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## CHAPTER-V

### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 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. In the third chapter, the researcher is going to discuss about the research methodology used for conducting the present study which includes sample design, sampling technique, research design of the study, tools and procedure of data collection and analysis of collected data. In the fourth chapter, researcher explains the procedure adopted for data analysis. The final chapter covers the result of the whole conducted by the researcher, implication of the study, and conclusion.

The present research study entitled “A study on Impact of Female Education on Fertility behavior”. The study was conducted in Taraboi village, khordha district of Odisha. The respondents were the women this village. They were selected by using stratified random sampling technique, in which the sample was divided into two categories on the basis of their education i.e. educated and uneducated women. It employed qualitative research and. The statistical tools used were percentage, mean, standard deviation and unpaired t-test.

#### 5.2 IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Identification of differential factors which influence fertility would be more valuable and provide a guideline to the policy planners, administrators and executor for framing evaluator and implementing the population policy and family welfare programmes effectively towards bringing further socio-economic development.
2. Stratification of the population for selecting the sample into the educated women and uneducated women would be a better approach for studying the fertility rather than analyzing all the women in a form of cluster since there are a lot of factors affecting their fertility behavior.

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3. Since education is an essential requirement for improving the status of women which in turn reduces fertility, steps should be taken to universalize female education through formal and non-formal education programs.

4. Participation of women in labor force is another factor which influences the higher or lower fertility. Hence, the government should take necessary steps to provide employment opportunities to women who possess requisite educational and other occupational qualifications, so as to enable them to enjoy the benefits of small family norms and also to improve economic position which in turn leads to empowerment of women.

5. Family planning material should be supplied at cheap rate to make it population and people should be made to realize the need and necessity of spacing in the birth of the children both for the health of the children as well as mothers.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The research analysis indicates that educational status of women inversely affects the fertility; higher the educational level lowers the fertility and vice-versa. There is a close relationship between Education and Fertility. Fertility is highly affected by education. By educating women, it helps the women to think and decide their own future and family by taking proper decisions which is not only good for their own health and family but also for society and country. Education and women's participation in decision making is better in case of educated women than uneducated women. So we can say that higher the Educational attainment lower the fertility, lower the educational status higher the fertility rate.

Government should facilitate and provide better opportunities for female education so that educated women perform their role in fertility control.