

# Relation between Types of Family and Fertility

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## ABSTRACT

**In this present paper we discuss the relationship between types of family and fertility among women of reproductive age group in sample population.**

### Statistical Analysis Used-

Chi-square test significant at level 0.01 etc.

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## 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 there is an interrelationship between types of family and fertility. The differences in the pattern of family type may tend to increase the fertility of women in nuclear family than in extended family. As in the extended family settings there are found less frequency of husband wife communication and also less coital frequency [1]. Many researchers have observed the relation between types of family and fertility [2] [3].

### Method-

In present study an attempt has been made to study the influence of types of family on birth rate. For the purpose of study, the data has been collected from 287 married women of sample population according to types of family.

In this study we divide total 287 women in two groups-

1. **Nuclear family** – This group included a man, his wife and his unmarried children.
2. **Non Nuclear family** – This group included more than one married couple and parents.

The no. of married women was found 163 in nuclear group, 124 in non nuclear group. The no. of live births was found 614 in nuclear group and 323 in non nuclear group.

**Table (1.1)** represents the average no. of live births per married women according to types of family. From **Table (1.1)** it is evident that in study area the higher average no. of live birth was obtained in nuclear family (3.76) as compared to non nuclear family (2.60).

**Table (1.2)** represents the percent distribution of married women according to types of family and no. of live birth.

From **Table (1.2)** it is clear that the proportion of respondents who had 5 live births and above was much higher among nuclear family (30.67%) as compared to non nuclear family (22.58%).

From this table it is seen that among nuclear family the percentage of respondents who had 1-2 live birth was much lower (19.63%) as compared to non nuclear family (37.9%).

From these results it is clear that fertility rate is higher in nuclear family. The test of chi-square confirms that the fertility depends upon the types of family. In this analysis chi-square is obtained 11.83 which is very significant at level 0.01.

**Table (1.1) Average no. of Live Birth Per Married Women According To Types of Family**

Types of Family	No. of live birth	Women	Average
<i>Nuclear</i>	614	163	3.76
<i>Non Nuclear</i>	323	124	2.60
<b>Total</b>	937	287	3.26

**Table (1.2) Percentage distribution of married women according to types of family and no. of live birth**

Types of Family	No. of live birth			Total
	1-2	3-4	5+	
<i>Nuclear</i>	32 (19.63)*	81 (49.69)	50 (30.67)	163
<i>Non Nuclear</i>	47 (37.9)	49 (39.51)	28 (22.58)	124
<b>Total</b>	79	130	78	287

\*Figures in small bracket represent percent  
 $X^2 = 11.83$  df:2 significant at level 0.01.

#### Results from Other Studies-

While studying the relationship between types of family and fertility many researchers have indicated that extended family have less no. of children than nuclear family [2], [3]. Arranging from theoretical point of view, **Davis and others** [4], [5] indicated towards high fertility in traditional culture caused by extended family system. In a study of rural Maharashtra by **Karkal** [6], it was pointed out that extended families had low average no. of live births than nuclear family.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion it was found that higher average no. of children ever born in nuclear families in comparison to non nuclear families it is due to perhaps higher coital frequency in nuclear families than non nuclear families.

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