27.1
Reduction of creativity	23.5	40.9	22.4	13.3
No skills improvement	19.3	42.8	24.6	13.3
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	13.2	30.8	34.0	22.0
Work processes inappropriate to development level	15.2	41.1	32.1	11.5
Alienation from work	19.6	38.3	25.8	16.2
Threat to life	21.1	30.3	17.7	31.0
Deterioration of work relations	20.5	39.5	21.7	18.2
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	21.0	30.7	35.6	12.7
Organizational design based on western norms	15.3	39.3	27.8	17.6

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.10 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - BANGALORE

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	35.0	28.0	14.4	22.6
Reduction of creativity	15.6	38.2	19.3	26.9
No skills improvement	18.2	24.9	21.5	35.4
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	14.2	32.1	27.4	26.3
Work processes inappropriate to development level	9.7	34.2	34.7	21.4
Alienation from work	13.0	34.6	28.7	23.8
Threat to life	22.2	35.6	22.6	19.6
Deterioration of work relations	14.9	33.5	29.3	22.3
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	16.3	32.1	31.6	20.0
Organizational design based on western norms	25.3	22.0	32.8	20.0

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.11 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - THIRUVANATHAPURAM

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	51.5	12.8	0.0	35.7
Reduction of creativity	54.6	23.2	0.0	22.2
No skills improvement	41.9	28.6	1.9	27.6
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	36.6	26.8	4.2	32.4
Work processes inappropriate to development level	40.4	22.8	6.1	30.6
Alienation from work	44.9	20.4	5.1	29.6
Threat to life	50.5	15.3	1.8	32.4
Deterioration of work relations	34.0	35.0	4.0	27.0
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	47.3	23.7	1.1	28.0
Organizational design based on western norms	48.9	22.8	1.1	27.2

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

Table 4.12 : Distribution of Respondents by Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology - PATNA

(Percentage)

Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
Threat to job	91.7	2.7	1.4	4.2
Reduction of creativity	50.6	24.2	16.0	9.2
No skills improvement	60.2	11.4	11.8	16.6
Job design inappropriate with worker's needs	49.3	21.2	18.4	11.1
Work processes inappropriate to development level	48.4	7.7	28.0	16.0
Alienation from work	56.4	26.9	16.8	0.0
Threat to life	86.0	6.8	4.8	2.4
Deterioration of work relations	71.8	16.2	9.6	2.4
Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons	80.4	2.4	12.3	4.9
Organizational design based on western norms	82.5	10.3	7.2	0.0

Note : CT=Completely True, TSE=True to Some Extent, UTSE= Untrue to Some Extent and CU=Completely Untrue.

APPENDIX – II

LISTING PROFORMA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
Parisila Bhawan, 11 - Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110002

NCAER

A Case Study of People's Perception Towards Science and Technology

LISTING PROFORMA

1. State ..... 2. District/City ..... 3. Tehsil .....
4. Village/Urban Block ..... 5. Total Number of Households in Village/Urban Block ..... 6. Population of Village/ Urban Block .....
7. Sample fraction used .....
8 Particulars of Individuals

Head of Household Name and Address	*Sl. No.*	*Name of Member Above 15 Years*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Educational Qualification*	*Occupation*	*Stratum code*

Head of Household Name and Address	*Sl. No.*	*Name of Member Above 15 Years*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Educational Qualification*	*Occupation*	*Stratum code*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
PARISILA BHAWAN, 11, I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI -110002

A Case Study of People's Perception Towards Science and Technology

QUESTIONNAIRE

(I) IDENTIFICATION

1. State
2. District
3. Tehsil
4. Village/Urban block
5. Listing serial number of individual

(II) PARTICULARS OF INDIVIDUAL

1. Name
2. Age
3. Sex (Male-1, Female-2)
4. Caste (SC/ST-1, OBC-2, OTHERS-3)
5. Education
   Can only read and write - 1, Primary - 2, Middle - 3, Higher Secondary - 4, Graduate - 5, Post-graduate - 6, Technical - 7, Illiterate - 8.
6. Occupation
   Agriculture - 1, Wage earner - 2, Student -3,
   Profession/Business/Trade/Commerce - 4, Service - 5, Others - 6

(III) GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Facilities/items available in your house (tick)

a. Electricity	b. T.V.	c. Radio	d. Tubewell
e. Two Wheeler	f. Tractor	g. Four Wheeler	h. Fan
i. Refrigerator	j. Cooker	k. Telephone	l. Bio-Gas
m. Cooking Gas	n. Generator	o. Water filter	p. Computer
q. Thermometer			

2. Your source of news and information

i. T.V.	ii. Radio	iii. News Papers	iv. Magazines
v. Local people/leaders			

3. How often do you (Regularly - 1, Occasionally - 2, Not at all - 3)

   i. Watch T.V. programmes
   ii. Read News paper
   iii. Listen to radio

4. Level of confidence (use code) in the information from

Great deal of confidence - 1
Only some confidence - 2
Hardly any confidence - 3

i. T.V. programmes ii. Radio programmes iii. Local leaders
iv. News papers/Magazines v. Others

5. Types of books/magazines you prefer to read

i. Scientific ii. Film iii. Novels/stories
iv. Religious v. Others vi. None

6. Indicate the order of your preference for information/programmes related to

i. News ii. Films iii. Sports
iv. Culture/religious v. Science/Technology

7. Public understanding of Scientific and Technological concepts related to day--to- day life.

Answer the following :

(Completely true - 1, True to some extent - 2, Untrue to some extent - 3, Completely untrue- 4, Don't know - 5)

Statements	Codes
The air we breath comes from plant	
Light travels faster than sound	
Smoking causes serious health problems	
Science and technology makes our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable	
Scientific inventions are responsible for a better standard of living	
Computers creates more jobs than do eliminate	
Scientific researchers are dedicated people who work for good of humanity	
It is father's chromosome that decides the sex of a baby	
Plants are living organism	
Hybrid varieties yield more than do local varieties	
Vaccines to be effective must be administered prior to infection	
We should not sleep under dense trees at night	

8. Perception of Science & Technology (Please tick)

Sl No.	Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
1	Machines substitute for worker				
2	Machine work is programmed (monotony)				
3	Machines do not improve productivity/product quality				
4	Machine work take much time and effort to understand				
5	Machines do not improve work process				
6	Machines do almost everything (boredom)				
7	Machines increase accidents and costs				
8	Machines mechanise the worker (dehumanisation)				
9	Machines cause stress and strain				
10	Machines dictate work pace (loss of control)				

9. Reaction to Effect of Science & Technology (Please tick)

Sl No.	Issues	CT	TSE	UTSE	CU
1	Threat to job				
2	Reduction of creativity				
3	No skills improvement				
4	Job design inappropriate with worker's needs				
5	Work processes inappropriate to development level				
6	Alienation from work				
7	Threat to life				
8	Deterioration of work relations				
9	Accepted work purely for instrumental reasons				
10	Organisational design based on western norms				

Note : (CT-Completely True, TSE-True to Some Extent, UTSE-Untrue to Some Extent, CU-Completely Untrue)

(IV) TECHNOLOGIES/PROCESSES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Process/Operation	Aware of (Yes/No)	Used (Yes/No)	Two major benefits
Use of manure/fertiliser in agriculture			
Green Manuring			
Application of biological fertilisers			
Removal of weeds from fields			
Rotation of crops			
Puddling before planting of rice			
Hybrid varieties			
Potato transplanter			
Cold storage facility			
Weather forecasts			
Sprinkler/drip irrigation			
Artificial Insemination			

(V) TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSEHOLD USE

Appliance	Aware of (Yes/No)	Used (Yes/No)	Two major benefits
Cooking gas			
Bio gas			
Mixer/Grinder			
Pressure Cooker			
T.V.			
Radio			
Cassette Recorder/VCP			
Refrigerator			
Washing Machine			
Generator			
Voltage Stabilizer			
Camera			

(VI) TECHNOLOGIES IN COMMUNICATION

Technologies	Aware of (Yes/No)	Used (Yes/No)	Two major benefits
Computers			
Telephones			
Telegraphs			
Satellite			
Pagers			
Cellular Phone			

(VII) TECHNOLOGIES IN HEALTH

Technologies	Aware of (Yes/No)	Used (Yes/No)	Two major benefits
Vaccination			
Contraceptives			
Ultrasound			
X-rays			
Cat-scan			
ECG			
Pathological tests (Blood/Urine)			

(VIII) AWARENESS ABOUT COMMON DISEASES

Disease	Aware of (Yes/No)	Part of the body affected	Major cause	Preventive measure	Type of Treatment
T.B.					
Malaria					
Cholera					
Diarrhoea					
Viral fever					
Plague					
Dengue fever					
Conjunctivitis					
AIDS					
Heart Disease					
Jaundice					
Cough					
Polio					

(IX) SPECIFICS

1. Why does food cook faster in pressure cooker ?

2. For the same amount of input, why is gas generation in bio-gas plant more in summer than in winter ?

3. How does milk gets converted into curds ?

4. In what way is voltage stabilizer useful ?

(X) MISCELLENEOUS

1. State whether Science and Technology has a positive (P) or negative (N) impact on

Sl No.		P/N
1	Standard of living	
2	Public health	
3	General working condition	
4	Enjoyment of life	
5	National/World peace	

2. In your opinion, is the government's effort too little-1, too much-2, sufficient-3 or don't know-4 in the following ?

Sl No.		Codes
1	Reducing population	
2	Improving health care	
3	Improving educational facilities	
4	Scientific research	
5	Helping poorer section of society	
6	Transport	
7	Communication	
8	Agriculture	
9	Public sanitation and safe drinking water	

3. What are the effects of the deficiency of the following constituents?

Constituents	Result/Effect
Carbohydrates	
Proteins	
Fats	
Vitamins	
Minerals	

4. What are the major constituents of the following ? (Please tick)

Items	Carbohydrate	Protein	Fat	Vitamins	Minerals
Cereals					
Pulses					
Oil seeds					
Vegetables					
Fruits					
Milk					
Eggs					
Meat					

5. Can you name any scientist whose invention is used by general populace in day to day activity ?

Name of Scientist : ---------- Invention: ----------

6. Over a period of time, due to the development in science and technology, is there any improvement in the following ?

	Yes/No	If yes, improvement observed
Weather forecasting		
Communication		
Transport		
Health and Education		
Agriculture		
Availability of goods and services		