



## SCENARIO OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND FERTILITY INDICATOR IN RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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**ABSTRACT** **Background:** High fertility countries provided the example that increment in female education can decrease the fertility up to 25 %. (1) Whereas a contradiction also appeared, when maternal education was highlighted with a negative association with maternal fertility in Africa. (2-6)

**Methodology:** Search engine Pub Med and Google were searched to find the valuable work previously done. Study studied and contemplated the data taken from MoHA, India. The data has its concern with education level and fertility indicators. Results and conclusions were made consequently.

**Results:** Results were described under the three legends, as study considered rural as well as urban disparities, age specific fertility (ASFR) as a whole while concerning with education level, ASFR belonging to rural area while concerning with education level and ASFR belonging to urban area while concerning with education level.

**Discussion:** The fluctuations in the fertility indicators with education level were described.

**KEYWORDS :** Age specific fertility, General fertility, Total fertility and Education level

### Introduction

Studies have gone through numerous factors concerning with fertility for instance men's fertility-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors, (7) place of residence, religion, work pattern, and husband's (1) education (1,2), age and parity of leaving children (1), urbanization, marriage, contraceptive use, stable and loving relationship, Age at marriage (8) Etcetera. Education has its impact on nation growth so on fertility, but we have coated some of contradicted controversial studies. Education may have some regional impact, so in our study we have considered the rural and urban civilization.

### Methodology

The data used for conduction of the study was taken from MoHA, India. The education level has different subheads, i.e. illiterate, without any formal education, below primary, primary, middle, class X, class XII and graduate and above. The fertility rates, sponsored, are age specific fertility rate (ASFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR). The age groups accomplished were, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 44-49. These two sprinkles i.e. education level and fertility rates were diagnosed beneath the rural and urban partition. In results we took the education and fertility indicator, as a whole, belonging to rural area and belonging to urban area.

### Results

#### Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) as a whole while concerning with education level

ASFR among the illiterates was 281.7%, 251.8% and 144.4% in the age groups 25-29, 20-24 and 30-34 whereas ASFR was least in the age groups 45-49 (10.7%), 40-44 (15.5%) and 15-19 (33.5%) respectively. Females without any formal education showed the ASFR 301.8%, 291.1% and 99.2% in the respective age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. Whereas the rate was at its bottom in the age groups 45-49, 40-44, and 35-39 showing the figures of 1.6%, 12.7% and 36.4% respectively.

In case of below primary education the same was reported as 509.4%, 264.4% and 120.7% respectively in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. The merest values of ASFR under the head, below primary was 3.8%. The next highest values were 14.5% and 36.4% placed in the age groups 40-44 and 35-39 respectively.

As far as primary education of female was concerned, 244.2% in age groups 20-24, 203.1 in the age group 25-29 and 88.1% in age group 30-34 were shown as ASFR. Now the slightest values in this cadre were 1.6%, 6.4% and 19.5% referring to age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39.

Under the appellation, middle, steeping high values were showing 184.5%, 157.7% and 75.3% rates pertaining the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. Minimum values regarding education level showed 4.3%, 5.4% and 10.3% ASFR corresponding to age groups 40-44, 45-

49 and 15-19.

The women having education till class X and belonging to age groups 25-29, 20-24 and 30-34 showed the uttermost values in this regard, showing 130.2%, 94.7% and 65.5% respectively. Minimal values of ASFR under the legend class X were 2.8%, 2.9% and 5.1% with the respective age groups 15-19, 40-44 and 45-49.

Under the tab class XII, ASFR were found 163.1%, 153.9% and 76.8% configuring the age groups 30-34, 25-29 and 35-39. The head class XII, showed tiniest values in the age groups 45-49, 15-19 and 40-44, pinpointing 0%, 2.9% and 36.8% rates. The women belonging to graduate and above, had maximum values 77.3%, 43.2% and 31.6% in the respective age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 20-24.

While concerning with General Fertility Rate (GFR), it was found highest in the women having below primary education. Under the caption Graduate & above, it was at its least level 40.7%. Whereas in case of total fertility rate the uttermost and tiniest values were 4.9% and 0.9% under the heads below primary and graduate and above respectively. In this study we also made some comparison between rural and urban concern.

#### Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) belonging to rural area while concerning with education level

In case of illiterate women, ASFR was having the roof top values in the age groups 25-29 (289.2%), 20-24 (255.2%) and 30-34 (143.2%) whereas lowest values of ASFR under the same consideration, were 12.2%, 17.5% and 31.2% in the age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 15-19 respectively. If we put our concern on women without any formal education the maximum values were 308.2%, 267.5% and 93% corresponding to age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. Under the same contemplation, the bottom most values were 2%, 15.5% and 37.2% w.r.t. age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39. The rural women belonging to the cadre below primary have ASFR 479.1%, 217.6% AND 111% in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, were observed as the highest values, whereas the lowest values were 5.6%, 15.1% and 33.9% belonging to age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 15-19.

Under one of the tab primary, the highest values were 239%, 208.4% and 83.6% corresponding to 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 and the minimum values were 2.4%, 7.3% and 21.8% referring to 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39. Under the sprinkle middle, the highest values were 194.8%, 172.8% and 93.1% in the respective age groups, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 whereas the least rates of ASFR were 3.6%, 5.1% and 11.6% respectively.

For the women belonging to class X and age groups 25-29, 20-24 and 30-34 the ASFR were found reported to be 124%, 89.5% and 53.8% respectively while slighter values in this concern were 2.2%, 2.9% and 13.7% respectively those have their concern with the age groups 40-

44,15-19 and 45-49. The scores of ASFR under the cadre class XII were 121.3%, 95% and 61.3% to the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 20-24 respectively whereas the same for lower division, the ASFR values were 0.0%, 0.0% and 3.1% in the corresponding classes, 45-49, 40-44 and 15-19 respectively.

Under the stream graduate and above the top most values were 106.1%, 52.5% and 34.3% in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 20-24 respectively. As far as the tiniest values are concerned, 0.0%, 0.0% and 5.1% were the values those belonged to 45-49, 15-19 and 20-24 age groups.

The GFRs were 169.5% (below primary), 121.2% (primary) and 104.5% (illiterate) at top and 41.7% (class X), 46.3% (class XII) and 53.3% (Graduate and above) respectively at the bottom. The maximum TFRs were 4.4%, 3.9% and 2.5% respectively and the slightest values were 1.1% (Graduate and above), 1.6% (class XII) and 1.6% (class X) respectively.

#### Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) belonging to urban area while concerning with education level

While concerning with education level and being specific to illiterates 229.9%, 152.3% and 50.6% were the extreme values in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 15-19 and the worst values were 2.6%, 5.7% and 35.3% in the respective age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39. In concern with literate women, women without any formal education, the ASFR were blooming with the figures 404.3% (25-29), 125.5% (30-34) and 87.8% (15-19) respectively. As far as sucked values were concerned 0.0%, 2.6% and 32.1% values were belonging to 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39.

In case of below primary level ASFRs observed as peaked values were 445.5%, 150.4% and 69.9% in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39. The values 0.0%, 13.1% and 54.8% were at dreaming down level respectively. Women having primary level of education had 188%, 102.1% and 34.8% upgoing ASFRs in the specific age groups i.e. 25-29, 30-34 and 15-19. However the downward figures were 0.0%, 4.4% and 12.8% respectively in the age groups 45-49, 40-44 and 35-39 respectively.

Under the head middle of education level, 114.4%, 39.6% and 30% were the women having ceiling values whereas, values against the ceiling values were 3.3%, 5.4% and 8% respectively in 40-44, 15-19 and 45-49 age groups.

Women who achieved the targeted education of class X, have values having a higher side were 143.7%, 84% and 12.3% in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 respectively, while the depressed values were 0.0% (45-49), 2.3% (15-19) and 3.4% (40-44). Women educated for class XII standard, had frosting values of ASFRs 237.1%, 216.3% and 112.2% in the correlated groups 30-34, 25-29 and 40-44. The adulated values were 0.0%, 2.2% and 56.8% respectively belonging to age groups 45-49, 15-19 and 40-44.

Under the crown, graduate and above of education level, ASFRs were sizzling in the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 having the spectacular values 51%, 38.8% and 25.9%. The squeezed values under the same consequence were 0.0%, in the left out age groups i.e. 15-19, 40-44 and 45-49 respectively.

The GFR were sprinkled more along with the values 216%, 112.2% and 106% in the dominance of below primary, primary and without any formal education, the reflections of the stud, education level. The TFRs were aminated owning the values 7%, 4.6% and 3.5% referring to the heads below primary, without any formal education and illiterate.

#### Discussion

When a comparison is made between rural and urban areas, the topmost where illiterate rural women defeated urban women was 369.23% in the age group 45-49 and the least value was 5.98%, but in this case defeated women were urban.

Under the banner, without any formal education, 496.15% extended number of women were in rural area as compared with urban area. Women belonging to the same area were 13.68%, who were more than women belonging to urban area. Under the super mark, below primary, 60.80% women were additional in urban area as compared to rural area. The minimum number of women bow this head was 15.27% but

the regional disparity was against the previous one. The primary headed women were extremed in case of rural area as compared to urban area, sprinkling with value 65.90%. The deemed value was 9.23%, highlighting the winning of urban women. The women having education till middle level were, showing the supreme mode reflecting the value 114.81% in the age group 15-19. This percentage deeply decreased in the age group in the age group, 20-24, showing 27.98%, this percentage belonged to the same regional legislative.

Constituent to class X and class XII, highly breded values were 147.97% (35-39) and 371.14% (20-24) respectively, in the rural region. The lessly blamed values were 13.70% (25-29) and 37.14% (20-24) respectively but the regions were controversial as in respect with class X, enhanced number of women was belonging to urban area, dissimilar to the former tag. Under the jurisdiction of graduation and above, top scorer value was 108.03% (25-29) i.e. increased number of women in the rural area. The down rated value was 25.18% (20-24) showing up gone number of women in rurality concentrated area.

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