

**ISSN: 2231-5063****IMPACT FACTOR : 4.6052 (UIF)****VOLUME - 6 | ISSUE - 9 | MARCH - 2017**

TREND OF FERTILITY RATE INDIA, MAHARASHTRA AND SATARA DISTRICT

Asso. Prof. Magar Tanaji Raosaheb
Dept.of Geography,Uma Mahavidyalaya,
Pandharpur. Dist-Solapur. (M. S.)

ABSTRACT :

The population of any particular area can merely change through three processes viz. birth, death and migration. Therefore, the fertility, mortality and migration are known as important components of population changes in any region. The magnitude of births in a country or a region depends on different aspects e.g. absolute situation of childbearing females and males, marriage behavior, attitude towards children, outside marriage, beginning control practices and attitudes, definite social and biological characteristics of population, political and religious attitudes and the state of medicinal facilities. Even though the birth rate is a biological process, it includes social component also. The number of children is generally determined by the



social environment in which they live. High fertility societies are often the result of the accumulation of a large number of individual decisions to have children who pleasure them as a form of insurance by their parents in their old age or a variety of risks. India which is dominated by the Hindus, in terms of population transfers the deep cultural significance of having sons. Contrary to the high fertility societies, the low fertility societies are affected by changing the overall social environment wherein wealth, reputation, position, education and other related causes often help to lower fertility through the change in the attitude of the people (Kapoor, 1984).

KEY WORDS: social environment, population changes.

INTRODUCTION
Trends of Fertility Rate

According to the United Nations, "Natural fertility is the fertility which exists in the absence of deliberate birth control." Fertility, "refers to the actual reproduction performance - applied to an individual or a group" (Wood, Robert, 1979), Fertility is a term used to refer to the actual number of live births produced by a female Chandana, R.C. (2005).

G. T. Trewartha viewed that, "fertility, is the birth performance of a population as reflected by the number of live births. It refers to the number of children a woman has actually born."

The fertility rate is generally expressed as the number of births per 1,000 matured females (15 to 44) in a schedule year. It can be easily be confused with total fertility rate, which calculates how many children a

theoretical woman would have assumed she lives until 44 and has the same fertility rate in the future as women in the population currently have (Kapoor, 1984).

The birth rate is one of the most important factors influencing the growth of population and changes in population characteristics in any particular region. In the early days, the birth rate was very high only because of the high death rate. This was due to the security point of view for parents in old age. Since children become the only supporting means for parents. In ancient period, both births, as well as death rates, were high due to insufficient medical facilities as well as insufficient availability of nutritious food.

Nowadays, both birth, as well as death rates, has come down due to improvement in better medical facilities and improved food supply. In any region, the birth rates become the only factor influencing the population changes. In order to understand the role birth rate in growth of population, the birth rates for different periods and for various tahsils have been calculated for the decades from 1961 to 2011.

TRENDS OF FERTILITY RATE IN INDIA

The fertility rate of India during the period of 1961 to 2011 has been given Table 1. It is found that the fertility of India in 1961 was as high as 39.2 and it is steadily decreased from 1961 to 2011 up to 21.8. The fertility rate has declined from 1981 to 1991 i.e. 31.1 to 29.5 per 1000 population. In 2001, the fertility rate was 25.8. In 2011, the fertility rate was 21.8.

The rural fertility rate is also decreased during the period of investigation in India. The fertility rate in rural areas of India in 1961 was as high as 41.2 and this was steadily decreased reached up to 23.3 from 1961 to 2011. Table 1 indicated that there is a continuous decreased in rural fertility rate in India due to the Government policies and increase in literacy rate.

Table 1
India: Trend of Fertility Rate from 1961 to 2011

Sr. No.	Year	Total	Decadal Change	Urban	Decadal Change	Rural	Decadal Change
1	1961	39.2	-	34.2	-	41.2	-
2	1971	35.4	-3.8	29.1	-5.1	37.2	-4
3	1981	31.1	-4.3	24.4	-4.7	32.5	-4.7
4	1991	29.5	-1.6	24.3	-0.1	30.9	-1.6
5	2001	25.8	-3.7	20.7	-3.6	27.1	-3.8
6	2011	21.8	-4.0	17.6	-3.1	23.3	-3.8

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin and Registrar General of India, New Delhi, 1961 to 2011.

The fertility rate of India in the urban areas during the period of 1961 to 2011 has been given table 1. Table 1 indicates that the fertility of India was as high as 34.2 in 1961 and this continuously decreased and reached up to 17.6 in 2011. Table 1 indicates that urban fertility rapidly decreased during the period of 1961 to 1981 but in the next decade i.e. 1981 to 1991 there is a light decrease in the urban birth rate of India. In the next decade i.e. 1991 to 2001, it is decreased by 3.6 per 1000 population and in the decade 2001 to 2011 it is decreased by 3.1 per 1000 population.

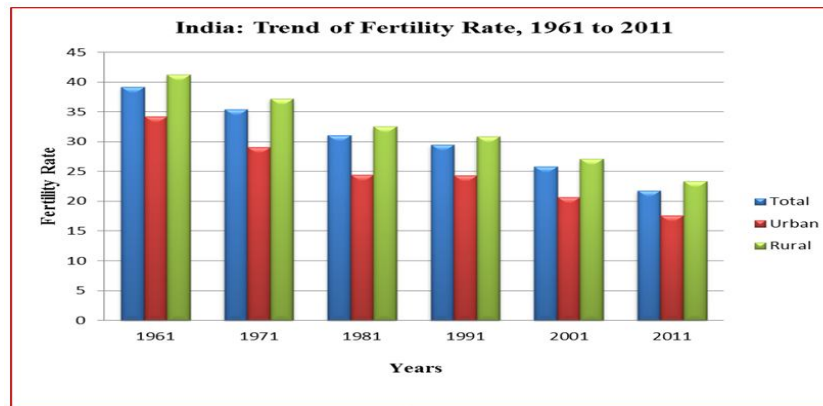


fig-1

In short, it has been observed that the fertility rate in India continuously declined during the period of investigation. There are different physiological, biological, social and economic factors are responsible for the declining fertility in India. Such factors are availability to affordable family planning i.e. sufficient medical facilities and government policies, use of family planning, improved economic conditions and improved standard of living, the status of women in society, increased the literacy rate of female, increase female participation in the workforce and so on.

Trends of Fertility rate in Maharashtra

The fertility rate of Maharashtra during the period of 1961 to 2011 has been given table 2. It is found that the total fertility of Maharashtra in 1961 was i.e. high as 36.5 and this steadily decreased up to 16.7 in 2011. In 1991, the fertility rate has decreased up to 26.2 as compared to 28.5 in 1981. In 2001, the fertility rate was decreased up to 20.7 as compared to 1991.

The rural fertility rate of Maharashtra is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease differs from decade to decade. Table 2 indicates that during the decade of 1961 to 1971 it was decreased by 33.7 per 1000 population i.e. it was 38.2 in 1961. After that rate of decrease in birth rate is decreased in the decade of 1971 to 1981 and 1981 to 1991 i.e. 30.4 and 28.0 respectively. The rate of decrease in birth rate is increased from 1991 to 2001 and become 21.1 per 1000 population due to Government Programmes such as child survival and motherhood.

Table 2
Maharashtra: Trend of Fertility Rate from 1961 to 2011

Sr. No.	Year	Total	Decadal Change	Urban	Decadal Change	Rural	Decadal Change
1	1961	36.5	-	33.4	-	38.2	-
2	1971	32.2	-4.31	29.0	-4.4	33.7	-4.5
3	1981	28.5	-3.7	24.5	-4.5	30.4	-3.3
4	1991	26.2	-2.3	22.9	-1.6	28.0	-2.4
5	2001	20.7	-5.5	20.2	-2.7	21.1	-6.9
6	2011	16.7	-4.0	15.8	-4.4	17.3	-3.8

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin and Registrar General of India, New Delhi, 1961 to 2011.

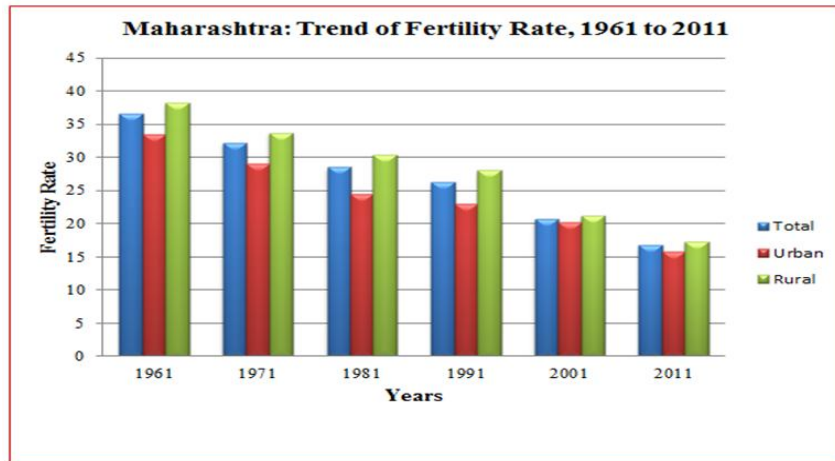


fig-2

The urban fertility rate of Maharashtra is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease is varied from decade to decade. Table 2 shows that during the decade of 1961 to 1971 it was decreased by 4.4 per 1000 population i.e. it was 33.4 in 1961 and decreased up to 29.0 in 1971. After that rate of decrease in birth rate in the decade of 1971 were 29.0 to 24.5 in 1981 and 22.9 in 1991. The rate of decrease in birth rate is increased from 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 and become 2.7 and 4.4 and reached up to 20.2 and 15.8 per 1000 population respectively due to government policies.

In short, it has been observed that the total, urban and rural fertility rate is declined in Maharashtra during the period from 1961 to 2011. It is found that the fertility rate is higher in rural areas than the urban areas of Maharashtra. Because of high literacy in the urban area, use of family planning, variations of economic conditions and the standard of living, variations in the status of women in society and variation in female participation in the workforce, etc. are responsible for the higher fertility rate in rural areas of Maharashtra.

Trends of Fertility rate in Satara District

Fertility is one of the important factors in the population changes in the study region. The fertility rate of Satara district during the period of 1961 to 2011 has been given table 3.

Table 3
Satara District: Trend of Fertility Rate from 1961 to 2011

Sr. No.	Year	Total	Decadal Change	Urban	Decadal Change	Rural	Decadal Change
1	1961	25.70	-	23.2	-	27.3	-
2	1971	23.97	-1.73	22.9	-0.3	26.6	-0.7
3	1981	20.87	-3.10	17.5	-5.4	25.2	-1.4
4	1991	20.38	-0.49	16.7	-0.8	23.4	-1.8
5	2001	19.39	-0.99	15.2	-1.5	21.2	-2.2
6	2011	16.72	-2.67	14.7	-0.5	20.2	-1.0

Source: Compiled by researcher on the basis of 1) District Census Handbook of Kolhapur District, 2001-2011 2) Annual Vital Statistic Report of Maharashtra State, 2001-2011.

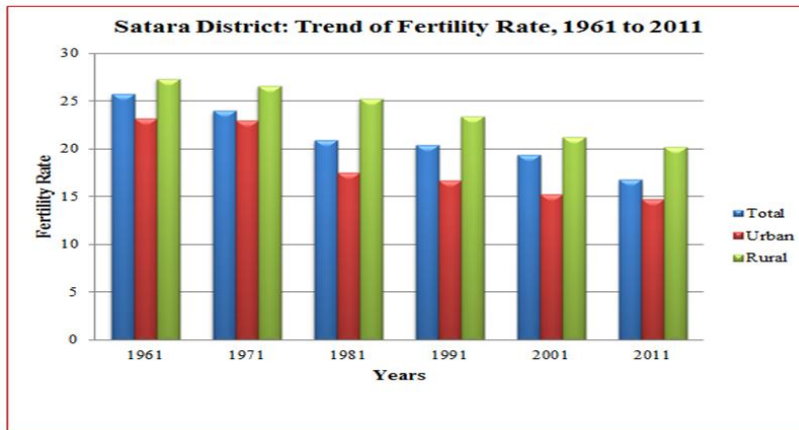


fig-3

The total fertility rate of Satara district was 25.70 in 1961 and it is steadily decreased up to 16.72 in 2011. The fertility rate was 20.38 in 1991 as compared to 20.87 in 1981. According to 2001, the fertility rate has been decreased by 19.39 as compared to 1991 and the fertility rate has 16.72 in 2011. The fertility rate of study region is considerably decreased during the period of investigation due to increase in literacy leads the awareness in the society and Government policy.

The rural fertility rate of Satara district is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease is varied from decade to decade. Table 3.3 exhibits that during the decade of 1961 to 1971 it was decreased by 0.7 per 1000 population i.e. it was 27.3 in 1961 and decreased up to 26.6 in 1971. After that rate of decrease in birth rate is increased in the decade of 1971 to 1981 and 1981 to 1991 i.e. 1.4 and 1.8 respectively. The rate of decrease in birth rate is increased from 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 and become 2.2 and 1.0 per 1000 population respectively due to Government policies and increases of awareness of society due to increase in literacy rate and increase in marriageable age.

The urban fertility rate of Satara district is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease differs from decade to decade. Table 3 indicates that during the decade of 1961 to 1971 it was decreased by 0.3 per 1000 population i.e. it was 23.2 in 1961 and decreased up to 22.09 in 1971. After that rate of decrease in birth rate is increased in the decade of 1971 to 1981 and 1981 to 1991 i.e. 5.4 and 0.8 respectively. The rate of decrease in birth rate is increased from 1991 to 2001 and become 1.5 due to government policies and increases of awareness of society due to high literacy rate and increase in marriageable age.

In short, it is recorded that the total, urban and rural fertility rate is declined in Satara district during the period from 1961 to 2011. It is also noted that the fertility rate is higher in rural areas than the urban areas of Satara district. Because of low use of family planning, variations of economic conditions and the standard of living, low literacy in the rural area, poor status of women in society, etc. are responsible for the higher the fertility rate in rural areas of Satara district.

It explains the rural birth rate is higher than the urban population due to the lower family planning, low health awareness and old human thought. The urban birth rate is rapidly decreased because of the adoption of family planning programs and improved education facility.

Comparison of Fertility Rate in India, Maharashtra and Satara District

In the last five decades the total birth rate, urban birth rate and rural birth rate of Satara district are lower than the state and country because Satara is one of the advanced districts of Maharashtra having high literacy rate which leads to the adoption of family planning through using different artificial tools.

In 1961, the total birth rate in India it was 39.2, that of Maharashtra state was 36.5 and Satara district was 25.7. Same time urban birth rate of India was 34.2, Maharashtra state was 33.4 and Satara district was 23.2. The rural birth rate of India was 41.2, Maharashtra State was 38.2 and Satara district rural birth rate is 27.3. It explains rural birth rate higher than urban birth rate due to the low literacy rate, poor standard of living, lower the status of women in society, etc.

In 2011, the trend of birth rate i.e. both rural and urban area indicates declining trend and urban birth rate remained higher than the rural birth rate during the period of investigation. The total birth rate of India was 21.8, that of Maharashtra state was 16.37 and Satara district was 16.72. In the urban area, the fertility rate of India was 17.6, in Maharashtra was 15.8 and in Satara was 14.7. In the rural area, the fertility rate of India was 23.3, in Maharashtra was 17.3 and in Satara district was 20.2.

CONCLUSION

The rural fertility rate of Maharashtra is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease differs from decade to decade.

The urban fertility rate of Maharashtra is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease is varied from decade to decade.

The rural fertility rate of Satara district is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease is varied from decade to decade.

The rate of decrease in birth rate is increased from 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 and become 2.2 and 1.0 per 1000 population respectively due to Government policies and increases of awareness of society due to increase in literacy rate and increase in marriageable age.

The urban fertility rate of Satara district is continuously decreased in each decade from 1961 to 2011 but the rate of decrease differs from decade to decade.

REFERENCES

1. Ashford, L. (2002): Hidden suffering: disabilities from pregnancy and childbirth in less developed countries. MEASURE communication policy brief. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau; 2002.
 2. Bhagat, Ram B. (2003): "Urban Migration Trends, Challenges and Opportunities In India, International Institute for Population Sciences Mumbai, World Migration Report, Pp. 8-14.
 3. Bhende, Asha A. and Kanitkar, T. (1988): Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, Pp. 195.
 4. Biswas, K. and et.al. (2002): Biological activities and medicinal properties of neem (*Azadirachta indica*). Current Sci., 82 (11): Pp. 1336-1345.
- Census handbook of Satara district, 2011.