



International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)
A Peer-Reviewed Bi-monthly Bi-lingual Research Journal
ISSN: 2349-6959 (Online), ISSN: 2349-6711 (Print)
Volume-II, Issue-I, July 2015, Page No. 100-111
Published by Scholar Publications, Karimganj, Assam, India, 788711
Website: <http://www.ijhsss.com>

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Growth: A Study in Nadia District, West Bengal

Mahadeb Ghosh

Assistant Teacher, Nakashipara High School, Nadia, West Bengal, India

Biswaranjan Mistri

Asst. Prof., Dept. of Geography, The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Population growth is a great concern in the world in general and in developing countries in particular to sustain population of our mother earth. Population growth rate varies spatio-temporally in various socio-economic and ecological contexts. Status of women depends on the socio-economic structures in which she is born and brought up. Level of women's education influences the possibility for women engagement in various economic sectors. Economic engagement of women workforce in any earning activities leading to late marriage, enable themselves to take own family decision and empowers women to decide herself the number of progeny including other human rights. In case of earning mother, lack of time to bear and rear the offspring as well as their economic stability enhances the urge for development of children through modern education and hygienic healthy management.

Nadia District of West Bengal is a land of alluvium soil and intensive subsistence farming is dominant economic activity. As per Census of India (2011), female literacy rate is lower (70.98%) than male literacy (78.75%), percentage of women work participation rate (WWPR) is less (11.48) than male workers (58.53%). Growth rate of population is 12.24%. Female literacy rate and female work participation are positively related ($r = 0.87984$) and it is significant at 2% level for 4 degree of freedom(d.f.) and t value is 3.702. Female workers and population growth are negatively related ($r = -0.73601$) and it is significant at 10% level for 4 d.f. (t value is 2.174). The aim of the study is to know how socio-economic conditions of women control the natural growth of population in Nadia District of West Bengal.

Key Words: Natural Population Growth, Women Education and Women Work Force.

Introduction: Women, forming about half of the population in India (48.46 %, 2011) and their quality of life play a crucial role to control population growth. In Indian society, women have been given a high status in *Vedic* period. But ,unfortunately, after the fortunate period, continuous as well as cumulative exploitation of the women lets their socio-economic position is not as good as men and that relation is reflected as one of the major reasons in high population growth. Women are deprived of basic as well as higher education, marriage right after legal age, employment, and proper wages. They are victim of illiteracy, child marriage; low wage in working sectors which responsible for their pitiable conditions. Religious customs and social institutions have a deep impact on the role and status of women. In this society, woman, in childhood must be subjected to

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Mahadeb Ghosh, Biswaranjan Mistri
her father, in youth to her husband and when husband is dead, to her son, so, she must never be independent. This socio-economic dependency controls the number of progeny of a mother and their independency. Literacy is a robust and direct indicator of the social status of women and relationship between literacy and fecundity is very complex. Higher education delays the age of marriage, strengthens the propensity to be economically employed, improves awareness in family planning, increases contraceptive use and fosters towards small family size. Education can effect in performances of fecundity timing and outcomes, raises female autonomy and raises the opportunity costs of childbearing (Jejeebhoy, 1995). Female education plays a key role in the overall socio-economic development approach. A large body of international and Indian evidence points to the role of rising female education in lowering fertility (Bulatao and Lee, 1983).

Early marriage is any marriage before the age of 18 years. Early marriage affects both boys and girls but impact on girls is more intense (UNICEF, 2001). The phenomenon of early marriage deprives from higher education and increases school dropout, reduces job opportunities and gives rise to a high level of dependency which make them bewildered and economically in lower status. Early marriage is found as a traditional practice in some Indian societies. Unfortunately, the event of early marriage is frequently occurring in Nadia District. In India, 47% of girls are married before legal age (UNICEF, 2010). According to National Family Health Survey (2005-2006) in West Bengal, 56% of girls are married before age of 18 years, in Nadia District as a whole it is 8.02% (Census of India, 2001) and in Singhati village of the district it is 52.27% (field survey, 2014). Early marriage has negative implications on socio-economic position of women and positively correlated with fecundity and population growth.

Economic models of fertility behaviour predict in the fact that an increasing in women's schooling levels and wage rates leads to an increase in their labour supply and to a reduction in fertility (Boca, 2003). Women work force participation create a social mobility and economically self reliant for them. Negative correlation is found between women workers and fecundity in Nadia. An estimate shows that the negative effect of women workers is much more than that is found for men (Lam and Duryea, 1999). Income is directly related to favourable attitudes to family planning, irrespective of caste (Reddy, 1984). Different studies in India have taken into account the role of income in relation to fertility (Singha, 1957; Anand, 1966; Srinivasan, 1967) and found inverse relation between income level and fertility. In the study area, among working mother, number of birth per woman is (2.29) less than illiterate non working mother (3.26). Improvement of income level by job opportunity and increase wage especially for women is very necessary to control the population growth rate.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) Appraise the Socio-Economic Position of women and the spatial pattern of gender disparity.
- 2) Find out the underlying causality of child marriage in the study area.
- 3) Evaluate the relation between spatial pattern of Socio-Economic disparity of women and population growth.
- 4) Finally, find out the solution to curb problems of women and check population growth.

Data Base: The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data have been collected with the help of structured questionnaire covering 116 household as sample for door to door survey. Secondary information have been collected from census report (1961-2011) of Govt. of India, District Statistical Handbook of Nadia (2010 & 2011, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistic) and mouza map on Singhati village from Nawpara Gram Panchayet, Nadia.

Methods: Spatial pattern and temporal change of the issue have inferred from the analysis of the collected data through different statistical techniques as Correlation, Regression, Residuals, Composite Index, Standard Score and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) etc. and presented through different cartograms.

Study Area: Nadia District lies between 22° 52' 12"N to 24° 6' 15" N latitude and 88° 08' 12" E to 88° 48' 14"E longitude, covering 3927 sq km; consists of four subdivisions, 24 police station, 10 Municipality, 17 C.D. Block, 187 Gram Panchayat with 1346 village. Total population of the district is 5168488 (Census of India, 2011).



Western side of the district is bounded by Burdwan and Hooghly district, the south and south-eastern side by (N.) 24 Paraganas, the north by less developed district, Murshidabad and the eastern side by international boundary with Bangladesh.

Result and Discussion: Socio-economic status is measured as a combination of education, early marriage and workforce participation etc. In the study area, male literacy is 35.48% and female literacy is 18.24% (Census of India, 1961) and male female difference in literacy is 17.54. In the recent time, female education has been improved to 70.89% and male-female difference in literacy has been decreased to 7.77%. Percentage of early marriage has also decreased from 8.11% (1961) to 8.02% (2001). In economic sector 3.63% female (1961) to total female was engaged and it was 49.47% in case of male. Now, in 2011,

female worker is 11.48% and the male worker is 58.53%. Socio-economic position of women in the district has been developed but till there male-female difference in socio-economic position is present. Population growth rate is decreasing but it's up swing momentum still present in the study area as 12.24% (Census of India, 2011). Women are playing a crucial role to control the population growth in the district. Female literacy rate and population growth are negatively related ($r = -0.9005$). Female literacy rate and female workforce composition are positively related ($r = 0.87984$) and it is significant at 5% level in 4 d.f. (calculated t value is 3.70). Literate working mother gives birth less number of children and controls the population growth in the study area.

Female Education and Population Growth: Numbers of researches have been done on the subject of female education and population growth but there appears some lacuna of clarity because these two variables are complexly related. Through this research, it has been found that female education influences on (i) female work participation, (ii) early marriage, (iii) planned number of birth and (iv) small family size. Female literacy and level of education strongly control the population growth.

In Nadia District, female literacy has been increased, since 1961 (18.24%) to 2011 (70.98%) but there are inter-block disparity. Haringhata Block shows the highest female literacy rate (76.90%) but gender gap in literacy is high (10.21) among blocks and gender inequality is also high (0.092) where as in Karimpur it is found that gender gap (3.49%) and inequality (0.035) are the lowest in literacy rate.

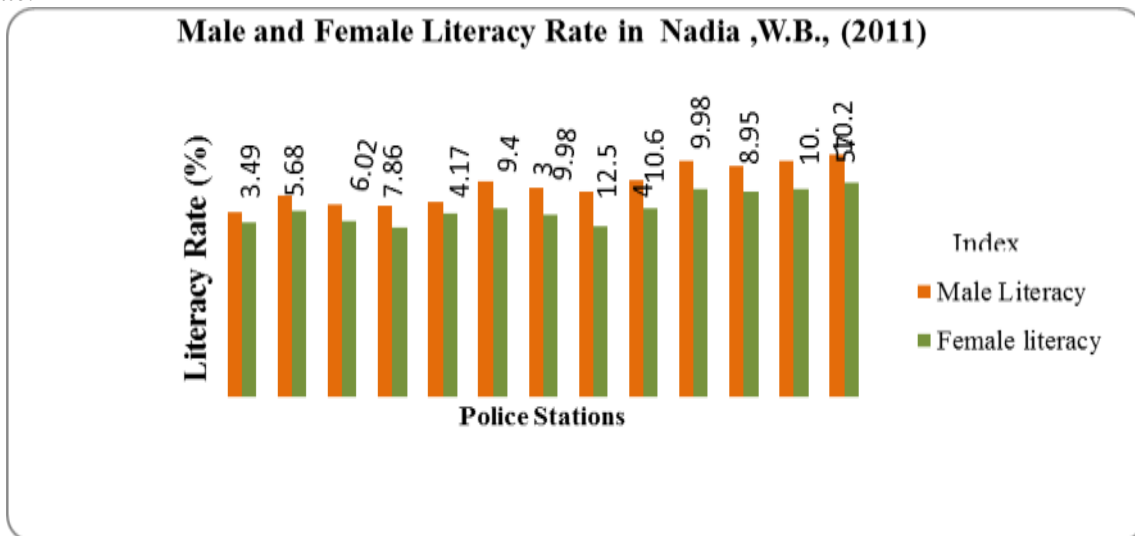


Fig. 1. Gender Gap in Literacy Rate in Nadia,2011

In Karimpur, the main factor of population growth is male literacy and 83.67% of population growth can be explained by this variable. In this block, in lower primary level student per institution is medium (177.8) but this ratio has been increasing from 1172.5, 1011.35 and 1576.85 in upper primary, high school and higher secondary respectively. Adult literacy rate is 52% what is low in the block. But in case of Haringhata, female literacy is the first principal factor of population growth and 63.08 % can be explained. In this block, adult literacy (73%), literacy rate among scheduled caste (SC) as 69%, gross enrollment ratio of female and academic grade index are high. Lowest female literacy rate is found in Nakashipara (60.82 %), but there is gender gap as (7.86 %) and inequality index (0.078) is medium in literacy rate. Here the main controlling factor of population growth is percentage of Muslim population and 78.623% of population growth rate can be explained as a causal factor. The maximum percentage of illiterate families is found in Nakashipara. This block shows higher incidence of non-enrolment and low adult literacy rate. In Chakda, female literacy is the main controlling factor of population growth (variable explained 56.936%) but gender gap is high (10.57 %) and inequality index is also high (0.096) in literacy rate. The minimum illiterate families are found in Ranaghat-II followed by Chakda and minimum percentage of families who did not send their children is also found in this block (9%). The maximum literacy rate among the SC community and high academic grade index is achieved in Chakda. It is also found that female literacy rate is a principal factor to control the population growth in Kaliganj, which can be explained as 78.623 % as a cause but gender gap (6.02) and gender inequality index (0.059) are not low rather medium. Gender gap (12.54 %) and inequality index (0.123) are the highest in Nabadwip with respect to other blocks. Decadal growth rate of female literacy is negative (- 1.54%) in this block but population growth rate is lower (9.66%) than district average (10.88%). In this block, percentage of household which have not enrolled their children in school is high. Here male literacy rate is the main causal factor to reduce population growth and 58.016% of it can be explained by it.

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Mahadeb Ghosh, Biswaranjan Mistri
 Highest decadal growth rate in female literacy rate is found in Chapra, where as gender gap (4.17%) and inequality indexes (0.040) in literacy are lower than other blocks. Here male literacy is the main controlling factor to reduce population growth and 59.082% can be explained as a causal factor of it. In this block percentage of illiterate families, non-enrollment of children and incidence of drop-out are high.

Table: I Gender Gap (GG) and Gender Inequality Index (GII) in Literacy Rate, Nadia (1961-2011).

Name of Block	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	GG (%)	GII	GG (%)	GGI	GG (%)	GGI	GG (%)	GGI	GG (%)	GGI	GG (%)	GGI
Karimpur	13.1	0.450	12.94	0.327	12.36	0.244	11.76	0.165	8.50	0.093	3.49	0.035
Tehatta	13.58	0.402	13.50	0.328	11.42	0.255	12.76	0.166	9.95	0.104	5.68	0.054
Kaliganj	15.48	0.416	14.75	0.356	13.46	0.266	14.15	0.092	10.40	0.116	6.02	0.059
Nakashipara	14.02	0.377	14.41	0.330	12.79	0.254	16.33	0.244	13.10	0.146	7.86	0.078
Chapra	13.85	0.500	12.55	0.374	10.69	0.232	12.53	0.180	8.30	0.092	4.17	0.040
Krishnaganj	17.84	0.370	15.21	0.273	13.50	0.210	16.52	0.193	14.10	0.142	9.43	0.089
Krishnagar	15.93	0.253	15.55	0.226	13.33	0.180	17.82	0.228	13.30	0.128	9.98	0.095
Nabadwip	20.76	0.289	15.98	0.205	18.02	0.214	20.81	0.301	14.80	0.142	12.54	0.122
Santipur	19.19	0.324	6.82	0.113	16.00	0.218	19.73	0.257	14.75	0.142	10.60	0.100
Hanskhali	20.97	0.435	17.88	0.307	17.34	0.247	18.18	0.200	15.10	0.145	9.98	0.090
Ranaghat	20.67	0.315	17.54	0.238	14.71	0.182	16.84	0.188	12.40	0.113	8.95	0.082
Chakdaha	20.71	0.323	18.23	0.249	15.63	0.195	19.63	0.211	12.90	0.117	10.57	0.096
Haringhata	21.19	0.515	24.59	0.410	19.03	0.278	20.83	0.230	16.10	0.152	10.21	0.092
Nadia	17.54	0.337	12.10	0.213	14.47	0.213	15.63	0.177	12.70	0.125	7.77	0.072

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Nadia District, Govt. of India, 2011 (calculated by authors).

Female Workers and Population Growth: Education plays a crucial role in work participation in paid sectors for female as well as male. Female who have got higher education and job became empower and can take decision for family planning as a result of which fecundity rate is reduced. Traditionally, in Nadia District, female workforce participation is lower than male workforce participation, e.g. 3.63% female and 49.47% male in 1961 and 11.48% female and 58.53% male in Volume-II, Issue-I

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Mahadeb Ghosh, Biswaranjan Mistri 2011. The gender gap has been increased from (45.84%) in 1961 to (47.05%), in 2011 but gender disparity index has decreased from 1.250 to 0.832 in the district in the given period. In Nadia, growth of workforce participation among female is (216.25%) far greater than male (2.64%) because literacy rate among female has been growing faster than male after independence and they want to become economically self dependent.

There are distinct inter block disparity in female workforce participation in the district. The highest female workers are found in Santipur (12.68%) and working in household industries namely *Tant* (weaving of cloth). The second highest female workers are found in Haringhata (11.62%) and working as agricultural labour and *bidi* (tobacco pipe) worker. The lowest is found in Kaliganj (4.39%) followed by Chapra (5.61%). In Santipur, gender gap in workforce participation is not low but gender inequality index is the lowest (0.535). In this block, female workforce participation does not act as a factor of population growth. Here male literacy (63.82%), percentage of Muslim population (27.927%) and percentage of SC population (5.187%) are the first, second and third principle component respectively to control the population growth. From principal component analysis, it is found that in five blocks as Karimpur, Tehatta, Nakashipara, Krishnaganj and Hanskhali, female workforce participation appears as a controlling factor to reduce the population growth (third principal component). In workforce participation, gender gap (53.51%) and inequality index (1.100) are the highest in Karimpur but female workers is an important controlling factor (third principal component) of population growth (Eigen value = 0.329).

Table: 2 Gender Gap and Gender Inequality Index in Workforce Participation, Nadia (1961-2011)

Name of Block	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Gap (%)	Index	Gap (%)	Index	Gap (%)	Index	Gap (%)	Index	Gap (%)	Index	Gap (%)	Index
Karimpur	50.62	1.597	47.79	1.741	49.72	1.575	52.34	1.621	47.38	0.892	53.51	1.100
Tehatta	50.59	1.613	46.98	1.834	48.59	1.678	50.64	1.555	46.33	0.924	51.32	1.105
Kaliganj	47.80	1.245	46.93	1.690	49.33	1.522	50.76	1.650	48.82	1.192	51.15	1.234
Nakashipara	48.82	1.477	46.45	1.677	48.08	1.454	49.67	1.389	21.92	0.283	46.80	0.935
Chapra	52.74	1.498	48.30	1.849	51.21	1.700	52.11	1.672	48.63	1.072	50.80	1.134
Krishnaganj	49.55	1.352	45.10	1.567	47.03	1.387	49.10	1.226	47.68	1.036	49.30	0.888
Krishnagar	41.34	1.117	42.00	1.313	44.81	1.116	45.99	1.085	31.51	0.712	32.89	0.674
Nabadwip	41.49	0.881	43.96	1.344	43.32	1.037	42.60	0.880	18.05	0.452	21.14	0.563
Santipur	44.26	1.126	44.70	1.397	45.51	0.980	44.91	0.903	18.59	0.369	24.99	0.535
Hanskhali	49.98	1.515	44.05	1.742	46.08	1.340	47.37	1.271	42.12	0.800	47.58	0.850

Ranaghat a	41.3 8	1.27 4	41.7 5	1.40 7	43.6 0	1.1 47	45.9 7	1.1 54	33.5 9	0.7 26	40.0 5	0.86 0
Chakdaha	43.2 4	1.16 4	42.2 1	1.37 4	43.1 1	1.1 11	39.6 5	1.1 15	34.3 6	0.7 56	39.9 3	0.86 4
Haringhat a	47.9 9	1.13 9	44.5 1	1.31 5	45.8 2	1.2 01	47.2 2	1.2 51	41.6 8	0.7 06	49.8 5	0.85 7
Nadia	45.8 4	1.25 0	44.4 2	1.48 2	46.0 1	1.2 31	47.4 0	1.1 98	40.4 4	0.6 95	47.0 5	0.83 2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Nadia District, Govt. of India, 2011 (calculated by authors).

In 1961, female worker is 3.63% to total female and population growth rate is 49.47%. Where as in 2011, female workers is 11.48% and population growth rate is 12.24%. Increasing rate in participation of female folk in workforce, particularly outside the home reduces number of children, hence population growth rate decreases. From regression analysis in block level, it is found that female literacy rate and female workers are weakly related ($r=0.06062$) and it is statistically insignificant even at 50% level for 11 d. f. (tabulated value = 0.697 and calculated value = 0.2014). Female workers and population growth rate are negatively related ($r = -0.4530$) and it is statistically insignificant at 10% level for 11 d. f. (tabulated value = 1.80 and calculated value = 1.69). Female main workers and population growth rate are negatively related ($r = -0.56181$) and by female main work participation (31.5%) can be explained as a cause of population growth. Female workforce participation also reduces the rate of early marriage.

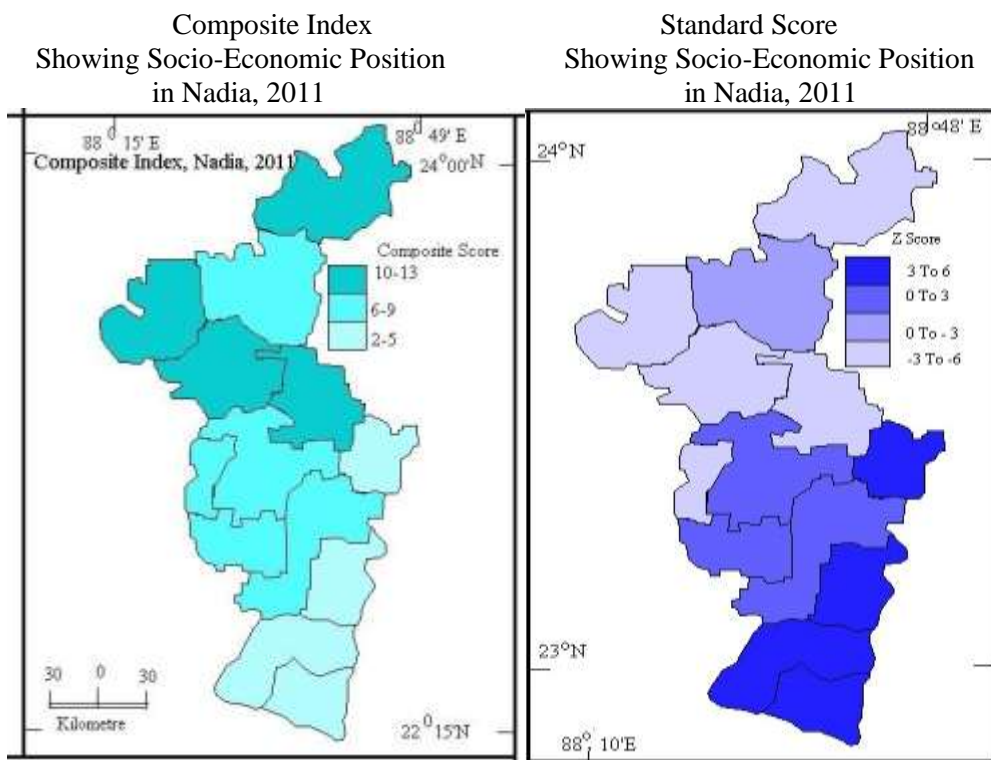
Early Marriage: There is strong relationship among literacy rate, work participation and age of marriage. Education for girls opens the chance to get job and in turn these two factors delays their age of marriage. Working female becomes empowered to get decisions about family planning and childbearing. In Nadia, less than one percent (0.90%) male get married where as 7.67% female are married before the legal age, (Census, 2001). Early marriage and population growth are positively related ($r = 0.7937$) and it can explain 62.9% as a cause of population growth. It is statistically significant at 5% level for 4 d.f. (tabulated value = 2.78 and calculated value = 3.50).

Table: 3 Factors of Population Growth by Principal Component Analysis Method, Nadia (1961-2011)

Name of Block	First Principal Component	Variance Explained (%)	Second Principal Component	Explained Cumulative (%)	Third Principal Component	Explained Cumulative (%)
Karimpur	Male Literacy Rate	83.67	Percentage of SC	94.068	Female Workers	98.929
Tehatta	Male Workers	74.04	Percentage of SC	88.042	Female Workers	96.096
Kaliganj	Male Literacy Rate	75.190	Percentage of ST	88.125	Percentage of SC	98.966
Nakashi para	Percentage of Muslim	78.623	Percentage of SC	88.475	Female Workers	96.042
Chapra	Male Literacy Rate	59.082	Percentage of Hindu	79.940	Percentage of SC	95.282

Krishna ganj	Male Literacy Rate	79.777	Percentage of SC	96.810	Female Workers	99.110
Krishna gar	Percentage of ST	62.691	Male Workers	95.671	Percentage of SC	98.754
Nabadwip	Male Literacy Rate	58.016	Percentage of Hindu	85.641	Percentage of SC	94.808
Santipur	Male Literacy Rate	63.820	Percentage of Muslim	91.747	Percentage of SC	96.934
Hanskha li	Percentage of ST	81.521	Male Workers	94.356	Female Workers	98.909
Ranagha ta	Percentage of ST	64.633	Percentage of Muslim	89.822	Male Workers	97.673
Chakdah a	Female Literacy Rate	56.936	Percentage of ST	83.586	Male Workers	95.079
Haringh ata	Female Literacy Rate	63.080	Percentage of Hindu	87.112	Percentage of ST	96.798

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Nadia District, Govt. of India, 2011 (calculated by authors).



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Nadia District, Govt. of India, 2011 (calculated by authors).

Socio-Economic Position of Women in Singhati Village: An Empirical Study: In the study, grass root level investigation has made at Singhati, an agro based village of Nawpara Gram Panchayet (G.P.) of Krishnagar Block II in Nadia District. Its total population is 3897 and sex ratio is 1044. In Hindu community, sex ratio is 1073 and in Muslim it is 961. Sex ratio varies in different caste and

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Mahadeb Ghosh, Biswaranjan Mistri class, as 1024 in General, 1183 in SC, 810 in ST and 1375 in OBC. Interestingly, in this village, female literacy rate is (78.13%) greater than male literacy rate (75.18%). Male-female literacy rate differs in different religions, castes and classes. According to religion, in Hindu, 79.41% males and 82.88% females are literate and in Muslim, 62.86% males and 62.12% females are literate. 83.12%, 76.62%, 74.29% and 86.67% male and 77.22%, 87.91%, 70.00% and 100% female literacy are found in General, SC, ST and OBC respectively.

Female literacy is a strong influencing factor to control the birth rate in Singhati. Among literate mother, number of children per woman is 2.24 but it is 3.09 in illiterate mother. Female literacy rate varies in different religion and child woman ratio (CWR) also differs. In Hindu, it is 2.55 and in Muslim it is 2.79. CWR varies with caste and class because of different literacy rate, surprisingly, in OBC this ratio is the lowest 2.00, below replacement level (2.1) because females in OBC are 100% literate. These ratios are 2.32, 3.03 and 2.65 found in General, SC and ST respectively. Educational level is also an important factor of fecundity in this village. With the increase of educational level, female students spent more time to complete study, become more informative about physical as well as maternal health and easily accept modern contraceptive tools and techniques for birth control. In the study village, among the mothers who have got education at primary and upper primary level, the CWR is 2.53 but at upper educational level, the ratio is 1.56 and 1.20 in secondary to higher secondary and graduate to post graduate level respectively.

Early marriage is prevalent in the sample village and it is more than national level but lower than state level. Early marriage in India, West Bengal and Nadia are 47%, 56% and 8.02% respectively and miserably, in Singhati, it is 52.27%. According to religion, 46.78% Hindu girl and 69.33% Muslim girl got married before legal age. The incidence of early marriage varies with caste and class as 46.42%, 47.42%, 53.33% and 36.36% in general, SC, ST and OBC respectively.

Early marriage and number of birth are positively related in the village. When a girl gets married earlier then she has nothing to do except household work, child bearing and rearing and gives birth to numbers of children. Early marriage increases number of birth in every religion, caste and class than marriage after legal age.

Table 4: Early Marriage and Number of Birth in Singhati Village,(2014)

Age of Marriage (Years)	General	SC	ST	OBC	Hindu	Muslim
Less than 18	1.53	2.93	2.77	2.25	2.24	2.83
More than 18	1.57	2.56	2.25	1.43	2.03	2.42

Source: Primary Survey, (2014)

In General caste, it is found that women who get married after 18 years of age give birth to more children than the women who get married before legal age because of low adult literacy, low female literacy, lower level of education and poverty.

Women Work Participation in Singhati Village: WWPR is an important indicator of socio-economic status for women. Engagement in paid economic sector makes female independent and empowers them. In the sample village WWPR is lower (11.36%) than district level (11.48%). WWPR is higher in Muslim (13.33%) than in Hindu (10.73%) and it is 11.90%, 11.34%, 6.67% and 9.09% in General, SC, ST and OBC respectively. Male-female differences in working sector has been shown in the following table

Table 5: Difference between Male-Female Workers in Singhati Village, (2014)

	General	SC	ST	OBC	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Male	59.76	50.00	37.84	56.25	52.07	58.97	53.90
Female	11.9	11.34	6.67	9.09	10.73	13.33	11.36
Difference	47.86	38.66	31.17	47.16	41.34	45.64	42.54

Source: Primary Survey, (2014)

Literate working mother is engaged and spends time for her work, she give less time for household and family life and gives birth lower number of children (CWR = 2.29) than illiterate non working mother (CWR = 3.26). CWR among illiterate working mother is 3.00 but CWR is only 2.32 among literate non working mother. Another scenario is found that among the mothers who are working at home as house wives, CWR is 2.54 but the ratio is 2.24 among the mothers who are working at home and earning money. Among the mothers who are working outside the home the ratio is only 2.00, below the replacement level.

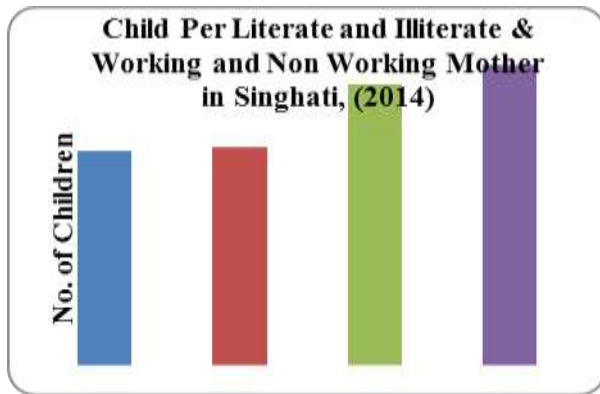


Fig. 2 CWR among Different Mothers

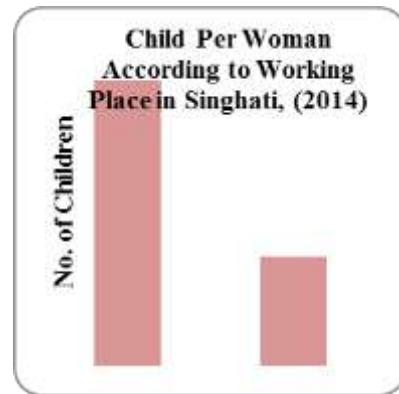


Fig. 3 CWR According to Place of Work

Table:6 Factors of Population Growth in Singhati Village by Principal Component Analysis Method

First Principal Component	Variance Explained (%)	Second Principal Component	Explained Cumulative (%)	Third Principal Component	Explained Cumulative (%)
Early Marriage	64.501	Male Workers	94.802	Female Literacy	98.384

Source: Primary Survey, (2014)

Suggestion and Conclusion: There have been different plans for development of socio-economic status for women in which India shifts from ‘welfare’ approach in the First Five Year Plan to ‘development’ in Sixth Five Year Plan to empowerment of women in Ninth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Women and Child Development has announced some schemes for assistance of women such as support to Training and Employment Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, *Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Scheme* (2015) and different legislations have also been enacted for women workforce. Through this research work it is found that different

Socio-Economic Position of Women and its Effect on Population Mahadeb Ghosh, Biswaranjan Mistri
measures should be needed for the development of socio-economic status of women in the study area.

- i) In the study area, in lower primary level, enrolments of the girls is far better than in upper primary level and onward higher level of education. So, all stockholders should try for attainment of education for all the girls beyond primary level.
- ii) In most of the villages, it is found that one or two primary school has been established, but till now, there are many villages where there is no upper primary, secondary or higher secondary school. So, a number of educational institutions are a prime most requisite to the villagers.
- iii) There are inadequate training institutions in every block in the district, especially for women. This is a strong burden for female to get job where asked for trained candidate. So, to enhance the eligibility for women in economic sectors there should be needed to open up different training centres for women.
- iv) Villagers can support their female to join in job only in Govt. or semi-Govt. sectors, where they can work safely and earned actual wage. Women want to engage in economic sectors to eradicate their poverty and economical backwardness. So, establishment of different new economic sectors (Govt. or Privet) is very necessary to upgrade socio-economic status of women.
- v) People know about the legal age of marriage, but all are not able to maintain the law in case of girl children due to different socio-economic backwardness. It is very necessary to make people aware to stop early marriage through different social awareness programme regarding the worse effect of it and to abide by the early marriage prohibition act.
- vi) Villagers want for health check up, medicine, contraceptive tools with free of cost which should be provided for their better health. Training and discussion are very necessary regarding the use of contraceptives and family planning.

Through this research, it is found that socio-economic status of women has been improved since 1961 to 2011 in the district. Status of women in Hindu is better than in Muslim and natural population growth rate is greater in Muslim than in Hindu. Status of women belongs to OBC is better than who belongs to other caste and class. In OBC, the CWR is less than other caste, class and religion. OBC women have checked the population growth rate towards replacement level (2.1). People participation and social awareness are very important to upgrade the socio-economic status of women for controlling the population growth in this district.

References:

- 1) Anand, K. (1966), "An Analysis of Differential Fertility in Chandigarh", *Journal of Family Welfare*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 101-103
- 2) Bulatao, R.A. and Lee, R.D. (1983), "An Overview of Fertility Determinants in Developing Countries", in Bulatao and Lee (eds), (1983), *Determinants of Fertility in Developing Countries*, New York; Academic Press.
- 3) Del Boca, D. et.al. (2003), "Labour Market Participation of Women and Fertility: the Effect of Social Policies", In FRDB CHILD Conference, Alghero.
- 4) Jejeebhoy, S. (1995), 'Women's Education, Autonomy and Reproductive Behaviour', *Experience from Developing Countries*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

- 5) Lam, D. and Duryea, S. (1999), "Effects of Schooling on Fertility, Labour Supply and Investment in Children, with Evidence from Brazil", *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 160-192.
- 6) Reddy, M. (1984), "Socio-Economic and Demographic Factors and Their Influence on Family Planning Behaviour Among Non-Adopters", *Journal of Family Welfare*, Vol. 30, No.4, pp. 92-101.
- 7) Rosenzweig, M. (1990), "Population Growth and Human Capital Investment", *Journal of Political Economy*, 98, pp. S38-69.
- 8) Sinha, J.N. (1957), "Differential Fertility and Family Limitation in an Urban Community of Uttar Pradesh", *Population Studies*, Vol. XI, No. 2, pp. 157-169.
- 9) Srinivasan, K.A. (1967), "Perspective Study of the Fertility Behaviour of a Group of Married Women in Rural India Design and Findings of the First Round of Enquiry", *Population Review*, Vol. X, No. 92, pp. 46-60.
- 10) UNICEF, (2001) Early Marriage- Child Spouses. Innocenti Digest No. 7. Retrieved from www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest7e.pdf. On 15/01/2013.
- 11) UNICEF, (2010) "Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity", page 46. Retrieved from www.unicef.org/protection/progress_for_children. No. 9 EN081710. On 18/10/2014.
