

Relation between occupations of Women and Fertility

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ABSTRACT

In this present paper we discuss the effect of occupation of women and fertility among women of reproductive age group in sample population.

Statistical Analysis Used-Chi-square test significant at level 0.01 etc.

INTRODUCTION

There is high birth rate and low death rate in India is the main cause of rapid growth of population. There are several researches which indicate that the occupation of women affect the fertility. The study of **Jaffi and Ajumi [1]**, **Registrar general of India 1980 [2]**, **Agrawal [3]**, **Driver [4]**, **Saxena [5]** also discussed the same problem.

METHOD

In present study an attempt has been made to study the influence of occupations of women on birth rate. For the purpose, the data has been collected from married women of sample population according to their occupations. In this study we divide total 287 women in two groups-

1. **Housewives/Non working** – This group included Housewives and non working women.
2. **Working women** – This group included working and businesswomen.

The no. of married women was found 229 in housewives group, 58 in working women group. The no. of live births was found 786 in non working women and 151 in working women group.

Table (1.) represents the average no. of live births per married women according to their occupation. From **Table (1.1)** it is evident that in study area 80% were housewives and 20% were working women. From this table it is clear that housewives had higher average no. of live birth as compared to working women

Table 1. Average no. of live birth per married women according to their Occupation

Occupation	No. of live birth	Women	Average
Housewives	786	229	3.43
Working women	151	58	2.60
Total	937	287	3.26

Table (2.) represents the percent distribution of married women according to their occupation and no. of live birth. From **Table (2.)** it is clear that the proportion of respondents who had 5 live births and above was much higher among housewives (31.44%) as compared to working women (10.34%). From this table it is seen that among working women and non working women the percentage of respondents who had 1-2 live birth was much higher among working women

(53.44%) as compared to Non working women (20.96%). From these results it is clear that the housewives have higher fertility than working women. The test of chi-square confirms that the fertility depends upon the occupation of women. In this analysis chi-square is obtained 26.63 which is very significant at level 0.01.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of married women according to their Occupation and no. of live birth

Occupation	No. of live birth			Total
	1-2	3-4	5+	
<i>Housewives</i>	48 (20.96)*	109 (47.59)	72 (31.44)	229
<i>Working Women</i>	31 (53.44)	21 (36.20)	06 (10.34)	58
Total	79	130	78	287

*Figures in small bracket represent percent $X^2 = 26.62$ df:2 significant at level 0.01.

RESULTS FROM OTHER STUDIES

The several fertility survey made in India indicates that fertility in women depends on their working and non working status. In general non working women had higher fertility than working women. According to **Donald Bogh** the women during mental work had in general lower fertility. According to **Jaffi and Ajumi [1]**, the women who are engaged in non agricultural work in house had higher fertility than the women who go on work out of the house. According to survey of sample registration system in 1978 the fertility was found higher among non working women of both rural and urban areas. The different fertility rates, occupational status of women as indicated by **Registrar general of India 1980 [2]**.

CONCLUSION

By this analysis we conclude that there are different fertility rates obtained in different work status group of women. Thus fertility depends upon the work status of female. The working women exhibited lower fertility as compare to housewives.

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