



Impact of Education on Family Size: A Comparative Study of Educated and Uneducated Families in Moradabad District

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Abstract

India being a developing country has many problems; no doubt, among them the most crucial single problem is the increase of population, which has serious implications on human being for both the short and the long run. Now, it is universally recognized that excessive rates of population growth ultimately hamper the progress of mankind of the whole world. Too rapid population growth seriously hampers efforts of raising the living standards, further education, improving health and sanitation, to provide better housing and transportation, to forward cultural and recreational opportunities - and even in some countries to assure sufficient food. In short, the human aspiration, common to men everywhere, to live a better life is being frustrated and threatened. Thus, the present paper tries to study and explore the Impact of Education on Population Growth (family size) that contributes to among Educated and Uneducated families in Moradabad District, and the result shown that, there is significant difference between the Educated and Uneducated families in Moradabad District. The findings were discussed with a view to stipulate recommendations for the improvement to increase awareness and education to control the population growth.

Keywords: Impact, Education, Family Size, Educated, un-educated.

1- Introduction: Population growth in any country creates social pressure and affects the personal and social life of individuals. In developing countries like India, with a long cultural tradition, a number of socio-cultural and institutional factors are there which contributes to Population growth. Also, large scale illiteracy that prevents a majority of people from learning and participating in the latest development etc. In India, it is found that tremendous, growth of population has created major problem, which have scattered all the dreams of general people to achieve a reasonable standard of living.

For the last few decades an increasing number of countries have become aware about their population issues and have decided to adopt actions to respond to them. In the search for actions that would be effective and acceptable, scholars and officials have recognized the critical value of education. There are many linkages between education and population. Education has been identified as one of the most powerful determinants and crucial factors influencing population growth and family size of course. The education is the most solid and consistent variable to increase the demand for family planning services. Population trends and family size help determine the level of future expenditures on education, progress of the country. Furthermore, in societies where children's work represents an important contribution to family income, educating children can be perceived as a serious financial sacrifice and a hindrance to the sustainable development of the country.

According to 2011 census, district Moradabad had population of 4,772,006 of which male and female were 2,503,186 and 2,268,820 respectively. There was an increase of 25.22 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. And average literacy rate of Moradabad in 2011 were 56.77 compared to 44.75 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 64.83 and 47.86 respectively¹. It is observed from the data, that literacy or education is not increasing with the sufficient pace as the population is increasing. Education is a key determinant among the socio-economic factors that affect the demographic processes. Hence, it is very important to understand and study the effect of education along with the ethnicity (rural/urban) on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

2- Statement of the Study:

Impact of Education on Family Size: A Comparative Study of Educated and Uneducated Families in Moradabad District.

3- Objectives of the study:

- 3.1-** To compare the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.
- 3.2-** To compare the family size of rural educated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.
- 3.3-** To compare the family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.
- 3.4-** To compare the family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.
- 3.5-** To compare the family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.
- 3.6-** To study the effect of education on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

4- Hypotheses of the study:

- 4.1-** There is no significant difference between the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

¹ <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/506-moradabad.html>

- 4.2- There is no significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.
- 4.3- There is no significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.
- 4.4- There is no significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.
- 4.5- There is no significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.
- 4.6- There is no significant effect of education on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

5- Research Methodology:

The present study is aimed to compare the Impact of Education on family size (Population Growth) among educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District. Thus, the study falls within the tradition of “Quantitative Research” (FIELD EXPERIMENT).

6- Variables of the study:

6.1 : INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: - The study involved the Education as independent variable.

6.2 : DEPENDENT VARIABLE: - The study involved family size as the dependent variable.

7- Sample of the study:

To study the Impact of Education on family size (Population Growth) between educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District the researcher has taken the 60 educated families (i.e., 30 rural educated & 30 urban educated); and 60 uneducated families (i.e., 30 rural uneducated & 30 urban uneducated) of Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh, as the sample of the study.

8- Sampling Technique:

The researcher has adopted “Purposive sampling technique” for selecting samples.

9- Tools for Data Collection:

To study the Impact of Education on family size (Population Growth) between educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District, the researcher chose a self-made questionnaire, and has applied the same, for collecting the Data for this study.

10- Data Collection Technique:

- 10.1- The researcher has used the primary data collection technique (i.e., questionnaire) to study the Impact of Education on family size (Population Growth) between Educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District

11- Statistics Applied in the study:

The researcher finds out the Mean and the Standard Deviation of the scores of the Questionnaire given to the respondents; to study the impact of education on family size of educated and Un-educated families of Moradabad District. Afterwards, “t”- test has been applied to know its significance.

Table: - 1

Comparative study of the scores of Educated and Un-educated families:

Families	No. of Families	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated ‘t’- value	Comparison	Level of significance
Educated	60	28	2.06	118	13.2	13.2 > 2.62	Significant**
Un-educated	60	22	2.87				
at 0.05 level = 1.98*; at 0.01 level = 2.62**							

Data Interpretation: From the Table- 1, we found that Mean of family size of educated and uneducated families is **28** and **22** respectively. And, S.D. of educated and uneducated families is **2.06** and **2.87** respectively. And thus the, calculated value of **t = 13.2**; which is much greater than both the t – table values at 0.05 level and 0.01 level (1.98 and 2.62 respectively); at **df=118**. So, the null hypothesis is rejected at both the levels. Hence, we can conclude that, there is a significant difference between the family size of educated and uneducated families.

Table: - 2

Comparative study of the scores of Rural Educated and Urban Educated families:

Families	No. of Families	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated ‘t’- value	Comparison	Level of significance
Rural Educated	30	27	2.35	58	4.29	4.29 > 2.66	Significant**
Urban Educated	30	29	1				
at 0.05 level = 2.00*; at 0.01 level = 2.66**							

Data Interpretation: From the Table- 2, we found that Mean of family size of Rural Educated and Urban Educated families is **27** and **29** respectively. And, S.D. of Rural educated and urban educated families is **2.35** and **1** respectively. And thus the, calculated value of **t = 4.29**; which is much greater than both the t – table values at 0.05 level and 0.01 level (2.00 and 2.66 respectively); at **df=58**. So, the null hypothesis is rejected at both the levels. Hence, we can conclude that, there is a significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban educated families.

Table: - 3**Comparative study of the scores of Rural Uneducated and Urban Uneducated families:**

Families	No. of Families	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated 't'- value	Comparison	Level of significance
Rural uneducated	30	21	3.087	58	2.88	2.88 > 2.66	Significant**
Urban uneducated	30	23	2.22				
at 0.05 level = 2.00*; at 0.01 level = 2.66**							

Data Interpretation: From the Table- 3, we found that Mean of family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families is **21** and **23** respectively. And, S.D. of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families is **3.087** and **2.22** respectively. And thus the, calculated value of **t = 2.88**; which is greater than both the t – table values at 0.05 level and 0.01 level (2.00 and 2.66 respectively); at **df=58**. So, the null hypothesis is rejected at both the levels. Hence, we can conclude that, there is a significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families.

Table: - 4**Comparative study of the scores of Rural Educated & Urban Uneducated families:**

Families	No. of Families	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated 't'- value	Comparison	Level of significance
Rural educated	30	27	2.35	58	6.77	6.77 > 2.66	Significant**
Urban uneducated	30	23	2.22				
at 0.05 level = 2.00*; at 0.01 level = 2.66**							

Data Interpretation: From the Table- 4, we found that Mean of family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families is **27** and **23** respectively. And, S.D. of rural educated and urban uneducated families is **2.35** and **2.22** respectively. And thus the, calculated value of **t = 6.77**; which is much greater than both the t – table values at 0.05 level and 0.01 level (2.00 and 2.66 respectively); at **df=58**. So, the null hypothesis is rejected at both the levels. Hence, we can conclude that, there is a significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families.

Table: - 5**Comparative study of the scores of Rural Uneducated & Urban Educated families:**

Families	No. of Families	Mean	SD	Df	Calculated 't'- value	Comparison	Level of significance
Rural uneducated	30	21	3.087	58	13.5	13.5 > 2.66	Significant**
Urban	30	29	1				

educated							
at 0.05 level = 2.00*; at 0.01 level = 2.66**							

Data Interpretation: From the Table- 5, we found that Mean of family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families is **21** and **29** respectively. And, S.D. of rural uneducated and urban educated families is **3.087** and **1** respectively. And thus the, calculated value of **t = 13.5**; which is much greater than both the t – table values at 0.05 level and 0.01 level (2.00 and 2.66 respectively); at **df=58**. So, the null hypothesis is rejected at both the levels. Hence, we can conclude that, there is a significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families.

12- Findings:

➤ 12.1:

3.1- Objective: To compare the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

4.1- Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: The outcome of this was found that education has a great influence on population growth and impacts the family size; as educated and uneducated families differ significantly in awareness of population growth. Education has been observed as one of the most powerful determinants and a crucial factor influencing population growth and family size.

➤ 12.2:

3.2- Objective: To compare the family size of rural educated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.

4.2- Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: The outcome of this was found that education has a great influence on population growth and impacts the family size; as rural educated and urban educated families differ significantly in their family size. But, it is also observed that rural educated families have a smaller no. of children to that of wholly uneducated families, but a slightly higher no. of children to that of the urban educated families; which suggests that ethnicity, background or the lifestyle also impacts the population growth & family size. But it can be concluded that education is one of the most powerful determinants and a crucial factor influencing population growth and family size.

➤ 12.3:

3.3- Objective: To compare the family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.

4.3- Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: It has been observed that rural uneducated and urban uneducated families differ significantly in their family size. But, it is also observed that urban uneducated families though don't have a so-called small family, however urban uneducated families have a smaller no. of children to that of rural uneducated families; which suggests that ethnicity and the lifestyle also impacts the population growth & family size. But it is concluded that education is one of the most powerful determinants and a crucial factor influencing population growth and family size.

➤ **12.4:**

3.4- Objective: To compare the family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.

4.4- Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the family size of rural educated and urban uneducated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: The outcome of this was found that education has a great influence on population growth and impacts the family size; as rural educated and urban uneducated families differ significantly in awareness of population growth and their family size. Thus, Education has been observed as one of the most powerful determinants and a crucial factor influencing population growth and family size.

➤ **12.5:**

3.5- Objective: To compare the family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.

4.5- Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the family size of rural uneducated and urban educated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: The outcome of this was found that education has a great influence on population growth and impacts the family size; as urban educated and rural uneducated families differ significantly in awareness of population growth. In this way, Education has been observed as one of the most powerful determinants and a crucial factor influencing population growth and family size.

➤ **12.6:**

3.6- Objective: To study the effect of education on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

4.6- Hypothesis: There is no significant effect of education on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District.

Explanation: The outcome of the other hypothesis was found that the educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District; differ significantly in their family size. In addition to this, it is observed that the educated families have a better understanding of a country's needs for a sustainable development, and also a better level of awareness about the disadvantages of population growth, along with it all, they possess a better level of awareness about the family planning and family welfare programmes and their benefits. Whereas, it is observed in uneducated families that they still have a thought of “greater the number of children in a family, greater will be the number of hands to earn”; moreover, they are least aware of the country's development, etc. This shows that education has significant effect on family size of educated and Un-educated families.

13- Conclusion: The present research found that the education impacts greatly and influence the family size and thus control the population growth. In addition to this, it has been observed that ethnicity i.e., the background- the rural and the urban is also contributing (to some extent) in controlling the family size; which implies that it is not actually the backgrounds (rural or urban) which is controlling the family size, but in real, it is the education again i.e., education from practical point of view which urban families are getting from their day to day lifestyles itself, and that is what, rural families are not getting. Therefore, it is important to note that, the finding of this research indicated that education enhances awareness and thus significantly influence and controls the population growth. Hence, the research concludes that education and awareness influence the family size and thus impacts population growth.

14- Suggestions: Although education is not the only factor that determines the family size, as there are various other socio-economic factors responsible for number of children in family (i.e., family size) and population growth; but this study reveals that education has a great impact on the family size of educated and Un-educated families in Moradabad District. Thus, it is the need to upsurge and enhance the education of the people by organizing various awareness programmes regarding population control. To control the population growth the few more sustainable options can include educating and encouraging the people to have fewer children and to have them later in life by increasing access to reproductive healthcare services, raising the legal age of marriage and enabling women's active participation in the workforce, etc. As observed from the research, education impacts the awareness and does influence the population growth, it is found that, on average, uneducated families have almost six to seven children or more (somewhere), and in the educated families, the number was about three to four.

Hence, it can be said that Education leads to lower birth rates and slows population growth and reduce family size; consequently makes the country to develop. Also, a more-educated people contribute to poverty eradication and economic growth of the country easier to achieve.

15- Importance of the study: Education has been detected as one of the most powerful determinant, a crucial factor and a basis of influencing population growth and family size. Education is a key element among the socio-economic factors that affect the demographic processes. The education is the most solid and consistent variable to increase the demand for family planning services.

As, Population trends and family size help determine the level of future expenditures on education, progress of the country. Furthermore, in societies where children's work represents an important contribution to family income, educating children can be perceived as a serious financial sacrifice and a hindrance to the sustainable development of the country. Hence, it is important to impart and promote education among all and to control the population growth for a sustainable development.

16- Further Suggestions: Study of Awareness and population growth, is a very wide area. Researchers working in this area have brought into their study a wide spectrum of variables. The present study may serve as a threshold for further researches considering different aspects related to education & population growth and its impacts. Certain suggestions for further researches are as under:

16.1- The present study is done on a comparatively small sample within the limitation of available time & resources. A larger sample size will lead to a better understanding of the variables; and will further authenticate the carried out result.

16.2- Standardized tools for quantifying people's awareness about population growth may be used further.

16.3- Comparative study on Academic Status of Males and females, separately and its impact on various other variables can be conducted taking into account to be studied further.

16.4- This study is based on the students of Moradabad district only. Similar studies can be conducted in other cities and zones like rural/urban populations of Uttar Pradesh & India.

16.5- The study has been conducted on families of literates (educated) and illiterates (uneducated) altogether taking no account of their caste, socio-economic statistics, age, occupation, etc. which can be taken separately for further research as the different groups differ in their psychology and disposition.

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