STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING FOR FERTILITY RATE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN OF INDIA RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: India is a developing country, facing problems of populations The reasons for this population blast are poverty, unemployment and also pollution. General need for family planning for females as well as male. We are focusing controlling birth rate in Ever Married Women(EMW).and factors affecting fertility Aim: To asses factors affecting fertility in ever married women's of india Objective: To Analyze pattern of fertility Ever Married Women of India Method: A community based cross sectional retro prospective study was conducted on urban and Rural area . Only ever married women are enrolled .Results: Total 89498 women participated in this study .level of education. Chronological age, cast, total children ever born , marriage age a significant effect on the fertility of Women. Conclusion: We can concluded that, age, place of children ever born, place of residence, religion, education factors affecting not only fertility but also development of country in ever married women's. In a real life this factors Implementations to be need full.

KEYWORDS: - Ever Married Women, Children Ever Born, Fertility

INTRODUCTION

India is a developing country in south asia . as part of a developing country, India has to face several economic and political challenges. In India facing problems of populations The population of india is about 133.92 corrodes. The reasons for this population blast are poverty, better medical facilities and immigration for the neighboring countries of Bangladesh and Nepal. Being developing country many missionary hospital and a number of clinics distributed over the country. The population compactness of India in 1996 was about 287 persons per square kilometer. The effects of population explosion are evident in the increasing poverty, unemployment, air and water pollution, and shortage of food, health resources and educational resources General need for family planning for females as well

as male but we are focusing in this study only Ever Married Women(EMW). The significances difference between the reproductive intentions of couples and their actual contraceptive behavior.

Fertility menes way for biological replacement of human being in arrange to continue its life on earth. It is through fertility only as one cannot control death. Fertility is continues terms some aspects of demography, fertility, mortality, and migration.[2]

Coman peoples think about the good health, Day by day major acceptance of birth control methods . Fertility deadening up on Economic development, improvements in literacy and a better employment situation .To improve the quality of life lead to fertility reduction.[3] Child marriage or aryl age marriage long established tradition in India with poverty and ignorance magnifying the problem.[4]

International Institute of Population Sciences suggested about National Family Health Survey−3 in 2005-2006 at west bengal young women of age 15-19 years olds one fourth part has already begin child manner much more than compared to the national average (16%). 52% of non-first order births occur within 3 years of previous births. last three years children reduced the risk of infant mortality.[5] Most of the important factors in to reduces fertility such as changes in marriage pattern that is intercast marriage pattern are to be improved as camper to the in between cast marriage , availability of contraceptives and extension of services accessible through family planning progremme conducted by state governments as will as central [6] similar kind of Studies conducted in the Philippines[7] and Zambia[8] they suggested for couples perceptions were important for the realization of beloved family planning. Most need full in community general awareness about fertility and family planning measures are indispensable for reduction of birth rate as well as control the planning .

MATERIAL AND METHOD

 A community based cross sectional study was conducted on urban and Rural area . we include ever married woman's . The participants were approached and asked they are welling to enrolling to the study. In this study we analyzed factors affected to fertility rate in ever married woman's. collated data in the form of the secondary sources . we taken data from International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai. With taking permission for statistical analysis.

Inclusion criteria:

- Only Ever Married women's

Exclusion criteria:

- Trance gender Ever Married and un married women's

Statistical Methods:-

Data were tabulated and analysed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS)version 20.The results were expressed in terms of cross tabulation . Significances of differences calculated with Chi-Square test. $p<0.005$ was considered for statistical significances.

RESULTS

Total 89498 women enrolled in this study. Total study population was classify according to age and total children ever born respectively . Age group (45-49) years old women's in total children ever born to be large as camper to the age group 15-19,20-24,25-29 current married women's . That is fertility rate in current married or young women's less than old married women's. We can be considering there are some rezones of custom of children's marriage. With increasing Age of woman's number of EMW found increasing with increasing number of children.

Table 1: Total Children Ever Born vs. Women Age

		Women Age							Total	Chi-Square
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Total Children Ever Born	0-3	7814	16213	12894	8046	5477	3552	2487	56483	28412.091
	4-5	14	978	4136	4992	4390	3394	2679	20583	
	6-7	0	51	649	1769	2125	2071	1963	8628	(<0.05)
	Above 7	0	1	46	366	874	1185	1332	3804	
Total		7828	17243	17725	15173	12866	1022	8461	89498	

Since the value of Pearson chi-Square statistic is 28412.091 and corresponding p-value is 0.000 that is (<0.0001), hence we can say that, current age of respondent has a significant effect on the fertility of Women.

Table 2: Total Children Ever Born vs. Recoded Marriage Age

		Recoded Marriage age							Total	Chi-Square Value
		12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		
Total Children	0-3	8283	32382	12575	2462	374	61	11	56148	**6313.433**
	4-5	4794	12611	2476	234	30	7	0	20152	

Ever Born	6-7	2494	5067	723	56	17	7	2	8366	0.000 (<0.05)
	Above 7	1347	2030	234	19	2	2	0	3634	
Total		16918	52090	16008	2771	423	77	13	88300	

The marriage in early age revealed higher number of children As age of marriage was extended children born found lesser and lesser .**Since the value of Pearson Chi-Square statistic is 6313.433 and corresponding p-value is 0.000 (<0.05), hence we conclude that** Age at first marriage **has a significant effect on the fertility of Women.**

Table 3: Type of place of residence vs. Total Children Ever Born

		Total Children Ever Born				Total	Chi-Square Value
		1 0-3	2 4-5	3 6-7	4 Above 7		51.701
Type of place of residence	Urban	16952	6615	2805	1162	27534	
	Rural	39806	13970	5824	2642	62242	
Total		56758	20585	8629	3804	89776	0.000021

Fig No.01 Starches of Place of Residences
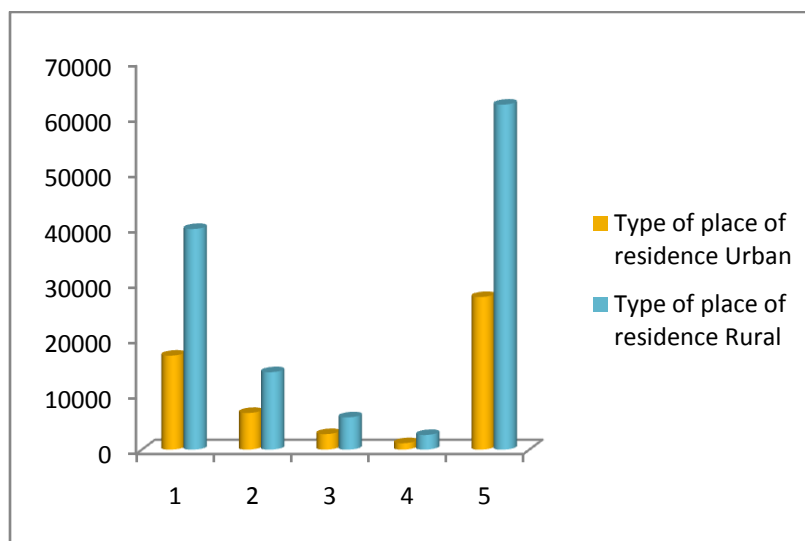
Women's with all categories of number of children's born significantly high in rural areas camper to those in urban area. Since the value of pearson chi-square statistic is 51.701 and corresponding p-value is 0.000 (<0.05), hence we conclude that Type of place of residence **has a significant effect on the fertility of Women**

Table 4: Religion vs. Total Children Ever Born

		Total Children Ever Born				Total	Chi-Square
		1 0-3	2 4-5	3 6-7	4 Above 7		
Religion	Hindu	44336	16089	6679	2974	70078	**236.783**
	Sikh	1405	726	351	141	2623	
	Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	271	124	84	27	506	**0.0001**
	Christian	3741	1348	585	256	5930	
	Muslim	6350	2009	786	339	9484	
	Other	589	265	134	57	1045	
Total		56692	20561	8619	3794	89666	

Women belonging to hindu religion were significantly high in all categories of numbers of children born to study population . Since the value Chi-Square statistic is 236.783 with corresponding p-value is 0.000 (<0.05), hence we conclude that, religion **has a significant effect on the fertility of Women.**

Table 5: Education Recode 4 Categories Women vs. Total Children Ever Born

Education Recode 4 Categories of Women	Total Children Ever Born				Total	Chi-Square
	1 0-3	2 4-5	3 6-7	4 Above 7		
Illiterate	28156	13844	6843	3299	52142	**7252.077**
Literate - primary	11448	4355	1392	447	17642	
Middle Complete	5929	1249	248	36	7462	
High School +	11225	1137	146	22	12530	**<0.05**
Total	56758	20585	8629	3804	89776	

Non educated women's were significantly high in all categories of numbers of childress born to study population Since the value of Pearson Chi-Square statistic is 7252.077 and corresponding p-value is 0.000 (<0.05), hence we conclude that women's education **has a significant effect on the fertility of Women.**

DISCUSSION

How to control of growth of population has been a reason of lose sleep for the Government of India since a very long time. Just we look after independence, The Family Planning committee of India was formed in 1949. India launched Family Planning Program me in 1952,.The goal of Family Planning programme to control birth [1-4] . In 1966, the ministry of health formed department of family planning. The ruling Janata party Government in 1977 developed a new birth control plane, which was to be accepted not by force but freely[8]. In this study we analyze which factors affecting to the control birth rate. We studied few factors such as Age**,** place of children ever born, residence, religion, education of mothers. It was descriptive cross sectional study we analyze the some factors affecting to the control birth rate of each and every state. The general need for couples perceptions were important for the realization of beloved family planning. Most of implementation to be needful in community awareness about fertility and family planning.

CONCLUSION

Our study indicated that, age**,** place of children ever born, place of residence, religion, education factors affecting on fertility in ever married women's. We can realize that , implementations to be need full about the fertility to reduces population in EMW.

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