

# FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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**Abstract:** This study has been undertaken to examine the effect of socio-economic and demographic factors on fertility on the basis of region and residential background in Himachal Pradesh. The results revealed that overall, migrant women have lower fertility (1.66 children per woman) than non-migrant women (2.35 children per woman). Trends and levels in fertility have been noticed substantial fertility declines over time in all age groups. Age at marriage of women has been found to be bearing inverse relationship with fertility, the fertility of scheduled caste ever married women is higher as compared to that of general category in non-tribal region and remains unaffected in tribal region. Religion does not affect fertility at all, as evident for both tribal and non-tribal regions. Educational standard of ever-married women has adverse effect on fertility, higher the educational level, the lower the fertility is as seen in both regions. Urban ever-married women of non-tribal region have lower fertility than those of rural women. The study indicates the need to improve women's status, particularly education and employment opportunities to women for successful reduction in fertility. Providing health facilities and increasing income level of household in rural areas may induce a rapid reduction in fertility.

## 1. Introduction

Economic transformation plus dramatic breakthrough in health and family planning technology have been the fundamental forces driving a demographic transition. Population growth today is primarily the result of a rapid transition from a long historical era characterised by high birth and death rates, to one in which death rates have fallen sharply while birth rates, especially in developing countries have not yet fallen much more than historic high level (Bhende & Kanitkar, 1997, 68-70). Rapid growth of population is one of the major problems which developing and the least developed countries of the world are facing today. The unrestrained population increase is claimed to be the principal cause of poverty, low standard of living, malnutrition and ill health in some of the developing countries.

Fertility, mortality and migration are three components that affect population change. The rate of growth of population reflects the difference in the rates of change in birth rates, and death rates (Meashom, 1999: 1359) and migration plays an important role in the population dynamics of the country. In population dynamics fertility and mortality bring about natural population change, where fertility is a positive force through which the population expands, counteracting the forces of attrition caused by mortality, whereas migration causes redistribution of population in region or area. Demographic studies are not merely concerned with human

beings but also with the social and economic factors which have direct or indirect impact on the growth of population, especially through change in fertility, mortality and migration trends and differentials.

Fertility behaviour indicates the actual reproductive performance of a woman, or a group of women (Gosh, 1989: 17). Human fertility is a complex process and is responsible for the biological maintenance of society. Within the biological limits of human fertility, several social, economic, cultural, psychological and political factors are responsible for determining the levels and differentials of fertility. The important issues of population policy are primarily to reduce fertility and mortality and to manage redistribution of population.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Objective

The present study is an attempt to examine the effect of socio-economic and demographic factors on fertility on the basis of region and residential background in Himachal Pradesh.

### 2.2 Sample Design

In order to achieve the objective of the present study, the primary data has been collected from Himachal Pradesh in 2015. A systematic, multi-stage stratified random sampling design has been adopted to select the sample data. In sampling procedure block, panchayat, village, town, ward and household are the different stages of random sampling. For this purpose, two districts i.e. Lahul & Spiti (tribal region) and Una (non-tribal region) out of twelve districts in Himachal Pradesh have been selected following simple random sampling, while arranging them in ascending order on the basis of their respective population.

In Lahul & Spiti district, there are two development blocks i.e. Lahul and Spiti, and one sub-development block i.e. Udaipur, according to 2011 census. In order to collect data from tribal region, Lahul development block and Udaipur sub-development block (from two development blocks and one sub-development block), two panchayats from each block and sub-block and two villages from each panchayat have been selected following simple random sampling. A sample of ten households has been selected from each village, and 80 households have been actually surveyed from eight villages in tribal region. In 80 interviewed households, data for 101 eligible ever married women aged 15-49 have been collected.

For urban areas in non-tribal region, two urban areas (i.e. Una and Mehatpur), and from each area, two wards have been selected following simple random sampling. From four wards, data from total forty households have been collected, while selecting ten households from each ward. From 40 interviewed households, data for 45 eligible ever married women aged 15-49 have been collected.

In order to collect data from rural areas of non-tribal region, two blocks (i.e. Una and Bangana) have been selected out of total five blocks, two panchayats from each block, and two villages from each panchayat have been selected following simple random sampling. From eight villages, data for total eighty households have been collected, while selecting ten households from each village. In rural area, from 80 interviewed

households, data for 99 eligible ever married women aged 15-49 have been collected. A total sample comprises 200 households and 245 ever-married women aged 15-49 from both tribal and non-tribal regions.

In this study, movements that resulted in the change of usual place of residence (UPR)<sup>1</sup> of the individuals have been treated as migration, and a household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR) was different from present place at the time of enumeration has been considered as migrant. The other types of movements that do not involve change of usual place of residence, but are short-term (less than six months) or seasonal in nature have not been considered. The changes of usual place of residence of women due to marriage have been excluded from being treated as migration in this study.

### 3. Fertility behaviour

The number of children a woman has ever reproduced is a cohort measure of fertility. Because it reflects fertility in the past, it provides different picture of fertility levels, trends and differentials than period measures of fertility such as crude birth rate and the total fertility rate. In this section distribution of ever-married women by mean number of children ever born, mean number of children ever alive, and percentage distribution of women by children ever born have been presented according to religion, caste, current age, age at marriage, duration of marriage, educational level of women & their counterparts, household standard of living index, occupation of women and their counterparts and household agriculture land.

#### 3.1 Average values of selected characteristics

Table 3.1 Mean values of selected characteristics of ever-married women

Characteristics	Tribal	Non-tribal			Overall
		Rural	Urban	Total	
Current age of women (years)	35.51	34.98	35.91	35.27	35.37
Age of women at marriage (years)	21.66	20.58	20.29	20.49	20.97
Duration of marriage (years)	13.85	14.24	15.40	14.60	14.29
Total agriculture land holdings (hectare)	1.08	0.53	0.09	0.39	0.68
Standard of living index (value)	28.40	38.59	39.13	38.76	34.49
Household annual income (Rs.)	2,33,212	2,21,263	3,08,209	2,48,355	2,42,798
Number of children born	2.09	2.40	2.07	2.30	2.21
Number of children surviving	2.00	2.27	2.00	2.19	2.11
Number of child death	0.089	0.131	0.067	0.111	0.102
Age of women at first child birth	23.01	22.29	21.86	22.15	22.49

<sup>1</sup>Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

Table 3.1 shows the mean values of some selected characteristics of ever-married women. Overall, average current age of women at the time of study has been approximately 35 years. There is a little difference in average current age of women in both regions and rural-urban areas. Average age of women at marriage is slightly higher in tribal region (21.7 years) as compared to non-tribal region (20.5 years). Overall, average duration of marriage is 14.3 years, it being higher in urban area than rural. Average size of household agriculture land owned is higher in tribal region (1.08 hectare) as compared to non-tribal region (0.39 hectare), and is also higher in rural areas (0.53 hectare) as compared to urban areas (0.09 hectare). As expected, the score of average standard of living index is higher in non-tribal region (38.76 score) as compared to tribal region (28.40 score). According to residence, in non-tribal region, the score of average standard of living index is slightly higher in urban areas (39.13 score) beside rural areas (38.59 score). Average annual income of household is higher in non-tribal region (Rs. 2, 48,355/-) as compared to tribal region (Rs. 2, 33,212/-), and is very high in urban areas (Rs. 3, 08,209/-) as against that in rural areas (Rs. 2, 21,263/-). Overall average number of children ever born is 2.21. Average number of children ever born per woman is higher in non-tribal region (2.30) as compared to that in tribal region (2.09). Average number of children ever born (per woman) is higher in rural areas of non-tribal region (2.40) as compared to urban areas (2.07). Overall, number of children surviving (difference between the number of children ever born and number of infant and child deaths) is 2.11 per women. Average number of child deaths is higher in non-tribal region (0.111) as compared to tribal region (0.089) and is also higher in rural areas (0.131) against that in urban areas (0.067). Average age of women at first child birth is higher in tribal region (23.01 years) as compared to non-tribal region (22.15 years). According to residence, average age of women at first child birth is also higher in rural areas of non-tribal region (22.29 years) as against that in urban areas (21.86 years).

### 3.2 Number of children ever born by number of women

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of ever-married women according to number of children ever born

Number of children ever born	Number of women											
	Tribal			Non-tribal								
				Rural			Urban			Total		
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Total	Migrant	Non-migrant	Total	Migrant	Non-migrant	Total	Migrant	Non-migrant	Total
0	9.7	8.6	8.9	0.0	5.6	5.1	11.1	2.8	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.9
1	51.6	27.1	34.7	20.0	6.7	8.1	0.0	13.9	11.1	10.5	8.8	9.0
2	22.6	17.1	18.8	80.0	47.3	50.5	55.6	63.8	62.3	68.4	52.0	54.2
3	16.1	24.3	21.8	0.0	24.7	22.2	22.2	16.7	17.8	10.5	22.4	20.8
4	0.0	12.9	8.9	0.0	10.1	9.1	11.1	2.8	4.4	5.3	8.0	7.6
5	0.0	8.6	5.9	0.0	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4
6	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.1
<b>Total percent</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of women</b>	31	70	101	10	89	99	9	36	45	19	125	144

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of children ever born by number of women in study areas. In study area, all ever-married women have reported less than seven children ever born. Fifty-three percent of non-migrant women in tribal region and 66 percent in non-tribal region (60 percent in rural areas and 80.5 percent in urban areas) have reported less than three children ever born. Eighty-four percent of migrant women in tribal region and all in rural areas of non-tribal region reported less than three children ever born. The percentage of non-migrant women who reported four or more children ever born is higher in tribal region (22.9 percent) as compared to non-tribal region as a whole (12 percent). Further, the percentage of non-migrant women who have reported four or more children ever born is higher in rural areas (15.7 percent) as compared to urban areas (2.8 percent).

### 3.3 Religion of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.3 presents distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to religion. In tribal region, Hindu women have marginally higher fertility (1.50 children per migrant woman and 2.63 children per non-migrant woman) than Buddhist community (1.43 children per migrant woman and 2.03 children per non-migrant woman). Urban non-migrant Hindu women have lower fertility (1.88 children per woman) as compared to Sikh urban non-migrant (2.33 children per woman). Mean children alive also has the same pattern.

### 3.4 Caste of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Caste is the most important variable for the analysis of every Indian social phenomenon. Table 3.4 presents the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to caste. This table indicates that scheduled tribal migrant and non-migrant women have lower fertility (1.42 and 2.30 children per woman, respectively) than women of general category (2.00 and 3.00 children per woman, respectively). In non-tribal region, migrant and non-migrant rural women of general category have lower fertility (1.75 and 2.20 children per woman, respectively) than that of scheduled caste rural migrant and non-migrant women (2.00 and 2.87 children per woman, respectively). In non-tribal urban area, non-migrant women of general caste have lower fertility (1.83 children per woman) than scheduled caste women (2.25 children per woman).

**Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born (CEB) and living according to religion, residence, region and migration status**

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Religion	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Hindu	10.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.40	10	
		Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Buddhist	9.5	52.4	23.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	1.43	1.33	21	
	Non-migrant	Hindu	12.5	15.0	15.0	27.5	30.0	100.0	2.63	2.48	40	
		Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Buddhist	3.3	43.4	20.0	20.0	13.3	100.0	2.03	2.03	30	
N	R	Migrant	Hindu	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.80	1.80	10

		Non-migrant	Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Hindu	5.6	6.7	47.2	24.7	15.8	100.0	2.47	2.33	89
		Migrant	Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Hindu	11.1	0.0	55.6	22.2	11.1	100.0	2.22	2.11	09
	Urban	Non-migrant	Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Hindu	4.2	16.7	66.6	12.5	0.0	100.0	1.88	1.88	24
		Migrant	Sikh	0.0	8.4	58.3	25.0	8.3	100.0	2.33	2.17	12
			Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Hindu	5.3	10.5	68.4	10.5	5.3	100.0	2.00	1.95	19
Total	Non-migrant	Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Hindu	5.3	8.8	51.3	22.1	12.5	100.0	2.35	2.23	113	
	Migrant	Sikh	0.0	8.3	58.3	25.0	8.4	100.0	2.33	2.17	12	
		Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Hindu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to caste, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Caste	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	General	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		SC	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.00	03	
		ST	11.5	50.0	23.1	15.4	0.0	100.0	1.42	1.35	26	
		OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Non-migrant	General	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	02	
		SC	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	3.33	3.33	03	
		ST	9.5	28.6	17.5	23.8	20.6	100.0	2.30	2.21	63	
		OBC	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.50	2.50	02	
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	General	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.75	1.75	08
			SC	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-migrant	General	7.5	5.0	52.5	30.0	5.0	100.0	2.20	2.13	40	
		SC	4.4	0.0	39.1	30.4	26.1	100.0	2.87	2.65	23	
		ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		OBC	3.8	15.4	46.3	11.5	23.0	100.0	2.54	2.35	26	
	Urban	Migrant	General	12.5	0.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	100.0	2.25	2.13	08
			SC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			OBC	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
Non-migrant		General	0.0	22.2	72.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	1.83	1.83	18	
		SC	8.3	8.3	41.7	33.4	8.3	100.0	2.25	2.08	12	
		ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		OBC	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06	
Total	Migrant	General	6.3	12.5	62.5	12.5	6.2	100.0	2.00	1.94	16	
		SC	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		OBC	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
	Non-migrant	General	5.2	10.3	58.6	22.4	3.5	100.0	2.09	2.03	58	
		SC	5.7	2.9	40.0	31.4	20.0	100.0	2.66	2.46	35	
		ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		OBC	3.1	12.5	53.1	12.5	18.8	100.0	2.47	2.31	32	

### 3.5 Current age of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.5 presents distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to age of the women at the time of survey. Generally, the mean number of children born and surviving increases with age. Rural migrant and non-migrant women who have attained 40-49 years of age differ by mean number of children born (2.67 children per migrant woman and 3.38 children per non-migrant woman) in non-tribal region. Among non-tribal women aged 40-49, mean number of children born and living for rural migrant and urban migrant is 2 children per woman, whereas non-migrant of rural and urban area have 3.58 and 3.25 children per woman in the same region.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to current age of women, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Current age of women (years)	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	20-24	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	01	
		25-29	22.2	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.78	0.78	09	
		30-34	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	06	
		35-39	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.00	06	
		40-44	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	0.0	100.0	2.00	1.83	06	
	45-49	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	2.67	2.67	03		
	Non-migrant	20-24	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	1.25	1.13	08	
		25-29	27.3	45.4	18.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	1.09	1.09	11	
		30-34	7.7	46.1	23.1	15.4	7.7	100.0	1.69	1.62	13	
		35-39	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	2.80	2.70	10	
40-44		0.0	8.3	25.0	25.0	41.7	100.0	3.33	3.33	12		
45-49	0.0	0.0	12.5	50.0	37.5	100.0	3.38	3.19	16			
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			25-29	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			30-34	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.33	03
			35-39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			40-44	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
		45-49	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
		Non-migrant	20-24	66.6	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.50	0.50	06
			25-29	5.6	22.2	61.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	1.78	1.72	18
			30-34	0.0	5.9	52.9	23.5	17.7	100.0	2.71	2.41	17
	35-39		0.0	0.0	68.2	31.8	0.0	100.0	2.32	2.27	22	
	40-44	0.0	0.0	21.4	42.9	35.7	100.0	3.21	3.07	14		
	45-49	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	100.0	3.58	3.25	12		
	Urban	Migrant	20-24	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.00	02
			25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			30-34	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	02
			35-39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			40-44	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.50	2.50	02
		45-49	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
Non-migrant		20-24	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02	
		25-29	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.20	1.20	05	
		30-34	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.67	1.67	06	
	35-39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	08		
40-44	0.0	0.0	72.7	27.3	0.0	100.0	2.27	2.18	11			
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	3.25	3.00	04			
Total	Migrant	20-24	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.00	02	
		25-29	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		30-34	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	05	
		35-39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	04	
		40-44	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.25	2.25	04	
		45-49	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
	Non-migrant	20-24	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.75	0.75	08	
		25-29	4.3	34.8	52.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	1.65	1.61	23	
		30-34	4.3	4.3	61.1	17.4	12.9	100.0	2.43	2.22	23	
		35-39	0.0	0.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	2.23	2.20	30	
		40-44	0.0	0.0	44.0	36.0	20.0	100.0	2.80	2.68	25	
		45-49	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.5	43.7	100.0	3.50	3.19	16	

### 3.6 Age at marriage of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to age at marriage of women, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Age at marriage (years)	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women
			0	1	2	3	4+				
Tribal	Migrant	15-19	0.0	22.2	55.6	22.2	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	09
		20-24	9.1	63.6	9.1	18.2	0.0	100.0	1.36	1.36	11
		25-29	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	1.10	0.90	10
		30-34	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	0.00	01
	Non-migrant	15-19	0.0	10.3	20.7	31.1	37.9	100.0	3.17	3.07	29



			20-24	16.7	45.8	8.3	16.7	12.5	100.0	1.71	1.63	24
			25-29	13.3	26.7	20.0	26.7	13.3	100.0	2.00	1.93	15
			30-34	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.50	02
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	15-19	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			20-24	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.86	1.86	07
			25-29	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	01
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-migrant	15-19	3.1	3.1	18.8	46.9	28.1	100.0	3.13	2.91	32
			20-24	6.3	10.4	58.3	14.6	10.4	100.0	2.17	2.04	48
			25-29	11.1	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.78	1.78	09
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	Migrant	15-19	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	100.0	3.00	2.67	03
			20-24	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.60	1.60	05
			25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	01
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-migrant	15-19	0.0	13.3	66.7	20.0	0.0	100.0	2.07	2.00	15
			20-24	0.0	16.7	61.1	16.7	5.5	100.0	2.11	2.06	18
			25-29	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.33	03
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Migrant	15-19	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	2.60	2.40	05	
		20-24	8.3	8.3	83.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.75	1.75	12	
		25-29	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-migrant	15-19	2.1	6.4	34.0	38.3	19.2	100.0	2.79	2.62	47	
		20-24	4.5	12.1	59.1	15.2	9.1	100.0	2.15	2.05	66	
		25-29	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.67	1.67	12	
		30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6 indicates that women who aged 15-19 years at marriage have borne higher number of children per woman, irrespective of status of migration of women in both regions and rural-urban areas of non-tribal region. Non-migrant women aged 15-19 years at marriage in rural areas of non-tribal region have borne higher average number of children (3.13 children per rural non-migrant woman) than urban non-migrant women of the same age (2.07 children per woman). In non-tribal region, urban migrant women aged 15-19 at marriage have higher fertility (3 children per woman) than rural migrant women of the same age (2 children per woman).

### 3.7 Marital duration of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.7 presents distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to marital duration. Overall, the mean number of children born and living are found to be increasing with increase in duration of marriage of migrant as well as those of non-migrant women in both regions. Migrant women of tribal region and those of rural areas of non-tribal region have borne lower mean number of children in all groups according to duration of marriage as compared to non-migrant women. Rural migrant and non-migrant women who have completed 25-29 years of marriage differ by mean number of children born (2.00 children per migrant woman and 3.38 children per non-migrant woman) in non-tribal region. Among non-tribal women age 20-24 years, duration of marriage, mean number of children born and living, for rural migrant and

urban migrant women is 2 children per woman, whereas non-migrants of rural and urban areas have 3.00 and 2.17 children per woman in the same region.

### 3.8 Educational level of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.8 presents distribution of ever-married women by mean number of children ever born and surviving according to region, residence and migration status. On average less educated migrant and non-migrant women are likely to have borne more children as compared to higher educational standard of women. Educational level of women is more effective method of controlling fertility than that of husbands' education. Illiterate non-migrant women in both regions and rural-urban areas of non-tribal region on an average have more fertility than women of higher educational level.

**Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to duration of marriage, residence, region and migration status**

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Duration of marriage (years)	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	0-04	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.71	0.71	07	
		05-09	12.5	75.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	0.75	08	
		10-14	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.25	1.00	04	
		15-19	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	04	
		20-24	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.16	06	
		25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	02	
		30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Non-migrant	0-04	35.7	57.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.71	0.71	14	
		05-09	0.0	77.8	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.22	09	
		10-14	8.3	25.0	41.7	25.0	0.0	100.0	1.83	1.75	12	
		15-19	0.0	0.0	27.3	36.4	36.3	100.0	3.18	3.18	11	
		20-24	0.0	11.1	11.1	33.4	44.4	100.0	3.33	3.11	09	
		25-29	0.0	0.0	7.7	38.5	53.8	100.0	3.85	3.69	13	
		30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	3.50	3.50	02	
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	0-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			05-09	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	04
			10-14	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			15-19	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
			20-24	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
			25-29	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	Non-migrant	0-04	41.7	25.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.92	0.92	12
			05-09	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.86	1.79	14
			10-14	0.0	4.3	56.6	30.5	8.6	100.0	2.57	2.35	23
			15-19	0.0	0.0	50.0	42.9	7.1	100.0	2.57	2.50	14
			20-24	0.0	0.0	42.9	21.4	35.7	100.0	3.00	2.93	14
			25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	3.38	3.00	08
			30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	4.75	4.25	04
		Migrant	0-04	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	01
			05-09	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.50	2.00	02
			10-14	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
			15-19	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	100.0	3.00	3.00	03
			20-24	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
			25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-migrant	0-04	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	04		
	05-09	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	06		
	10-14	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	04		
	15-19	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.25	2.25	12		
	20-24	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06		
	25-29	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	3.00	2.50	04		
	30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	Migrant	0-04	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	01	
		05-09	0.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	1.83	1.67	06	
		10-14	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03	
		15-19	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	2.75	2.75	04	
		20-24	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03	
		25-29	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	

		30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Non-migrant	0-04	37.5	31.3	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.94	0.94	16
		05-09	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.75	1.70	20
		10-14	0.0	3.7	63.0	25.9	7.4	100.0	2.48	2.30	27
		15-19	0.0	0.0	61.6	34.6	3.8	100.0	2.42	2.38	26
		20-24	0.0	0.0	55.0	20.0	25.0	100.0	2.75	2.70	20
		25-29	0.0	0.0	8.3	58.3	33.4	100.0	3.25	2.83	12
		30-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	4.75	4.25	04

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to level of education, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Education level	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Illiterate	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06	
		Up to middle <sup>2</sup>	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	05	
		H Secondary <sup>3</sup>	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.10	1.10	10	
		Graduation+ <sup>4</sup>	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	1.10	0.80	10	
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	3.4	0.0	17.3	34.5	44.8	100.0	3.41	3.28	29	
		Up to middle	5.9	23.5	17.6	35.3	17.7	100.0	2.41	2.35	17	
		H Secondary	19.0	61.9	14.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	1.05	1.00	21	
	Graduation+	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.67	1.33	03		
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Up to middle	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
			H Secondary	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.86	1.86	07
			Graduation+	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	3.50	3.50	04	
		Up to middle	0.0	0.0	36.4	36.4	27.2	100.0	3.12	2.82	33	
		H Secondary	9.8	7.3	74.1	19.5	7.3	100.0	2.10	2.02	41	
		Graduation+	9.1	27.3	63.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.55	1.55	11	
	Urban	Migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	3.50	3.00	02
			Up to middle	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	01
			H Secondary	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.25	2.25	04
			Graduation+	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
		Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	2.67	03
			Up to middle	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	2.20	2.20	05
			H Secondary	0.0	13.1	73.9	8.7	4.3	100.0	2.04	2.00	23
			Graduation+	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.20	1.20	05
Total	Migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	3.50	3.00	02	
		Up to middle	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	02	
		H Secondary	0.0	9.1	81.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	11	
		Graduation+	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.75	1.75	04	
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	3.29	3.14	07	
		Up to middle	0.0	0.0	42.1	34.2	23.7	100.0	3.00	2.74	38	
		H Secondary	6.3	9.4	62.5	15.6	6.2	100.0	2.08	2.02	64	
		Graduation+	12.5	31.3	56.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.44	1.44	16	

<sup>2</sup>Literate up to middle school

<sup>3</sup>Secondary & higher secondary school

<sup>4</sup> Graduation, diploma and above

### 3.9 Husband's educational level of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to husband's level of education, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Education level	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Illiterate	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03	
		Up to middle	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		H Secondary	9.1	63.6	9.1	18.2	0.0	100.0	1.36	1.36	11	
		Graduation+	13.3	53.4	20.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.13	15	
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	50.0	100.0	3.67	3.50	06	
		Up to middle	0.0	31.6	26.3	26.3	15.8	100.0	2.32	2.21	19	
		H Secondary	12.5	34.2	6.3	31.3	15.7	100.0	2.09	2.03	32	
		Graduation+	15.4	15.4	30.8	0.0	38.4	100.0	2.54	2.46	13	
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Up to middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			H Secondary	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.88	1.88	08
			Graduation+	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	4.50	2.50	02	
		Up to middle	8.2	0.0	41.7	37.5	12.6	100.0	2.58	2.54	24	
		H Secondary	5.2	6.9	50.0	22.4	15.5	100.0	2.43	2.29	58	
		Graduation+	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.60	1.60	05	
	Urban	Migrant	Illiterate	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.4	100.0	2.33	2.00	03
			Up to middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			H Secondary	0.0	0.0	80	20.0	0.0	100.0	2.20	2.20	05
			Graduation+	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
Non-migrant		Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Up to middle	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	5	
		H Secondary	3.8	11.6	61.5	23.1	0.0	100.0	2.04	2.00	26	
		Graduation+	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	2.00	1.80	05	
Total	Migrant	Illiterate	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.4	100.0	2.33	2.00	03	
		Up to middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		H Secondary	0.0	7.7	84.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	13	
		Graduation+	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.67	1.67	03	
	Non-migrant	Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	4.50	2.50	02	
		Up to middle	6.9	0.0	51.8	31.1	10.2	100.0	2.48	2.45	29	
		H Secondary	4.8	8.3	53.6	22.6	10.7	100.0	1.95	1.95	84	
		Graduation+	0.0	40.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	1.80	1.70	10	

Table 3.9 presents distribution of husbands of ever-married women by mean number of children ever born and surviving according to region, residence and migration status. Education of husband plays an important role in deciding fertility behaviour of ever married women. Higher is the educational level of husband, adverse is the effect on fertility of couple. Less educated husbands of migrant and non-migrant women are likely to have on an average, more mean number of children as compared to those of higher educational standard. Illiterate husbands of non-migrant women in both regions and rural-urban areas of non-tribal region have more fertility than women of husbands with higher educational level. In tribal region and rural area of non-

tribal region, illiterate migrants and literate husbands of women have lower mean number of children ever born as compared to those of non-migrants.

### 3.10 Household standard of living index of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to standard of living index, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Standard of living index	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Low	0.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	1.80	1.80	10	
		Medium	7.1	57.2	21.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	1.43	1.21	14	
		High	28.6	42.9	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	07	
	Non-migrant	Low	14.7	14.7	17.6	26.5	26.5	100.0	2.47	2.35	34	
		Medium	3.3	40.0	16.7	16.7	23.3	100.0	2.30	2.23	30	
		High	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06	
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Medium	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.88	1.88	08
			High	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02
		Non-migrant	Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Medium	8.3	5.0	45.0	25.0	16.7	100.0	2.47	2.35	60
			High	0.0	10.4	51.7	24.1	13.8	100.0	2.48	2.28	29
	Urban	Migrant	Low	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.4	100.0	2.33	2.00	03
			Medium	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	2.33	2.33	03
			High	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03
		Non-migrant	Low	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	2.00	01
			Medium	5.3	10.5	63.1	21.1	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	19
			High	0.0	18.8	68.6	6.3	6.3	100.0	2.00	1.94	16
Total	Migrant	Low	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.4	100.0	2.33	2.00	03	
		Medium	0.0	9.1	81.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	11	
		High	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.80	1.80	05	
	Non-migrant	Low	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	2.00	01	
		Medium	7.6	6.3	49.4	24.1	12.6	100.0	2.35	2.27	79	
		High	0.0	13.3	57.8	17.8	11.1	100.0	2.31	2.16	45	

Table 3.10 presents household standard of living index and mean number of children born and alive according to region, residence and migration status of women. Standard of living index is found to bear inverse relationship with mean number of children ever born and living in tribal region. Ever-married migrant women in tribal region with low, medium and high standard of living index of household have fertility 1.80, 1.43 and 1 child per woman as against non-migrant women of respective standard of living index (2.47, 2.30 and 2.17 children per woman). In non-tribal region, non-migrant women with medium SLI of household of rural areas have higher fertility (2.47 children per migrant woman) as compared to migrant rural women with same SLI of household (1.88 children per woman). Standard of living affects fertility adversely as evident from table 7B.10. Urban migrant women with medium standard of living index of household have more children ever born per woman (2.33) as against (2.00) in non-tribal non-migrant women with same SLI.

### 3.11 Occupation of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.11 presents the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to occupation. Among non-migrant women in tribal region and rural areas of non-tribal region, mean number of children ever born is the highest among agriculture workers as compared to non-agriculture. Among not working migrant women in tribal region and rural areas of non-tribal region, mean number of children ever born is the highest, as compared to working women. In rural areas migrant working and not-working women have lower mean number of children ever born as compared to that of non-migrants. The average number of child deaths in tribal and rural non-migrant women in non-tribal region is higher among agriculture workers as compared to others. The average number of child deaths among not working rural non-migrant women in non-tribal region is higher (0.10 deaths per woman) as compared to migrants (no child death).



Table 3.11 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to occupation, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Occupation	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Not working	12.5	43.7	31.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	1.44	1.38	16	
		AgriculturalW <sup>5</sup>	0.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0	1.43	1.43	07	
		Production W <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Service&Sales <sup>7</sup>	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.4	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.33	03	
	Other worker	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	1.60	1.20	05		
	Non-migrant	Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Agricultural W	8.8	26.5	16.2	25.0	23.5	100.0	2.40	2.31	68	
		Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Service& Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other worker	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02			
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	Not working	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.89	1.89	09
			Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Service& Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other worker	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	01	
		Non-migrant	Not working	10.0	7.5	45.0	17.5	20.0	100.0	2.43	2.33	40
			Agricultural W	2.3	7.0	44.2	32.6	13.9	100.0	2.56	2.35	43
			Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Service& Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other worker	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06		
	Urban	Migrant	Not working	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	2.17	2.17	06
			Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Service& Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	2.00	01
		Other worker	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		Non-migrant	Not working	0.0	17.2	62.1	17.3	3.4	100.0	2.07	2.00	29
			Agricultural W	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	01
Production W			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Service& Sales	0.0		0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02		
Other worker	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	04			
Total	Migrant	Not working	0.0	6.7	86.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	15	
		Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Service& Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	2.00	01	
	Other worker	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.4	100.0	1.67	1.67	03		
	Non-migrant	Not working	5.8	11.6	52.2	17.4	13.0	100.0	2.28	2.19	69	
		Agricultural W	2.3	6.8	43.1	34.1	13.7	100.0	2.57	2.36	44	
		Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Service& Sales		0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02		
Other worker	10.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	1.90	1.90	10			

### 3.12 Husband's occupation of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.12 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to husband's occupation, residence, region and migration status

<sup>5</sup>Agricultural worker<sup>6</sup>Production worker<sup>7</sup>Service and sales worker

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Occupation	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
			0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Agricultural W	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.33	1.33	03	
		Production W	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	01	
		Professional	0.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	1.83	1.50	06	
		Service& Sales	17.6	58.9	17.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	1.12	1.06	17	
	Other worker	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	04		
	Non-migrant	Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Agricultural W	7.7	28.2	20.5	25.6	18.0	100.0	2.26	2.15	39	
		Production W	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02	
		Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Service& Sales		11.8	29.4	11.8	35.2	11.8	100.0	2.12	2.12	17		
Other worker	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	58.4	100.0	3.25	3.08	12			
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Professional	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.50	02
			Service& Sales	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.83	1.83	06
		Other worker	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02	
		Non-migrant	Not working	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	01
			Agricultural W	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	100.0	3.20	3.00	05
			Production W	7.1	21.5	50.0	14.3	7.1	100.0	1.93	1.79	14
	Professional		0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
	Urban	Migrant	Service& Sales	5.7	5.7	42.9	34.2	11.5	100.0	2.49	2.40	35
			Other worker	6.1	3.0	51.5	21.2	18.2	100.0	2.58	2.36	33
			Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-migrant	Professional	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01
			Service& Sales	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2.50	2.25	04
			Other worker	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	04
Not working			0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03	
Total	Migrant	Agricultural W	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	3.00	3.00	01	
		Production W	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
		Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	3.50	3.00	02	
		Service& Sales	0.0	23.5	70.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	1.82	1.76	17	
		Other worker	8.3	8.3	58.4	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	12	
	Non-migrant	Not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Agricultural W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Production W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Professional	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.67	1.67	03	
Total	Migrant	Service& Sales	0.0	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	2.10	1.20	10	
		Other worker	16.7	0.0	66.6	0.0	16.7	100.0	2.00	2.00	06	
		Not working	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.25	2.25	04	
		Agricultural W	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	100.0	3.17	3.00	06	
	Non-migrant	Production W	6.7	20.0	53.3	13.3	6.7	100.0	1.93	1.80	15	
		Professional	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	100.0	3.00	2.67	03	
		Service& Sales	3.8	11.6	51.9	25.6	7.1	100.0	2.27	2.19	52	
		Other worker	6.7	4.4	53.3	22.2	13.4	100.0	2.42	2.27	45	

Table 3.12 presents the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to husband’s occupation. In rural areas, mean number of children ever born is the highest among non-migrant women whose husbands are working as agriculture worker (3.20 children per woman) as compared to production worker (1.93 children per woman), followed by professional (2.00 children per woman), service & sales workers (2.49 children per woman), other workers (2.58 children per woman) and not working husbands (3.00 children per woman). In tribal region, average number of deaths is higher for non-migrant women whose husbands are working as agriculture workers (0.11 deaths per woman) as compared to migrants (no death).



### 3.13 Household agricultural land of ever-married women and number of children ever born and living

Table 3.13 presents the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to ownership of agricultural land. In tribal region, non-migrant women whose household agricultural land is between 0.40 to 0.99 hectare have the highest mean number of children ever born (2.88 children per woman), whereas in rural area, non-migrant women with household agricultural land 2 hectares and above hectares, have highest mean number of children ever born (2.83 children per woman). In tribal region and rural areas of non-tribal region, mean number of children ever born in all groups of agriculture land is higher among non-migrants of all groups of land as compared to migrants. In rural areas, the average number of child deaths in all types of land ownership is higher among non-migrant women as compared to migrants. Among landless non-migrant women, mean number of children ever born is higher in rural areas of non-tribal region (2.80 children per woman) as compared to that in tribal region (2.00 children per woman).

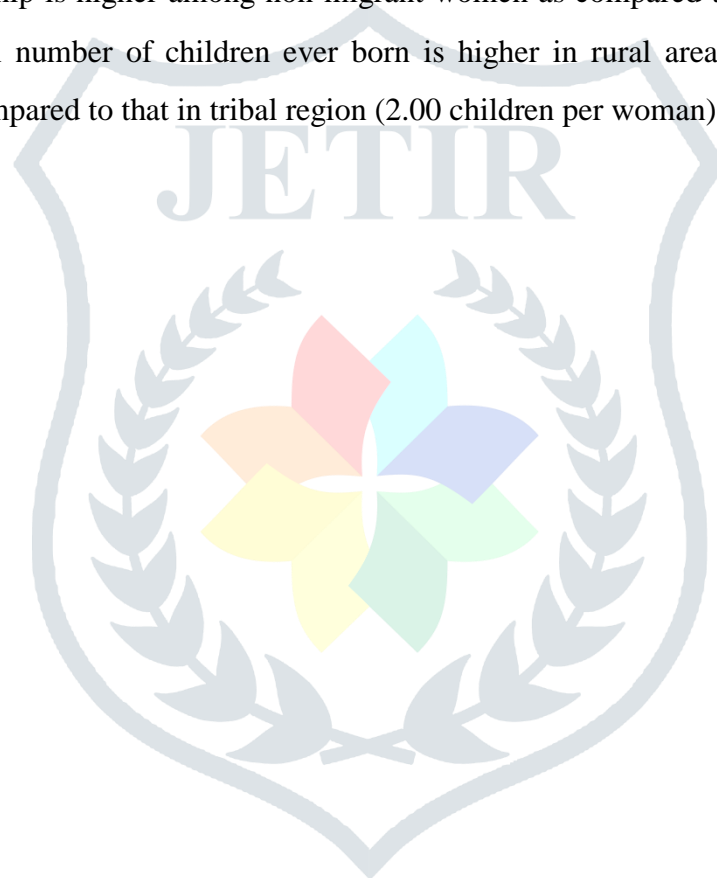


Table 3.13 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to household's agricultural land, residence, region and migration status

Residence/ Region	Migration Status	Agricultural land (hectare)	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women			
			0	1	2	3	4+							
Tribal	Migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	01			
		0.40 - 0.99	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	1.50	1.33	06			
		1.00 - 1.99	8.3	50.0	33.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	1.42	1.25	12			
		2+ Hectare	14.3	57.1	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0	1.29	1.29	07			
		No agr. land <sup>8</sup>	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	1.80	1.80	05			
	Non-migrant	0.01 - 0.39	15.8	31.6	15.8	15.8	21.0	100.0	2.05	1.89	19			
		0.40 - 0.99	0.0	23.1	7.7	42.3	26.9	100.0	2.88	2.77	26			
		1.00 - 1.99	13.3	26.7	33.4	0.0	26.6	100.0	2.13	2.13	15			
		2+ Hectare	11.1	33.4	11.1	33.3	11.1	100.0	2.00	2.00	09			
		No agr. land	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01			
		Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	02
					0.40 - 0.99	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.71	1.71	07
1.00 - 1.99	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2+ Hectare	0.0				0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01		
No agr. land	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-migrant	0.01 - 0.39		6.4	12.8	38.3	27.7	14.8	100.0	2.55	2.21	47			
	0.40 - 0.99		8.0	0.0	56.0	24.0	12.0	100.0	2.40	2.36	25			
	1.00 - 1.99		0.0	0.0	66.6	16.7	16.7	100.0	2.50	2.17	06			
	2+ Hectare		0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	100.0	2.83	2.83	06			
	No agr. land		0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	2.80	2.80	05			
	Urban		Migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
				0.40 - 0.99	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01	
1.00 - 1.99		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2+ Hectare		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No agr. land		14.3		0.0	42.9	28.6	14.2	100.0	2.29	2.14	07			
Non-migrant		0.01 - 0.39	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03			
		0.40 - 0.99	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	2.33	2.33	03			
Total	Migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01			
		0.40 - 0.99	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01			
		1.00 - 1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		2+ Hectare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		No agr. land	14.3	0.0	42.9	28.6	14.2	100.0	2.29	2.14	07			
	Non-migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.4	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03			
		0.40 - 0.99	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	2.33	2.33	03			
		1.00 - 1.99	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.00	1.00	01			
		2+ Hectare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		No agr. land	3.4	10.3	69.1	13.8	3.4	100.0	2.03	1.97	29			
		Total	Migrant	0.01 - 0.39	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	03	
				0.40 - 0.99	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.75	1.75	08	
1.00 - 1.99	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2+ Hectare	0.0			0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.00	2.00	01			
No agr. land	14.3			0.0	42.9	28.6	14.2	100.0	2.29	2.14	07			
Non-migrant	0.01 - 0.39		6.0	14.0	38.0	28.0	14.0	100.0	2.40	2.20	50			
	0.40 - 0.99		7.1	0.0	57.2	25.0	10.7	100.0	2.39	2.36	28			
Total	Non-migrant	1.00 - 1.99	0.0	14.3	57.1	14.3	14.3	100.0	2.29	2.00	07			
		2+ Hectare	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	100.0	2.83	2.83	06			
		No agr. land	2.9	8.9	67.6	14.8	5.8	100.0	2.15	2.09	34			

### 3.14 Ever-married women and number of children ever born and living according to migration status

Table 3.14 presents the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to migration status. Overall fertility (2.21 children per woman) in study area has been a little higher than replacement level of fertility (2.1 children per woman). Overall, migrant women have lower fertility (1.66 children per woman) than non-migrant women (2.35 children per woman). Non-migrant rural women of non-tribal region have highest fertility (2.47 children per woman) followed by tribal region (2.37 children per woman) and the lowest among urban women of non-tribal region (2.03 children per woman). Migrant tribal women have lower fertility (1.45 children per women) than women of rural areas of non-tribal region (1.80 children per woman).

<sup>8</sup>No agricultural land

Overall, non-migrant women have higher average number of child deaths (0.10 deaths per woman) as compared to migrant women (0.08 deaths per woman). Non-migrant urban women of non-tribal region have lowest average number of child deaths (0.06 deaths per woman) as compared to those in rural areas (0.14 deaths per woman) and tribal region (0.08 deaths per woman).

**Table 3.14 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever born and living according to residence, region and migration status**

Residence/ Region	Migration status	Children ever born					Total percent	Mean CEB	Mean children alive	Total no. of women	
		0	1	2	3	4+					
Tribal	Migrant	9.7	51.6	22.6	16.1	0.0	100.0	1.45	1.35	31	
	Non-migrant	8.6	27.1	17.1	24.3	22.9	100.0	2.37	2.29	70	
	Total	8.9	34.7	18.8	21.8	15.8	100.0	2.09	2.00	101	
Non-tribal	Rural	Migrant	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.80	1.80	10
		Non-migrant	5.6	6.7	47.2	24.7	15.8	100.0	2.47	2.33	89
		Total	5.1	8.1	50.5	22.2	14.1	100.0	2.40	2.27	99
	Urban	Migrant	11.1	0.0	55.5	22.3	11.1	100.0	2.22	2.11	09
		Non-migrant	2.8	13.9	63.9	16.6	2.8	100.0	2.03	1.97	36
		Total	4.4	11.1	62.3	17.8	4.4	100.0	2.07	2.00	45
	Total	Migrant	5.3	10.5	68.4	10.5	5.3	100.0	2.00	1.95	19
		Non-migrant	4.8	8.8	52.0	22.4	12.0	100.0	2.34	2.22	125
		Total	4.9	9.0	54.2	20.8	11.1	100.0	2.30	2.19	144
Overall	Migrant	8.0	36.0	40.0	14.0	2.0	100.0	1.66	1.58	50	
	Non-migrant	6.2	15.4	39.5	23.1	15.8	100.0	2.35	2.25	195	
	Total	6.5	19.6	39.6	21.2	13.1	100.0	2.21	2.11	245	

#### 4. Conclusion

Within the biological limits of human fertility, several social, economic, cultural, psychological and political factors are responsible for determining the levels and differentials of fertility. Eighty-four percent of migrant women in tribal region and all in rural areas of non-tribal region reported less than three children ever born. In tribal region, Hindu women have marginally higher fertility (1.50 children per migrant woman and 2.63 children per non-migrant woman) than Buddhist community (1.43 children per migrant woman and 2.03 children per non-migrant woman). Scheduled tribal migrant and non-migrant women have lower fertility (1.42 and 2.30 children per woman, respectively) than women of general category (2.00 and 3.00 children per woman, respectively). In non-tribal region, migrant and non-migrant rural women of general category have lower fertility (1.75 and 2.20 children per woman, respectively) than that of scheduled caste rural migrant and non-migrant women (2.00 and 2.87 children per woman, respectively).

Rural migrant and non-migrant women who have attained 40-49 years of age differ by mean number of children born (2.67 children per migrant woman and 3.38 children per non-migrant woman) in non-tribal region. Women who aged 15-19 years at marriage have borne higher number of children per woman, irrespective of status of migration of women in both regions and rural-urban areas of non-tribal region. Illiterate non-migrant women in both regions and rural-urban areas of non-tribal region on an average have more fertility

than women of higher educational level. Standard of living index (SLI) is found to bear inverse relationship with mean number of children ever born and living in tribal region. Ever-married migrant women in tribal region with low, medium and high standard of living index of household have fertility 1.80, 1.43 and 1 child per woman as against non-migrant women of respective standard of living index (2.47, 2.30 and 2.17 children per woman). In non-tribal region, non-migrant women with medium SLI of household of rural areas have higher fertility (2.47 children per migrant woman) as compared to migrant rural women with same SLI of household (1.88 children per woman).

Overall, migrant women have lower fertility (1.66 children per woman) than non-migrant women (2.35 children per woman). Non-migrant rural women of non-tribal region have highest fertility (2.47 children per woman) followed by tribal region (2.37 children per woman) and the lowest among urban women of non-tribal region (2.03 children per woman). Migrant tribal women have lower fertility (1.45 children per woman) than women of rural areas of non-tribal region (1.80 children per woman). Overall, non-migrant women have higher average number of child deaths as compared to migrant women.

Trends and levels in fertility have been noticed substantial fertility declines over time in all age groups, in tribal migrant and non-migrant women. In non-tribal non-migrant women, fertility declines over time in all age groups, except that of women in the age group 30-39. In rural non-migrant women, fertility declines over time in all age groups, except for women 30-39 years. In urban non-migrant women, fertility declines over time in all age groups (except the age group 15-29). Among tribal migrant women in all age groups, fertility declines (except the age group 15-29) over a period of time.

## 5. Policy Implications

The study indicates the need to improve women's status, particularly education and involvement of women in family decision-making for successful reduction in fertility and infant & child mortality. This may be achieved through providing education and employment opportunities to women. Education policy should be given higher priority to increase female education, especially to higher education, irrespective of residence. Health facilities, particularly in rural areas may be increased so that effort would be an influence on women's contraceptive behaviour resulting reduction in fertility and child mortality. The income level of household in rural areas by providing employment and education may induce a rapid reduction in fertility. Through counselling, women should be educated to have higher child birth intervals (between successive births) as these reduce both fertility and mortality. Attainment of higher education delays age at marriage, reducing the reproductive span and fertility.

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