INSAF SOCIETY

Fatima House Basement,
13 Fane Road, Lahore
Tel : ~~7321291~~ 7354975
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec 99

The Chief Executive,
Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad.

Respected Sir,

I would like to point out a very sensitive matter which is going to be like an atomic explosion in our country. None of the precedent governments gave due importance and attention to this matter. All their efforts were directed towards making themselves politically strong. In all developed countries and even in South Asia, governments are striving hard to bring their population growth rates down. They are sincere with their countries as it is the dire need of the 21st century.

Increasing population is a horrendous matter for Pakistan and to tackle this problem is a big challenge. Our population is increasing drastically. The present population of 130.5 million is estimated to reach 178 million in 2010 with a growth rate of 2.6%.
The growth rate of other south asian thickly populated countries are as follows:

1	India :	1.9%
2.	Bangladesh:	2%
3.	Sri Lanka:	1.5%

The above mentioned countries are still making efforts to control their population. Poverty, hunger, unemployment, shortage of resources, environmental collapse, shortage of agricultural land due to urbanization, shortage of water, shortage of food, lawlessness, diseases are the results of population increase in our country. Pakistan is going to be one of the water stressed countries in 2025. The annual per capita water availability of Pakistan will be 1803cm in 2025 which was 10500 cm in 1955. The countries with less than 1700cm per person a.p.c experience water stress countries. Water shortage will ultimately effect food production badly in Pakistan by 2025.

Insaaf Society has sponsored the research on the above mentioned subject and came to the conclusions as per report attached. The research has suggested some measures to be taken to control the population problem. We are planning to launch a project in the light of the suggestions of the report by applying different innovative methods to give awareness to people in the rural areas and Katchi abadis of urban areas of the importance of a small family and the girl child. We want government's assistance to fulfill our targets.
We also request your honour to give instructions to the concerned departments to take emergency action to resolve the population problem.

Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

No. 924

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INSAF SOCIETY

Fatima House Basement
13 Fane Road, Lahore.
Tel : ~~7321231~~ 7354915
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec, 99

The Governor Punjab,
Province of Punjab, Pakistan

Respected Sir,

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Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

20-12-99

INSAF SOCIETY

Fatima House Basement,
13 Fane Road, Lahore
Tel : ~~7321291~~ 7354915
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec, 99

The Secretary,
Ministry of Social welfare and women development, Lahore.

Respected Sir,

I would like to point out a very sensitive matter which is going to be like an atomic explosion in our country. None of the precedent governments gave due importance and attention to this matter. All their efforts were directed towards making themselves politically strong. In all developed countries and even in South Asia, governments are striving hard to bring their population growth rates down. They are sincere with their countries as it is the dire need of the 21st century.

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We are planning to launch a project in the light of the suggestions of the report by applying different innovative methods to give awareness to people in the rural areas and Katchi abadis of urban areas of the importance of a small family and the importance of girl child in the society.
We want government's assistance to fulfill our targets.
We also request your honour to give instructions to the concerned departments to take emergency action to resolve the population problem.

Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

SECRETARY
Government of the Punjab
Social Welfare & Women Development Department
20/12/99

INSAF SOCIETY

Fatima House Basement,
13 Fane Road, Lahore
Tel : ~~7321891~~ 7354715
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec, 99

The Minister,
Ministry of population & Planning, Islamabad.

Respected Sir,

I would like to point out a very sensitive matter which is going to be like an atomic explosion in our country. None of the precedent governments gave due importance and attention to this matter. All their efforts were directed towards making themselves politically strong. In all developed countries and even in South Asia, governments are striving hard to bring their population growth rates down. They are sincere with their countries as it is the dire need of the 21st century.

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Chairman

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Fatima House Basement,
13 Fane Road, Lahore.
Tel : ~~7321231~~ 7354915
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec, 99

Brig. Usman Saeed, Esq.
Head of Army monitoring Cell, Punjab, Lahore.

Respected Sir,

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Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

RESTRICTED

Provincial Monitoring and
Coordination Secretariat
Headquarters 4 Corps
Lahore Cantonment
Telephone : 66992300
1999/12/3M/31/PMCS
28 December 1999

To: Mr Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman Insaf Society
Fatima House Basement
13 Fane Road Lahore

Subject: Population Control

1. Your paper dated 20 December 99 on Population Planning in Pakistan has been studied with interest and found valuable. I assure you of our support to your drive for stemming the population challenge in future.

2. The paper will be forwarded to the Government of Punjab for needful consideration.

HEADQUARTERS PMCS 4 CORPS

Brigadier
Secretary
(Usman Saeed)

RESTRICTED

ASSESMENT OF FAMILY SIZE IN AN URBAN CENTER OF PAKISTAN

A Research report for the Social Science Research Centre Punjab University

Talat Fayyaz

ASSESMENT OF FAMILY SIZE IN AN URBAN CENTER

A Research report for the Social Sciences Research Centre Punjab University

Talat Fayyaz

1998

Sponsored by : INSAAF SOCIETY (Regd.), Lahore, Pakistan.

The research work was done amidst the International Decade for Eradication of poverty (1996-2005) to make people realise the importance of small families for the benefit of society.

About the researcher

Mrs. Talat Fayyaz is a lecturer of Geography at Kinnaird College, Lahore. She also works as a part time consultant geographer with a survey and mapping company.The researcher is a strong advocate of small families and itself is a mother of two daughters.

Acknowledgement

I express my deep regards and gratitude to Prof. Muhammad Anwar, Mrs.Jamila Naeem and Prof. Javed Sadiq for their invaluable help.

ABSTRACT

The main object of this study was to study the average completed family size in an urban area of Pakistan within the conceptual framework of demographic transition.
The following hypothesis was formulated for this study.

"The family size is inversely related with its socioeconomic status."

The universe of the present study consists of families living in Lahore.
The collection of data was done with the help of **Snowball** sampling and purposive sampling technique. Interview schedule was used as a tool of data collection for the lower income group and questionnaire was used for middle and upper income groups.

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INTRODUCTION

Various estimates show that for most of the human history the size of the population was virtually unchanged, oscillating around half a million. Human population multiplied in some regions and declined in others thus remaining sparse throughout the world. At this stage of history people were nomadic hunters and food gatherers.

It was around 8000 B.C that the world population rose to about 5 million. This sudden surge of population was due to introduction of agriculture when human beings learned to domesticate animals and cultivate plants. At the beginning of the first millenium, population rose to 300 million. It rose to nearly 800 million in 1750. World population rose fairly steadily during this long period consisting of almost 10,000 years.

After 1750 the world population suddenly began to grow very fast. It grew at an annual rate of 0.5% and rose to 2.5 million by 1950. This time the spurt in population increase was due to Industrial Revolution. Industrial Revolution helped in increasing agricultural production because adoption of mechanization made farming more efficient and productive.

After 1950, population again increased dramatically. The rate of population increase rose to 2%. Fifty million people were added to world population each year. This time increase in population had been caused by medical revolution which has slowly diffused from Europe and North America to African and Asian continents. Death rates in these continents have been lowered while birth rates (excluding Japan and China)are still high. The world growth rate has fortunately dropped It was 1.5% in 1997 but still nearly 100 million people are being added to world population each year. There is a great disparity in the rates of more developed and less developed world. The more developed world * has a low rate of increase of population which is only 0.1 while the rate of increase of population for the less developed world # is still as high as 2.1.

Estimates show that population will be around eleven or twelve billion by 2150 and will be almost double to that of the present figures for 1999, which is nearly 6 billion. The less developed world has to slow down its massive annual increase in population as many of these countries are facing considerable problems in feeding their existing populations.

- *North America, Europe, Japan, Australia, Newzealand.
- # Rest of the world excluding China.

Chapter I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Completed family size is an important unit in terms of demographic process as the size and rate of growth of a society's population is largely dependent upon family size. Even a small change in a country's completed family size can have dramatic impact on the size of the total population. The family size affects the population quantitatively as the country's population is the some of its families as well as qualitatively as it is the population which is at the core of development of a country. A healthy strong population is an asset for any country.

A review of the population situation indicates that the developed countries have been able to control their population. The preference is for a small family. Today a family with 2-3 children is regarded as normal in urbanized, industrialized societies and what was once called a medium sized family of 4-5 children has been called as large size and a family of 6-7 children is a rare phenomena in the west.

Table 1 shows the total fertility rates of world from **1950-1997.**

Table 1.

Total fertility Rates

Period	World	More developed	Less developed
1950-1955	5.00	2.84	6.19
1975-1980	3.84	2.03	4.54
1985-1990*	3.45	1.89	3.94
1997 #	3.00	1.60	3.40

* = UN Publication population studies No.120 for year 1997.
\# = World Population Data Sheet publication of Population Reference Bureau, Washington D. C., U.S.A.

Total fertility rate is the average number of births to a woman living through child bearing age. It is an indicator of average completed family size in a society. Currently the developed world has a TFR of 1.6 which shows a definite pattern of small families. Whereas the TFR of less developed region was as high as 6.19 in 1950 has also dropped to 3.4 towards the end of the twentieth century. This shows a growing tendency towards smaller families.

Situation in Pakistan

Situation in Pakistan is somewhat different. Table 2 shows that TFR for Pakistan is 5.1, which shows a continuing preference for large families.

Table 2.

Total Fertility Rate of some developing countries of Asia for 1997

Country	TFR (Per Woman)
Indonesia	2.6
Bangladesh	3.2
India	3.1
Sri Lanka	2.1
Iran	4.8
Turkey	2.5
Pakistan	5.1

ES CAP DATA SHEET 1997

At the time of independence population of Pakistan was 3.2 million. In fifty-one years Pakistan's population has grown to 130.58 million which is a more than four fold increase. Currently, 3.4 million people are being added per year to the existing population and the country's population is growing at a rate of 2.6% per annum. If the trend continues Pakistan's population according to an estimate will be doubled by the end of first quarter of the next century. At present 47% of our female population is in the reproductive age group and 41% of the population is in age group 0-14. As marriage is nearly universal in Pakistan many more will marry and enter the reproductive age group. Population can only be controlled if couples strive for smaller families. It is thus very important to study the family sizes in various social classes so that particular groups can be targeted. A society that becomes concerned about its population size and wishes to do something about it has to be concerned about family size. An estimated thirty percent of our population lives below poverty line and about 3.7 million children under the age of five are malnourished. Small families will lead to less deprivation within the families.

Objectives

There is a failure in the improvement of the quality of life in Pakistan as family size definitely affects the resources of families. The present study attempted:

1. To know the average family size in Pakistan.
2. To find out the intergenerational family size.
3. To know whether the trend towards a smaller size family has started.
4. To find out the family size ideals.
5. To assess the effect of socioeconomic factors like education, income and social status on family size.

Sociological significance

Due to consistent high fertility and decreased mortality, Pakistan is facing population explosion. It is important to study every aspect of population so that proper preventive measures can be taken. Family size studies besides showing the number of male and female siblings show the spacing patterns existing within the family. The present study shows the actual number of children people have and the number they consider as ideal. Also, whether they favour large family or small family. If there is a gap between the number they have and the number they think ideal then it means that family planning is not effectively being availed. It also means that the atmosphere is ripe for further promotion of family planning services. If people favour medium or large families then steps should be taken to bring about a change in family size attitude. Programs should be streamlined to encourage small size families.

Chapter II

Review of relevant literature

In modern societies small families are the accepted norm and large families are viewed as more and more undesirable. The family size is inversely related to resources of the family. The larger the family the more will be the use of the resources of the family. Much research has been done on this.

> 'There are marked changes in the allocation of funds. Quality of housing declines as the size of the family increases'(Douglas and bloomfield – 1958)

> 'The pressure on parental time and energy and on space available in housing tends to be much greater in larger than in smaller families. Pressure on space and funds effects the whole family. Parents are always under stress. Mothers with several children find difficulty in finding a job and father is under constant pressure.'(Chombart de Lauwe – 1959)

> 'Moon sighting is more frequent among men caught in life cycle bind.'(Wilensky)

Physical development of children from larger families seems more problematic than those from smaller families.

> 'There is ten fold increase in mental deficiency as one moves from the first child to the sixth child born to a mother.' (Samanick and Linienfield)

In general pre-maturity and its related problems and mal-development become more frequent with increasing parity of birth.

> 'Height, weight, vital capacity and strength all decline with increasing family size.' (Benech, Mathiew and Schreidor – 1960)

> 'An association of shorter stature with larger family size was found in a large longitudinal research. The study supports the importance both of diet and of the circumstances under which the child eats. When there are few children, the mother is likely to give attention to how each child is eating. When there are many, she is likely to be preoccupied with the youngest.'(Douglas and Bloomfield – 1958)

> 'The larger the family, the less likely are parents to regard a given degree of physical discomfort as a legitimate reason for taking the sick role or involving a physician.' (Petroni – 1969)

'Dietary deficiencies during the period of development can have severe consequences. Protein calorie deficiency under age three can lead to a permanent reduction in brain cells and to permanent stunting of central nervous system. The periods of infancy and adolescence are particularly sensitive in the foetus stage, but really the entire growing up period is sensitive.' (Robert Fogel – 1985)

'A study related social mobility to family size. It was found that there were significant consistent differences in mobility among individuals originating in all social strata. Downward mobility from the occupational level of one's father is more frequent among children from larger families and upward mobility more frequent among those of small families.' (Svalastoga – 1959)

'One of the traditional reasons for lowering fertility in Western countries has been the desire to raise "quality children".'

(Robert E Kennedy)

'A survey of fertility attitude across 33 diverse nations compiled by the scholars of East West population Institute shows that in developed countries the parents realise there is high cost of each hour of time demanded by an extra child in a high wage world. Even in the least developed settings, couples show a strong awareness of costs of maintaining children.' (Arnold etel-1975) (Fawcett – 1977) (Bulatad – 1979, 1982)

'According to the Demographic and Health Survey year(1997) the mean desired family in Pakistan by men is 5.5 and by women is 5.3. (This shows continuing harmonious preference of large families by the couples).' (Akinrinola Bankole and Susheelasingh – 1998)

Quality of life is deteriorating in Pakistan due to economic crisis during the last two years. 41 cases have been reported in Lahore only where the father or mother committed suicide due to poverty. They were unable to face their hungry children. (Source: "The News- 14th Nov.,98)

The above literature show that :

I. Size of the family effects the well being of the whole family.

II. Size of the family effects the proper growth of the siblings.

III. Awareness of the cost of raising children has been accepted in the developed world and is being acknowledged by the developing realm.

IV Large families are still being desired by Pakistanis

Chapter III.

Theoretical Framework

The present research is being undertaken within the framework of "Demographic Transition". Demographic transition rationalizes fertility decline in socioeconomic terms as consequences of wide spread desire for fewer children caused by industrialization, urbanization, increased literacy and declining infant mortality. It is a descriptive interpretation of transformation of European demographic patterns from eighteenth to the first quarter of the twentieth century. It serves a very useful purpose in providing an indication of past patterns of change and a yardstick against which the experiences of different countries can be measured. It characterizes four stages.

- Stage I is the high stationary stage when there is an equilibrium of population size over long term achieved by high birth rates and high death rates. Mortality rates were high because of lack of health and sanitation facilities. High birth rates were required in this stage for any population to persist.
- Stage II is known as the early expanding stage and is characterized by declining mortality with fertility remaining at previous high levels under the control of traditional institutions. This is also the stage of population explosion.
- Stage III of demographic transition is the late expanding stage when there is a gradual decline in the birth rates towards an equilibrium with a low mortality rate.
- Stage IV is the low stationary stage when birth rates and death rates have reached a stage where they are relatively stable and where population change is in the form of slow natural rate of increase with the birth rate slightly higher than the death rate.

The thrust of the theory is that reduction in fertility lags behind mortality decline because it cannot occur until the traditional social and economic institutions supporting fertility are not weakened and new institutions emerge favouring a reduction in fertility to levels in accordance with the lower levels of mortality.

Demographic transition in Pakistan

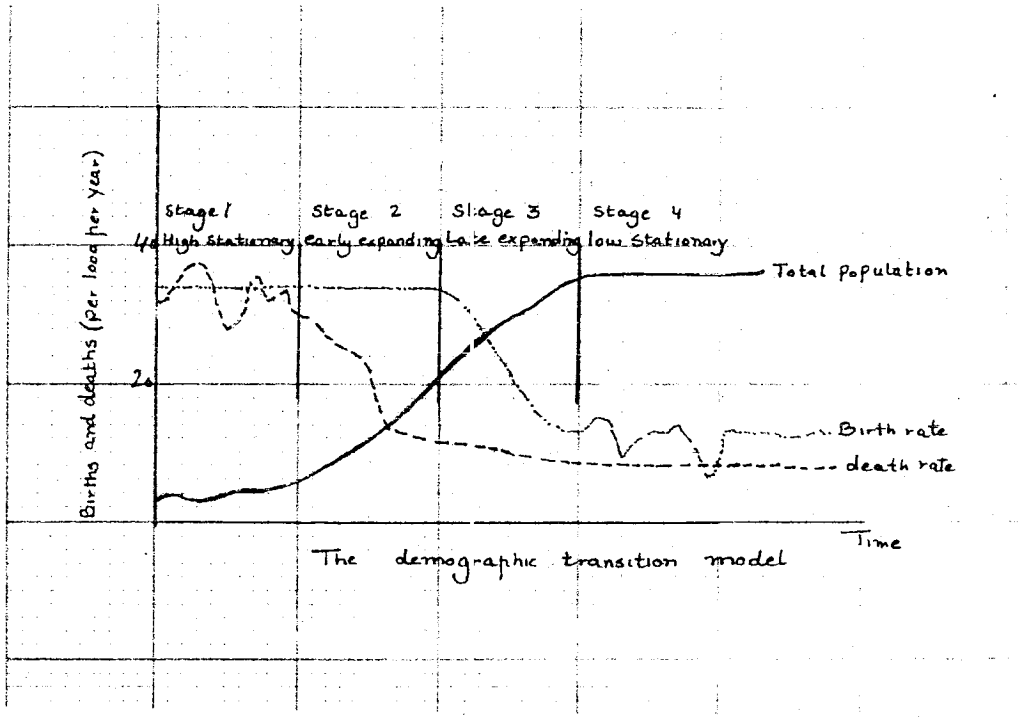
Pakistan is at the beginning of the third stage of demographic transition (Table 3) crude death rate has declined to a record reduction of 7.9 per 1000 persons. While the crude birth rate is still as high as 36.4 per 1000 persons.

Table 3.

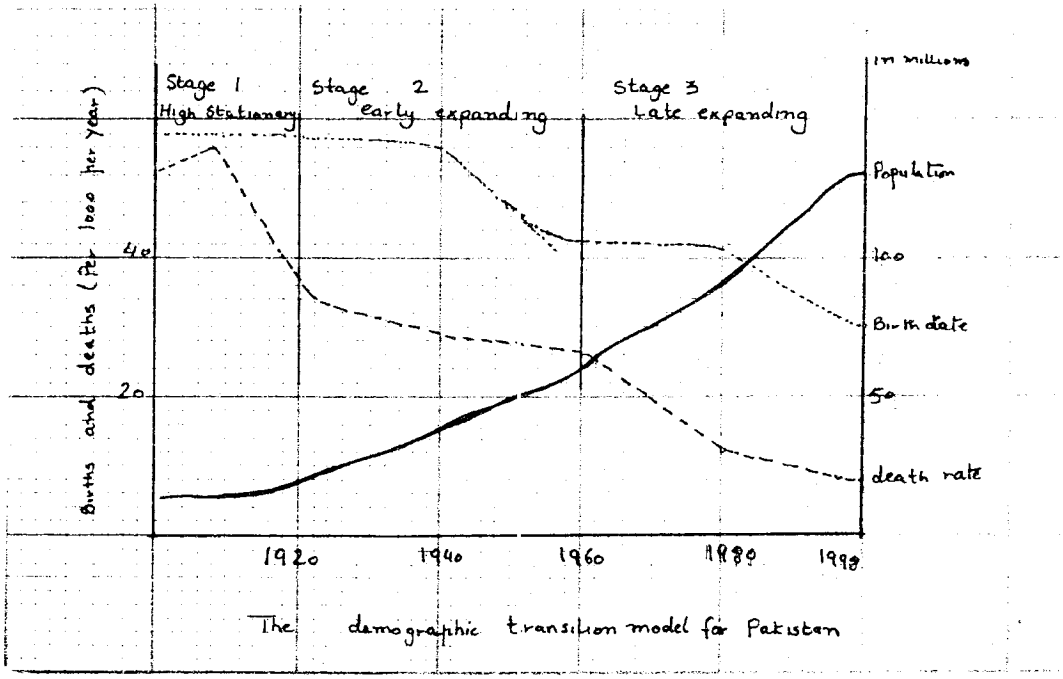
Crude Birth and death rates of Pakistan 1962-1997

Year	Crude Death rate Per 1000 persons	Crude Birth rate Per 1000 Persons
1962-65	15.0	42.0
1976-79	10.5	41.5
1989-91	10.2	30.3
1992	10.1	39.3
1993	10.1	38.9
1994 #	10.0	37.6
1997 *	07.9	36.4

= Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics of Pakistan/ *=ESCAP Data Sheet 1997



The demographic transition model



The demographic transition model for Pakistan

Addition to population through natural increase is thus very high. Fertility is high because the traditional social and economic institutions supporting fertility have not weakened as yet.

Table 4 – 6 show the slow process of social change within the country. Infant mortality rate is still high at 75 per 1000 live births with slow urbanization, low literacy and low labour participation of women. It will take some years for Pakistan to complete the third stage of demographic transition and towards widespread desire for fewer children.

Table 4.

Infant Mortality Rates in Pakistan 1962 – 1997

Year	Infant Mortality Rate % Live births
1962-65	143.0
1976-79	94.2
1989-91	104.6
1992 #	100.9
1997 *	75.0

= Federal Bureau of Statistic Pakistan.
* = ESCAP Data Sheet.

Table 5.

Rural – Urban composition in Pakistan 1951 – 1997

Year	Rural	Urban
1951	83.00	17.00
1961	75.63	24.37
1972	-	-
1981	71.70	28.30
1998	68.00	32.00

Source Federal Bureau of Statistic Pakistan.

Table 6.

Literacy Rates in Pakistan 1952 – 1998

Year	Literacy %
1952	13.2
1961	18.4
1972	21.7
1981	26.2
1998	40.0

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 97 – 98

Thus with in the above framework the following propositions are stated:

1. Lower the educational attainment of mother the larger is the family size.
2. Lower the socioeconomic status, larger is the family size.
3. Working women tend to have smaller families.
4. Urbanization changes the attitude towards family size.

Chapter IV

Hypothesis and Operationalization

Based on the propositions mentioned in the previous chapter the following hypothesis for the present study has been derived.

'The family size is inversely related with its socioeconomic status'

The concepts involved are:

1. The family size,
2. The socioeconomic status.

Independent variable

Socioeconomic status – Formal definition:

The socioeconomic status of the family includes total income earned by its members ,the level of education of the members and the social status as implied by the occupational status of the earning heads of the family. A higher socioeconomic status means more monetary resources and a low socioeconomic status means less monetary resources for the family. Less monetary resources will result in more pressure on space and funds which effects the well being of the whole family. Parents of large families are often under stress if they belong to low income group, there is less money for food, housing, education and certainly less saving for emergencies. Increasing number of children means less money per child and the style and level of living is effected.

Operational definition

Families with monthly earnings more than P. Rs. 50,000 per month were taken as upper social status families and families with earnings less than P. Rs. 4,000 per month were taken as lower social status families. The families having monthly earnings within the above two categorized earnings were taken as middle class social status families.

Dependent Variable: (size of the family- formal definition)

Family: Family is the most primitive institution in the history of mankind. This institution has survived through the historical times showing its crucial role in human life. It is an institution existing in all societies. There is a controversy over what constitutes a family. Hence the division of family into different categories like nuclear family, compound, joint and extended.

Nuclear family consists of mother father and the biological children.

Compound family consists of a concrete group formed through the amalgamation of nuclear family units or parts of them. It may not be a co-residential group.

Joint family exists when two or more lineally related kinsfolk of the same sex, their spouse and their off springs occupy a single homestead and are jointly subject to the same authority or single head.

Extended family is a dispersed version of joint family. The members of the constituent group of an extended family do not all live together in one dwelling.(Encyclopedia on Social Sciences)

Operational definition of family

In the present research we are concerned with the nuclear family. Although during the research joint families also came across but only the size of the nuclear family was considered..

Size (Formal definition)

The measurement of the same kind i.e. nuclear family.

Operational definition

Size refers to the number, sex of siblings and their spacing in a nuclear family.

Chapter V

Research Design

Universe: The universe of the present research comprised of the nuclear families of Lahore. Shadman and Shahjamal area were selected as the area of study by the researcher as it housed all the three social classes.

Sample: Purposive sampling technique was used in the beginning. It was very difficult to locate people of upper socioeconomic status, so **Snowball** technique was also used.

Total sample consisted of 360 families, 120 each from lower, middle and upper socioeconomic classes. Women above fourty five years were included in the sample.

In the present research interview schedule was selected as a tool for data collection from the low social class because of the almost non existent literacy and because spontaneous answers gave information in depth. Interview and questionnaire both were used for middle and upper social groups.

Pre-testing:

The interview schedule was pre-tested prior to final run. Pre-testing was done by interviewing around ten respondents. Modification were made in the interview schedule in the light of information revealed before finalising it.

Collection of data and field experience

Data was completed in the month of October, 1998. Certain difficulties arose while getting information. Respondents from middle and low classes were very shy about the information concerning their family planning methods. Most of them had reservations about different methods. The respondents from upper class were more open about the methods used but majority thought it was a personal matter. The most difficulty arose in locating upper class families, people living in huge spacious houses like to categorise themselves as middle class citizens.

Chapter VI

General Findings

Main purpose of this chapter is to discuss the general characteristic of the sample. The total sample of the study consisted of 360 families. Equal number of respondents were taken from each of the upper, middle and low social status classes.

Family Size

360 families under study had 1544 children in all. Table 6 –1 shows the mean number of children of the sample was 4.28. The mean completed family size was thus found to be 4.28.

Table 6 –I.

Distribution of families by no. of children

No. of children x	Frequency of families f	fx
1	12	12
2	40	80
3	112	336
4	76	304
5	40	200
6	20	120
7	24	168
8	16	128
9	12	108
10	4	40
11	-	-
12	4	48

Mean: 4.28

Size of ideal family

The respondent were asked the ideal number of children in their opinion. 344 respondents gave their ideals. Table 6 – II gives the total number of ideal children as 1092 and the mean ideal number of children of the sample as 3.17

Table 6 – II.

Families by ideal No. of children

No. of Children X	Frequency of familes f	fx
1	16	16
2	76	152
3	112	336
4	116	464
5	20	100
6	4	24

Mean: 3.17

The smaller ideal number of children than the actual mean number of children of the sample presents a rosy picture. It means people want smaller families.

Intergenerational family size

Intergenerational family size was found by taking information regarding the number of brother and sisters of 360 respondents. All of the respondents gave information regarding this.
Table 6 – III shows the number of children which were 2032 in total. The mean number of children of the preceding generation is 5.64. The mean completed family size of the preceding generation was thus found to be 5.64.

Table 6 – III

Intergenerational No. Of children

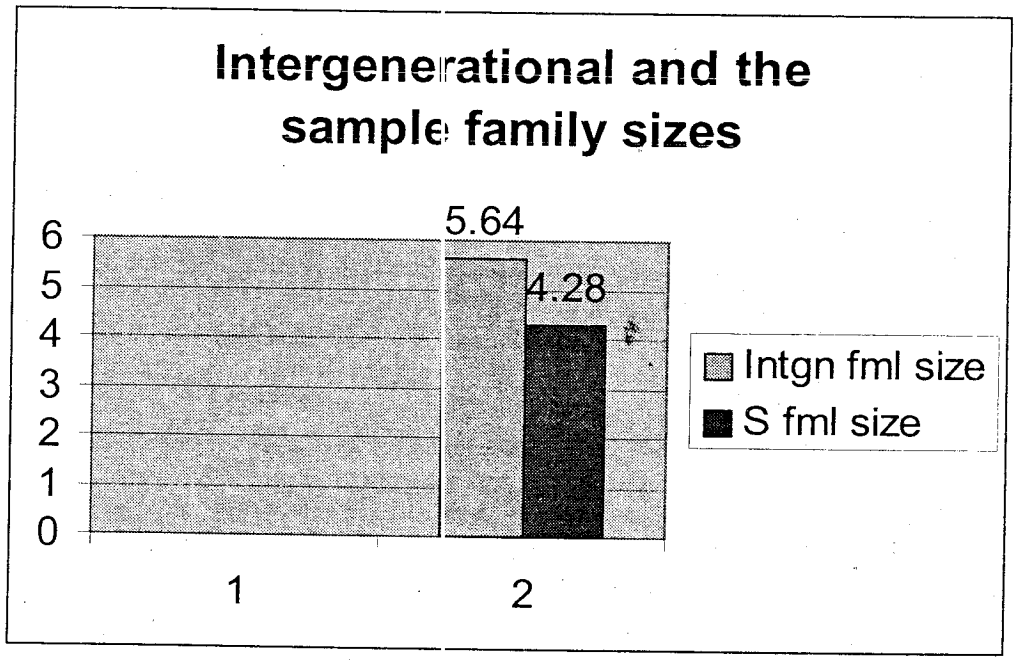
No. of children x	Frequency of families f	fx
1	4	4
2	20	40
3	16	48
4	76	304
5	60	300
6	64	384
7	60	420
8	36	288
9	4	36
10	16	160
11	-	0
12	4	48

Mean: 5.64

Initiation of trend towards smaller families

The mean completed family size of the sample is 4.28. When it is compared to the family size of the respondents' parents which is 5.64, it shows the trend towards smaller families has started as shown in the diagram as under:

Diagram 1.



(Intergenerational and the sample family sizes)

Family sizes of the three socioeconomic groups:

1. Low socioeconomic group (actual size)

One hundred and twenty (120) families of the low socioeconomic group had 716 children. Table 6 – IV shows the mean number of children in this group as 5.96. Mean completed family size is thus 5.96

Table 6 – IV

Distribution of actual No. of children of L.Se group

No. of children x	Freq. Of family f	fx
2	8	16
3	16	48
4	8	32
5	24	120
6	16	96
7	16	112
8	12	96
9	12	108
10	4	40
11	0	0
12	4	48

Mean: 5.96

Ideal size

One hundred and eight (108) respondents volunteered the information regarding their ideal no. of children . Table 6 – V shows the total number of ideal children in this group were 368 giving mean value of 3.40.

Table 6 – V

Ideal family size of low socioeconomic group

Ideal no. of children(x)	Freq. Of family(f)	fx
1	0	0
2	20	40
3	28	84
4	56	224
5	4	20
6	0	0

Mean: 3.40

2. Middle socioeconomic group (actual size)

One hundred and twenty (120) families from this group had 384 children. Table 6 – IV shows the mean number of children is 3.2. The mean completed family size is thus 3.2.

Table 6 – VI

Actual no. of children of middle socioeconomic group

No. of children X	Freq. Of family f	fx
1	8	8
2	24	48
3	48	144
4	28	112
5	4	20
6	4	24
7	4	28

Mean: 3.2

Ideal Size

All the 120 respondents provided information regarding their ideal number of children. Table 6 – VII shows total number of ideal children was 356 giving a mean value of 2.96.

Table VII.

Ideal No. of children of Middle socioeconomic group

No. of children x	Freq. Of families f	fx
1	12	12
2	32	64
3	36	108
4	28	112
5	12	60

Mean: 2.96

3. Upper socioeconomic group (actual size)

One hundred and twenty(120) families from this group had 444 children. Table 6 – VIII shows the mean number of children is 3.7. The mean completed family size is thus 3.7.

Table 6 – VIII

Actual No. of children of Upper socioeconomic group

No of children x	Freq. Of families f	fx
1	4	4
2	8	16
3	48	144
4	40	160
5	12	60
6	0	0
7	4	28
8	4	32

Mean: 3.7

Ideal size

One hundred and sixteen (116) respondents gave information regarding their ideal number of children. Table 6 – IX shows the total number of ideal children was 368 giving a mean value of 3.17.

Table 6 – IX

Ideal No. of children of Upper socioeconomic group

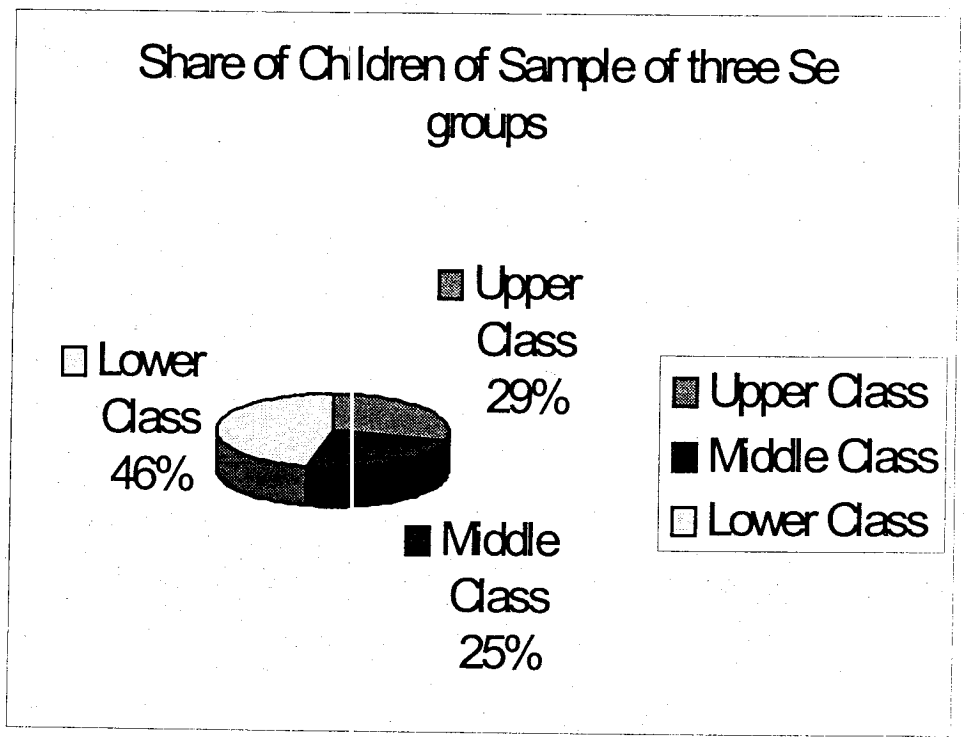
No. of children x	Freq. Of families f	fx
1	4	4
2	24	48
3	48	144
4	32	128
5	4	20
6	4	24

Mean: 3.17

Diagram 2.

Diagram 2
Share of children of sample of three groups

Description	No. of children	Percentage (%)
Upper Class	444	29%
Middle Class	384	25%
Lower Class	716	46%
Total	1544	100%



Comparison of Actual and Ideal number of children

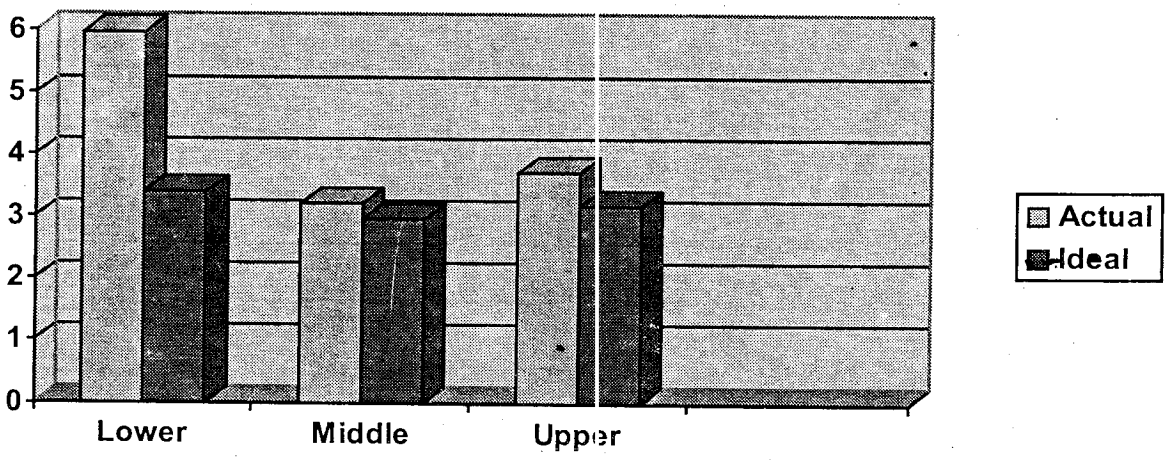
Table 6 – X shows the comparison of actual and ideal no. of children of the three socioeconomic groups of the sample.

Table 6 – X.

Description	Actual	Ideal
Lower	5.96	3.40
Middle	3.20	2.96
Upper	3.70	3.17

A clear discrepancy is seen in the actual and ideal no. of children of lower socioeconomic group. This group needs to be targeted for family planning enabling them to achieve their ideal family size.

Diagram 3.



(Comparison of actual and ideal no. of children of three groups)

Educational attainment and number of children

A strong inverse relationship existed when educational attainment of the 360 respondents was studied and compared with the number of children each educational group had.

It was found that the number of children decreased as we moved from the primary to F.A. level educational strata. Table 6 – XI shows the relat onship

Table 6 – XI

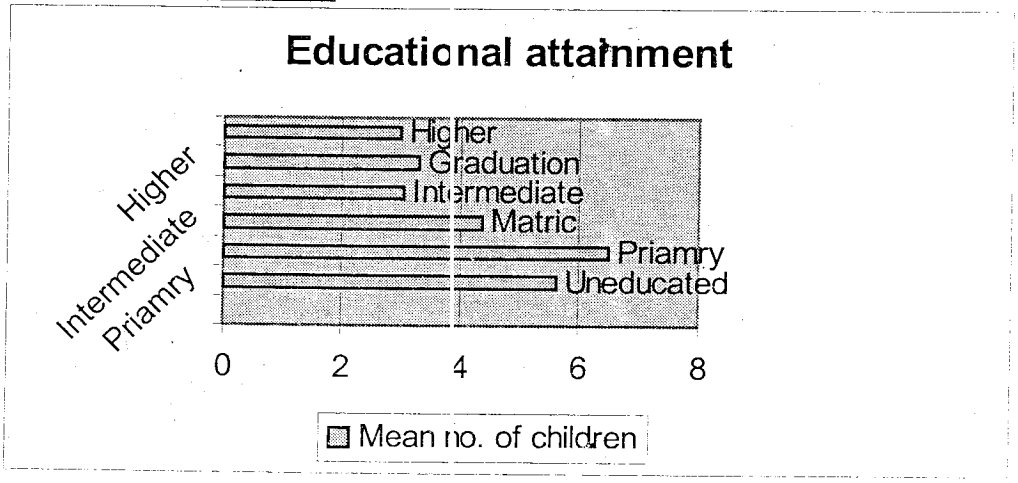
Educational attainment and number of children

Educational level	No. of Respondents	No. of children	Mean No. of children
Uneducated	104	590	5.65
Primary	32	208	6.50
Matric	32	140	4.37
Intermediate	72	220	3.05
Graduation	64	212	3.31
Higher	56	168	3.00

Diagram 4

Educational attainment and number of children:

Description	Mean no. of children
Uneducated	5.65
Priamry	6.5
Matric	4.37
Intermediate	3.05
Graduation	3.31
Higher	3



The mean number of children in uneducated group was found to be smaller than the mean number of children of the primary group. The reason when looked into was the presence of two families with two children each and one family with three children. All of the three respondents had undergone sterlisation after two and three children. This is remarkable as no such cases were found in the middle and upper socioeconomic groups.

The mean number of children increased in the graduate stratum. In this group there were sixteen families with fifty two daughters and twelve sons. When the number of their ideal children was investigated, it came as thirty two sons and sixteen daughters. This shows that they have more children because they wanted sons.

Occupational status of wife and the number of children

Occupational status of respondents had a strong impact on the no. of children of the family in the upper and middle socioeconomic groups. The working mothers of three groups had fewer children than the non working mothers. Table 6 – XII shows this effect

Table 6 – XII.

Occupational status and No. of children(Lower group)

Description	No. of respondents	No.of children	Mean No. of children
Working	88	536	6.09
Non-working	32	176	5.50

Middle group

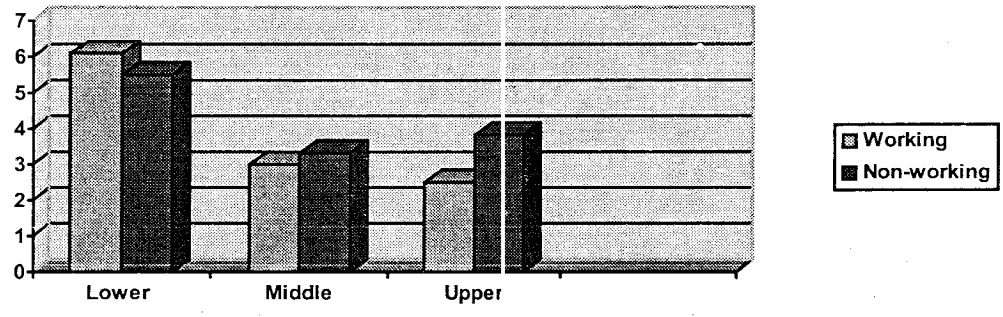
Description	No. of respondents	No. of children	Mean No. of children
Working	48	144	3.00
Non-working	72	240	3.33

Upper group

Description	No. of respondents	No. of children	Mean No. of children
Working	8	20	2.50
Non-working	112	428	3.82

But working status makes no difference in the low socioeconomic group. The mean number of children was 6.09 whereas the non-working respondents had a mean number of children 4.87. They perhaps consider children as an economic benefit as they can help them in work.

Diagram 5.



Occupational status and mean of No. of children of three groups:

Consolidated result of number of children and occupation:

Description	Mean No. of children
Working group	4.86
Non-working group	3.90

Urbanization and number of children

As the sample belonged to an urban center, the urbanization effect was observed only in the lower socioeconomic group, where the migrants from rural areas were found. Table 6 – XIII shows this:

Table 6 – XIII.

Number of children of permanent and migrant respondents:

Description	Mean No. of children
Permanent	5.86
Migrant	6.60

The migrants from this group showed a larger family size. The urban group had a smaller family size. The lower ideal number of children of the whole group can be attributed to the urbanization effect.

Spacing:

Spacing of siblings was found only in the upper socioeconomic group and in the middle group. The spacing period ranged from two to four years.

Table 6 - XIV.

Income groups	Total	No. of respondents with spacing	No. of respondents after 2 children
Upper socioeconomic group	120	72	48
Middle socioeconomic group	120	52	28
Lower socioeconomic group	120	12	0

There exists a strong trend of spacing children after the second child as is shown in the table no. 6 – XIV. In the upper socioeconomic group spacing was totally independent of educational level. But among the 48 respondents, who did not have spacing, 16 were with

primary and matric education. 16 respondents from this group admitted of unwanted pregnancies.

Spacing was found only among the siblings of twelve respondents of low socioeconomic group.

Decision making

In the upper socioeconomic group couples seemed to have harmony in views about the family size. In the middle socioeconomic group only eight respondents said they were pressurized by in-laws to increase the family size for more sons.

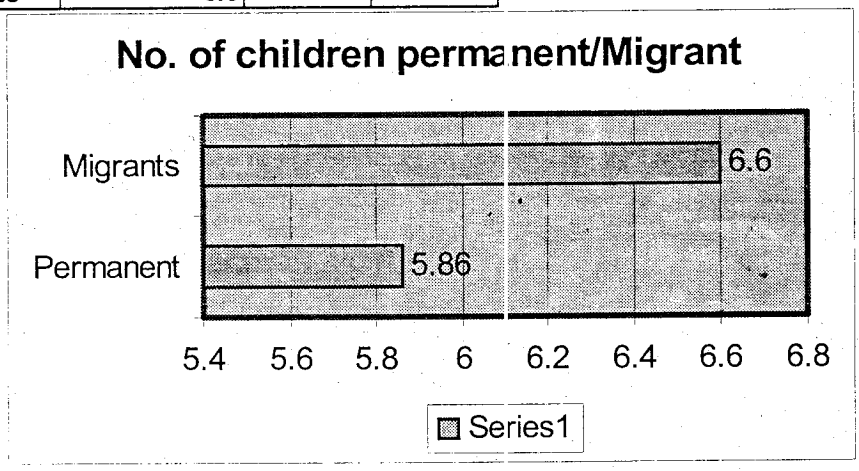
In the low socioeconomic group forty respondents admitted they were pressurized by in-laws for larger families and for more sons. Two extraordinary cases of women decision making were seen in this group. In both cases the husband wanted more sons but the respondents had undergone sterlisation. Two more interesting cases of perfect harmony among couples were found. The two respondents had undergone sterlisation after two children each. But out of four children three were male and one female again showing again a preference for male children in our society.

Old desire larger families

A very alarming sign was found in upper and middle classes. **5% respondents** above fifty five years of age wished for larger families. Loneliness forced them to have such ideas. No such wish was expressed by the women of the same age group from the low income group.

Diagram showing the No. of children of permanent and migrant respondents.

No.of children of permanent and migrants			
Description	Mean(children)		
Permanent	5.86		
Migrants	6.6		



Chapter VII

Testing of hypothesis:

The research hypothesis for the present study was "The family size is inversely related with the socioeconomic status."

The null hypothesis was:

There is no association between the family size and the socioeconomic status.

As the socioeconomic status depends on parameters such as education, income and working status of the members, the association of family size with these parameters was studied. Due to certain financial constraints the small sample size could not reveal any strong relationship between working status parameters and family size.

Association between working status and no. of children

Upper Class: $X^2c = 0.2844$ NO

Association at 1% and 5% level of significance.

$Q = 0.00948 \quad 0 < Q < 1$

Middle Class: $X^2c = 0.87$

No association at 1% and 5% level of significance.

$Q = 0.029 \quad 0 < Q < 1$

Low Class: $X^2c = 6.98$

Association at 5% level of significance

No association at 1% level of significance

$Q = 0.233 \quad 0 < Q < 1$

This shows that working women prefer more children.

Association consolidated:

$X^2c = 0.715$ No association at 5% level of significance

No association at 1% level of significance

$Q = 0.075 \quad 0 < Q <$

Our sample showed no association of working status and the family size.

Association between education level and family size:

Education levels: No education, primary, matric, F.A., B.A., higher.

Family size: Large – Medium – Small

$X^2c = 33.078$

Significant at 1% and 5% level of significance

$$Q = 0.123 \quad (0 < Q < 1)$$

There is thus a strong association between education and family size.

Schooling in years and number of children per 100 families:

Co-relation coefficient = 0.876

It shows a high negative co-relation coefficient between two variables.
It shows that number of children decreases with the level of education.

Regression equation:

$Y = 635.725 - 21.55x$
Y = No. of children per 100 families
X = No. of years of schooling

Schooling years an average number of children per family:
Co-relation coefficient = 0.86

It shows a high negative co-relation between two variables.
It shows that average number of children decreases with the increase in education.

Regression equation:

$Y = 6.2805 - 0.209x$
Y = Average No. of children
X = No. of years of schooling

Our null hypothesis is thus rejected that no association exists between the socioeconomic status and family size because there is negative relationship between the attributes of education and family size.

Thus our hypothesis is partly accepted that family size is inversely proportional to socioeconomic status.

Association between actual number of children and ideal No. of children of the sample:

	S. ECO status		
Description	**Upper**	**Middle**	**Lower**
A.M of actual No. of children	**3.7**	**3.2**	**5.967**
A.M. of ideal No. of children	**3.172**	**2.9**	**3.407**

Upper socioeconomic group: The difference of mean is significant at 1% and 5% level of significance.

Middle socioeconomic group: The difference of means is significant at 1% and 5% level of significance.

Upper Middle low co-relation coefficient:

= 0.07	0.33	- 089
Independent	+tive	-ve
	Moderate	High

Regression Model:

Middle: $X = 2.081 + 0.377y$

Low : $X = 14.883 - 2.617y$

Our result prove our general findings that the low socioeconomic status encourages large families. The result also proves there is large gap between the actual and the ideal number of children of this group. This group should be immediately targeted for birth control.

Discussions:

The testing of hypothesis led to the conclusion that association does exist between the family size and its socioeconomic status. A strong negative relationship exists between the educational level and the family size. Higher the level of education smaller is the number of children. Higher level of education raises the age of marriage hence fewer reproductive years.

Working status does not effect the family size of low income group. The woman of this group can find employment in low paid sectors only as maids or part time workers. Discontinuation of the job after a delivery makes little difference for them as they can find other low paid jobs.

In sample a reasonable No. of working women was found in the middle socioeconomic group but the working status failed to make impact on the family size. This is because the social forces are still very strong in Pakistan. The desire for a son is a very strong factor, over riding all other variables. In the upper socioeconomic group again desire for more sons were found.

The research was conducted in the framework of demographic transition. The hypothesis was only partly upheld, proving that the traditional social and economic institutions supporting fertility have not weakened as yet. In Pakistan there is still a trend for large families, though a desire for smaller families has emerged.

Chapter VIII

Summary conclusions and suggestions:

The purpose of the present study was to assess the completed family size in an urban center of Pakistan. The study was conducted within the conceptual framework of demographic transition. The hypothesis for the present study was:

"The family size is inversely related with the socioeconomic status."

The universe for the present study comprised of women (above 45 years of age) members of nuclear families of Lahore. A sample of 360 respondents, 120 respondents each from low, middle and upper social economic groups was collected through snowball and purposive sampling techniques. Interview schedule and questionnaire were both used.

After collection of data simple regression and correlation was used to find out if there was any association between family size and the socioeconomic status. The calculated values showed that there was some association between the two variables i.e. the family size was inversely proportional with the socioeconomic status. The null hypothesis was thus rejected and the research hypothesis was therefore upheld.

Some important findings and conclusions of the study:

1. The average family size is 4.28
2. Trend towards smaller families has started.
3. The low socioeconomic group has the largest family size. The middle class is conscious and has a smaller size while the upper class again has slightly larger family size than the middle.
4. All the three socio classes' ideal No. of children is smaller than actual but this is more significant in the low class.
5. Amongst lower socioeconomic status families, working status of mother has no strong relation with family size. Low paid occupational status fails to make an impact on family size. Working status does make a significant impact on the family size in the middle socioeconomic group but only if the offspring are male. In case of only daughters working status fails to make an impact.
6. Educational level has strong negative co-relation with family size.
7. 47% of the low income group respondents have permanent birth control through operation. No such cases were found in the upper and middle strata. 2.5% respondents of this group with small families of two and three children had opted for permanent birth control. This shows this group can be targeted for family planning through more effective programes.
8. Unwanted pregnancies were admitted by 13% respondents of the upper class.
9. There is a strong desire for boys among the ideal No. of children the ratio for boys and girls was 60 : 40.
10. A desire for larger families was expressed by the older members of upper and middle income groups.

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7-Your occupational Status House wife _____

Working -at home___Away from home____

Please specify your job_____

8-Total Income of your family_____

9-Working Members of your family____ Over 18 years:_____Male:___ Female___

Less than 18 years:_____Male____Female___

10-Your social status upper class _____

Middle class _____

Low class _____

11-The No . of your children

Ages								
Sons								
Daughters								

12-Are you satisfied with the size of your family Yes ____ No _____

13-Is your husband satisfied with the size of your family Yes____No____

14-What is the ideal No. of children in your opinion _____ Boys _____ Girls _____

15-What is the ideal No. of children in your husband's opinion ____Boys____Girls__

16-Do you want another child Yes ___ No ___ If yes,How many more_____

Boys_____ Girls_____

17-Did you plan for your first child Yes __ No __

18- Did you plan for your second child Yes _____ No _____

19- Did you plan your third child Yes _____ No _____

20-Do you use family planning methods Yes___No___ If yes,What method_____

21-Do you live in a joint family system Yes _____ No _____

22-What is the size of your parents' family. Your brothers _____sisters_____

23-Profession of your father_____mother_____

24-The No. of your husband's Brothers_____ Sisters_____

25- Profession of your father-in-law _____ mother-in-law_____

26-Have you ever been pressurized by your in-laws to increase the size of your family

yes_____ no_____

27-Comments, If any_____

Assesment of Family Size

1- The type of your residence — Urban ___ Permanent____Migrant from

Rural Area_____

Rural_____

2- Date of your birth ____ _____

3- Your level of education — Never attended school ____

Primary ____

Matric ____

Intermediate ____

Graduation ____

Higher education (please specify)

_____

4-The year of your marriage _____ _____

5-Current Marital Status — Married _____

Divorced _____Year of divorce_____

Widow _____ Year of husband's death _____

Separated ____Year of separation_____

6-Your husband's level of education — Never attended school ___

Primary

Matric ___

Intermediate ____

Graduation _____

Higher education (please specify)

11. Spacing is found partly in the upper and middle socioeconomic groups. But the tendency is after the second child. The inference is that spacing is not done for the welfare of children but for the convenience of mothers.

12 Majority of the women are the decision maker of the family size in the upper and middle socioeconomic groups but the low income group women are pressurized by their spouses and inlaws.

Suggestions:

1. There is a strong need to promote small families.Government should provide incentives to small families.
2. Parents should be made to realise their responsibilities towards their children and should stop the practice of regarding them as an asset.
3. Education should be universalized so that parents have to bear expenses of raising children.
4. Although a trend towards small families has started in the middle and upper socioeconomic groups, the low income group needs to be targeted for birth control.
5. Unwanted pregnancies admitted by 13% of respondents in the upper group show ineffective birth control methods. A sense of responsibility should be infused in this privileged group to follow up family planning.
6. There is strong need to curb the desire for larger families expressed by older respondents of upper and middle socioeconomic groups if the wish is infiltrated in the younger groups, it can be very precarious as we already face a high growth rate. The society should provide opportunities for senior female citizens such as more socialising events. Their potential for welfare purposes should be explored so that they divert their energies towards constructive work instead of moaning about their loneliness.
7. A preference for boys should be discouraged. There is a dire need to project the image of a girl child. Her contributions as a helper in the house work, as a bread earner, as a field worker, as a nanny of her younger brothers and sisters and as a nurse of her aged parents should be high lighted through the media.
8. All those practices which alternate the image of girl child should be discouraged. For example, the practice of dowry should be abolished through proper legislation and Islamic practice of dowry should be popularised and bring it in force through proper legislation.
9. Equal opportunities of education and work should be provided for woman even in the defense organisations.

INSAF SOCIETY

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Tel : 7321231
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 27 Dec. 99

The Regional Director,
South asia region,
UNDP,
Saudi Pak tower,
Islamabad

Respected Sir,

Please find enclosed a copy of the research sponsored by our organisation entitled

"Assessment of family size in an urban center of Pakistan"

The research throws light on the problem of the already exploding population which is being aggravated by the rural low income group migrators who unfortunately, have no concept of family planning and the importance or contribution in the family of the girl child.

We are planning to launch a project in the light of the suggestions of the report by applying different innovative methods to give awareness to people in the rural areas and Katchi abadis of urban areas of the importance of a small family, importance and contribution of girl child in the family.

Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

C/c.

INSAF SOCIETY

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13 Fane Road, Lahore
Tel : ~~7321231~~ 735 4915
Fax :

Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec. 99

The Regional Director,
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UNFPA
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Islamabad

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Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

D/C

INSAF SOCIETY

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Dated 20 DEC: 97

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Islamabad

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Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

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Ref. No. _____

Dated 20 Dec. 99

The Regional Director
East & South Asia and Oceonia region,
International Planned Parenthood Federation,
Regent's \college, Inner circle,
Regent Park, London NW1 4NS

Respected Sir,

Please find enclosed a copy of the research sponsored by our organisation entitled

"Assessment of family size in an urban center of Pakistan"

The research throws light on the problem of the already exploding population which is being aggravated by the rural low income group migrators who unfortunately, have no concept of family planning and the importance or contribution in the family of the girl child.

We are planning to launch a project in the light of the suggestions of the report by applying different innovative methods to give awareness to people in the rural areas and Katchi abadis of urban areas of the importance of a small family, importance and contribution of girl child in the family.

Fayyaz Mansoor
Chairman

No. 636

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