
CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The first chapter includes the brief introduction of the research topic in a nutshell, also consisting of objectives, research questions, operational definitions and delimitations of the present study. In the second chapter, the researcher is going to review the research study conducted on the same topic for better understanding and to have more ideas about the topic. This chapter gives the detailed review of studies related to the main factors, which determine the fertility behavior of women, particularly on the basis of their education. The high growth rate of the population varies a lot from region to region and from community to community. Population is determined by birth rate, death rate and migration flows. This entire factor is in turn depending on numerous socio-economic factors. These factors are interacting in different ways and that is why it is not easy to identify and quantify them. So, it has become necessary to study the factors influencing fertility and family planning adoption. Number of studies has been undertaken and they have identified various socio- economic, cultural and other variables, which are responsible for family planning adoption. Hence the study relating to the socio-economic factors determining family planning will be reasonable only when this will consider its impact on fertility. The number of studies has identified that one of the important social factors which influences family planning and fertility behavior of couples is education of female. Therefore, it's become necessary to review the existing literature on socio, economic, demographic, cultural, and female education factors enhancing fertility.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Akmam (2002) observed a significant and inverse relationship between education and fertility. However, the study found success in family planning policies, which have been quite effective in reducing the fertility rate in that country.

Firdous Ansari (2015) revealed that education has its impact on the social, economic and health development of a nation especially female education as it binds the next generation to be educated literate women are known to be more aware to take reproductive and healthcare

decisions. This study is a critical review of literature which includes different variables that get affected by female literacy.

Amarthya Sen and Jean Drew (1995) appraised about fertility and women's emancipation. They found out that there is a close connection between women's wellbeing and women's agency in bringing about a change in the fertility pattern. Some demographic evidence indicated that birth rates tend to go down followed by the decline of death rates. This is partly because the needs for having many children to ensure some survivors go down with lower mortality rates. Moreover, because of the complementing between the respective means of birth control and death control, women decide themselves on matters at family planning programmes than with others.

Namrata Mondal et al., (2011) show that women with no and low education have higher fertility as compared to women with higher levels of education. It was also found that there is a negative relationship between women's education and fertility. The study reveals that education plays an important role in fertility decline by increasing the age at marriage which reduces effective reproductive span; increases work participation and contraceptive use among women. The decomposition analysis showed that the contribution of the illiterate population in TFR has gone down similarly as that of the educated. The diffusion of the ideas and benefits of the smaller family may have decreased the educational categorical contribution in the TFR. The other part of the decomposed TFR formula suggested that as the educational categories are contributing less in the TFR the overall education is becoming a major factor in the change of TFR.

Elina Pradhan (2015) shows that the higher the level of a woman's educational attainment, the fewer children she is likely to bear. Given that fewer children per woman and delayed marriage and childbearing could mean more resources per child and better health and survival rates for mothers and children, this is an important link. A negative correlation is most clearly seen between different levels of female education and the total fertility rate (TFR) in a population. TFR is the number of children a woman can expect to have over her lifetime given current rates of age-specific fertility. The first figure (below) shows TFR trends over time in Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya among women with varying levels of educational attainment. For all three countries, it shows that there are striking differences in TFR between women with no schooling and women with a high school education.

Zaheer Khan Kakar (2011) shows that the education level of women has some effect over family structure (size). In this study, keeping in view the cultural and social background and backwardness of "Baluchistan", we show that the education is playing a great role in changing the traditional thinking and behavior of people of this region, as the result from the present study explains that the rise in education levels showed an increasing consciousness about the benefit of having a small family. And the media has played a wonderful role in increasing the awareness about family planning techniques. Females supporting small family size collectively agreed that better educational and growth prospects for children are the motive for smaller families. Most of them had awareness about family planning. In a large number of the families the couple mutually takes the decision about the family size. The average family size in the sample was three among the educated families which exceeds among some families because of the demand and desire of sons. Even though the analysis of the data in this study showed a moderate effect of female education over the family size, it can be considered significant and it can be assumed that as the level of education increases, the awareness about small families will also increase.

One of the early studies conducted by **Mehrotra**, regarding the effect of education on fertility, revealed the existence of fertility differentials by education. The differentials being more marked in respect of women's education. Analyzing the relationship between educational level and fertility and the mean number of children ever born was found to be significant. Nearly 3.00 percent of the total variety in fertility could be associated with the differences in educational levels. The analysis of variance between a) Illiterates and literate, b) Illiterates, matric and above, and c) Literate, matric and above showed significant relationships for group b and c. The 15.00 per cent and 8.00 per cent variations in group b and c respectively could be attributed to the educational levels.