CHAPTER VIII
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Bilaspur and Dhamtari are two important cities of Chhattisgarh. Bilaspur city, located on the right bank of river Arpa, is the zonal headquarters of South Eastern Central Railway. Its cardinal points are 22°05′N latitude and 82°25′E longitude. The total area of the city is 2729 hectares and is situated at an elevation of 285 meters above the sea level. Dhamtari is a newly born city of Chhattisgarh located almost in the centre of the state. Its cardinal points are 24°42′N latitude and 31°35′E longitude. The total area of the city is 1165.66 hectares and is located at an average altitude of 319 m. above the sea level.

The theme of the present investigation is centred on the urban influence on fertility. The relationship between the two is conceptualised and tested taking Bilaspur and Dhamtari cities of Chhattisgarh as a case study. During the course of investigation it is thought to be wise to examine nature of fertility difference by cultural or caste wise and to find out the most important determinants of fertility. These avowed aims have guided and gauged the present investigation.

In connection with the fertility differentials and determinants it is theorized that fertility is not merely a biological outcome of sexual relations between man and woman, it is a social phenomenon as well. Man is a social animal who is actively concerned in the creation of the society in which he lives. Fertility or human reproduction is so much important to the society that it attempts to influence it one way or another.

Both the cities of Bilaspur and Dhamtari are a part of Cuddapah system of rocks. Alluvium beds predominantly occupy Bilaspur township area and Dhernity township area lies mainly under the unclassified crystal and gneiss.

The weather of the two city are mainly hot and dry. Rainfall depends mainly on the onset of the south west monsoon winds. December to February is considered as the winter season in the study area.
For the purpose of the study all the wards of Bilaspur and Dhamtari have been classified by Layer method on the basis of socio-economic status giving stress on caste structure. And taking at list one ward from each category the wards have been selected randomly. And the villages of the outgrowth are also selected randomly on the basis of their locations. Thus 7 wards and 7 villages from Bilaspur intracity and city outgrowth respectively and 7 wards and 6 villages from Dhamtari intracity and city outgrowth respectively has been selected for the study. Information of fertility on micro level is not available, so the study is totally based upon primary data collected through personal survey in the year 2005. All married women of (15-49 years) of age from 15% household of the study area have been surveyed to gather information related to reproduction, family planning and mother and child welfare. Total 2176 woman (1434 from Bilaspur and 742 from Dhamtari) have been surveyed to collect information. To determine the fertility of any region, the demographic, social and economic background of the families of the surveyed women is of prime importance. Thus to analyse the urban influence on fertility, it is important to study the demographic, social and economic composition of the surveyed families.

Total population of the surveyed household of Bilaspur is 9379 persons of which 50.59% are male and 49.41% are females. Of the total members of the families 28.84% are of juvenile age group (0-14 years), 66.31% adult (15-59 years) and 4.36% are from old (> 59 years) age group. Sex ratio of the families are 977 females per thousand males. Out of total 1497 families, 15.56% are scheduled castes, 8.68% are scheduled tribes 36.47% are other backward castes and 39.29% are of general caste. 51.88 persons of the surveyed families are unmarried, 46.18 % married, 1.94% are widow / widower/ divorcee. Of the selected families 96% are the followers of Hinduism, 1% Christianity, 1.34% Islamic and 1.47% are of other religion. Among the surveyed families 82.72% (leaving 0-6 age group) are literate. Among the literate 16.18% are literate without level, 29.74% are literate of primary level, 25.79% of middle level, 20.19% of high and higher secondary level and 5.8% are graduate and post graduates. 53.57% of the surveyed families are joint families. From the viewpoint of size of families 35.54% are small families (1-4 members), 38.61% medium families (5-6 members), 16.03% large families (7-8 members). and 9.82% are very large
families (> 8 members). From the economic point of view 21.44% families are having yearly income of < Rs. 30,000, 24.12% families yearly income is in between Rs. 30,000 and 60,000, 28.59% families yearly income is in between Rs. 60,000 and 90,000, 21.18% are having yearly income of Rs. 90,000 to 1,20,000 and only in 6.61% families the yearly income is > Rs. 1,20,000.

Total population of the surveyed households of Dhamtari is 4547 persons of which 49.88% are male and 50.12% females. Of the total members of the families 30.09% are of juvenile age group, 64.46% adult and 5.45% are of old age. The sex ratio calculated age 1005 females per thousand males. Out of 694 families 8.93% are scheduled castes, 15.85% scheduled tribes, 46.97% other backward castes, and 28.24% are of general castes. The unmarried population of the surveyed families is 52.41%, married 45.11%, and 2.48 percent or widow and divorce. From the surveyed families 89.63% are followers of Hinduism, 7.20% Christianity, 1.73% Islamic and rest 1.44% are of other religion. Of the surveyed families excluding the 0-6 years of population, 78.67% people are literate, of which 19.12% are literate without any level, 28.96% are primary level literate, 28.29% middle level, 17.42% high and higher secondary level and 4.47% are educated upto graduation and post graduation. 47.4% of the surveyed families are joint families. From the point of family size 31.12% are small sized families, 28.39% medium sized, 29.54% large sized and 10.95% are very large sized families. From the context of economic status 24.78% family’s income is < Rs 30,000, 25.36% family’s income varies within Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 60,000, 23.49% family’s yearly income is between Rs. 60,000 and 90,000, 20.03% family’s income is between Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 and only 6.34% families are having family income of > Rs. 1,20,000.

Fertility is a biological process, so to measure it some calculations are in use. The calculations include, crude birth rate (CBR), fertility ratio (FR), general fertility rate (GFR), age specific fertility rate (ASFR), total fertility rate (TFR), completed fertility rate (CFR), gross reproduction rate (GRR), net reproduction rate (NRR), and child woman ratio (CWR). Crude birth rate is the most simple and popular measurement of human reproduction. It is measured on the basis of the number of births per thousand populations in a given year. The CBR of Bilaspur is 17.49 per
thousand, which is maximum (21.98/000) in scheduled castes and lowest (13.95/000) in general castes. In city outgrowth a high CBR of 24.96 per thousand is observed among the scheduled tribes. In Dhamtari the rate is 20.45 per thousand of which high CBR (24.51/000) is found among scheduled tribe and low (17.84/000) is found among general castes.

Fertility ratio is the advanced form of crude birth rate because it is expressed in terms of number of children below five years of age per thousand females of reproductive age group (15.49 years). In Bilaspur fertility ratio is 635 per thousand, which is high among scheduled castes (685/000) and low among general castes (613/000). In intracity region a marked low fertility ratio among general castes in noticed (585/000). In Dhamtari 672 per thousand fertility ratio is noticed, recording high (778/000) among scheduled tribes and low (587/000) among general castes. A maximum of (800/000) fertility ratio is found in city outgrowth among the scheduled tribes.

General fertility rate is such a measure of fertility, which denotes the number of births of a particular year, per thousand families in the age group of 15-49 years. In Bilaspur the general fertility rate is 104 per thousand, of which in scheduled tribes it is high (173/000) and low (78/000) in general castes. Maximum GFR is noticed among the scheduled tribe mothers of the outgrowth recording 227 per thousand. In Dhamtari the general fertility rate is 114 per thousand. A very minute variation of the rate among scheduled castes (147/000) and scheduled tribes (148/000) is observed. Low GFR rate among general caste (99/000) is observed in the region.

Age specific fertility rate can be computed by dividing the number of births to mother of each age in a year. Generally it is the general fertility rate of a particular age of an woman. In Bilaspur high rate of ASFR is recorded among 25-29 age group (184/000) and lowest (13/000) in 40-44 years age group. In scheduled castes it is high (292/000) in 20-24 years age group. In city outgrowth in 20-24 years age group a maximum of 417 per thousand ASFR is recorded. In Dhamtari high ASFR (213/000) is observed in 20-24 years age group and lowest (11/000) is found in 40-44 years age group. Caste wise in scheduled tribes in 20.24 years age group high (276/000) ASFR is noticed.
Total fertility rate is the sum of the age specific fertility rates of women in each five years age group from 15 to 49. TFR of Bilaspur is 3.18 per woman, which is high (5.21 per woman) in scheduled tribes and low (2.32 per woman) in general castes. It is maximum (6.63 per woman) in the city outgrowth. In Dhamtari the total fertility rate is 3.54 per woman recording highest (4.24 per woman) among scheduled tribes and lowest (3.05 per woman) among the general castes.

Completed fertility rate is calculated among those women who are at the end of their reproductive period. The completed fertility rate in Bilaspur is 4.21 per woman. Caste wise the rate is high (5.22 per woman) among the scheduled tribes and low (3.55 per woman) among the general castes. Maximum completed fertility rate (6.25 per woman) is recorded among the scheduled tribes. In Dhamtari the completed fertility rate is 4.81 per woman. Caste wise it is highest in scheduled castes (6.43 per woman) and lowest (3.52 per woman) among the general caste.

The gross reproductive rate is defined as the number of females expected to born to 1,000 newly born girls if none of these girls dies without having passed through the child bearing age. The GRR in Bilaspur 1.64 girls per women, caste wise gross reproduction rate is high (2.31 girls per woman) in scheduled tribes. In Dhamtari GRR is 2.06 girls per woman, which is also high (2.57 girls per woman) in scheduled tribes.

The child woman ratio represents the number of child per married woman posses. In Bilaspur CWR is 2.82 per woman recording high in scheduled castes (3.3 per woman) and lowest in general castes (2.32 per woman). In Dhamtari CWR is 2.92 per woman, which is high (3.88 per woman) in scheduled castes and lowest (2.41 per woman).

Though influencing factor of fertility are many, still among those factors demographic, social, economic and cultural factors are of prime importance. Demographic factors influencing fertility includes present age of the woman, age of marriage, duration of marriage, interval between marriage and first birth, average interval between birth, birth order, age difference between husband and wife, parity, parity progression ratio, sex ratio at birth, childlessness and infant mortality. The maximum number of surveyed woman in Bilaspur is from 25 to 29 years (21.73%)
and minimum is from 15-19 years age group (4.32%). Present age of the mother and fertility has an immense relationship. High fertility 4.21 child per woman is recorded in the age group of 45-49 years of women, with the decrease in age group the fertility rate also decreases and is low (0.47 per woman) in 15-19 years age group women reflecting a low fertility in future. Caste wise high fertility (5.22 per woman) is found among the scheduled tribes women 45-49 years group and is lowest (0.41 per woman) in general castes in the women of 15-19 years age group. In Dhamtari maximum percent of married women is in 20-24 years of age group (20.02%) and minimum is 15-19 years of age group (4.54%). High fertility is observed among the women of 45-49 years age group (4.81 per woman) and likewise decreasing as the present age of the women decrease and is low (0.58 per woman). Similarly as in Bilaspur, in Dhamtari also high fertility (5.55 per woman) is found in scheduled tribes in 45-49 years age group, and is lowest in general caste in 15-19 years age group (0.44 per woman).

Among different demographic factors age of marriage is one of the important one, specially in India at 18 years but this is not maintained all the time. Age at marriage increases / reduces the reproductive span. In the present study, the analysis of age at marriage is done on both original and effective age of marriage. In Bilaspur the average age at marriage is 19.5 years. In Bilaspur 31.26% women were married between 22 and 26 years and only 2.67% women were married after 29 years of age. The fertility is quiet obvious to be high where age at marriage is below 18 years, (3.61 per woman) and low (1.5 per woman) where age at marriage is high i.e. above 29 years. In case of age at effective marriage maximum (24.71%) women’s age at effective marriage is between 21 and 23, and high fertility rate (3.75 per woman) is found where age at effective marriage is low and viceversa. Caste wise high fertility rate (3.97 per woman) is recorded in case of scheduled castes and other backward class where age at effective marriage is below 18 years. In Dhamtari the average age at marriage is 19 years, where maximum (32.60%) women got married between the age of 18 and 21 and minimum (1.83%) women got married after 29 years. High fertility rate (3.71 per woman) is noticed among the women who got married below the age of 18 years and low fertility rate (0.67 per woman) where age at effective marriage is above 29 years. Caste wise maximum fertility (5.22 per woman) is found
among the scheduled castes where age at effective marriage is below 18 years. It is clear from the study that no marked variation in the fertility rates is noticed between age at marriage and age at effective marriage, but the fertility rates are high in case of age of effective marriage of the women than the original age of marriage.

Duration of marriage is related to the total span of married life of the females. In Bilaspur (22.81%) woman’s duration of marriage is below 5 years whereas in 8.58% women the duration of marriage is more than 24 years. With the increase in the duration of marriage the fertility also increase. In Bilaspur high fertility (4.13 per woman) is found among the women where duration of marriage is more than 24 years and low fertility (1.77 per woman) is recorded among the women where duration of marriage is below 5 years. Caste wise in scheduled castes high fertility (4.81 per woman) is found where duration of marriage is between 20 and 24 years and low fertility (1.63 per woman) is observed among the scheduled tribe where duration of marriage is below 5 years. In Dhamtari high fertility (4.63 per woman) is also noticed in case where duration of marriage is more than 24 years, and low (1.69 per woman) where duration of marriage is below 5 years. Caste wise high fertility (6.67 per woman) is found in scheduled castes where duration of marriage is more than 24 years and low fertility (1.41 per woman) is recorded among general castes where duration of marriage is below 5 years.

Interval between marriage and first birth is related to the duration of reproductive span. A negative relationship is found between interval of marriage and first birth and fertility. In Bilaspur, in maximum mothers (31.45%) the interval between marriage and first birth varies with 25 and 30 months recording a fertility rate of 2.46 per woman. High fertility (4.24 per woman) is found where the interval is 12 months and below and low fertility (2.15 per woman) is found in case where interval is more than 30 months. Caste wise high fertility is found in scheduled castes where interval is below 12 months (4.74 per woman) and low fertility (2.02 per woman) is observed in general castes where interval is above 30 months. In Dhamtari among maximum mothers (30.65%) the interval between marriage and first birth is 25 to 30 months recording on fertility rate of 2.58 per woman. High fertility (4.13 per woman) is found in mothers where interval is 12 months and below and low fertility (2.29 per
woman) is found in case where interval is more than 30 months. Caste wise high fertility (4.8 per woman) is observed in scheduled castes where interval is 12 months or less.

Moreover for biological reasons proper interval between two successive births is necessary, nearly 2 to 3 years interval between two successive births is most ideal for giving birth to a healthy baby. After a birth, to recover the health status a minimum time of 2 to 3 years is needed. Thus if the baby born before this interval, chances of infant and maternal mortality is high where as if the gap is more, the mortality and fertility both is low.

Parity means same numbers of children. In this the number of mothers are classified according to their number of child surveying. Thus in Bilaspur zero parity women are 8.89%. the number of newly married couples are more is zero parity. Maximum 20.14% are found in 3 parity women and minimum 0.32% is found in case of 10 parity females. In Dhamtari 9.4% are zero parity women, maximum of 19.05% are found in 2 parity women and minimum of 0.24% are found in case of 10 parity women. Parity progression ratio is the proportion between the total of any parity order women with the total of parity order women of previous order. Parity progression ratio is high in zero parity women and low in 10 parity women.

Sex ratio at birth is an important determinant of fertility. The fertility rate, particularly the TFR and CBR is directly affected by son preference and girl child birth and negligence in their up bringing. In Bilaspur the sex ratio at birth is 978 females per thousand males and in Dhamtari the ratio is 1005 females per thousand males.

Birth order has an influence on the fertility. In Bilaspur high fertility (32.40 per woman) is noticed in case of first birth order and low fertility (7.62 per woman) is found is more than five birth order. The fertility is also high (29.22 per woman) in case of second birth order. In Dhamtari high fertility (30.53 per 0000 women) is in first birth order, low fertility (13.43 per 0000 women) is noticed among more, than five-birth order here also in case of second birth order fertility is high (29.30 per 0000 women).

Economic factors hold a unique position in influencing the fertility. In this connection status of family income is of prime importance. Besides this mother and
father’s occupation also have some influence on fertility. In Bilaspur 41.74% mothers are working having a fertility rate of 3.05 per woman. Among non-worker mothers the fertility rate is 2.65 per woman. Though normally high fertility is noticed among non-worker mothers, but in the study area due to high fertility among labourer mothers (3.59 per woman). Where as low fertility among worker mothers are observed among government service holder mothers (2.23 per woman). Caste wise also high fertility (3.76 per woman) is found among labourer mothers of scheduled caste and low fertility (2 per woman) is found among general caste mothers who are government service holder. In Dhamtari 39.32% mothers are working with a fertility rate of 3.17 per woman. High fertility rate (3.73 per woman) is observed among the labourer mothers and low fertility of (2.29 per woman) is found among government service holder. Caste wise high fertility (4.82 per woman) is noticed in case of labourer mothers in scheduled caste and low fertility (2.0 per woman) is also found in scheduled caste mothers who are engaged in government services.

Besides mother’s occupation father’s occupation is also an important determining factor of fertility. Main responsibility of income lass on the male member of the family. High fertility (3.16 per woman) in Bilaspur is noticed among the women where husbands are not working. High fertility among women, where husbands are engaged in some work is 3.37 per woman in cases where husbands are labourer and low (2.15 per woman) where husbands are attached to government services. Caste wise high fertility (3.73 per woman) is found in scheduled caste where husbands are labourer and low fertility (2 per woman) is found in other backward class where the husbands are government servant. In Dhamtari high fertility (3.56 per woman) is noticed in case where husbands are labourer and low fertility (2.17 per woman) where husbands are engaged in government services. Castewise high fertility (4.41 per woman) is noticed in scheduled castes where husbands are labourer and low (1.8 per woman) in case of government services holders in the same caste.

Family income reveals the family’s economic background and its culture and status. High family income means high status and low fertility and vice versa.

In Bilaspur high fertility (3.22 per woman) is found where family’s yearly income is below Rs. 30,000 and gradually decreases as the family income increases.
and low fertility (2.28 per woman) is found in case where family income is above Rs. 1.20,000. In Dhamtari also same thing is observed. High fertility (3.57 per woman) is found in cases where family income in below Rs. 30,000 and low fertility (2.15 per woman) is found where family's yearly income exceeds more than Rs. 1.20,000.

Among other determinants of fertility, social determinant is one of the important determinants, which is mainly dependent on social values. Though the numbers of social factors are many and complicated but in the study area, type of family, size of family, religion, and attitudes towards the child have been taken into account. Type of family reveals the mortality of the individual, which is related to religious and social background. In Bilaspur 46.43% are joint families and 53.57% are nucleated families having a fertility rate of 3.02 and 2.62 per woman respectively. Caste wise in case of joint families, high fertility (3.64 per woman) is among the scheduled castes and low (2.36 per woman) among general castes. Among nucleated families high fertility (3.11 per woman) is in scheduled castes and low fertility (2.28 per woman) is in general castes. In Dhamtari 52.59% are joint families and 47.41% are nucleated families recording a fertility rate 3.05 and 2.71 per woman respectively. Caste wise among joint families high fertility (4.09 per woman) is found in scheduled castes and low fertility (2.64 per woman) is found in general castes. And in nucleated families high fertility (3.55 per woman) is also observed in scheduled castes and low fertility (2.14 per woman) is found among the general castes. In Bilaspur high fertility is found in very large sized families (4.91 per woman) and low fertility (1.67 per woman) is small families (consisting < 4 members). Whereas in Dhamtari also high fertility (4.84 per woman) is observed in very large size families (consisting > 8 members) and low fertility (1.69 woman) is found in very small sized families.

Religious thinking holds an unique position in measuring the fertility. Normally high fertility among the muslims compared to other religions are found. In Bilaspur also the same is found. High fertility (3.44 per woman) in muslims and low fertility (2.44 per woman) in other cases are noticed. In hindus the fertility rate is (2.81 per woman) and in Christians it is 2.71 per woman. In Dhamtari also high fertility (3.54 per woman) is found in Muslims and low (2.66 per woman) in Christians are found. 2.92 per woman fertility is observed among the Hindus.
The cultural factors influencing fertility include mainly education. A negative relationship between fertility and levels of education is noticed. In Bilaspur 84.43% mothers are literate recording a fertility rate of 2.70 per woman. Among literate mothers, high fertility (3.16 per woman) is noticed among the scheduled castes. In Dhamtari 80.46% mothers are literate recording a fertility of 2.76 per woman, which is high among scheduled castes (3.49 per woman). In Bilaspur, maximum 31.31% mothers are primary level literate recording fertility (2.81 per woman). High fertility is noticed among 18.58% mothers who are literate without any level (3.15 per woman). 5.49% mothers are literate of graduate and postgraduate level with low fertility (1.92 per woman). In Dhamtari, high fertility is also noticed among mothers (17.75%) who are literate without any level (3.37 per woman). Low fertility (2 per woman) is observed in 3.19 mother who are literate of other level.

Along with mother's literacy, father's literacy is also important in influencing fertility. In Bilaspur 8.70% husbands are illiterate and 91.30% husbands are literate. Fertility among illiterate husband is 4.03 per woman and among literate husband it is 2.70 per woman. Maximum 28.74% husbands are literate up to high and higher secondary level with fertility of 2.41 per woman. Highest fertility (3.52 per woman) is noticed in cases where the husbands are literate of no educational level, and lowest fertility (2.19 per woman) is observed among the females where the husbands' educational level is UG/ P.G. caste wise high fertility (4.05 per woman) is found is scheduled castes where the husbands are literate without any level and lowest fertility (2 per woman) is found in scheduled tribes where husbands are literate of other level.

In Dhamtari, 9.52% husbands are illiterate, where fertility rate observed is 3.95 per woman and among 90.48% literate husbands, the fertility rate is 2.81 per woman. Maximum of 28.61% husbands are literate without any level, and low fertility (2.15 per woman) is found where the husbands are literate up to graduation and post graduation caste wise high fertility (4.78 per woman) is found in scheduled castes, where the husbands are literate without any level, and low fertility (2 per woman) is also found in scheduled castes where the husbands are literate of other level.

Along with mother's education and father's education, family education do influence the fertility. In Bilaspur high fertility (3.81 per woman) is found where
maximum family members are illiterate or literate without any level, and low fertility (2.05 per woman) is observed in cases where the family education status is of graduate and postgraduate level. In Dhamtari also high fertility (3.85 per woman) is found where the family members are illiterate or literate without any level and low fertility (2.15 per woman) is found where the educational status of the family is UG/PG level.

Family planning methods also have a special influence on fertility. Two main methods of family planning are sterilization and proper interval between two children. Sterilization is considered as the permanent family planning method. Whereas the mentioned two methods influence the measurement of fertility levels directly. In Bilaspur 92.69% people are aware about the family planning methods with fertility (2.72 per woman) and only 7.31% people do not have any knowledge of family planning methods recording a fertility of 4.04 per woman.

In Dhamtari 91.21% people are aware of family planning and records a low fertility (92.82 per woman) and 8.79% people do not possess any knowledge of family planning which is clearly reflected in their fertility rate (3.88 per woman). Among permanent methods people prefer to adopt sterilization. In Bilaspur nearly 92% people have adopted sterilization, as permanent family planning method, of which 78.15% preferred leparoscopy and 21.85% preferred surgery. The fertility in both the cases is 3.03 and 2.73 per woman. Whereas in Dhamtari about 89% people have adopted sterilization as a permanent method of family planning. 79.85% people have preferred leparoscopy recording high fertility (3.29 per woman) and 20.15% preferred surgery with fertility (2.88 per woman). In Bilaspur the tendency of adopting leparoscopy as family planning method is more preferred (87.5%) whereas in Dhamtari the inclination towards adopting leparoscopy as family planning method is maximum (86.21%). Maximum 70.23% (Bilaspur) and 77.43% Dhamtari is done after the male child which proves that son preference still exist in the region.

Nearly 35.7% couples in Bilaspur and 40.90% in Dhamtari have adopted temporary methods of family planning. Among temporary methods in Bilaspur 29.54% are habituated in safe period and withdraw method 30.07% pills, 33.63% condom and 6.76% couples use copper ‘T’. In Dhamtari 33.73% couples use save
period and withdraw method, 28.06% use pills, 32.24% condom and 5.97% use copper ‘T’.

In Bilaspur 83.42% deliveries done where delivery attendant is doctor / nurse, 28.85% by untrained midwives, 23.99% by trained midwives and rest by neighbours and relatives. In Dhamtari 34.37% doctor does deliveries / nurse, 24.66% by untrained midwives, 22.37% by trained midwives, and rest by relatives and neighbours. In Bilaspur 81.52% deliveries are done at home and 18.48% at hospital or health centre. In Dhamtari 84.37% deliveries are done at houses and 15.63% at medical centres.

In the study area, the concept of ideal family, with one male and one female child exist in 55.53 couples (Bilaspur) and 52.57% (Dhamtari) 18.17% couples are in favour of any two children in Bilaspur and 24.91% in Dhamtari.

From the analysis of urban influence on fertility it is clear that among different determinant combined effect of age at marriage, educational status and economic condition of the family are noteworthy.

Among the educational status, mother’s education influences fertility more in comparison to father’s education. Effective age at marriage and education is also related which in turn influences the fertility. The positive and negative problem of population of the study area is confined within the problem of high fertility. Fertility is high in Bilaspur compared to that of Dhamtari. Dhamtari is newly born city, due to unawareness and low educational status fertility is high here. Fertility rate and infant mortality rate is very closely related. To check the fertility rate to the national policy fertility rate (2 per woman) infant mortality rate should also be reduced. Thus attention must be given towards proper place of birth and delivery attendant. Moreover to check infant mortality to reduce fertility proper immunization during pregnancy period is also needed. Beside, mother’s education reduces the fertility rate to a great extent. Moreover educated couples mostly does not inclined toward son-reference, proper economic status helps in raising the standard of life and also raises the cultural status of the family which also influences the fertility.

Generally, all the factors, in determining fertility are equally important, but all the factors either social or economic are long term. Among those long term methods, small family size and family planning methods are to some extent is possible to reduce
the fertility rate immediately within a comparatively short period. Much more government investment will obviously reduce the fertility rate. In modern times population explosion is a burning problem of our country. Until a proper measure is taken this problem is to eradicate. Much more awareness camps through mass media and health personals should be given to remove this problem permanently.